

**SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Company Pvt. Ltd.
(SAPDC)**



**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
Of
Arun-3 Hydro Electric Project
Sankhuwasabha, Nepal**

Volume I
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Office of the Investment Board
Kathmandu, Nepal
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23 February 2017

Sub: Approval of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Chief Executive Officer

SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Project (P.) Ltd.

Madhyapur Thimi Municipality-16

Lokanthali, Kathmandu

Dear Sir,

With reference to the improved Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of Arun-3 Hydropower Project prepared in February 2017 and submitted to the Office of Investment Board of Nepal (IBN) on February 16, 2017 (499-2071/11/08), IBN is pleased to inform you that the improved RAP has been approved as per the decision dated February 20, 2017.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,

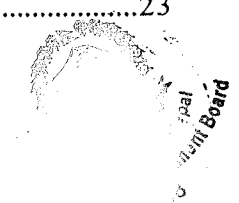
Ratnesh Shashi

(Section Officer)

"Dream of Civil Service: To Make Prosperous Nepal"

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following definitions will be applied in the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan for the project:

- **Compensation:** The payment in cash or kind for private and community property acquired by the project at replacement value as defined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) based on the ADB SPS 2009 and Policy on Land Acquisition, and Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development Projects 2014.
- **Compensation Determination Committee (CDC):** The district-level committee established under Section 13 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) to determine replacement value and compensation rates for property acquired under the Act.
- **Cut-off Date for Eligibility to Entitlement:** The cut-off date for eligibility to compensation and assistance will be the date of publication of the notice by the District Administration Office for land acquisition and compensation of affected households/assets that is July 4, 2016.
- **Project Affected Person:** Any person directly affected by the project through the acquisition of assets belonging to him/her or his/her household. This includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected through the acquisition of assets, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary.
- **Project Affected Household:** Each residential physical structure affected by the project is considered a project affected household and will be entitled for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation measures.
- **Replacement Cost:** With regard to land and structures, “replacement cost” is defined as follows:
 - For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
 - For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structures or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors’ fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- **Titleholder:** The person in whose name the project-affected land is registered and the person who is authorized by law that the project developer has conceded to follow to receive the compensation provided for the acquisition of land.
- **Tenant/Users:** A person using land or structures of a titleholder according to the stipulations of the Land Reform Act, 2021 (1964).



- **Vulnerable Groups:** Individuals or groups who may experience adverse impacts from a proposed project more severely than others because of their unique vulnerable status. These groups include individuals and households living below the poverty line, the elderly, female headed households, households with specific dependency ratio and *Dalits*.



ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Chief District Officer
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DHO	District Health Office
DLRO	District Land Revenue Office
DSO	District Survey Office
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMU	Environment and Social Management Unit
ESMOU	Environment and Social Monitoring Unit
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoN	Government of Nepal
HH	Household
HEP	Hydroelectric Project
INPS	Integrated Nepal Power System
IPPs	Independent Power Producers
IPP	Indigenous People's Plan
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
km	Kilometer
kV	Kilovolt
kW	Kilo Watt
LCF	Local Consultative Forum
LDO	Local Development Officer
MW	Mega Watt
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRs.	Nepalese Rupees
PAF	Project Affected Family
PRA	Participate Rapid Appraisal
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
R & R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SAPDC	SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Company Pvt. Ltd.
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
TL	Transmission Line
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	The World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Preamble

SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Company (P) Ltd. (SAPDC), the developer of the Arun-3 hydropower project, has prepared Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan as per the PDA clause 11.3.3, which is also known as Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project.

Owing to the delay in project implementation due to various reasons, a second round of social survey was carried out in August 2015 to update the previous report. Following more than two dozens of disclosure and consultation meetings with the project affected households in each affected VDCs, this report was finalized by incorporating the comments and feedback from the affected households as well as other relevant stakeholders in the project footprint.

Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is also a major component of this report.

Arun-3 is being developed as a 900 MW peaking run of the river project. It is located in Sankhuwasabha district, which is in the Eastern Development Region of Nepal. A total of six VDCs within the district will be affected by the implementation of the project. However, the project will acquire land only from four VDCs, hence the economic as well as physical displacement will occur only on the four VDCs.

1.2. Proponent's Commitment

The preparation of this report required a lot of guidance and assistance from many people and we feel a great sense of gratitude to all who helped me in this endeavor. The culmination of this report is due to such guidance and assistance and I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all of them.

I respect and thank Dr. Aman Sharma of the GM Environmental Division of WAPCOS Ltd. for giving me an opportunity to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan of Arun-3 HEP and providing necessary support in the logical and timely completion of the report notwithstanding his busy schedule.

I owe my profound gratitude to SAPDC's Residential Representative H. R. Subedi, who took a keen interest on this work and guided us all along, until the completion of this work by providing all the necessary information and valuable inputs for developing a good report. In addition, I cannot forget to remember Mr. R. L. Negi, Head of the Arun-3 Hydro Electric Project for his unlisted encouragement and more over for their timely support and guidance until the completion of this work.

I heartily thank to C. S Yadav Sr. Manager (P & A) and Awadhesh Prashad, Sr. Manager (R&R) for their valuable inputs.

I am thankful to and fortunate enough to get constant support from socio-economist Mr. Bharat Mani Sharma and all the team members who were involved in preparing and updating this report. I would like to extend our sincere regards to all the enumerators who provided valuable information for the completion of this report.

1.3. Project Overview

Nepal is a landlocked country, bordered to the North by the People's Republic of China and to the South, East and West by the Republic of India. It has a geographical area of 147,181 sq. km and population of about 26.4 million with growth rate of 1.35% (2011 Census). It has an immense potential of hydropower resources. Steep mountain topography combined with numerous rivers and rivulets carrying perennial discharge offer favorable condition to develop hydropower projects. Theoretically hydropower potential of Nepal has been estimated at 83,000 Mega Watt (MW) of which 42,000 MW has been estimated to be techno-economically feasible.

