

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan

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May 2010

Nepal: Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project

Jorpokhari-Aahaldanda-Oyam Road Sub-Project,
Panchthar, Phidim
(From chainage 0+000 to 23+000)

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Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development
Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
(DoLIDAR)
District Development Committee
District Project Office
Panchthar, Phidim

Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
(RRRSDP)

Short Resettlement Plan of
Jorpokhari-Aahaldanda-Oyam Road sub project
(From chaniage 0+000 to 23+000)

May 2010

ABBREVIATION

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected People
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CISC	Central Implementation Support Consultant
DDC	District Development Committee
DIST	District Implementation Support Team
DPCC	District Project Coordination Committee
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DPO	District Project Office
DTO	District Technical Office
EA	Executive Agency
IA	Implementing Agency
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HHN	Household Number
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRs	Nepali Rupees
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected Person
PC	Project Coordinator
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PM	Project Manager
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
SPAF	Severely Project Affected Families
VDC	Village Development Committee
VG	Vulnerable Group
VICCC	Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee
GRSC	Grievance Redress Sub-Committee

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Executive Summary

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Jorpokhari-Aahaldanda-Oyam road sub-project that describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and procedures under Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP).

2. The Sub-project is located at Panchthar district which is prioritized in DTMP (Priority No: 1) is nominated from the formal meeting of DDC council and follows 6 years old existing alignment which starts from Mechi highway (jorpokhari bazar) passes through densely populated two VDCs namely; Ektin and Oyam and ends at Mid hill Highway (madya pahadi) of Oyam. The total length of the proposed road is 23 km which requires total of (230000sqm = 23ha) land where as existing land is (24007 sqm=2.40ha) and new cutting land is (27216sqm = 2.72ha) of private land likewise required public land is (178777sqm=17.87) and the average available width of existing road is 3m to 5m. The subproject will be upgraded into all weather graveling road standards with 5m formation width. While selecting the subproject, the EA has defined the sub project as Class 'A' standard.

Information on the socio-economic characteristic of the project affected people (APs) shows that 91 HH 535 peoples comprising 240 male and 295 female will be affected by the project.

3. Regarding the socio-economic and loss assessment survey, shows that the subproject will be affected 91 households' loss land & structure. 85 HHs loss only land and 6HHs loss structure too. All of 91 HHs lose <20% of their total land holding. On the other hand; 103 plots of private land will be affected. The sub-project affects altogether 14 private structures throughout the road alignment. Out of the total 14 private structures from 5 private houses, 8 public structures and 1 cattle shed. In addition, no significant impacts are being experienced by APs, in this road sub project and hence this subproject falls under category B of Involuntary Resettlement policy of ADB. Therefore, a Short Resettlement Plan is prepared to mitigate the losses due to the implementation of the road subproject.

4. The RP has been prepared based on ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The objectives of the RP are to (i) avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; and (ii) minimize it where it is unavoidable, and ensure that APs receive assistance, so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project. While preparing this Resettlement Plan Project's key resettlement principles are strictly followed and incorporated in this plan.

5. The census was followed by a socio-economic survey of 91 HHs focusing on APs income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. The survey revealed that average annual income of the affected households is about 1,24,850.00 rupees. Majority of the households have annual income above 50,000 rupees, and none of households have annual income less than 25,000 rupees. Although the household's income is relatively high in terms of per capita income. All of 91HHs falls above the poverty line and found more than 9 months of food security.

6. For voluntarily land donation the project has prepared land donation agreement paper. All the APs agreed to donate their land with out force who have <20% land loss. However, adequate process and safeguards are built in the RP ensuring that the voluntary land donation is unforced and it doesn't lead to impoverishment of affected people as stated in project resettlement framework which is described in this RP.

7. In the context of information collection from affected HHs; Different Four meetings were held in two different VDCs of the sub-project where the proposed alignment and project modalities were discussed communally and with each affected family. People had actively participated in finalization of the alignment during the detail survey and meeting. During consultation meeting and household survey affected households had verbally communicated their willingness to donate part of their land to improve the road. It was also noticed that local people were found positive towards the project.

8. The survey team has assessed the various categories of loss envisaged in the entitlement matrix and finalized the estimated prices/costs for compensation at replacement cost. The Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairmanship of CDO. The CDC decided the compensation rates based on recommendation of resettlement survey. The main principle for the decision of compensation rates is to provide compensation at replacement value of the lost assets.

9. A Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) has been formed at district level for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution and its sub-committee 5 Grievance Redress Sub- Committee (GRSC) has been formed at the village level including three representative from VICCC and two from Affected family for hearing the complaints and disputes relating to land acquisition and to bring appropriate resolution.

10. The resettlement principles adopted for this subproject recognize the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) and the requirements of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) policy on Involuntary Resettlement. In addition to the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977) there are also other relevant acts like; Public Roads Act 2031 (1974), Land Reform Act (1964) Land Revenue Act (1977) and other guidelines, policies and plans related to land acquisition and resettlement for the road which were also reviewed while preparing this RP.

11. Affected Households (APs) will be given priority for employment as laborers on the sub-projects and this will be the main income restoration measure envisaged for this project. The project will provide job opportunities at least one adult from affected families for at least 90 days unskilled labor. The improvement in earning capability and project benefits will be maximized through the addition of a savings component and life skill training for laborers, run by the project. In addition to employment opportunities in construction work, the project will provide supplementary support to the identified APs through Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) program and other community infrastructure supplementary investment projects. A list of skills training and income generation has been prepared and total of Rs 12,39,900 has been budgeted. The total cost of resettlement including compensation for the loss of structure, land, livelihood restoration programme and deed transfer is NRs. 6.41 million

12. The total private land acquired for this road subproject is 5.12 ha including existing track. As this subproject already consists of existing track so the private land that already falls under existing track is about 2.40 ha and additional land need for new construction of the road is 2.72 ha. The value of land for both existing as well as new cutting for the road construction is equivalent to Nrs. 2.78 million. Total 91HHs are agree to donate the additional land for road construction.

13. The Project Executing Agency, Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) has established Project Coordination Unit (PCU) under Department of Local Infrastructure Development & Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR). Central Implementation Support Consultant (CISC) resettlement team has assisted PCU in effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the RP. The Implementing Agency, DDC has established District Project Office (DPO) supported by District Implementation Support Team (DIST) in the district.

1. Introduction

1. This Resettlement Plan describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and procedures that will be applied to the **Jorpokhari-Aahaldanda-Oyam** roads sub-project under Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation and Sector Development Program (RRRSDP) which triggers ADB's involuntary resettlement policy and safeguards & RRRSDP Involuntary Resettlement Framework.

2. The proposed Jorpokhari-Aahaldanda-Oyam sub-project is located at Panchthar district lies in north east 31 km. from district headquarter prioritized in DTMP (Priority No: 1) which is nominated from the formal meeting of DDC council. The road starts from North/East Mechi Highway (Jorpokhari Bazar) ends at Mid hill highway of Oyam VDC. It covers two VDCs namely Ektin and Oyam and other adjoining settlements with Gairi, Aahal Danda, Chitre, Temuna and Bhanjyang passes through two VDCs namely Ektin and Oyam. The subproject will be upgraded into all weather graveling road standards with 5m formation width. While selecting the subproject, the EA has defined the sub project as Class 'A' standard.

3. The proposed subproject is 23 km. long follows 6 years old existing vehicle playing road and it was constructed through local resources. The sub-project will be upgraded into gravel standard (all weather premix carpeting) with 6 m formation width. The RoW should be 5 meter either side in the whole alignment.

4. Household listing survey, socio-economic and loss assessment survey, target group interviews, community consultation meeting with APs have been carried out the alignment as the part of feasibility and detail survey to determine resettlement impacts, land holding status, lose of properties and assets and eligibility for compensation. As a rehabilitation project; survey design is carried out in the existing alignment even though 5.12ha private land is needed to acquire for road construction.

5. Resettlement impacts are expected to be experienced by 91 households. Socio-economic survey and loss assessment survey was conducted in 91HHs. All 91HHs will lose <20%.of their total land holding. As the sub-project is expected to have not-significant impacts on APs, a short resettlement plan has been prepared for this sub-project.

6. This road subproject will provide various benefits to the local people after its completion. The people will have immediate access to the district headquarter and will link midhill high way in the east which will easier to connect other country such as Sikkim. It will help to export and import of goods.

Many raw materials and goods(Alaichhi,Amliso,Tea,Aduwa) can supply to India through this sub project as well as reduce in traveling time due to improvement of the subproject and direct linkage with District Headquarter. In addition, it is also anticipated that implementation of this subproject may bring several positive changes like it will create employment opportunities during construction period, increase in land price, development of market centers and development of tourist destinations.

2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

7. The subproject requires a total of (230000sqm=23ha) whereas existing land is 24007sqm (2.40ha) and 27216sqm (2.72ha) of private additional land for the road construction should be acquired. This represents an average loss of 0.056ha per household. It was found that about 8.79 percent of the HHs land holding size is <0.5 ha and 91.21 percent of the HHs land holding size is >0.5 ha. An analysis of pre and post project scenario indicates that the land holding pattern will remain same after the project. No plots were sharecropped. The list of APs and their detailed socio-economic information of land holding and extent of potential loss are summarized in Table 1 and 2.

Table: 1 Summary of Impacts

	Pre-Project		Post-Project		Remarks
	Number	%	Number	%	
1. Total APs					
Households	91				
Population	535				
Male	240	44.85%			
Female	295	55.15%			
Average household size	5.8	100%			
2. Land Holding (HH)					
<0.5 ha	8	8.79%	9	9.89%	
0.5-1.0 ha	25	27.47%	32	35.16 %	
>1.0ha	58	63.74%	50	54.95 %	
Average (ha)	1.77	100%	1.71	100%	
3. Households by Land Loss					
Losing <20%	91	100%			
Losing >20%					
Average ha	0.05628				
4. Number of affected person					
Losing <20%	535				
Losing >20%					
5. Types of Loss					
5.1 Total Area of the land (sqm)	230000				
5.2 Private land (sqm)	51213				
5.3 Public land (sqm)	178787				
5.4 Total number of plots	103				
5.5 Private Houses	6				
5.6 Community Resource	8				
5.7 No. of trees	0				

3. Socio-economic Information of the Affected Households

8. The census was followed by a detailed socio-economic and loss assessment survey of 91 affected households to collect further information regarding APs especially income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. Table no 2 below depict the APs socio-economic information from the survey.

Table: 2 Socio-Economic Analysis of APs Households

Variable	Pre-Project		Post-Project	
	#	%	#	%
1. Income from Land (HH)				
<12,000	0	0%	1	1.09%
12,000-25,000	13	14.28%	16	17.58%
>25,000	78	85.71%	74	81.31%
Average	42582	100%	40623	
2. Non-agricultural Income (HH)				
<12,000	0	0%		
12,000-25,000	9	9.89%		
>25,000	82	90.10%		
Average	82268.46	100%	82268.46	100%
3. Total Income(HH)				
<25,000	0	0%	0	0%
25,000-50,000	3	3.29%	6	6.59%
>50,000	88	96.70%	85	93.40%
Average	124850.87	100%	122891.82	100%
4. Food sufficiency (HH)				
<3 months	0			
3-6 months	0			
6-9 months	0			
>9 months	91	100%		
Average (months)				
5. Ethnicity (HH)				
Dalit caste	1	1.09%		8 members
Marginalized Ethnic Group (defined as IP by Project)	0	0%		
Other Janajati (ethnic)	(85HHs)	93.30 %		496 members
Bhraman/Chetteri	(5HHs)	5.49 %		31 Members
6. Poverty (HH)				

<20% land loss	91	100%		
Above Poverty	91	100%		
Below Poverty	0	0		
7. Women Headed Households	6	6.59%		
8. Age Group				
< 6	89			
6-15	108			
16- 45	175			
46 - 60	98			
> 60	65			

Source: Resettlement Survey, November/December, 2009

9. The survey shows that average annual income of the affected HHs is about 124850 rupees. All affected HHs have annual income above 50,000 rupees. It is known from the survey that only 34.10 percent of the total income covers from land and 65.89 percent comes from other sources such as salary, wage labor and business. The above trend of income shows that dependency on agriculture is slowly changing to off-farm activities though no changes are expected on non- agricultural income in proportion to loss of land. In terms of food security, all 91 HHs have > 9 months food security from their sources of income both from agriculture and non agriculture.

10. The donation criteria of the project state that the economic future of the APs must be same as they are before the project. The donation is accepted from those households whose dose not falls below poverty line¹. The socio-economic survey shows that all HHs fall above poverty line and the major income of the households is from non-agriculture sources. The survey findings also ravel that there will be more or less same earning level and food security before and after the project. It is expected that the loss incurred due to the project will also be off-set by benefits of the road as well as assistance and skill training provided under the project. The result of socio-economic analysis shows that total 91 APs fall under donation criteria .