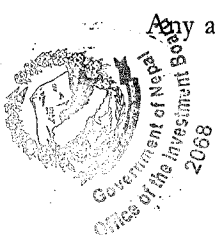
Nepal has a century long history of electricity generation. Pharping is the first Hydroelectric Power Plant with 500 Kilo Watt (kW) generation capacity of Nepal, which started generating electricity in 1911 AD (1967 BS). Despite having a long history, half of the population is still deprived from use of electricity and remaining half is facing power cut (NEA 2011).

The annual peak power demand of Nepal is 1,291.80 Mega Watt (MW). However, the available electricity in the peak time is only 706.80 MW (during wet season) resulting in a deficit of 585 MW (during wet season). The availability in the dry season is significantly low causing more load shedding in the winter.

Load forecast estimate by Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) shows that the demand of electricity in Nepal increases every year by about 10%. The demand predicted for the year 2015/2016 (2072 BS) is about 1420.98 MW. The government expects to meet this demand by government as well as private sector developed projects. As a result of which, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has encouraged private sector investments in the development of hydropower under the Hydropower Policy 2001 AD (2058 BS). The policy has specific provisions for private sector to enter hydropower development in various modes.

Previously the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other donor countries such as Germany, Japan, France, Switzerland and Finland had agreed to invest in Arun-3 HEP. Mode of development of the Arun-3 project was however, modified in 1987 with ultimate capacity of 402 MW in two stages, each of 201 MW capacity. However, the World Bank withdrew financial support to the project in 1995 and as a result, the development of the project was stalled.

In 2008, the Government of Nepal through International Competitive Bidding awarded the project to SJVN Limited, a joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Himachal Pradesh. The project was awarded on a Build, Own, Operate and Transfer model for a period of 30 years. A MOU and PDA in this regard were signed on 2.3.2008 and 25.11.2014 respectively with an objective of providing 21.9% free power and 7.5 % as royalty. As a provision in the PDA, the GoN can, upon request to the project developer, purchase additional power from the company. Any additional power can be sold to a third party in India through Arun-Dhalkebar-Muzaffpur



400 kV transmission line (310 km). The Arun-3 HEP will be developed with an installed capacity of 900 MW. The energy generated from Arun-3 HEP will help in reducing the present deficit of energy supply in addition to promoting economic growth of Nepal. This will also reduce pressure on fuel wood and fossil fuels to a great extent.

SJVN Limited has registered a company, **SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Company (P) Ltd. (SAPDC)**, as per the Company Act at Company Registered Office in Biratnagar with an authorized capital of NPR 2475.00 Crores with an objective of developing Arun-3 Hydroelectric project.

Project Development Agreement (PDA) was signed in November 25, 2014 between GoN represented by IBN and SAPDC a company promoted in Nepal by SJVN Ltd., a joint venture of Government of India and Government of Himanchal Pradesh. As per Section 11.3.3 in the PDA, the developer is required to prepare and submit a Resettlement & Rehabilitation Plan that conforms to either the IFC Performance Standards 2012 or the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 (ADB SPS 2009) prior to the commencement of the private land acquisition. SAPDC prepared a Resettlement & Rehabilitation Plan, also referenced here as Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in March 2014, and conducted household surveys to update the document in August 2015.

Subsequently, SAPDC updated and prepared the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in compliance with ADB SPS 2009, relevant GoN legislation including the Policy on Land Acquisition, and Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development Projects 2014.

SAPDC is committed towards avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement to the extent possible. Where the acquisition of private property is unavoidable, SAPDC will conform to ADB SPS 2009 and Policy on Land Acquisition, and Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development Projects 2014 to ensure fair compensation and to restore livelihoods of those affected by the project.

The basic principles of Involuntary Resettlement Policy are to avoid, minimize involuntary resettlement where possible and, if unavoidable, mitigate its impacts by improving living standard of the affected persons or at least restore their livelihood to pre-project level.

In addition to a fair compensation for all lost assets, this process will identify areas where the population will be relocated, resource planning to complement population need and develop linkages between other development infrastructures, such as market, road, drinking water, school, college, health post, hospital and communication in a cohesive manner.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was approved on 12/08/2015 by Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE), GoN.

1.4. Objective of the Study

- To develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) with an entitlement matrix describing for each category of project affected household for all lost assets in accordance to

ADB SPS 2009 and Policy on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development, 2014

- To develop a rehabilitation and a livelihood restoration plan for each affected household;
- To assess other social impacts caused by the project in addition to land acquisition;
- To identify a site for relocation and assess the impacts on host communities;
- To understand the socio-economic status of each affected household to identify vulnerabilities within each impacted household;
- To identify the organizational and institutional requirement for the implementation of this plan and ensure effective participation of affected people and other relevant institutions/stakeholders in the process;
- To assess the impacts on indigenous people and ensure that free, prior and informed consultation is conducted;
- Provide cost estimation for each impacted asset based on primary, secondary and market data including all rehabilitation activities;
- To assess physical as well as economic displacement in the project footprint.

1.5. Basis of the Report

The RAP and LRP for Arun-3 have been based on the following:

- Environmental and Social requirements of the Project Development Agreement
- Land Acquisition Act (1977)
- Approved EIA report of the Arun-3 HEP
- Policy on Land Acquisition, and Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development Projects 2014
- ADB requirements on the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009
- Relevant international treaties to which Nepal is a signatory such as (but is not limited to) the UN declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights etc.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The proposed Arun-3 HEP will directly or indirectly affect people of 6 VDCs i.e. Pawakhola, Num, Diding, Pathibhara, Makalu and Yaphu of Sankhuwasabha district. This report covers households losing land in 4 VDCs including Num, Diding, Pathibhara and Yaphu. There is no private land acquisition in Pawakhola and Makalu.

This report draws upon existing literature and previous discussions with relevant stakeholders to assess the impacts on the de-watered zone. The de-watered area falls in some part of Num, Diding, Pathibhara, Makalu and Yaphu VDCs. The EIA approved in August 12, 2015 mentions one household whose livelihood is dependent on fishing in the project footprint. However, recent household survey conducted in August 2015 suggests no fishing activities in the area.