11. Approximately 5.49 percent of the households are from Bahmin/Chhetri, 93.30 percent of the household are from other janajati (limbu) and 1.09 percent from dalit cast. Regarding their pattern of income about 80%, of the households work on their own land and involve in milk production and selling, while about 5% of household heads are doing business. In the same way, nearly 5 % of the households are involved in livestock, 5% household works as wage labour within and outside the village and 5 % have pension and remittances.

12. The survey of the project affected families along the road alignment reveals that the members of the APs expressed unwillingness to involve in road construction activities because they have other normal survival skills as; craftsperson like bamboo works, carpentry, food processing, house construction. Male have more skills on the mentioned training experience than female. Various types of income generation and awareness trainings like adult literacy, agriculture extension, livestock rising, health and sanitation have been taken by the affected peoples through different agencies. The data indicates that affected people on the road alignment have not sufficient knowledge on entrepreneurship and business

¹ Appendix S5- 2: Poverty Level Analysis of APs

13. The average time taken to reach the District Headquarters is 5 hours on foot and 3 hours by bus cost 80 rupees single trip. Average walking time (round trip) to primary schools is around 8 minutes, to college 5 hours and to secondary schools, 30 minutes. Sub-health posts are located at about 1 hour. Hospital is found in Phidim Bazar(headquarter of Panchthar district) and 5 hours walk. Local markets are on average 40 minutes walk away whereas a larger market is around 5 hours walking. Veterinary and agro-center are found in average 5 hours walk and telephone service is available all over the village

4. Applicable Legal and Policy Framework

14. This section reviews the policy framework that applies to the project. Resettlement Plan (RP) is guided by Land Acquisition Act (LAA 1977) 2034, ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy, and the approved Resettlement Framework of the project.

15. The **Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007)** guarantees the fundamental rights of a citizen. Article 19(1) establishes the right to property for every citizen of Nepal, whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use, sell and exercise their right to property under existing laws. Article 19 (2) states that except for social welfare, the state will not acquire or exercise authority upon individual property. Article 19(3) states that when the state acquires or establishes its right over private property, the state will compensate for loss of property and the basis and procedure for such compensation will be specified under relevant laws.

16. The **Land Acquisition Act (1977)** and its subsequent amendment in 1993 specify procedures of land acquisition and compensation. The Act empowers the Government to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation, for public purposes or for the operation of any development project initiated by government institutions. There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) chaired by Chief District Officer to determine compensation rates for affected properties. The Act also includes a provision for acquisition of land through negotiations. It states in Clause 27 "notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, the Government may acquire any land for any purpose through negotiations with the concerned land owner. It shall not be necessary to comply with the procedure laid down in this act when acquiring land through negotiations."

17. The **Land Reform Act (1964)** is also relevant. As per the Act, a landowner may not be compensated for more land than he is entitled to under the law. This Act also establishes the tiller's right on the land which he is tilling. The land reform act additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for the development purposes. The Act amendment most recently in 2001 has established a rule that when state acquires land under tenancy, the tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50 percent of the total compensation amount.

18. The **Land Revenue Act (1977)** is also applicable, as the land acquisition involves change of ownership of land. Article 8 of the Act states that registration, change in ownership, termination of ownership right and maintenance of land records are done by Land Revenue Office. Similarly article 16 says, if land revenue is not paid by the concerned owner for long period of time, the revenue can be collected through auction of the parcel of the land for which revenue has been due.

19. The **Public Roads Act, 2031 (1974)** empowers the government to acquire any land on a temporary basis for storage facilities, construction camps and so on during construction and upgrading of roads. Any buildings and other structures such as houses, sheds, schools, and temples are to be avoided wherever possible. The government is required to pay compensation for any damages caused to buildings, standing crops and trees. Compensation rates are negotiated between the government and the landowners.

20. Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions set out in the **Guthi Corporation Act 1976**. The Section 42 of the Act states that Guthi (religious/trust) land acquired for a development must be replaced with other land.

21. The government has drafted, with ADB's technical assistance, a **National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Development Projects**. The Policy is

still in the draft form, but once approved will provide clear guidelines to screen, assess and plan land acquisition and resettlement aspects in development projects. The draft Policy highlights the need to handle resettlement issues with utmost care and forethought particularly in case of vulnerable groups. There are provisions of voluntary land donation by non-poor and providing assistance to poor families.

22. The **ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement** states that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favourable with the project as it would have been in the absence of the project. People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities. The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status. As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived in the presentation of project costs and benefits. The policy addresses losses of land, resources, and means of livelihood or social support systems, which people suffer as a result of an ADB project.

23. **ADB's Operational Manual Section F2/OP** states that where projects provide direct benefits to communities, and are amenable to a local decision-making process, arrangements to deal with losses on a transparent, voluntary basis may be included in resettlement plans, with appropriate safeguards. Such safeguards include (i) full consultation with landowners and any non-titled affected people on site selection; (ii) ensuring that voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected people, and are linked directly to benefits for the affected people, with community sanctioned measures to replace any losses that are agreed to through verbal and written record by affected people; (iii) any voluntary "donation" will be confirmed through verbal and written record and verified by an independent third party such as a designated non government organization or legal authority; and (iv) having adequate grievance redress mechanisms in place. All such arrangements are set out in a resettlement framework that is prepared before the first management review meeting or private sector credit committee meeting and covenanted.

5. Definition, Objectives, Policies and Entitlement for the Project

24. The following are the definition of related terminology used in this RP:

- i) **Affected Person (AP):** All persons who as of the cut-off-date stand to lose for the Project all or part of their land or other assets, irrespective of legal or ownership title.
- ii) **Cut-off Date:** The date of census survey to count the APs and their affected land and assets.
- iii) **Land Donation:** Land owners' willingness to provide part of his land for the project in expectation of project benefits. It must be voluntary or unforced and confirmed in written agreement witnessed by third part.
- iv) **Legalizable:** Those who do not have formal legal rights to land when APs are recorded, but could claim rights to such land under the law of Nepal.
- v) **Nontitle:** Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying. However illegal inhabitants as per law of Nepal will be excluded from nontitle.
- vi) **Poverty Line:** The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. Nepal's national poverty line (currently NRs 10216 for Panchthar district), which is based on a food consumption basket of 2,124 calories and an allowance for non food items of about two thirds of the cost of the basket, will be

adopted by the Project to count APs under the poverty line. The determination of poor households or persons under the Project will be based on the census and socio-economic survey and confirmed by community meeting that affected person/household falls below the poverty line.

- vii) **Project Affected Family:** A family consisting of APs, his/her spouse, sons, unmarried daughters, daughters-in law, brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other legally adopted members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood.
 - viii) **Severely Project Affected Family/People (SPAF):** A Project Affected Family that is affected by the project such that:
 - a. There is a loss of land or income such that the affected family fall below the poverty line; and/or
 - b. There is a loss of residential house such that the family members are physically displaced from housing.
 - ix) **Squatters:** People living on or farming land not owned by them selves and without any legal title or tenancy agreement. The land may belong to the Government or to individuals.
 - x) **Titled:** APs who have formal legal rights to land, including any customary of traditional rights recognized under the laws of Nepal.
 - xi) **Third Party:** An agency or organization to witness and/or verify "no coercion" clause in an agreement with APs in case of voluntary land donation. One independent agency (i.e. not involved in project implementation), preferably working on rights aspect, will be recruited in each development region to serve this function.
 - xii) **Vulnerable Group:** Distinct group of people or persons who are considered to be more vulnerable to impoverishment risks than others. The poor, women-headed, *Dalits* and IPs households who fall below poverty line will be counted as vulnerable APs.
 - xiii) **Women-headed household:** Household headed by women, the woman may be divorced, widowed or abandoned or her husband can be working away from the District for long periods of time, but where the woman takes the decisions about the use of and access to household resources.
25. The objectives of the RP are to (i) avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; and (ii) minimize it where it is unavoidable, and ensure that APs receive assistance, so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project. The key resettlement principles for the Project are as following:
- i) Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impact will be avoided or minimized through careful planning and design of the project;
 - ii) For any unavoidable involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, APs will be provided compensation at replacement cost and/or assistance so that they will be as well-off as without the project;
 - iii) APs will not be forced for donation of their land, and there will be adequate safeguards for voluntary land donation.
 - iv) APs will be fully informed and consulted during project design and implementation, particularly on land acquisition and compensation options;
 - v) The absence of formal legal title to land will not be a bar to compensation for house, structures and trees/crops, and particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their socio-economic status;

- vi) Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction; and
- vii) Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived part of the project and the costs related to resettlement will be included in and financed out of the project cost.

26. The sub-project selection and planning follow community-driven approach, which gives communities control over planning and project implementation. The sub-project will provide direct benefits to community, including improved access to markets and services such as schools, health and other public services. It is believed that the improved road also will lead to higher value and production of local land because of improved access and availability of agricultural inputs. Given that most local people are willing to voluntarily donate part of their land in road improvement that provides benefit to community. However, adequate process and safeguards are built in the RP ensuring that the voluntary land donation is unforced and it doesn't lead to impoverishment of affected people, including:

- a. Full consultation with affected persons and communities on selection of sites and appropriate design to avoid/minimize additional land take and resettlement effects;
- b. As a first principle, APs were informed of their right to entitle compensation for any loss of their property (house, land, and trees) that might be caused by the project construction, and the land donation might be accepted only as a last option;
- c. No one were be forced to donate their land and APs will have the right to refuse land donation;
- d. In case APs are directly linked to project benefits and thus are willing to voluntarily donate their land after they are fully informed about their entitlement, the project will assess their socio-economic status and potential impact of land donation and accept land donation only from those APs who do not fall below the poverty line after the land donation.
- e. Any voluntary land donation (after the process as mentioned above) will be confirmed through a written record, including a "no coercion" clause verified by an independent third party
- f. The donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be excluded from donation);
- g. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up in every road section (chaired by local leader, and including representatives of APs) and APs who are not satisfied with the land donation can file their complaint with GRC. If GRC found out that the above provisions were not complied with, APs will be excluded from the land donation.

27. All involuntary land acquisition (other than exceptional voluntary land donation) will be compensated at replacement cost and APs assisted so that their economic and social future would generally be as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the project. The absence to formal title to land will not be a bar to compensation assistance for loss of assets and special attention will be paid to ensuring that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status. The APs whose land was affected by the road was informed by the project office through publishing general notice at the VDC. Therefore, the date written in the notice will remain the "cut-off-date" (26-11-2009) for the entitlement and owners (including non-titled) of affected assets till such a date will be eligible to be categorized as APs. The entitlement policy/matrix is in Table 3.

Table: 3 Entitlement Policy/Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
1. Acquisition of private, tenancy, or Guthi land	Entire or part of land to be acquired from owner of the land as recorded at cut off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder Tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land with equivalent size and category, or cash compensation at replacement cost In case of vulnerable group, preference will be in replacing land for land. Any transfer costs, registration fees or charges Registered tenant will receive the 50% value of the land Land registration in the name of both land owner and spouse (in case of land for land compensation) If remaining land becomes unviable for use as a result of land acquisition, APs will have option to relinquish unviable remaining portion of land and receive similar benefits to those losing their entire land parcel. Non-titled persons will receive compensation for crops and subsistence allowance for one year crop, and provided with replacement land if <i>Ailani</i> or Gov. land is available in the village. Any up-front costs for the tenancy agreement will be reimbursed either through an agreement with the land lord or by the EA
2. Temporary loss of land	Temporary land taken by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder Tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement cost for the net loss of income, damaged assets, crops and trees etc. An agreement between contractors and APs before entering the site if case of involvement of contractors.
3. Loss of residential, commercial, and other structure	Structures, buildings including cattle shed, walls, toilets etc. affected by the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner Tenants Non-titled (encroachers/squatters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost of the affected structure without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material. Displacement and transportation allowance for residential and commercial structures to cover actual cost as estimated in the RP. Rental stipend equivalent of three months rent for tenants who have to relocate from tented building.

4. Loss of community structures / resources	Community facilities (e.g. irrigation, water, etc.) affected by the project.	The users of the facility or community or group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction by the project leaving such facilities in a equivalent or better condition than they were before. or Cash compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.
5. Loss of trees and crops	Affected fruit/nut trees	Owner of the affected fruit/nut trees	Cash compensation based on annual value of the produce and calculated according to the Department of Agriculture norms. RPs to confirm that the DoA norms and techniques are sufficient and updated regularly.
	Affected timber and fodder trees	Owner of the affected timber and fodder trees	Cash compensation based on calculation of the production and calculated according to the norms as decided by the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation.
	Affected crops	Owner of the affected crops Sharecropper of the affected crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on the local market prices for the produce of one year and calculated as per the norms of District Agriculture Development Office. 50% cash compensation of the lost crop for the sharecropper.
6. Loss of economic opportunity	Economic opportunity lost as result of loss of livelihood base.	Persons in the road vicinity who may be adversely affected, although they do not lose assets as such	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction works. Skills training support for economic restoration Priority in poverty reduction/social development program
7. Loss of time and travel expenses	All expenses incurred in travelling to fill application and making claims and time lost.	The entire project affected persons eligible for compensation.	Project facilitates to avoid time and travel expenses by providing the compensation at site.

8. Land donations	Loss of land and other assets by means of voluntary donation	<p>Voluntary donation is accepted only if AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is project beneficiary and is fully consulted and informed about their rights; • Doesn't fall below poverty line after land donation; • Donating up to 20% land holding, • Unforced or freely willing to donate (with an agreement, including a "no coercion" verified by third party; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for the donated land, but entitled for compensation of other assets such as house, structures, etc. • Transfer of land ownership by negotiation (DDC and the owner). • Free/escape of any transfer costs, registration fees or charges. • Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction work.
9. Additional Assistance			
	9.1 Preference t in employment in wage labour in project activities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction contracts include provision that APs will have priority in wage labour on project construction during implementation. • APs shall be given priority after construction for work as maintenance worker, mandated in local body agreement.
	9.2 Skill training and income generation support	One member of each PAF belonging to vulnerable group/below poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill training and income generation support financed by project • RP to include a need assessment and skill training program for APs.
	9.3 Priority in poverty reduction/social development programs	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of APs with priority in saving credit scheme facilitated by the Project. • Participation of APs with priority in life skills, income generation, and other entrepreneurship.

6. Community Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

28. 4 community consultations meetings were held with community and affected households at different date and venue in the VDCs. In the meeting proposed alignment and project modalities were discussed with community and with each affected household. The main purpose of the discussion was to acknowledge the public and APs about ADB's Policy on involuntary resettlement, compensation and entitlement, resettlement framework of RRRSDP, impacts and benefits of the subproject and availability of the fund/budget for RP implementation.

29. The community meetings and interviews were conducted with the owners of land and structures under the existing alignment and the owners of additional land needed for widening the road. During the meeting people were requested to donate the additional land needed for the improvement of the existing alignment. Written consent has been given by the owners for the land donation. For this, the people wanted life skill training and employment opportunities as compensation to restoration their livelihood. They also said that the project should ensure no further harm to the remaining land outside the construction. During the walkover survey people actively participated in identifying the alignment and the suggestions of the local people were considered in the final design. All the information related to resettlement activities and compensation disbursements have been made publicly by the project. The RP has included provisions of life skill training, income generating activities, and preferential employment of APs in the construction works.

30. The resettlement\social team of DIST assisted by VICCC and supported by DPO carried out an information campaign before conducting the registration of APs. The information leaflet in Nepali language has been also distributed among the affected households which contain information on the project introduction, objective, working modality and compensation policy. During the Household resettlement survey each household was also personally informed about the project, entitlements and procedures. The draft RP has been disclosed to the affected people and they are informed about their entitlements along with project procedure, planning and implementation. The disclosure and consultation process is aimed to:

- Explain the relevant details of the project scope and schedule
- Explain the RP and the various degrees of project impact
- Provide details of the entitlements under the RP and what is required of APs in order to claim their entitlement.
- Explain the Implementation Schedule with a timetable for the delivery of entitlements,
- Explain the compensation process and set out compensation rates,
- Provide a detailed explanation of the grievance process and other support in arbitration,
- Enlist the help of VICCC and other influential community officials in encouraging the participation of the APs in RP implementation, and
- Ensure that all vulnerable groups understand the process and that their needs are specifically taken into consideration and are met by assistance by the Project.

31. A continued information and consultation programme will be conducted during RP implementation and income restoration. These programs will be continued for purposes of grievance procedures and for post-implementation.

32. The Resettlement Specialist and Social Development Specialist of DIST will act as the information conduit, informing communities about the progress of the sub-project and supporting and facilitating VICCC in its community organisation role. This will support enable

communities to prepare for participation more readily and help socially disadvantaged people to negotiate employment, understand their compensation requirements, gain fairer compensation or acceptable alternatives and conclude land deed transfer to the Government.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

33. A Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) has been established at district level and Grievance Redress Sub-Committee at VDC level have been established for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution. A grievance process has been established in which APs who are not satisfied with the compensation, replacement cost of lost assets, livelihoods and allowances can register their grievance with GRSC and GRSC submits the issues to the GRC. Generally, grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints.

34. A Grievance Redress Committee at District Level Comprise:

- i. Head of DDC/local leader (Chairperson),
- ii. One representative of the local bodies;
- iii. Two representatives of the APs (including BG member)
- iv. One representatives of civil society;
- v. One representative of Project.
- vi. Resettlement Specialist, NGO representative, social mobilizer attended as observers to give support to APs.

35. 4 VICCC have been formed in each VDC. Similarly A Grievance Redresses Sub-committees also has been formed at VDC level that comprises of 3 members from VICCC and 2 members from APs to hear complaints and grievances at local level. APs can approach the sub-committee with their problem that is discussed locally with the aim of amicable solution. The social mobilizers will act as intermediaries to assist the vulnerable APs.

36. The key functions of the GRCs are to (i) provide support for APs to lodge their any complains; (I) record the complains, categories and prioritize them; (iii) settle the grievances in consultation with APs and DTO staff; (v) report to the aggrieved parties about the decision/solution; and (vi) forward the unresolved cases to higher authorities. The main steps to be followed for the grievance resolution are in Box 1:

Box 1: Steps for Grievance Resolution under the Project

Steps 1: APs file the complaints in Grievance Redress Sub-Committee (GRCS) formed at VDC level. Complaints of APs on any aspect of donation, compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses shall in first instance be settled verbally or in written form with GRCS. The complaint can be discussed in an informal meeting with the AP by the concerned personnel to settle the issue at VDC level. The Project Manager, Social Mobilization Coordinator of DISC, Community leader and NGO working in the VDC will also be involved in the consultation process in this regard.

Steps 2: If no understanding or amicable solution reached from the GRCS at Village level, APs can appeal to District level GRC.

Steps 3: If APs are not satisfied from the response of District level GRC member, the APs can appeal to the CDC. While lodging the complaint, the AP must produce documents to support his/her claim. The CDC will provide the decision within 15 days of registering the appeal.

Steps 4: If APs are not contended with the decision of CDC or in the absence of any response of its representatives, within 35 days of the complaint, the AP, in his/her last resort, may submit its case to the District Court.

37. The Grievance Redress sub-committee formed at VDC level (under VICCC) and there were not any aspect of written and verbal complain came from affected person. They were satisfied to the work and no one has complained.

8. Implementation Arrangements

7.1 Institutional Arrangements

38. The key agencies involved in implementation of this framework are as follows:

- Project Coordination Unit (PCU) supported by Central Implementation Support Consultants (CISC) at Department of Local Infrastructure and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR), Ministry of Local Development (MLD);
- District Project Office (DPO) supported by District Implementation Support Team (DIST) at District Development Committee (DDC); and
- Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC)

8.1.1 Central Level Arrangements

39. The Project Implementation Unit (PCU) has been established under DoLIDAR to handle and coordinate RRRSDP management works. The PCU has overall responsibility for the coordination of the resettlement activities. The CISC will support PCU in effective planning and implementation of the resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation measures outlined in this resettlement plan. The resettlement specialists and Resettlement Associate under PCU/CISC will look after the policy compliance and monitoring of the proper implementation of the plan and its recommendations.

8.1.2 District Level Arrangements

40. District Project Office (DPO) has been established at district level to ensure that ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement that is followed in preparation and implementation of subproject resettlement plan and mitigation measures. DPO will coordinate with the Chief District Officer, Land Revenue and Survey Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office. The DIST will assist the DPO in planning, preparing and implementing the resettlement activities and plan.

41. DIST will help the affected person with information campaigns to promote clarity and transparency, and help with community level consultations about entitlements and of what to do with compensation payments and income generation opportunities. DIST will also act as advocates for APs to access government programmes for income generation and skill enhancement.

8.1.3 Subproject Level Arrangements

42. Project Coordinator of the district will lead the implementation of the plan in sub-project level. He will establish the coordination among the district offices for the successful implementation of the plan. The project coordinator will integrate construction, land acquisition and compensation activities within sub-project. The District Project Coordination Committee (DPCC) and Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC) will provide necessary support to the project coordinator in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities.

8.1.4 Compensation Determination Committee (CDC)

43. The Land Acquisition Act 1977 provides for the establishment of Compensation Determination Committee to decide compensation levels at District level. This is composed of the CDO, the LRO, a representative of the DDC and the project coordinator. To make the decision taking process transparent and representative of the affected persons, two representatives from the APs and VICCC member will be invited as observers.

9. Compensation and Income Restoration

9.1 Methodologies for Valuing and Determining Compensation

44. Following compensation and restoration measured shall be applied while implementing the Resettlements Plan: - Project Affected Peoples will be received compensation and replacement cost for any involuntary land acquisition and resettlement so that their economic and social future would be as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project. The absence to formal title to land will not be a bar to compensation and special attention will be paid to ensuring that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status.

45. The survey and valuation of affected land and households was undertaken by an enhanced survey team at District level in the DPO (District Project Office) assisted by the DIST. The team has assessed the various categories of loss envisaged in the entitlement matrix and fixed prices/costs for compensation. Cadastral mapping has been completed with the help of District Survey Office to verify the plot boundaries. Cadastral maps marked with the proposed alignment have been produced to make the deed transfer process easy. The date of the notice published will be the "cut off date (30 January 2010) and shared with the affected households

46. The Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairmanship of CDO. The Chief of the Land Revenue Office, a representative of DDC and the Project Coordinator are the members of the CDC and other related officials were invited. In case of this subproject (Jorpokhari-Aahal danda-oyam 23 km) price of the land was negotiated at replacement cost. the compensation for structure has been calculated based on the replacement cost principle and was forwarded in the CDC meeting according to the entitlement matrix. Compensation payments will be disbursed by cheque/cash. Payment will be made at the Village or at public meetings in the local area for small amount and by cheque for land payments or amounts more than Rs 1000.

9.2 Voluntary Land Donation Process

47. The identified APs losing land in the road alignment were called for community meeting to discuss on resettlement planning and procedures. In the consultation they were informed about the land donation process as described in resettlement framework of the project. Majority of the APs were found ready to donate their land in existing road only. Further, the concerned households losing land were informed individually and the ²Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was prepared. The households donating or agreed to provide land on negotiated price signed in a written agreement with DPO. Total 91 HHs consisting 103 plots signed the MoU. The agreement is witnessed by a third party District local NGO & VDC level Grievance Redress Sub-committee to ensure that the donation was unforced. Furthermore, the APs who have voluntarily donated the land for the subproject will be rewarded by District Project Office with a token of appreciation.

9.3 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

48. Affected households, particularly who have Women Headed Households, Dalit, ethnic, poor and vulnerable groups are at risk of impoverishment, will be assisted through income restoration programs. APs will be given priority for employment in sub-project construction. The contract documents will include provisions regarding preferential employment of APs. The sub-project will provide at least 90 days of unskilled job to one adult from each affected families to enable them to earn sufficient to restore their income. It is expected that the unskilled APs selected for the construction work will be developed in to skilled workers through such employment and that such knowledge will be useful for APs income generation even after the project completion. The project benefits for APs will be maximised through their inclusion in the Project's savings and credit program and life skill

² A copy of land donation agreement and verification letters has been attached in Annex 3.

training program. The APs join savings groups and develop the ability to manage money, learn more life skills and, as a result, can further enhance their income earning capacity. APs will also be given priority to become maintenance workers after completion of the sub-project construction.

9.4 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) for APs

49. In addition to sub-project employment, APs will be provided with further income restoration measures known as Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) to restore APs livelihoods. The LEST will include a) income generating activities, and, b) non-income generating activities, which will be delivered through life skills development, training and supplementary investment schemes. This will provide support to affected persons with the reestablishment of their livelihoods, development of new income-generating opportunities and training in life skills.

50. This section covers support to affected persons with the reestablishment of their livelihoods, the development of new income-generating opportunities and training in life skills. During the construction the project affected families will have priority for employment as laborers in Building Groups and Contractors but the employment person days may be few in comparison to the value of lost assets. Employment in the group might be insufficient to restore lost livelihoods and further income restoration measures i.e. life skills training and access to other development initiatives will be provided by the project. Household Listing, Census and Socio-economic Survey of the affected family shows that 91 households are directly affected by the Project due to the construction of the road and these households will be particularly address in LEST. All interested members of the affected family will be given preference on employment in project construction. A special condition of contract will be added in contractor's contract to include the affected family member to join the labour group.

51. Based on the existing skills and preferences by the APs, multiple options of income generating and life skill training have been explored and a package of income restoration program for APs will be organized in (Table 4). The training program has been designed for the age group (16 to 45 years). The cost of Nrs. 1239900 for this program is included in the RP and will be financed under the Project's community empowerment program budget heading.