1.7. Limitations of the Study

This report has considered the private land and natural resource requirements as per the layout of the project in accordance with the Survey license that was issued by Department of Electricity Development of Nepal (DoED). As per the boundary of the Survey License, there are 6 VDCs that will be affected by the project. This report looks at direct land-based impacts in specific wards within the 4 VDCs from where private land will be acquired for the project.

This report does not include:

- Socio-economic impacts of access roads: SJVN/SAPDC, through the Government of Nepal, paid compensation for the Hile-Dhankuta-Num (dam site) which is 170.13 km and from Chainkuty to the Powerhouse site which is 28.69 km in 1990. Since the compensation for these two sections of the road was already paid, these were not included in this report.
- Dependency of project affected households on community forests: While the number of households who are members of the community forest is identified, the dependency for firewood and cash crops is not captured in this report. Information on Users of private or government land is not available.
- Potential livelihood implications due to adverse impact on the aquatic ecosystem;
- Proposed transmission lines: A study will be conducted to assess the social impacts of the transmission lines, and a separate resettlement action plan will be prepared in cases of physical displacement needed for the project;
- Initial study suggests that there will be no impact on the de-watered zone since there is no settlement and farming fields in the area.
- Impacts of head race tunnels, access tunnel from the dam site to the power house site;
- Impacts on fisherman in the area. EIA suggests that there is one households involved in fishing in the project footprint. However, recent interactions show that there are no fishing communities in the project footprint, and hence, no new studies was done to assess the impact;
- Impact of land that will be used for compensatory afforestation;
- Impact of influx of employees on the community resources, safety and public health. Although this impact does not fall into the realm of RAP, it is nevertheless an important aspect that needs to be addressed.
- This report doesn't include Indigenous People's Plan (IPP).

1.8. Commitment to Conduct Future Study

- SAPDC will conduct a study of the de-watered zone to evaluate impacts on water dependency and livelihood and appropriate mitigation measures will be adopted;
- A separate study on community assets will be conducted to assess the impacts and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly.
- As per the requirement of the ADB's SPS 2009, a separate IPP will be developed later on.

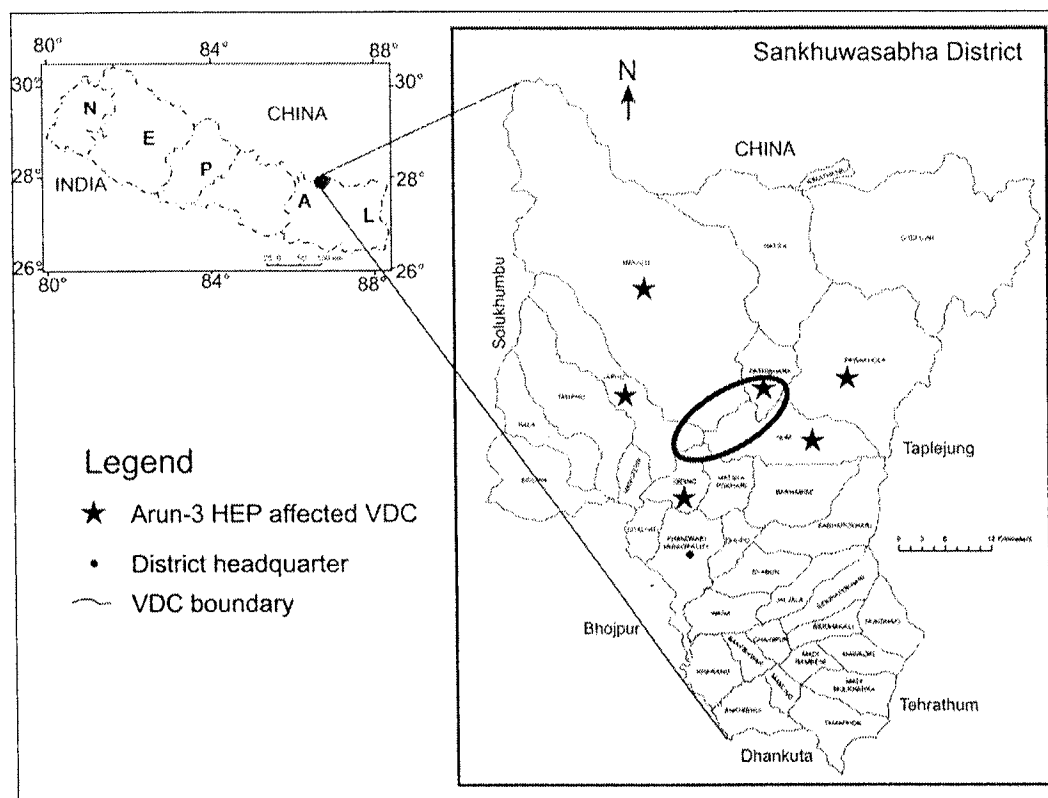
2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1. Project Description

The proposed Arun-3 HEP is located on Arun River, a tributary of Sapta Koshi River in Sankhuwasabha district of Eastern Development Region of Nepal. The project area covers 6 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Sankhuwasabha district. VDC is the lowest administrative unit of GoN. Physiographically, the project site is located in mountain region of Nepal.

The dam site is located at about 60 km from Tumlingtar where an airstrip connected to Kathmandu by half an hour journey exists by air. Tumlingtar is also connected by road with a distance of about 680 km from Kathmandu. The dam site on the Arun River is located near Phaksynda Dobhan village of Num VDC and the powerhouse site is located close to Pukhuwa village of Diding VDC.

Figure 2.1: Location Map of the Project Area



2.1.1. Access to Project

Access to Arun-3 HEP from India, is by broad gauge rail line up to Jogbani (Bihar) and Jogbani is about 600 km from Kolkata port. Also Jogbani is at the border of India with Nepal and is just 6 km from Biratnagar (Industrial town in Nepal). From Biratnagar to Chainpur the road is of black topped (176.53 km) and from Chainpur to Katle, the road is of rough *Kacchi* road partially graveled (76 km). Road from Katle to Knandbari is metalled. Further, the road from Chainkutti

to Power House (28.69 km), Dam site (36.4 km) and Power House to Dam side (21 km) is yet to be constructed (Figure 2.2). Various project components are located on the left bank of the river with its Power House at about 20 km downstream from the Dam axis, near to Pukhuwa village, in Diding VDC.