Table: 4 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons

Description		Targeted trainee			Duration	Rate (Nrs.)	Estimated Budget (Nrs.)	Starting date
1	Skills training	Male	Female	Total				
1.1	Dairy processing	4	4	8	1 month	18325	146600	May.2010
1.2	Veterinary	3	3	6	3 month	34767	208600	May.2010
1.3	TV/radio/Mobile repairing	4	2	6	3 months	34767	208600	June.2010
1.4	Sewing cutting	0	6	6	3 months	34767	208600	June2010
1.5	Furniture	6	0	6	3 months	34767	208600	July.2010
1.6	House wiring	2	0	2	2months	44000	88000	July.2010
1.7	Off Season Vegetable Cultivation/Promotion	4	4	8	5 days	4113	32900	July.2010
1.8	Motor driving	2	2	4	1 months	12625	50500	July.2010
1.9	Saving and credit	12	12	24	7days	3646	87500	July 2010
	Total	33	37	70			1239900	

Note: The proposed date and training may change as per need of the APs during implementation.

52. District Project Office (DPO) will deliver the skills training through training institutions/professional, which are available locally and in neighboring districts. The DIST resettlement / social team will assist to identify and employ professional experts/institutions to impart this special package. Preference will be given to locally based resource persons/institutions having expertise in the subject area towards building local-base resource network and continuity of support services even after the project completion. The district level sector-wise line agencies of the government, especially the Cottage and Small Industry Office, District Agricultural Office, Department of Animal Husbandry Services, Department of Horticulture, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Services available in the districts will be mobilized by the DPO for additional resource and training.

10. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

53. The financial resources necessary for relocation and compensation are budgeted in the project costs and will be administered according to the Land Acquisition Act 1977. These include:(i) Direct compensation costs for acquisition of assets(ii) Costs associated with enhancement measures for affected households and persons and (iii) Costs associated with the implementation and management of resettlement activities and capacity building of the project agencies

54. The costs required for RP implementation (including land compensation) will be financed out of sub-project grant provided to the district. The district has included the required budget in its yearly budget under the heading RP implementation. The cost will be channelled to pay all cost for RP implementation through the following root: (i) to the district development fund and then into each DDC's project operating account, and (ii) then payment to the concerned stakeholders.

10.1 Costs of Compensation for Assets

55. **Land:** Mainly two types of land (Khet & Bari) are affected by the project in this section of the subproject. Land and structure prices are calculated annually at district level for each of the different land and structure types and classes. Altogether 91HHs lose land in this subproject, all of them lose < 20% of their total holding so the affected land are acquired by negotiation. They fall under land donation criteria and has not been provided compensation for their land loss. The cost of affected structures is 4371384.

Table 5 : Comparative Price of the Land along the Road Alignment (NRs. per Ropani)

VDC/Municipality	Government rate	Rate/sqm	Market rate	Rate/sqm
Ektin	2066	35	2066	50
Oyam	2066	25	2066	40

56. **Crops:** Standing crops are not affected by the sub-project.

57. **Trees:** The quantity of tree production and valuation is carried out on basis of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) norms 2060. The norms has following provision for felling of trees having girth of more than 12 cm when measured at 1.3m above the ground including the sectioning of trunk, branches, and stumps up to a distance of 15m along the road with the indicated size would need the following labor input:

Above 12 cm to 30 cm girth	0.13 person day
Above 31 cm to 60 cm girth	0.39 person day
Above 61 cm to 90 cm girth	0.52 person day
Above 91 cm to 120 cm girth	1.56 person day
Above 121 cm to 180 cm girth	2.50 person day
Above 181 cm to 240 cm girth	4.00 person day
Above 241 cm to 300 cm girth	12.99 person day
Above 301 cm girth	41.67person day

58. Transportation of the logs (poles), or the indicated distance would require the following man power input:

First 10m distance from the source	0.50 person day/cubic meter
For each additional 10m	0.08 person day/cubic meter
For the first 1000m	8.42 person day/cubic meter
For each additional 1000m (0.08 person day/cubic m x 100)	8.00 person day/cubic meter
For the first 5000m (8.42 x 4 x 8)	40.42 person day/cubic meter
For the small seedling less than 12 cm girth	Rs. 10 per seedling.

District wage rate decided for the fiscal year 2066/67 is 190 per day.

10.2 Travel Allowances

59. The project affected Aps are need to travel outside their village in the project implementation process such as deed transfer process, district level negotiation meeting and compensation receiving process. So the travel allowances will be paid them based on district agriculture wage rate. The estimated cost allowance is NRs. 180000.

10.3 Allowances for Rehabilitation Support

60. Allowances in this category cover support measures for affected individuals and households. The formal price of the rehabilitation support has been assessed during the socio-economic survey and has been set according to the current market price. The final decision for rehabilitation allowance will be made by Compensation Determination Committee (CDC).

10.4 Total Cost Estimate for RP

61. The value of private land for new cutting is equivalent to Nrs. 2.69 million. The total cost of resettlement including compensation for the loss of structure as displacement cost, livelihood restoration programme and deed transfer is Nrs.6.41 million. The detail cost is given in table 6.

Table: 6 Summary of Cost for RP

	Item	Unit	Total loss	Amount (NRs.)	Remarks
1. DIRECT COST					
1.1	Compensation for private land	sqm	51223	0	
1.2	Private Trees	No.	0	0	
1.3	Public tree	No.	0	0	
1.4	CFUGs Tree	No.	0	0	
1.5	Private structure	No.	14	4371384	
	Sub Total			4371384	
2.INDIRECT COST					
2.1	Moved allowance	LS		30000	
2.2	Rental Stipend	LS		45000	
2.3	Transportation Allowance	LS		45000	
2.4	Deed Transfer Assistance	HHN	91	180000	
2.5	Official Deed Transfer fees	LS		100000	
	Sub Total			400000	
3	Income generation and Livelihood improvement programme	LS		1239900	
4	Appreciation Program for APs			100000	
	Sub-Total			1339900	
	Total			6111284	
5	Provisional Sum (5%)			305564	
	Grand Total			6416848	

10.5 Implementation Schedule

62. An Implementation Schedule for Jorpokhari-Aahaldanda-Oyam 23Km.

Table:7 Implementation Schedule

S. N.	Tasks	January-10				February-10				March-10				April-10				May2010				June 2010				July 2010					
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
1	Submission of Draft RP to PCU																*														
2	Submission of Final RP to ADB for approval																*														
3	Finalize list of affected people consultation with APs.	*	*																												
4	Consultation, and grievance resolution						*	*																							
5	Submit final report to CDO for compensation determination												*																		
5	CDC meeting and Compensation Determination												*																		
6	Inform APs for the compensation claim												*																		
7	Collect application from the APs for compensation												*	*																	
8	Verify the application and prepare final list of APs												*																		
9	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for voluntary contribution											*																			
10	Pay compensation for eligible APs																*														
11	Implementation of AP's Livelihood Restoration Programme										Continuous along with community development program																				
12	Implement social impact monitoring system (internal and external monitoring programmes).															Continuous along with physical construction works															
13	Prepare resettlement implementation status report by DPO																														
14	RP implementation verification survey																	*													
15	Resettlement verification report and concurrence from ADB for signing of contract																*														
16	Contract agreement with BG and Contractors																*	*													
17	Transferring the land ownership															*	*														
18	Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation, progress and achievements													Continuous along with community development program																	

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

A. Monitoring at District Level

63. The District Project Office (DPO) will be responsible for the internal monitoring of the resettlement planning and implementation throughout the sub-project cycle. The DPO shall submit monthly progress reports to PCU on implementation of resettlement plan. The PCU will submit quarterly monitoring reports to ADB for its review. Such reports will be posted on websites of ADB and PCU.

64. Project Coordinator or his/her representative will attend VICCC meetings when required. Progress on resettlement implementation and any concerns will be discussed in such meetings. The VICCC and social staff will facilitate the monitoring of progress and resolution of any grievances locally.

65. DPO will organize periodic progress review workshops involving APs representatives. Special attention will be given to securing the participation of women. The workshops will provide households with the opportunity to discuss both the positive and negative aspects of their resettlement, compensation and reestablishment. An inclusive problem-solving approach will be followed, using local experiences and realities as the basis for solutions. Social development and resettlement specialist will facilitate such workshops.

B. Verification by PCU

66. The verification of satisfactory implementation of RP including completion of land compensation is a condition for contract award and commencement of civil works. A verification report in this regard will be prepared by PCU assisted by Social /Resettlement Specialist and submitted to ADB along with proposal to award the contract(s). The verification report has to have investigated the extent to which any land donations were freely made and with adequate safeguard, and whether assessed compensation/assistance has been paid to the APs. About 10% APs may be surveyed as part of the verification.

C. External/Third Party Monitoring

67. The implementation activities will be monitored and evaluated externally during mid term and final impact assessment through an independently appointed agency, consultant or NGO not involved with any aspects of the Project, which will provide report to both PCU/DPO and to ADB. The PCU will hire such external monitoring agency with ADB concurrence. A sample survey of affected households will to be undertaken to assess the degree to which the Project's resettlement objectives have been met. The socio-economic survey undertaken for land acquisition will form a baseline data, from which many of the indicators can be measured. A sample survey at the end of the sub-project period will cover all the categories of APs and assess changes caused by the Project. The aim of the sample monitoring survey will be to measure the extent to which APs living standards have been restored/improved. The Table 8 include following monitoring indicators for external monitoring.

Table 8: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicator	Staffing	Number of DoLIDAR staff on RRRSDP, for sub-project Number of other line agency officials available for tasks Number of Social Development Staff located in the field
	Consultation	Number of Building Groups contacted or established and meetings held Grievances by type and resolution Number of field visits by DoLIDAR/DPO and social development specialist and Resettlement specialist Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in subproject
	Procedures in Operation	Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Number of land transfers (owner to GON) effected Coordination between DPO and other line agencies

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Output Indicators; data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Acquisition of Land	Area of land acquired by road section and contract Area of private land acquired Area of communal/government land acquired Area of the land voluntarily donated
	Buildings	Number, type and size of private buildings acquired Number, type and size of community structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	Number and type of private trees acquired Number and type of government/community trees acquired Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) Number of owners compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number and amount of allowances paid Livelihood restoration cost
	Reestablishment of Community Resources	Number of community structures repaired or replaced Number of trees planted by government agency
impact Indicator – data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Household Earning Capacity	Employment status of economically active members Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop Selling of cultivation land Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance Amount and balance of income and expenditure
	Change of Status of women	Participate in training program Affiliated in saving credit program Use of credit facilities Participation in road construction Participation in commercial enterprise
	Change of Status of children	School attendance rate by gender Participation in road construction
	Settlement & Population	Growth in number and size of settlements Growth in market areas Influx of squatters

४. प्रकरण १ मा उल्लेख भएको जग्गा र सो जग्गामा बनेको घर, मटान, गोठ, टहरो, पसल तथा सो जग्गामा रहेको बाढी, रूखविरूवा आदिमा भएको क्षतिको देहायका दरले क्षतिपूर्ती निर्धारण गरिएको छ ।

विवरण	परीमाण	रकम
जग्गा	४२.६० sqm	:- रु. ५०००००
घर/टहरो/पसल	:- रु. ५०००००
गोठ/अन्य संरचना	:- रु. ५०००००
काठ/दाउराको रूख	:- रु. ५०००००
फलफूलको बोट	:- रु. ५०००००
घाँसको बोट	:- रु. ५०००००
बालिनाली	:- रु. ५०००००
भत्ता सुविधा	:- रु. ५०००००
अन्य	:- रु. ५०००००
कूल जम्मा	:- रु. ५०००००

यस प्रकरण बमोजिमको मूल्य रु. दिन भित्र पहिलो पक्षले दोश्रो पक्षलाई उपलब्ध गराउने छ ।

५. प्रकरण १ बमोजिम प्राप्त गरिने जग्गा तथा सो जग्गामा रहेको घर, मटान, गोठ, टहरो, पसल, रूखविरूवा, बालिनाली भए सो समेत यो सम्झौता भएको ३० दिन/महिना भित्र दोश्रो पक्षले खाली गर्ने छ र यसरी खाली नभएमा निर्माण कार्य गर्नको लागि त्यस्तो जग्गामा प्रवेश गर्ने अधिकार पहिलो पक्षलाई हुनेछ ।
६. यस सम्झौता बमोजिम पहिलो पक्षले प्राप्त गरेको जग्गामा योजना कार्यान्वयनको सिलसिलामा कुनै निर्माण कार्य गर्दा दोश्रो पक्षले कुनै प्रकारको बाधा अवरोध खडा गर्ने छैन । साथै यस सम्झौता बमोजिम सशुल्क/निशुल्क प्रदान गरेको जग्गाको क्षतिपूर्ती/मुआवजा पाएको छैन भनी कही कतै उजुर बाजुर गर्ने छैन गरेमा यसै सम्झौताका आधारमा कानून बमोजिम हुनेछ ।
७. यस सम्झौता बमोजिम दोस्रो पक्षले प्रदान गरेको जग्गामा पहिलो पक्षले जुन उद्देश्यले प्राप्त गरेको हो सोहि कार्यका लागि प्रयोग गर्नुपर्नेछ । यसरी निर्माण गर्दा पहिलो पक्षले सँगै रहेको जग्गा/संरचना/अन्य सम्पतिको हुन सक्ने क्षति कमगर्न पूर्ण सावधानी अपनाउने छ ।
८. यसरी निर्माण गरिएको उप आयोजनामाथि सामुहिक स्वामित्व रहने कुरामा दुवै पक्ष मञ्जुर गर्दछन् ।
९. यस सम्झौतामा उल्लेख गरिए देखि बाहेकका कुराहरुमा कानून बमोजिम हुनेछ ।

पहिलो पक्षको विवरण तथा सहिछाप

नाम थर : प्रधानमन्त्री सुवेदी
पद : कम्प्युटर अपरेटर (माथु)
कार्यालय : आर.आर.आर.एस.डि.पी

दोश्रो पक्षको विवरण तथा सहिछाप

जग्गा/रूख विरूवा/घर/टहरो धनीको
नाम थर : विश्वरूप पौडेल
वतन :

रोहवर/साक्षी

१) PCDC

२) सामुदायिक परिचालक (आर.आर.आर.एस.डि.पी)

श्री श्रीमान सुवेदी

३) लेखक साक्षी

श्री विजयले रिजाल

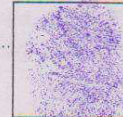
ना.प्र.नं.