2.1.2. Project Features

The proposed Arun-3 HEP is a peaking run-off-river (PROR) scheme with daily peaking of at least 3.65 hours. The location details and salient features of the project are summarized in

Table 2.1: Salient Features of Arun-3 HEP

Installed capacity	900 MW
Diversion tunnel	1 No., 11.0 m Dia.
Concrete dam height	70 m High
Full reservoir level	845 m
Design discharge	344.68 Cumecs
Spillway	Six Radial Gates And One Slide Type Stop Log
Power intake	4 Nos. (6.0 m Circular)
De-silting chambers	4 No {16 m (W) X 24 m (H) X 420 m (L)}
Head race tunnel (length, dia.)	11.74 Km. ,9.5 m
Surge shaft	24 m Dia., 149 m High, Open To Sky
Pressure shaft	2 No., 5.5 m Dia. Each, 408.43 Length Each
Power house (w x h x l)	22.5 m X 49.5 m X 179.49 m, UG
No. Of units & size	4 X 225 MW
Transformer cavern (w x h x l)	16 m X 22.5 m X 153.94 m
Tail race tunnel	192 m Long, 10 m Dia. Circular Shaped
Annual energy	4019 MU 3684.6 GWh
Annual load factor	51%

Note: PDA Schedule 8 states, "These data are as per DPR submitted to GoN. Notwithstanding anything written here in above the specifications may undergo changes/modifications/improvements, before or during construction, based on actual ground conditions, pre-construction investigations and studies and/or acceptable suggestions of technical consultants and advisors to the project".



2.2. Land Requirement

2.2.1. Private and Government Land

The total land requirement for Arun-3 HEP is 172.09 ha, of which 48.87 ha is private land and 123.22 ha is government land. The government land is considered as forestland including community forests, bare land, steep slope, riverbank etc. The component wise details of land proposed to be acquired (revised) for the project is given below.

Table 2.2: Details of Proposed Acquired Land of Arun-3 HEP

S. N.	Component	Acquired Land Area (Sq. m.)			VDC
		Government	Private	Total	
1. Reservoir & Infrastructure Area					
1	Dam & Reservoir Area	446,494	59,809.5	506,304	Num, Pathibhara & Pawakhola
2	Job Facility Dovan	52,535	20,095	72,630	Num
3	Township Phaksinda	22,800	44,754	67,554	Num
4	Dumping Phaksinda	70,305	39,780	110,085	Num
5	Contractor Facility and Labour Camp Adit 2	5,700	34,559	40,259	Num
6	Dumping site Adit 2	22,450	0	22,450	Num
7	Quarry area Uwagoan	16,400	16,210	32,610	Pathibhara
8	Quarry area Dovan L/B	38,200	0	38,200	Num
9	Job Facility / Labour camp Pathibhara	24,200	0	24,200	Pathibhara
10	PH Quarry Area Nengkhowa Khola	24,935	18,500	43,435	Diding
11	Dumping Site (Powerhouse) Left Bank	53,815	27,890	81,705	Diding
12	Job Facility Area Adit 4	1,330	7,860	9,190	Diding
13	Top of Surge Shaft	7,070	38,238	45,308	Diding
14	Bottom of Surge Shaft	22,290	20,025	42,315	Diding
15	Job Facility/Dumping Area Adit-3 (Santule)	22,170	20,570	42,740	Diding
16	Job Facility Dumping Area (PH) R/B Yaphu	97,750	16,655	114,405	Yaphu
17	Township/Office complex (PH) R/B Yaphu	600	62,375	62,975	Yaphu
18	Magazine Area	7,700	0	7,700	Diding

S. N.	Component	Acquired Land Area (Sq. m.)			VDC
		Government	Private	Total	
Sub-Total		936,744	427,320.5	1,364,064.5	
2. Road					
1	Top of surge shaft Road	11,578	2,349	13,927	Diding
2	Bottom of surge shaft Road	9,640	2,273	11,913	Diding
3	Magazine road	15,539	0	15,539	Diding
4	Powerhouse to township Phaksinda (20.87 km) road	258,699	56,785	315,484	Diding
Sub-Total		295,456	61,407	356,863	
Grand Total		1,232,200	488,728	1,720,928	

Note:

- There is no temporary land requirement proposed for the project. All the proposed structures required by the project, contractors as well as sub-contractors has been accounted for and is included in this report.
- This report does not include land requirement for transmission line
- The land requirement does not include land required for compensatory afforestation, which is a requirement of GoN.
- The land requirement does not include relocation as there was no demand for land-for-land compensation.

2.2.2. Forest Land

Out of 123.22 ha of forest land required for the project, 79.04 ha is community forest. The table below lists the community forests that will be affected by the project. As mentioned earlier, household dependency on community forest is not included in this report and will be assessed through consultation with CFUGs.

Table 2.3: Details of Community Forest

Name and Address	Area (ha)	HHs No.	Acquired Area (ha)	Project Components
Salbote community forest, Num-3, 5	103.87	41	8.5055	Dam, Dumping and Camp Area of Dam site
Barane Community forest, Num-3	369.78	59	6.128	Reservoir
Uriwa Phelwing Community Forest Num-7	136.01	17	3.65	Link Road
Amrang Community Forest Num-7	199.29	44	8.933	Link Road



Name and Address	Area (ha)	HHs No.	Acquired Area (ha)	Project Components
Gorujuraj Community Forest Num-6	159.55	77	13.9784	Link Road, Adit-2 and Camp area
Tinthum Community Forest Num-1	837.22	74	8.243	Reservoir
Solakhani Community Forest Num 8, 9	491.86	44	6.493	Link Road
Arun Kinar Community Forest, Diding-8	129.35	51	18.7861	Bottom and Top of Surge shaft, Surge shaft road, Bunker Area
Purum Khola, Diding-9	186.60	26	4.317	Link Road, Labour Camp and Adit-3
Total	2613.53	433	79.04	

2.2.3. Land Acquisition Status

Arun-3 HEP has major two components; Access Road and Hydropower Component. Land requirement for the transmission line is not included in this report.