जारी गर्ने कार्यालय : पौचयार इति सम्वत् २०६६ साल १० महिना २२ गते रोज शुभम्

पहिलो पक्षको
विवा दवाव जग्गा
सम्पन्न भएको हो



सहिलप
दायाँ
बायाँ



Appendix 6: List of Participants of Public Consultation Meeting along the Alignment

Detail List of Community consultation meeting

Location:- Oyam-5,Bhanjyang

Date:- 2066\10\27

Meeting Number :-1

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F.	Total	Dalit	janjati	Madhesi	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Jas Prasad Yongya	1		1		✓			
2	Bhakta Bdr Gurung	1		1		✓			
3	Sancha rani Yongya		1	1		✓			
4	Phouda rani Nugo		1	1		✓			
5	Khadga dhoj Yongya	1		1		✓			
6	Ram Bdr Nugo	1		1					
7	Agam Bdr Limbu	1		1					
8	Bir Bdr Yongya	1		1					
9	Man Prasad Yongya	1		1		✓			
10	Bhim Kumar Seling	1		1					
11	Lal Bdr Neupane	1		1		✓		✓	
12	Man Bdr Baniya	1		1				✓	
13	Satan Bdr Yongya	1		1					
14	Ran Bdr Nugo	1		1		✓			
	Total	12	2	14		12		2	

Location:- Ektin-5,Kahule

Date:- 2066\11\2

Meeting Number :-2

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F.	Total	Dalit	janjati	Madhesi	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Dilli Ram Rijal	1		1					✓
2	Prem Kumari Pariyar		1	1	✓				
3	Ghanshyam Subedi	1		1					✓
4	Man kumar Khadka	1		1					✓
5	Mandip Aanbo	1		1		✓			
6	Kamala Misra		1	1					✓
7	Rajesh Lingden	1		1		✓			
8	Benimaya Ektin		1	1		✓			
9	Aash Bdr Yongya	1		1		✓			
10	Man Prasad Yongya	1		1		✓			
11	Balbhadra Yongya	1		1		✓			
12	Maricha man lingden	1		1		✓			
	Total	9	3	12		8			4

Location:- Ektin-5,Chitre

Date:- 2066/11/29

Meeting Number :-3

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F.	Total	Dalit	janjati	Madhesi	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Sumanta Aangbo		1	1		√			
2	Balbhadra Misra	1		1					√
3	Prakash Aangbo	1		1		✓			
4	Hem Raj Lingden	1		1		√			
5	Ghanshyam Subedi	1		1					√
6	Bhadra Lal Rijal	1		1					√
7	Puspalal Subedi	1		1					√
8	Jaharman Aangbo	1		1		√			
9	Tej bdr Aangbo	1		1		√			
10	Kedar Rijal	1		1					√
11	Nar Bdr B. K	1		1	✓				
12	Dayadhoj Thamsuhang	1		1		√			
13	Devicharan Adhikari	1		1					√
14	Karnadhoj Aangbo	1		1		√			
15	Padam Prasad Jabegu	1		1		✓			
	Total	14	1	15	1	8			6

Location:- Oyam-4,Temuna

Date:- 2066\11\10

Meeting Number :-4

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F.	Total	Dalit	janjati	Madhesi	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Dal Bdr Yongya	1		1		√			
2	Bhakta Bdr Gurung	1		1		√			
3	Nanda kumar Yongya	1		1		✓			
4	Ambika Devi Aangbo		1	1		✓			
5	Kedar Nanth Limbu	1		1		✓			
6	Som maya Aangbo		1	1		✓			
7	Ram kumar Aangbo	1		1		√			
8	Dambar Bdr Aangbo	1		1		√			
9	Sunmati Nugo		1	1		✓			
10	Raj Bdr Jabegu	1		1		✓			
11	Man Bdr Jabegu	1		1		√			
12	Kalpana Limbu	1		1		√			
13	Lal Bdr Lingden		1	1		✓			
14	Hari Maya Adhikari		1	1				✓	
15	Jas Bdr Yongya	1		1		√			
	Total	13	2	15		14		1	

तपशिल:

एकतिन र ओयाम गा.वि.स.

सि नं	जग्गाधनिकोनाम	कित्ता नं	प्रभावित क्षेत्रफल
१	हरिमाया अधिकारि	४ ग १९	५०८
२	हुमादेवि ठकाल	१९	५२०
३	मिडमा शेर्पा	२१	९८९
४	हर्क ब लिङदेन	६८	६८
५	कृष्ण ब आडबो	१३६	१४८
६	मरिचमान लिङदेन	६६	४२९
७	अम्बिका देवि आडबो	७	६३९
८	श्याम ब जवेगु	१३	२७०
९	दयाध्वज थाम्सुङ	५७	७६३
१०	नन्दलाल अधिकारि	३	५१
११	धनलक्ष्मी लिम्बुनि	२	३००
१२	राज ब जवेगु	१६५	५४०
१३	सुमित्रा थाम्सुहाङ	२२	४८८
१४	हडस ब जवेगु	१७	३८
१५	चन्द्र प्रसाद जवेगु	६क१३	१२७०
१६	दल ब जवेगु	८च१३	२२२
१७	खड्ग ब जवेगु	१६४	१७१६
१८	लाल ब लिङदेन	६०	५०८
१९	बलभद्र मिश्र	५२/१४४	१०५९
२०	तेज ब आडबो	२४	१९७१
२१	डिल्लीमाया जवेगु	१२९	१४२९
२२	पुशपलाल सुवेदी	२९	१७८०
२३	भिम ब योडया	१३	२५४
२४	भिम लाल योडया	९०/९६	१५९
२५	पदम ब योडया	१०६	१२७
२६	दिल कुमार योडया	११३	१०१७
२७	नर ब नुगो	२४	६४
२८	जय प्रसाद योडया	६९/१४६	५०८
२९	हर्क ब योडया	३२	२८६
३०	कालि ब योडया	२	६६३

३१	ख ड्गध्वज योडया	१४	१०१७
३२	गोकर्ण कामि	१७	३२
३३	देउ कुमार नुगो	१३	९५
३४	नर ब योडया	१०८	२५४
३५	धनमाया गुरुड	५६	७२१
३६	ध्रुव ब योडया	३२	६९९
३७	मान् ब योडया	१६२	१२०८
३८	दल प्र नुगो	४१	२८३
३९	टल मान गुरुड	५२	५७०
४०	रन ब नुगो	५९	५०८
४१	बिर ब योडया	६१	५२
४२	चक्र ब राई	४२	१४७
४३	बाल कृष्ण गुरुड	३६	१४९२
४४	बल ब जवेगु	१४	१५४४
४५	उदय सेलिङ	१५	२५४
४६	भिम कुमार सेलिङ	५५/१६९	१३३७
४७	जित ब सेलिङ	५१	१४
४८	श्रीप्रसाद योडया	१६३/१६४	६९९
४९	नरमाया लिम्बुनि	१९	२८०
५०	देबिन्द्र जवेगु	१८	५४०
५१	पुरणध्वज लिङदेन	६१	३७५
५२	कृष्ण ब योडया	१४७	८८४
५३	मन प्रसाद योडया	४०	९६५
५४	उदय कुमार योडया	१२१/१२२	८५४
५५	बुद्धमाया लिम्बुनी	४२	९११
५६	फउदरानी नुगो	१७	३२५
५७	जस ब योडया	६८	२५४
५८	मेघ ब योडया	२७	११७४
५९	सतन ब योडया	१४३	२५४
६०	खड्ग ब योडया	३९	६३
६१	सेर ब लिम्बु	११५/११६	५३९
६२	पुर्ण ब सेलिङ	१६६/६२	३५०
६३	अगम ब लिम्बु	१६६	१४९८
६४	लाल ब नेउपाने	३३/३४	१४१९
६५	दल ब सुहाड	१५०	३१९

६६	बिर मान नुगो	२६	२९०
६७	मनराज नुगो	२२	७२७
६८	हडस ब लिम्बु	९०/९१	१५०१
६९	राम ब योडया	४१	२३५
७०	लाल ब लिम्बु	५६	१८
७१	धनमान नुगो	३०	५०८
७२	मान ब बानिया	४०	६७३
७३	दिल कुमार नुगो	२८	३४१
७४	तेज ब लिम्बु	६०	३५१
७५	सुक ब नुगो	३३	१४१०
७६	राममाया सेलिङ	६८/६९	११८
७७	भद्रसिं योडया	१४४	१९६
७८	दिल ब योडया	१०९	३१८
७९	सुर्य प्रसाद आडबो	५४	११८९
८०	धनराज नुगो	२३	२०८
८१	ओम प्रकास आडबो	१४०	३२९
८२	डम्बर ब आडबो	१३९	३९
८३	सुनमति नुगो	२७	१८५
८४	केबर नाथ लिम्बु	१२८	२००
८५	नन्द कुमार योडया	६२	३५०
८६	धन प्रसाद लिम्बु	११७ / ११८	७१९
८७	राम प्रसाद नुगो	२९	१८१
८८	बोलमान नुगो	६७	३५
८९	दल ब योडया	८५	२६०
९०	मइत ब योडया	११४	६९
९१	बिर कुमार आडबो	२१०	५९

Appendix 1: List of Affected HHs by type of Loss (Land)

S.N.	HH no	Chainage		Name of Grandfather	Father's Name	Ward No	Landowner name	Village/Settlement	VDC	Sheet no	Kitta no	% of land loss	Area of and land loss in existing track	Area of and land loss for	Total affected area by	Total Land Holding	Rate/ Sqm	Total Value
		Chainage - From	Chainage - To															
1	2	3+100	3+500	Jayanarayan	Adhikari	4	Adhikari	gairi	Ektin	4 ga	19	4.00	197	311	508	12712	40.00	20320
2	73	3+400	3+800	Bharta Bdr	Bhim Bdr	5	Huma devi	kahule	ektin	4ka	19	4.89	250	270	520	10424	45	23400
3	20	4+200	4+800	Doraje	lakpa	1	Mingma Serpa	Mandir tar	ektin	4ka	21	16.21	544	445	989	6102	50	49450
4	19	4+500	4+900	Mantebir	shyam sing	6	lingden	danda	ektin	6ka	68	0.70	33	35	68	9661.5	50	3400
5	80	4+700	5+400	Suryalal	nar prasad	1	Krisna bdr	aahaldanda	ektin	1ga	136	1.39	68	80	148	10678	55	8140
6	81	8+900	9+800	Dharma	ram bdr	5	Marichaman	kahule	ektin	1ga	66	1.87	224	205	429	22884	40	17160
7	70	9+000	9+700	Bhabani Prasad	aindra prasad	5	Ambika Devi	Chitre	ektin	6gha	7	1.80	300	339	639	35595	40	25560
8	59	9+600	9+600	Ran Bdr	randhoj	6	Jabegu	Chitre	ektin	8chha	13	1.77	125	145	270	15255	45	12150
9	90	9+700	9+900	Dhan Bdr	Dambar dhoj	2	Thamsuhang	Chitre	Ektin	4 Ka	57	3.00	356	407	763	25425	55.00	41965
10	26	8+700	9+900	Sibhanidhi	madhusudhan	4	Adhikari	Chitre	ektin	4ng	3	0.97	22	29	51	5244	60	3060
11	6	9+900	10+340	Mohan Sing	Dal bdr	8	limbuni	aahaldanda	Ektin	8/cha	2	6.24	125	175	300	8136	60.00	18000
12	37	10+400	10+650	Lakha Bdr	Atal Bdr	8	Jabegu	aahaldanda	Ektin	8cha	165	5.31	260	280	540	10170	70	37800
13	39	10+650	10+800	Sibhalal	Karma sing	6	Thamsuhang	aahaldanda	Ektin	6ka	22	15.41	233	255	488	3166	60	29280
14	43	10+700	10+870	Man Bdr	chandra bdr	1	Aanbo	aahaldanda	Ektin	4ng	17	1.68	15	23	38	2265	50	1900
15	8	10+700	10+800	Aash Bdr	Lal bdr	6	prasad jabegu	kahule	Ektin	6/ka	13	19.21	575	695	1270	6610.5	20.64	26212.8
16	11	10+800	10+900	Prithidal	mohan sing	8	Jabegu	kahule	Ektin	8 cha	13	2.18	103	119	222	10170	59.99	13317.8
17	14	10+880	11+200	Lakha Bdr	attal bdr	8	bahadur	kahule	Ektin	8 cha	164	19.85	722	994	1716	8644.5	60.00	102960
18	18	10+890	10+900	Jit Bdr	shreehang	6	Lal bdr Linden	kahule	Ektin	6 ka	60	6.66	280	228	508	7628	70.00	35560
19	22	10+950	11+300	Harinarayan	Mishra	5	Mishra	Chitre	Ektin	1 ga	52.144	6.95	435	624	1059	15234	45.00	47655
20	23	11+100	11+800	Bhim Bdr	Angbo	5	Tej Bdr Angbo	Chitre	Ektin	1 ga	24	1.29	968	1003	1971	152550	55.00	108405
21	28	11+200	11+350	Mitra Prasad	Akil prasad	6	jabegu	kahule	Ektin	6/ka	129	1.34	564	865	1429	106785	60.00	85740
22	31	11+250	11+540	Hem Lal	Shree narayan	1	subedi	Chitre	Ektin	6 kha	29	7.29	914	866	1780	24425	60	106800
23	42	11+450	11+700	Ran Bdr	Manharka	2	yongya	Temuna	oyam	2 Ka	13	1.00	149	105	254	25425	60	15240
24	46	12+400	12+560	Buddiraj	saharman	5	Bhim lal Yonya	Temuna	oyam	2/ka	90,96	2.08	64	95	159	7628	55	8745
25	47	12+600	12+800	Dhan dhoj	ran bahadur	5	yonya	Temuna	oyam	2 Ka	106	1.47	37	90	127	8644	70	8890
26	48	12+700	12+960	SarDhoj	bhim lal	2	yonya	Temuna	oyam	2 Ka	113	5.56	474	543	1017	18306	60	61020
27	50	12+800	13+200	NarLal	Purna Bdr Nugo	1	Nar Bdr Nugo	Temuna	oyam	1ka	24	0.22	43	21	64	28984	60	3840
28	51	13+900	14+300	Shyam Bdr	harkaman	2	yongya	Temuna	oyam	2 Ka	69,146	19.13	265	243	508	2656	70	35560
29	55	14+400	14+550	Kubirsing	Bala bdr	2	yongya	Temuna	oyam	2 Ka	32	0.80	116	170	286	35595	65	18590
30	58	14+500	14+600	Dharmadhoj	Yongya	2	Yongya	Temuna	oyam	2 Ka	2	11.54	442	221	663	6610	70	46410
31	66	14+550	14+900	Ramdhoj	Yongya	2	Yongya	Temuna	oyam	2 Ka	14	4.00	362	655	1017	25425	60	61020
32	67	14+900	15+200	TikaRam	Padamlal	2	Gokarna Kami	Temuna	oyam	2 Ka	17	0.63	15	17	32	5085	70	2240
33	71	15+200	15+300	Narlal	Bisnu lal	9	Deu K. Nugo	Temuna	oyam	2(ka)	13	3.74	70	25	95	2542	79	7505
34	74	15+450	15+600	Mahadhoj	Yongya	4	Yongya	temuna	oyam	2 Ka	108	16.66	115	139	254	1779	58.99	14983.5
35	75	15+600	15+700	Gaj Bdr	Gurung	6	Gurung	Temuna	oyam	1ka	56	5.67	322	399	721	1525	58.99	42531.8
36	76	15+750	15+880	Nanda sing	Jasha bdr yonga	4	Yongya	Temuna	oyam	3kha	32	2.75	304	395	699	12713	58.99	41234
37	78	15+750	15+900	Buddihang	Harka sing	4	Yongya	Bhanjyang	oyam	3 ka	162	4.75	673	535	1208	25429	58.99	71259.9

S.N.	HH no	Chainage		Name of Grandfather	Father's Name	Ward No	Landowner name	Village/Settlement	VDC	Sheet no	Kitta no	% of land loss	Area of and land loss in existing track	Area of and land loss for	Total affected area by	Total Land Holding	Rate/ Sqm	Total Value
		Chainage - From	Chainage - To															
38	82	15+900	16+000	Nar sing	Damber bdr	1	Nugo	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	41	0.86	120	163	283	25425	58.99	16694.2
39	85	16+000	16+300	BalBhadra	Harka bdr	1	Gurung	Bhanjyang	oyam	1 ka	52	6.93	227	343	570	33053	58.99	33624.3
40	88	16+250	16+400	Narsing	Ramdhoj	1	Nugo	BHanjyang	oyam	1 ka	59	3.84	145	363	508	8231	58.99	29966.9
41	91	16+500	16+650	Harka Sing	Yongya	3	Bir Bdr Yongya	Bhanjyang	oyam	3kha	61	1.02	29	23	52	13221	49.16	2556.32
42	1	16+650	16+800	Prithiman	jangabir Rai	3	Rai	Bhanjyang	oyam	3/kha	42	3.74	92	55	147	5085	49.16	7226.52
43	3	16+800	16+980	Balbhadra	Gurung	1	Gurung	Bhanjyang	oyam	1/ka	36	19.56	609	883	1492	45765	49.16	73346.7
44	4	16+900	17+600	Chankharaj	Dil bdr	6	Jabegu	Bhanjyang	oyam	6/ka	14	19.43	561	983	1544	7626	49.16	75903
45	5	16+500	17+700	Roina Sing	Bhuban sing	1	Udaya seling	Bhanjyang	oyam	1 ka	15	2.50	165	89	254	7945	49.16	12486.6
46	7	17+700	17+900	Harka Sing	phouda sing	1	seling	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	55;169	13.24	674	663	1337	10170	49.16	65726.9
47	9	17+900	18+000	Anarup	chit rup	1	Jit Bdr seling	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	51	0.14	3	11	14	10170	49.16	688.24
48	10	18+000	18+150	Ratan Bdr	Purna Bdr Nugo	3	yongya	BHanjyang	oyam	3ka	163,164	0.92	402	297	699	10170	49.16	34362.8
49	12	18+150	18+300	Jit Bdr	sancha bdr	6	limbuni	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	19	5.51	127	153	280	76275	49.16	13764.8
50	13	18+300	18+400	Dambar dhoj	akilprasad	6	jabegu	Bhanjyang	oyam	4ga	18	2.21	285	255	540	5085	49.16	26546.4
51	15	18+400	18+500	Jitbir	saharman	6	lingden	Bhanjyang	oyam	6ka	61	3.69	178	197	375	25425	49.16	18435
52	16	19+800	19+900	Harkaman	dal bdr	2	yongya	Bhanjyang	oyam	2ka	147	4.28	442	442	884	10170	49.16	43457.4
53	17	19+880	19+980	Ujirsing	chandra bdr	2	yongya	Bhanjyang	oyam	2ka	40	8.68	422	543	965	9153	49.16	47439.4
54	21	19+980	20+100	Pahal man	krisna Bdr	3	yongya	Bhanjyang	oyam	3kha	121,122	8.00	421	433	854	20170	49.16	41982.6
55	24	20+100	20+200	Balbir	kebarnath	3	Limbuni	Bhanjyang	oyam	3kha	42	8.77	450	461	911	11119	49.16	44784.8
56	25	20+200	20+300	Tilihang	Bal bdr Nugo	1	Nugo	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	17	3.71	155	170	325	10679	49.16	15977
57	27	15+300	15+450	Jas Bdr Yongya	Yongya	5	Yongya	Temuna	oyam	2 (ka)	68	14.28	115	139	254	10390	58.99	14983.5
58	29	20+300	20+400	Buddiraj	Satan Bdr Yongy	5	Yongya	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ga	27	12.83	407	767	1174	8756	49.16	57713.8
59	30	20+300	20+700	Shyam Bdr	bddirtaj	2	Yonga	Bhanjyang	oyam	2ka	143	3.86	139	115	254	6577	49.16	12486.6
60	32	20+800	20+900	Ujirsing	aasha bdr	2	Yonya	dandatol	oyam	2ka	39	0.48	28	35	63	12774	59	3717
61	33	20+880	20+900	Bhagibanta	sahardhoj	3	Ser bdr Limbu	Bhanjyang	oyam	3kha	115,116	4.22	260	279	539	7643	49.16	26497.2
62	34	20+900	21+150	Silwanta	boudaman	1	Seling	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	166,62	4.58	165	185	350	8633	49.16	17206
63	35	20+900	21+200	Ransor	aashrat	1	Limbu	Bhanjyang	oyam	3ka	166	17.35	725	773	1498	28767	49.16	73641.7
64	36	21+150	21+360	Bhim Bdr	Hasta bir	7	Neupane	Bhanjyang	oyam	3kha	33,34	4.93	700	719	1419	5677	49.16	69758
65	38	21+200	21+300	Jit Bdr	Shree prasad	8	Suhang	Bhanjyang	oyam	8cha	150	5.62	154	165	319	23547	49.16	15682
66	40	21+250	21+300	Lachhuman	Kali Bdr	1	Bir Man Nugo	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	26	1.23	135	155	290	4128	49.16	14256.4
67	41	21+300	21+400	Ajirdhan	Mansirman	4	Manraj Nugo	Bhanjyang	Oyam	1ka	22	17.61	350	377	727	23066	49.16	35739.3
68	44	21+400	21+580	Deune	Patal Sing	3	Limbu	Bhanjyang	Oyam	3ka	90,91	6.51	745	756	1501	8755	49.16	73789.2
69	45	21+450	21+500	Buddihang	San man	2	Yongya	Bhanjyang	oyam	2ka	41	2.68	107	128	235	12322	49.16	11552.6
70	52	21+580	21+600	Dhan Bdr	Khadgadhoj	9	Lal Bdr. Limbu	Bhanjyang	oyam	4ka	56	0.15	8	10	18	34236	49.16	884.88
71	53	21+600	21+700	Hansa Raj	shreeman nugo	1	Nugo	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	30	1.48	248	260	508	9845	49.16	24973.3
72	54	21+700	21+800	JitMan	Bal bhadra	6	Baniya	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	40	6.84	328	345	673	21170	49.16	33084.7
73	56	21+800	21+900	Lachhuman	Kali Bdr	1	Dil kumar Nugo	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	28	1.61	160	181	341	22564	49.16	16763.6
74	57	21+900	21+980	Tulhang	Nartadhoj	3	Tej Bdr. Limbu	Bhanjyang	oyam	ka3	60	1.56	170	181	351	7627	49.16	17255.2
75	60	21+980	22+100	Jayadhoj	Laghuman	1	Suk Bdr. Nugo	Bhanjyang	oyam	1ka	33	18.49	700	710	1410	20340	49.16	69315.6

[illegible]