Access road component has already been compensated and acquired by NEA for the Arun-3 HEP. Remaining hydropower component require 172.09 ha of land as shown in table 2.2. Previously acquired land details are present in following table. This RAP covers only the hydropower component.

Table 2.4: Details of Compensated Access Roads by Arun-3 HEP

S. N.	Access Road	Length (km)	Remarks
1	Hile to Khandbari	117.53	Acquired land by Arun-3 and built road by GoN
2	Khandbari to Chainkutty	17.00	Acquired land by Arun-3 and track opened by GoN
3	Chainkutty to Powerhouse site	28.40	Acquired land by Arun-3
4	Chainkutty to Num	26.50	Acquired land by Arun-3 and track opened by GoN
5	Num to Dam site	8.8	Acquired land by Arun-3 and track opened by GoN
6	Dam Top Road	2.28	All forest land which is include in GoN Land
7	Dam to Powerhouse Road	20.87	All land included in this Report

2.3. Alternatives Assessment:

During the feasibility and EIA study, alternative analysis of the project was carried out to ascertain the technical feasibility, economic viability and environmental acceptability. Technical feasibility of the project depends upon the water availability, topographical and geological conditions of the project area, investment required, expected benefits and its impacts on the physical, biological and socio-economic domain. The economic viability depends upon the project costs and benefits and optimization of the project in terms of its size (installed capacity) is a part of the economic analysis and evaluation in hydropower project.

Alternative assessment cover alternatives of dam site and type, selection of Head Race Tunnel (HRT) Bank and Adits, selection of Powerhouse complex, different power generation alternatives, generation of employment and employment alternatives and no private and forest land options. During this assessment the proponent ensured that minimum private and forestland was to be acquired.

2.4. Average Minimum Flow

As per the EIA, the average minimum flow of Arun River is 5.15 m³/s. There are several other rivers, which contribute to the Arun River between the dam site and the powerhouse. The names of the rivers on both sides of the Arun River are as follows.

Right bank

- Kasuwa Khola
- Isuwa Khola
- Apsuwa Khola
- Bendaksuwa Khola
- Pukhuwa Khola

Left bank

- Numkhuwa Khola
- Neguwa Khola
- Suke Khola
- Rate Khola
- Sakhuwa Khola

The Project's dewatered zone between the dam site and the powerhouse site is about 19 km. During the operation phase, SAPDC will maintain minimum environmental flow of 5.15 m³/s in the Arun River throughout the operation of the project.

The envisaged impact on the project on river hydrology, river morphology and aquatic environment in the dewatered section is unavoidable and will remain as a residual impact. However, the EIA report suggests that the flow in the operations phase will be sufficient as there are minimal settlements in the downstream and the dependency on the river across VDCs is minimal.

The VDCs along the dewatered zone are Num, Diding, Pathibhara, Makalu and Yaphu VDCs.

Streams between dam site and tailrace will also contribute to aquatic life as well as minimum flow of the river. A total of 10 streams outfall into river Arun in the intervening stretch between dam site and tailrace disposal site. These are listed as below:

Table 2.5: Monthly Power and Energy production

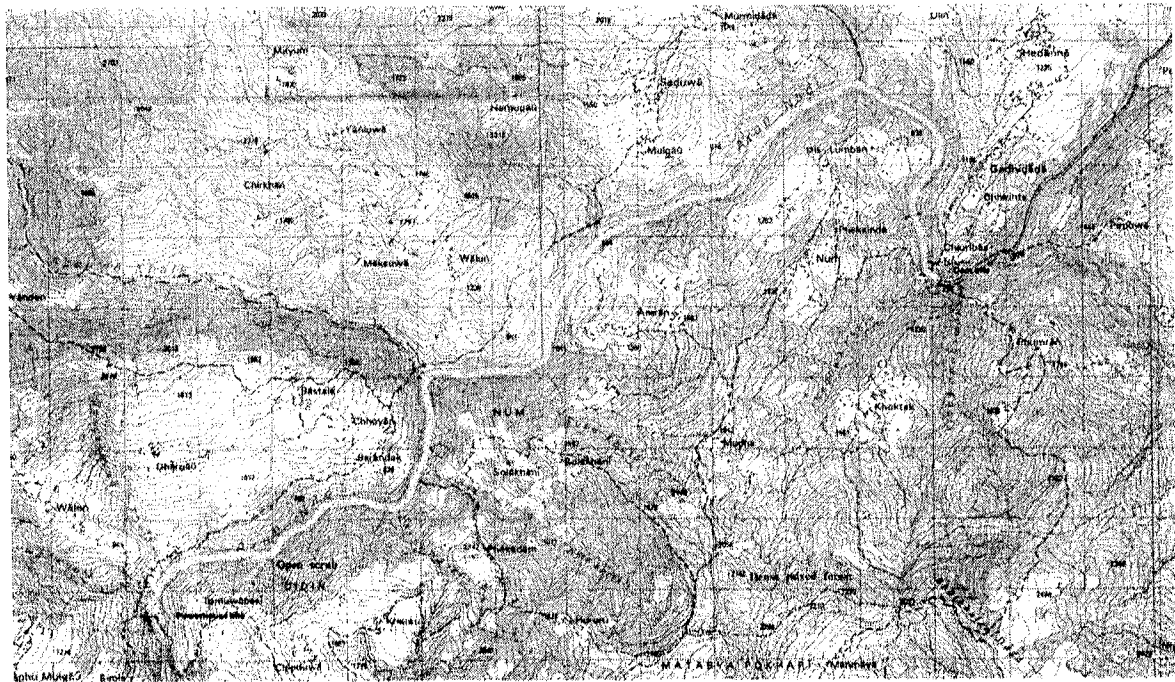
S. N.	Month	Average monthly discharge in the river at intake (m ³ /s) as per 90% dependable year i.e. 2006-07	Minimum d/s release including environmental flow and others (m ³ /s) as per average monthly minimum of the lean month discharge i.e. 10 % of 51.46 (1997-98)	Diversion for power (m ³ /s)	Production	
					Power MW	Energy GWh
1	January	64.72	5.15	59.57	156	115.72
2	February	67.78	5.15	62.63	164	109.51
3	March	78.25	5.15	73.10	191	142.86
4	April	107.49	5.15	102.34	267	192.40



5	May	133.80	5.15	128.65	336	250.92
6	June	326.69	5.15	321.54	803	577.96
7	July	469.93	125.25	344.68	900	669.60
8	August	386.03	41.35	344.68	881	656.02
9	September	354.68	10.00	344.68	823	592.46
10	October	187.42	5.15	182.27	476	352.57
11	November	121.63	5.15	116.48	304	218.99
12	December	77.31	5.15	72.16	188	139.84
Annual Average		197.98	18.58	179.40		4018.85

Source: DPR Arun-3 HEP 2011 (Volume II)

Figure 2.2: Project Location and Dewater Zone of Arun-3 HEP



2.5. Cumulative Impact Assessment

A total of 3 hydroelectric projects are planned on river Arun, which are listed as below:

1. Kimathanka Arun (434 MW)
2. Upper Arun hydroelectric project (335 MW)
3. Arun-3 Hydroelectric Project (900 MW)
4. Lower Arun Hydroelectric Project (300 MW)

The Kimathanka Arun is a run of the river power generation project with net head of 364.1 m and design discharge (Q_{40}) of 135 cumecs giving installed capacity 434 MW. The proposed full supply level is at 2040m amsl and the tail water level at 1660m amsl. Almost all the project component lies at right bank of Arun River.

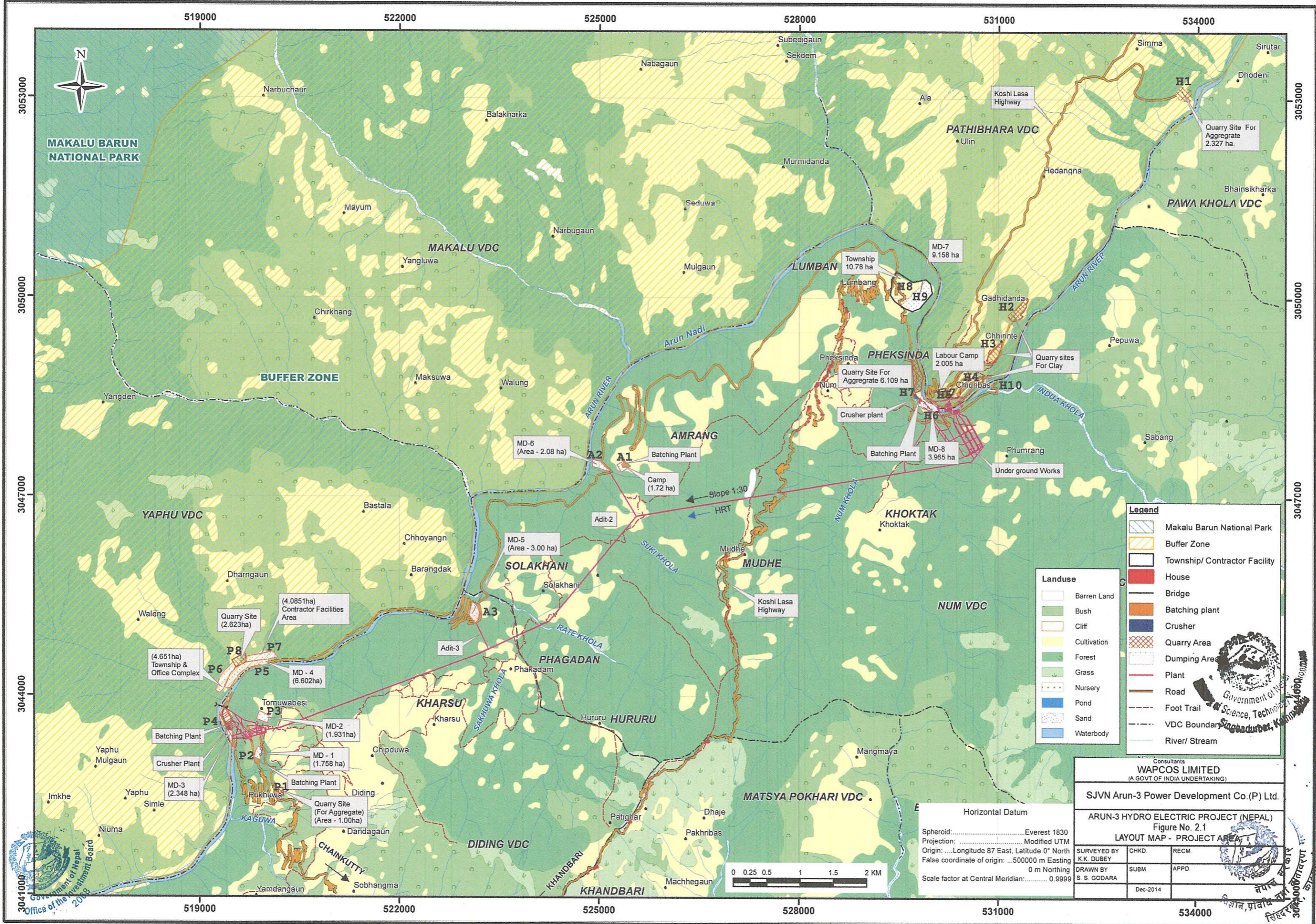
The Upper Arun Hydroelectric project (UAHEP) is a run of river power generation project planned at a site, located about 30 km upstream from the dam of the Arun-3 hydropower project. The site for the UAHEP is sensitive from both ecological and social aspects, particularly because of its proximity to Makalu Barun National Park. The Upper Arun hydroelectric project envisages a construction of a 37 m high Radial Gated concrete weir. The FRL of the project is envisaged as 1,098 m with submergence area of 5.2 ha. The project envisages construction of an underground powerhouse with dimensions 105 m (L) x 21 m (W) and 35 m (h). The total installed capacity is 335 MW, with a rated flow of 58.7 m³/sec. The total land to be acquired for the project is envisaged as about 411.5 ha.