Appendix 3: Poverty Level Analysis of APs

SN	HH no.	Name of HH Head	No of Plot	Total Affected Area	Total Land Holding	% Loss	Post Project Land Holding	Food Sufficiency Month	Non Agricultural Food Security	Annual Food Security month	Expenditure food for per month	Agr. income	Income non Agr.	Total Income	Pre-Project per capita	Pre-Project Poverty Level	Total Family member	Post project annual food security	Post project Agri-income	Post project total income	Post project per capita	Post project poverty level
1	2	Hari maya Adhikari	1	508	12712	4.00	12204	9	27	36	1500	13500	40000	53500	10700	1.05	5	34	12961	52961	10592	1.04
2	73	Humadevi Dhakai Aangbo	1	520	10424	4.99	9904	9	7	16	8000	72000	56000	128000	16000	1.57	8	15	68408	124408	15551	1.52
3	20	Mingma Serpa	1	989	6102	16.21	5113	9	17	26	3000	27000	50000	77000	19250	1.88	4	22	22624	72624	18156	1.78
4	19	Harka bdr lingden	1	68	9661.5	0.70	9594	10	22	32	2250	22500	50000	72500	12083	1.18	6	32	22342	72342	12057	1.18
5	80	Krisna bdr Aangbo	1	148	10678	1.39	10530	9	11	20	6000	54000	67000	121000	17286	1.69	7	20	53252	120252	17179	1.68
6	81	Marichaman lingden	1	429	22884	1.87	22455	9	11	20	5000	45000	56900	101900	16983	1.66	6	20	44156	101056	16843	1.65
7	70	Ambika Devi Aangbo	1	639	35595	1.80	34956	11	12	23	7000	77000	80760	157760	22537	2.21	7	22	75618	156378	22340	2.19
8	59	Shyam Bdr. Jabegu	1	270	15255	1.77	14985	12	14	26	7000	84000	96700	180700	36140	3.54	5	25	82513	179213	35843	3.51
9	90	Sumitra Thamsuhang	1	763	25425	3.00	24662	9	33	42	3000	27000	100000	127000	21167	2.07	6	41	26190	126190	21032	2.06
10	26	Nanda Lal Adhikari	1	51	5244	0.97	5193	12	8	20	2500	30000	20000	50000	12500	1.22	4	20	29708	49708	12427	1.22
11	6	Laxmi maya Limbuni	1	300	8136	3.69	7836	9	11	20	5000	45000	53000	98000	10889	1.07	9	19	43341	96341	10705	1.05
12	37	Raj Bdr. Jabegu	1	540	10170	5.31	9630	9	8	17	4000	36000	30000	66000	13200	1.29	5	16	34088	64088	12818	1.25
13	39	Sumitra Thamsuhang	1	488	3166	15.41	2678	9	10	19	5000	45000	50000	95000	23750	2.32	4	16	38064	88064	22016	2.16
14	43	Hangsa Bdr. Aanbo	1	38	2265	1.68	2227	12	8	20	6000	72000	50000	122000	24400	2.39	5	20	70792	120792	24158	2.36
15	8	Chandra bahadur Jabegu	1	1270	6610.5	19.21	5340.5	9	10	19	3000	27000	30000	57000	14250	1.39	4	15	21813	51813	12953	1.27
16	11	Dala bahadur Jabegu	1	222	10170	2.18	9948	12	7	19	3000	36000	20000	56000	28000	2.74	2	18	35214	55214	27607	2.70
17	14	Khadga bahadur Jabegu	1	1716	8644.5	19.85	6929	12	213	225	3000	36000	638000	674000	56167	5.50	12	180	28854	666854	55571	5.44
18	18	Lal bdr Linden	1	508	7628	6.66	7120	12	41	53	2500	30000	102000	132000	26400	2.58	5	49	28002	130002	26000	2.55
19	22	Balabhadra Mishra	2	1059	15234	6.95	14175	12	23	35	3000	36000	70000	106000	10600	1.04	10	33	33497	103497	10350	1.01
20	23	Tej Bdr Angbo	1	1971	152550	1.29	150579	12	87	99	3000	36000	260000	296000	148000	14.49	2	97	35535	295535	147767	14.46
21	28	Dillimaya jabegu	1	1429	106785	1.34	105356	12	264	276	1250	15000	330000	345000	49286	4.82	7	272	14799	344799	49257	4.82
22	31	Puspa lal subedi	1	1780	24425	7.29	22645	12	13	25	3200	38400	40000	78400	13067	1.28	6	23	35602	75602	12600	1.23
23	42	Bhima bahadur yongya	1	254	25425	1.00	25171	12	4	16	4500	54000	20000	74000	14800	1.45	5	16	53461	73461	14692	1.44
24	46	Bhim lal Yonya	2	159	7628	2.08	7469	9	44	53	4000	36000	175000	211000	13188	1.29	16	52	35250	210250	13141	1.29
25	47	Padam bdr yonya	1	127	8644	1.47	8517	12	12	24	2500	30000	30000	60000	12000	1.17	5	24	29559	59559	11912	1.17
26	48	Dil kumar yonya	1	1017	18306	5.56	17289	12	29	41	3500	42000	100000	142000	17750	1.74	8	38	39667	139667	17458	1.71
27	50	Nar bahadur Nugo	1	64	28984	0.22	28920	12	50	62	3000	36000	150000	186000	37200	3.64	5	62	35921	185921	37184	3.64
28	51	Jaya prasad yongya	2	508	2656	19.13	2148	12	22	34	3200	38400	70000	108400	18067	1.77	6	27	31055	101055	16843	1.65
29	55	Harka bahadur yongya	1	286	35595	0.80	35309	12	6	18	4800	57600	30000	87600	10950	1.07	8	18	57137	87137	10892	1.07
30	58	Kali Bdr Yongya	1	663	6610	10.03	5947	11	83	94	1600	17600	133000	150600	25100	2.46	6	85	15835	148835	24806	2.43
31	66	Khadadwoj Yongya	1	1017	25425	4.00	24408	12	28	40	6000	72000	170000	242000	40333	3.95	6	39	69120	239120	39853	3.90
32	67	Gokarna Kami	1	32	5085	0.63	5053	12	9	21	4500	54000	42000	96000	12000	1.17	8	21	53660	95660	11958	1.17
33	71	Deu K. Nugo	1	95	2542	3.74	2447	9	30	39	2000	18000	60000	78000	11143	1.09	7	38	17327	77327	11047	1.08
34	74	Jas Bdr Yongya	1	254	1779	14.28	1525	9	12	21	2500	24500	30500	55000	11000	1.08	5	18	21002	51502	10300	1.01
35	75	Nar Bdr Yongya	1	254	1525	16.66	1271	12	32	44	2500	30000	80000	110000	13750	1.35	8	37	25003	105003	13125	1.28
36	76	Dhanmaya Gurung	1	721	12713	5.67	11992	12	37	49	3000	36000	110000	146000	24333	2.38	6	46	33958	143958	23993	2.35
37	78	Dhurba Bdr Yongya	1	699	25429	2.75	24730	9	37	46	3500	31500	130000	161500	10767	1.05	15	45	30634	160634	10709	1.05
38	82	Man bdr Yongya	1	1208	25425	4.75	24217	12	37	49	4500	54000	166000	220000	18333	1.79	12	47	51434	217434	18120	1.77
39	85	Dal Prasad Nugo	1	283	33053	0.86	32770	12	28	40	2500	30000	71000	101000	16833	1.65	6	40	29743	100743	16791	1.64
40	88	Tal man Gurung	1	570	8231	6.93	7661	9	43	52	5000	45000	215000	260000	18571	1.82	14	48	41884	256884	18349	1.80
41	91	Ranbahadur Nugo	1	508	13221	3.84	12713	12	29	41	3500	42000	103000	145000	24167	2.37	6	40	40386	143386	23898	2.34
42	1	Bir Bdr Yongya	1	52	5085	1.02	5033	9	58	67	1600	14400	92000	106400	17733	1.74	6	66	14253	106253	17709	1.73
43	3	Chakra prasad Rai	1	147	45765	0.32	45618	12	24	36	2500	30000	60000	90000	11250	1.10	8	36	29904	89904	11238	1.10
44	4	Balkrisna Gurung	1	1492	7626	19.56	6134	9	17	26	3500	31500	60000	91500	11438	1.12	8	21	25337	85337	10667	1.04
45	5	Bala bdr jabegu	1	1544	7945	19.43	6401	9	44	53	1600	14400	70000	84400	28133	2.75	3	42	11602	81602	27201	2.66
46	7	Udaya seling	1	254	10170	2.50	9916	9	8	17	2500	22500	20000	42500	10625	1.04	4	17	21938	41938	10485	1.03

SN	HH no.	Name of HH Head	No of Plot	Total Affected Area	Total Land Holding	% Loss	Post Project Land Holding	Food Sufficiency Month	Non Agricultural Food Security	Annual Food Security month	Expenditure food for per month	Agr. income	Income non Agr.	Total Income	Pre-Project per capita	Pre-Project Poverty Level	Total Family member	Post project annual food security	Post project Agri-income	Post project total income	Post project per capita	Post project poverty level
47	9	Bhim kumar seling	2	1337	10170	13.15	8833	9	24	33	2500	22500	60000	82500	13750	1.35	6	29	19542	79542	13257	1.30
48	10	Jit Bdr seling	1	14	10170	0.14	10156	10	12	22	1600	16000	19500	35500	11833	1.16	3	22	15978	35478	11826	1.16
49	12	Shree prasad yongya	1	699	76275	0.92	75576	12	44	56	3400	40800	150000	190800	38160	3.74	5	56	40426	190426	38085	3.73
50	13	Narmaya limbuni	1	280	5085	5.51	4805	9	60	69	2000	18000	120000	138000	34500	3.38	4	65	17009	137009	34252	3.35
51	15	Debindra jabegu	1	540	25425	2.12	24885	10	35	45	3300	33000	115000	148000	24667	2.41	6	44	32299	147299	24550	2.40
52	16	Purandhoj lingden	1	375	10170	3.69	9795	11	29	40	1700	18700	50000	68700	13740	1.34	5	39	18010	68010	13602	1.33
53	17	Megha Bdr yongya	1	1174	9153	12.83	7979	9	24	33	2800	25200	66900	92100	15350	1.50	6	29	21968	88868	14811	1.45
54	21	krisna bdr yongya	1	884	20170	4.38	19286	11	13	24	3500	38500	45000	83500	16700	1.63	5	23	36813	81813	16363	1.60
55	24	Man prasad yongya	1	965	11119	8.68	10154	12	29	41	1700	20400	50000	70400	17600	1.72	4	38	18630	68630	17157	1.68
56	25	Udaya kumar yongya	2	854	10679	8.00	9825	12	19	31	2550	30600	48000	78600	19650	1.92	4	28	28153	76153	19038	1.86
57	27	Buddha Maya Limbuni	1	911	10390	8.77	9479	12	12	24	3000	36000	35000	71000	17750	1.74	4	22	32844	67844	16961	1.66
58	29	Phauda Rani Nugo	1	325	8756	3.71	8431	12	4	16	5000	60000	20000	80000	16000	1.57	5	15	57773	77773	15555	1.52
59	30	Satan Bd. Yonga	1	254	6577	3.86	6323	12	12	24	3000	36000	35000	71000	17750	1.74	4	23	34610	69610	17402	1.70
60	32	Ser bdr Limbu	2	539	12774	4.22	12235	12	8	20	5000	60000	40000	100000	16667	1.63	6	19	57468	97468	16245	1.59
61	33	Purna Bdr. Seling	2	350	7643	4.58	7293	9	5	14	7000	63000	35000	98000	14000	1.37	7	13	60115	95115	13588	1.33
62	34	Agam Bdr. Limbu	1	1498	8633	17.35	7135	9	4	13	4000	36000	15000	51000	12750	1.25	4	11	29753	44753	11188	1.10
63	35	Lal Bdr. Neupane	2	1419	28767	4.93	27348	12	3	15	7000	84000	20000	104000	17333	1.70	6	14	79857	99857	16643	1.63
64	36	Dal Bdr. Suhan	1	319	5677	5.62	5358	9	7	16	3000	27000	20000	47000	11750	1.15	4	15	25483	45483	11371	1.11
65	38	Bir Man Nugo	1	290	23547	1.23	23257	9	13	22	3500	31500	45000	76500	19125	1.87	4	22	31112	76112	19028	1.86
66	40	Manraj Nugo	1	727	4128	17.61	3401	9	16	25	5000	45000	80000	125000	20833	2.04	6	21	37075	117075	19512	1.91
67	41	Hangsa Bdr, Limbu	2	1501	23066	6.51	21565	12	12	24	6000	72000	70000	142000	28400	2.78	5	22	67315	137315	27463	2.69
68	44	Ram Bdr. Seling	1	235	8755	2.68	8520	12	10	22	7000	84000	70000	154000	25667	2.51	6	21	81745	151745	25291	2.48
69	45	Lal Bdr. Limbu	1	18	12322	0.15	12304	12	7	19	8000	96000	55000	151000	21571	2.11	7	19	95860	150860	21551	2.11
70	52	Dhanman Nugo	1	508	34236	1.48	33728	12	10	22	9000	108000	90000	198000	39600	3.88	5	22	106397	196397	39279	3.84
71	53	Man Bdr. Baniya	1	673	9845	6.84	9172	9	30	39	4000	36000	120000	156000	26000	2.55	6	36	33539	153539	25590	2.50
72	54	Dil kumar Nugo	1	341	21170	1.61	20829	10	20	30	4000	40000	80000	120000	30000	2.94	4	30	39356	119356	29839	2.92
73	56	Tej Bdr. Limbu	1	351	22564	1.56	22213	12	25	37	5000	60000	123000	183000	36600	3.58	5	36	59067	182067	36413	3.56
74	57	Suk Bdr. Nugo	1	1410	7627	18.49	6217	12	21	33	4000	48000	85670	133670	33418	3.27	4	27	39126	124796	31199	3.05
75	60	Ramaya Seling	2	118	20340	0.58	20222	12	14	26	6000	72000	85000	157000	26167	2.56	6	26	71582	156582	26097	2.55
76	61	Bhadrasing Yonga	1	196	17798	1.10	17602	9	30	39	3000	27000	90000	117000	14625	1.43	8	39	26703	116703	14588	1.43
77	62	Dil Bdr. Yonga	1	318	16272	1.95	15954	12	9	21	6000	72000	55500	127500	31875	3.12	4	21	70593	126093	31523	3.09
78	63	Surya Pd. Aangbo	1	1189	20849	5.70	19660	9	12	21	5000	45000	60000	105000	21000	2.06	5	20	42434	102434	20487	2.01
79	64	Dhanraj Nugo	1	208	25425	0.82	25217	9	9	18	5000	27000	45000	72000	18000	1.76	4	18	26779	71779	17945	1.76
80	65	Oma prakash Aangbo	1	329	12713	2.59	12384	9	14	23	4000	36000	55000	91000	22750	2.23	4	22	35068	90068	22517	2.20
81	49	Dambar Bdr.Aangbo	1	39	14238	0.27	14199	9	20	29	6000	54000	120000	174000	34800	3.41	5	29	53852	173852	34770	3.40
82	68	Sunmati Nugo	1	185	23900	0.77	23715	9	19	28	4000	36000	75600	111600	22320	2.18	5	28	35721	111321	22264	2.18
83	69	Kebar Nath Limbu	1	200	18815	1.06	18615	12	20	32	4000	48000	80000	128000	32000	3.13	4	32	47490	127490	31872	3.12
84	72	Nanda Kumar Yonga	1	350	12967	2.70	12617	9	4	13	9000	81000	40000	121000	20167	1.97	6	13	78814	118814	19802	1.94
85	77	Dhan pd. Limbu	2	719	20950	3.43	20231	9	11	20	7000	63000	80000	143000	28600	2.80	5	20	60838	140838	28168	2.76
86	79	Ram Bdr. Nugo	1	181	12204	1.48	12023	9	16	25	6000	54000	97500	151500	25250	2.47	6	25	53199	150699	25117	2.46
87	83	Bolman Yonga	1	35	1627	2.15	1592	9	25	34	5000	45000	123000	168000	33600	3.29	5	33	44032	167032	33406	3.27
88	84	Dal Bdr.Yonga	1	260	28476	0.91	28216	10	11	21	5000	50000	56900	106900	21380	2.09	5	21	49543	106443	21289	2.08
89	86	Maita Bdr. Yonga	1	69	12204	0.57	12135	10	14	24	4000	40000	56000	96000	19200	1.88	5	24	39774	95774	19155	1.87
90	87	Bir Kumar Aangbo	1	59	23391	0.25	23332	10	23	33	3000	30000	70000	100000	25000	2.45	4	33	29924	99924	24981	2.45
91	89	Khadga Bdr. Yonya	1	63	13221	0.48	13158	9	11	20	5000	45000	56000	101000	25250	2.47	4	20	44786	100786	25196	2.47