The Lower Arun Hydroelectric project (LAHEP) is located immediately downstream of the Arun-3 Hydroelectric Project, and will take advantage of some of its infrastructure. Water from the tailrace of Arun-3 hydroelectric project will flow directly to Arun River. Thereafter, LAHEP diversion structure will start. The LAHEP envisages construction of a 29 m high dam, 15.19 km HRT with an install capacity of 412 MW. The total discharge shall be 221.5 m³/sec.

2.6. Construction Schedule for Arun-3

In consideration of the site conditions, inaccessibility for transportation, non- availability of infrastructure facilities, construction period is contemplated for seven and half years which includes time for about two and half years proposed to complete the preliminary works like land acquisition, pre-construction of surveys & investigations, construction of approach road and other infrastructure development at project site as well as tender engineering activities etc. With due consideration of the nature and the magnitude of the work as a whole, commissioning of the first generating unit is envisaged by the end of the seventh year from the initial start of the preliminary works. The detail are presented in figure.





Horizontal Datum

Spheroid: Everest 1830

Projection: Modified UTM

Origin: Longitude 87 East, Latitude 0° North

False coordinate of origin: 500000 m Easting
 0 m Northing

Scale factor at Central Meridian: 0.9999

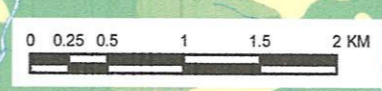
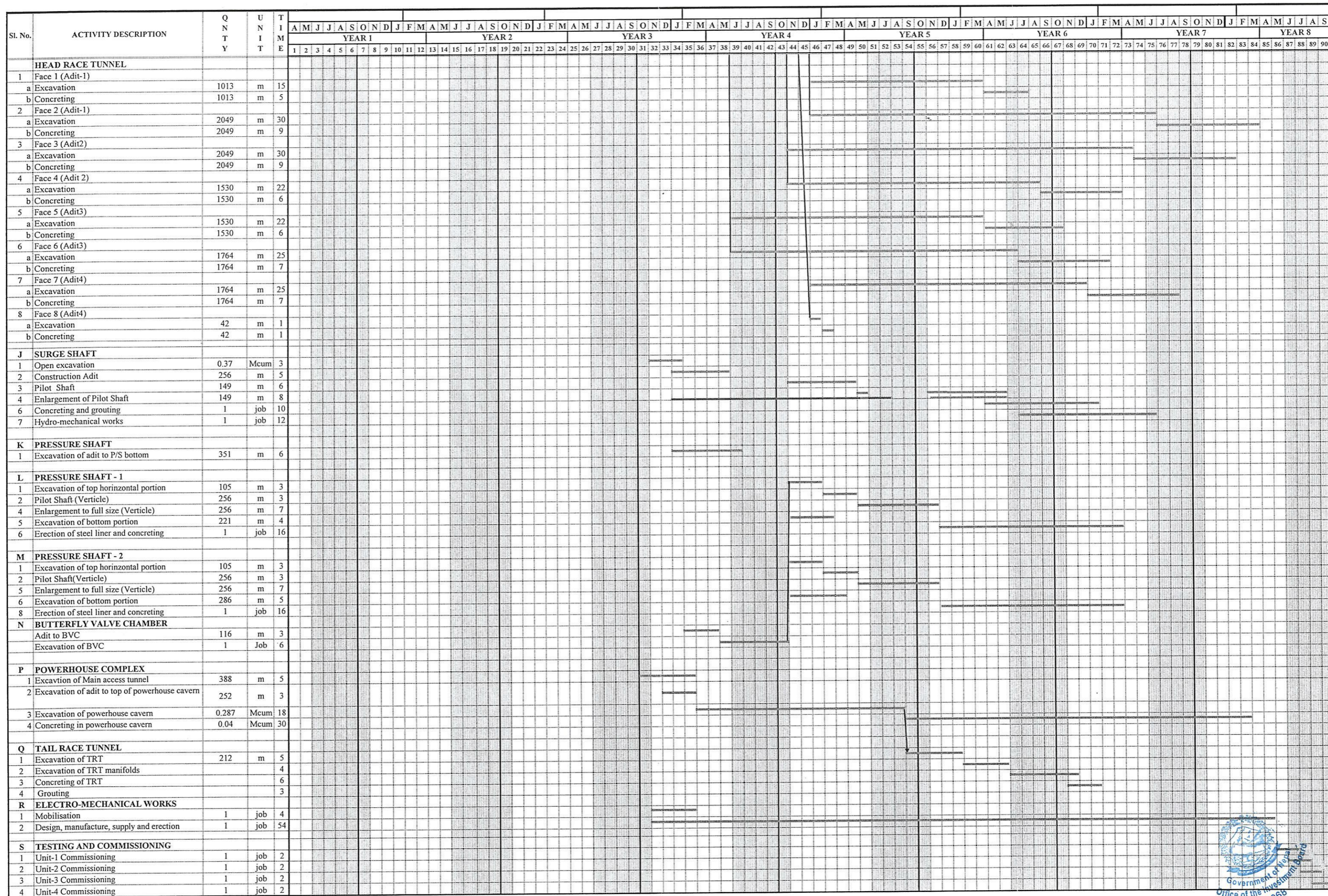


Figure 2-3: Construction Schedule



3. STATUTORY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1. General Screening of the Regulations

This chapter focuses on brief description of the policy, legal and administrative framework within which the Arun-3 HEP will be implemented. The proponent will fulfill the legal requirement of Government of Nepal as well as the Project Development Agreement (PDA).