Rural Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Sector Development Project
District Project Office, Sunsari

Summary of Cost Estimate

S.n.	<i>Description</i>	Unit	Quantity	Amount (Nrs.)	Remakrs
1	Land	Sq. m	534.44	1,262,593.39	
2	Structure	No.	8.00	#REF!	
3	Tree	No.	7.00	96,833.37	
Grand Total				#REF!	

Rural Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Sector Development Project
District Project Office, Sunsari

Entitlement Database Sheet
List of affected households with land

Sub-Project :- Pakali - Mahendranagar - Chatara Road Sub-pronect

Page no. :- 01

S.N.	Chainage		House Hold No	Name of Land owner	Name of father/husband	Name of Grand father	Settlement	Ward	VDC	sheet no of Map	Kitta no	Total area (sqm)	Area under existing road	Additio nal land require d	Direction (way to 0+000 to 26+860	Rate per Kittha	Formula	Current price of the additional land	Remarks
	From	To																	
1	4+000	4+034	4	Chhedilal Rajdhami	Jhaulai Rajdhami	Chandralal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	6 (kha)	70	584	110.04	215.86	R.S.	800000	1/338.63	509960.72	Bellow poverty Level
2	4+035	4+070	3	(1) Sukal Rajdhami	Jhoti Rajdhami	Kanilal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	6(Kha)	64	846.58	71.95	132.35	L.S.	800000		312671.65	Bellow poverty Level
				(2) Bal Kumari Rajdhami	Sukal Rajdhami	Jhoti Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	6(Kha)	539	237.04	50.79	186.23	L.S.	800000		439961.02	Bellow poverty Level
3			5	Kamal Pd.Dhital	<i>Chudamani Dhital</i>	Harikrishna Dhital	Jhumka	6	Bhasi	6(Ga)	326,327 & 328	12511	110.05	0	L.S.			0.00	
4	7+100	7+105	6	Unknown	Unknown					6(Ga)	329	491	33.86	0	L.S.			0.00	
5	7+105	7+140	7	Nursing chaudhary	Ganaur Chaudhary	Dukhi Chaudhary	Jamtoki	6	Bharaul	6(Ga)	294	37923	33.86	0	L.S.			0.00	
Total													410.55	534.44				1,262,593.39	

Appendix 2: List of Affected HHs by type of Loss (Structure) with Estimated Cost

S.N.	Chainage		Struct ure No	Name of House owner	Settle ment	Ward	VDC	Struct ure No	Distance from Center Level	Material Used for Constructi on	Total Area (sqf.)	Type of Structure	No of Story	Affected Area sqf	% of Affected	Year built	Present use/current price estimated	Estimated Cost	Determination cost by CDC	Remarks
	From	To																		
1	4+200	4+220	1	Mingma Sherpa	Mandirt ar	1	Ektin	1	4.5	stone,mude , wood, jasta	645.6	Kitchen	1	129.12	20%	2064	200000	40000	28000	partial loss
2	9+500	9+540	2	Marichaman Linden	Kahule	5	Ektin	2	3.2	stone,mud, wood	774.72	Residential	2	774.72	100%	2056	619776	619776	371866	
3	9+540	9+580	3	Reservior Tank	Kahule	5	Ektin	3	3.2	Ferroceme nt tank	15M3	Ferrocemen t tank		15M3	100%	2060	300000	300000	300000	public structure
4	10+400	10+420	4	Balbhadra Misra	Misra danda	5	Ektin	4	3	stone,mude , wood, jasta	2065.92	Residential cum busines	2	826.368	40%	2064	661094	264438	132219	partial loss
5	11+700	11+790	5	Bhabani primary school	Chitre	5	Ektin	5	3.5	stone,mude , wood, jasta	1314.02	School	1	1314.02	100%	2050	1314000	1314000	919800	Govt. school
6	11+700	11+780	6	Toilet of school	Chitre	5	Ektin	6	3.5	Cement,sto ne, jasta	1no	Toilet		1no	100%	2063	1,25,000	1,25,000	112500	public structure
7	11+700	11+780	7	Tap of Bhabani primary school	Chitre	5	Ektin	7	2.5	Cement, stone	1no	Tap			100%	2056	20,000	20000	20000	
8	19+300	19+320	8	Dharm bhakta primary school	Bhanj ang	5	Oyam	8	2	Stone. Cement ,Wood & Jasta	1501.02	School	2	1501.02	100%	2054	1500000	1500000	1200000	Govt. school
9	19+300	19+330	9	Dharm bhakta primary school	Bhanj ang	5	Oyam	9	2.5	Wood,ston e and jasta	430.4	School	2	430.4	100%	2060	700000	700000	420000	Govt. school
10	19+300	19+330	10	Toilet (public)	Bhanj ang	5	Oyam	10	3.2	stone,ceme nt & jasta	1no	Toilet		1no	100%	2063	1,25,000	1,25,000	112500	public structure
11	19+390	19+410	11	Megha bdr yongya	Bhanj ang	5	Oyam	11	4.5	stone,mude , wood, jasta	968.4	Residential	2	968.4	100%	2065	570000	570000	342000	
12	19+400	19+460	12	Jasha bdr Yongya	Bhanj ang	5	Oyam	12	2	wood ,stone & jasta	489.58	Residential	2	489.58	100%	2045	550000	550000	302500	
13	20+120	20+140	13	Khadgadhoj yongya	bhanjy a danda	5	oyam	13	2.4	stone,mude , wood, jasta	716.61	Cattle shed	2	716.61	100%	2060	200000	200000	90000	
14	21+100	21+120	14	public tap	bhanjy a danda	7	Oyam	14	2.3	stone& cement	1no	Public tap		1no	100%	2057	20,000	20000	20000	public structure
Grand Total																		4371384		

Rural Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Sector Development Project
District Project Office, Sunsari

Entitlement Database Sheet

List of affected households with details of trees and cost for harvesting and transportation of trees to the home of the owner

Sub-Project :- Pakali - Mahendranagar - Chatara Road sub-project

Page no. :- 03

S.n.	2.Chainage		House Hold No	3. Name of the tree owner	4. Address	Details of Lost Trees						Harvesting Cost of Treees			Transportation						Total Cost	Remarks
	From	To				5. Type	6. Spieces	7. No	8. Girth (m)	9. Height	10 Volume	11. PDS	12. Harvesting Cost	13. Total Harvesting Cost	Distance from tree to home	Cost of PDS\ CUM	Cost of PDs\Tree	Diostrict Rate	Volume cost	Transportation cost		
1	19+930	20+400		Sapatakosi (CFUG)	Jabdi	Timbertree	Karam	3	2.5	25	5.859	12.99	2468.1	7404.3	500m	4.42	25.90	190	4920.70	14762	22166.41	
				" "	Jabdi	Timbretree	Sal	4	3.2	25	12.8	41.67	7917.3	31669.2	500m	4.42	56.58	190	10749.4	42998	74666.96	
Grand Total								7													96833.37	

Rural Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Sector Development Project
District Project Office, Sunsari

Entitlement Database Sheet
List of affected households with loss of land, tree, crop and structure

Sub-Project :- Pakali - Mahendranagar - Chatara Road sub-project

Page no. :-04

s.no	chainage		House Hold No.	Name of Owner	Settlement	Ward	VDC	Type of loss				Landowner's Name	Address of affected plot	Kitta no	Affected area sqm.	Total area of affected plot sqm	Remarks
	From	To						Land	Crop	Tree	Stru.						
1	0+020	0+025	1	Nitu Tamang	Kanchhichowk	3	Pakali				√						The HHs have no land. The house situated land is public/Gon land
2	0+025	0+032	2	Bhausahi Teli	Kanchhichowk	3	Pakali				√						
3	4+030	4+062	3	Sukal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	√			√	1) Sukal Rajdhami	6(Kha)	64	220.09	846.5	
				Bal Kumari Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	√				2) Bal Kumari Rajdhami	6(Kha)	539	237.02	237.02	
4	4+000	4+034	4	Chhedilal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	√				Chhedilal Rajdhami	6(Kha)	70	338.63	584	
5	7+080	7+100	5	Kamal Pd.Dhital	Jhumka	6	Bhasi	√				Kamal Pd.Dhital	6(Ga)	326,327 & 328	110.05	2099.5	
6	7+100	7+105	6	Absentee				√					6(Ga)	329	33.86	490.97	
7	7+105	7+140	7	Nursing Chaudhary	Jamtoki	6	Baharaul	√				Nursing Chaudhary	6(Ga)	294	33.86	2709.04	
8	8+445	8+455	11	Asok Ku. Gupta	Kalabanjar	1	Baharaul				√						The HHs have no land. The house situated land is public/Gon land
9	23+770	23+800	8	Chandrakala Karki	Tera R.D.	2	Barahachetra				√						
10	23+960	23+980	9	Yubaraj Bhattarai	Buddejhoda	2	Barahachetra				√						
11	23+970	23+980	10	Ambika Nepal	Buddejhoda	2	Barahachetra				√						

Entitlement Database Sheet
List of affected households with loss of land,tree,crop and structure

District :- Sunsari Sub-Project :- Pakali - Mahendranagar - Chatara Road sub-project

s.no	chainage		HHNo	Name of Owner	Settlement	Ward	VDC	Type of loss				Landowner's Name	Address of affected plot	Kitta no	Affected area sft/smt	Total area of affected plot sft/smt	Remarks
	from	to						Land	Crop	Tree	Stru.						
1	0+020	0+025	1	Nitu Tamang	Kanchhichowk	3	Pakali				√						The HHs have no land. The house situated land is public/Gon land
2	0+025	0+032	2	Bhausahi Teli	Kanchhichowk	3	Pakali				√						
3	3+980	4+000	5	Tejilal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	√			√	Tejilal Rajdhami	6(Kha)	71	8.46	84.65	
4	4+030	4+062	4	Sukal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	√			√	1) Sukal Rajdhami	6(Kha)	64	220.09	761.85	
				Bal Kumari Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	√				2) Bal Kumari Rajdhami	6(Kha)	539	237.02	237	
5	4+000	4+034	3	Chhedilal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	√				Chhedilal Rajdhami	6(Kha)	70	338.63	584	
6	7+080	7+100	6	Kamal Pd.Dhital	Jhumka	6	Bhasi	√				Kamal Pd.Dhital	6(Ga)	326,327 & 328	110.05	2099.5	
7	7+100	7+105	7	Absentee				√					6(Ga)	329	33.86	490.97	
8	7+105	7+140	8	Nursing Chaudhary	Jamtoki	6	Baharaul	√				Nursing Chaudhary	6(Ga)	294	33.86	2709.04	
9	8+445	8+455	13	Asok Ku. Gupta	Kalabangar	1	Baharaul				√						The HHs have no land. The house situated land is public/Gon land
10	23+770	23+800	9	Chandrakala Karki	Tera R.D.	2	Barahachetra				√						
11	23+960	23+980	10	Yubaraj Bhattarai	Buddejhoda	2	Barahachetra				√						
12	23+970	23+980	11	Ambika Nepal	Buddejhoda	2	Barahachetra				√						
13	25+450	25+455	12	Panchamaya Magar	Ramailochowk	4	Barahachetra				√						