Some of the national and international policies, acts, rules, guidelines and conventions relevant to the RAP of the project are described below. The proponent will obey and follow if any other legal provisions besides those already mentioned in this chapter. The proposed RAP Plan will be in line with:

3.1.1. Constitution, Plan and Policies

Constitution of Nepal, 2015 (2072)

The Constitution of Nepal, promulgated by President Ram Baran Yadav, at a special meeting of the Constituent Assembly on September 20, 2015, restructured the country into a federal republic with seven states. The constitution adopted democratic norms and values, including competitive multi-party democratic governance system, civil liberty, fundamental rights, human rights, adult franchise, periodic elections, complete press freedom, and an independent, impartial and competent judiciary. The constitution says that the people of Nepal has the sovereign power and it vows to end all forms of discriminations and oppression, relating to class, ethnicity, region, language, religion and gender. In terms of religion, the country will remain a secular state, says the constitution and adds that Nepali language is the official language of Nepal, though all the mother tongues spoken in Nepal shall be the national language. The executive powers of the country will vest in the Council of Ministers while the President would be constitutional head of the country, the constitution says. Mixed electoral system has been opted for the elections of the lower house at the Center with both first past the post-election system and proportional election system are used to elect members of the lower house.

Part 3 of the constitution details about the fundamental rights, which include rights on property, environment, information etc. Article 25 (1) defines property as all type of movable and immovable property while Article 25 (2) further says that the state shall not except in the public interest, acquire, requisition, or create any encumbrance on the property of any person, provided that that this clause shall not be applicable to property acquired through illegal means. Further 25 (3) emphasizes that in the case when the land of a person is acquisitioned by the state according to clause 2, the basis of compensation and the relevant procedure shall be as prescribed by prevailing rules and regulations.

Article 25 (4) further talks about the provisions of clauses (2) and (3) and add that the provisions shall not obstruct the state in carrying out land reforms, management and regulation in order to increase the production and productivity of land and managed housing and urban development, among others. Moreover, article 25 (5) states that acquired property of any person for public interest by the state pursuant to clause (3), there shall be no hindrance to use such property for any other public interest, other than the public interest for which it has been acquired.

Article 27 tells about the right to information emphasizes that every citizen shall have the right to seek information on any matters of concern to her/him or the public. Provided that nothing

shall be deemed to compel any person to provide information about which confidentiality is to be maintained according to law. Further article 30 tells about the right regarding clean environment. Article 30 (1) says that each Person shall have the right to live in a healthy and clean environment and (2) the victim of environmental pollution and degradation shall have the right to be compensated by the pollutant as provided for by law. Further 30 (3) states that this article shall not be deemed to obstruct the making of required legal provisions to strike a balance between environment and development for the use of national development works.

Hydropower Development Policy (2058 BS), 2001

The Hydropower Development Policy 2001 AD emphasizes the need of implementation of mitigation measures in project-affected area. The policy states that Resettlement and Rehabilitation works shall be conducted as per approved criteria of the GoN. The policy clearly states that hydropower development shall be emphasized with due consideration of environmental conservation and as an alternate of bio and thermal energy. Section 6.3 deals with the provision for investment in generation, transmission and distribution whereas section 6.1.2.3 (a) deals with different kind of license required at different level of project development. The article 6.3 and 6.1.2.3 (a) are relevant for project planning and investigation including EIA.

Forestry Policy, 2000

The Forestry Policy 2000 (revised) highlights the forest conservation, management and their sustainable use through people's participation. The long-term objectives of the policy are to meet people's basic needs for fuel wood, timber, fodder and other forest products on sustainable yield basis to protect land against degradation and to conserve the ecosystem and genetic resources. The implementation of the project should not hamper the objectives.

Policy on Land Acquisition, and Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development Projects 2014

Government of Nepal has drafted a National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement for 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 policy has the following guiding principles:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized, exploring all available alternative project design. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources.
- Appropriate and adequate compensation for the loss of assets or income is a fundamental right of affected person;
- Physically displaced people must be relocated with facilities such as school, health post, drinking water, security etc.;
- Vulnerable groups such as *Janajati/Adivasi, Dalits*, landless, women, especially women-headed households, poverty groups and senior citizens are entitled to special benefit and assistance packages in addition to compensation and resettlement;



- Affected persons should be assisted to restore at least their pre-project income and livelihood sources. The absence of legal title to land should not be a bar for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- Cash compensation at full market value (equivalent to replacement cost) for all acquired land. If the provision of replacement land is not feasible, with the stipulation that a person who becomes a marginal landholder as a result of land acquisition should be provided with replacement land of equivalent productivity or value;
- Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of all structures (residential, business and other structures), with no deduction for depreciation or for salvageable materials; or provision of a replacement house;
- Cash compensation for private trees based on the loss of income,
- Cash compensation for loss of standing crops; and
- For nontitle holders and squatters: The Policy states that squatters and non-titled landholders are not entitled to compensation for the land they occupy. However, they will be entitled to other rehabilitation assistance.

3.1.2. Act

Land Acquisition Act, 1977

It is the main legislation to guide the land acquisition process in the country. Government can acquire land at any place in any quantity by giving the compensation pursuant to the act for the land required for any public purpose or for the operation of any development project initiated by government institution (sections 3 and 4).

The compensation paid under this act will be given in cash or land for land. To decide about the amount of compensation the act has made provision for the constitution of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). This act is silent about the payment of compensation at market rate, which pose difficulty for the payment of compensation at present value.

Compensation Determination Committee (CDC)

As per the regulatory provision, before acquiring private land for a public purpose, the government forms a Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) led by the Chief District Officer (CDO). The chief of the land revenue office (LRO) and a representative from the District Development Committee (DDC) are the other members of the CDC. A VDC representative and representatives of affected persons are also consulted by the CDC. Clause 6 of Land Acquisition Act 1977 says that if the land has to be acquired for institutions other than the local government bodies and government institutions, the CDC considers the following points in determining compensation: (i) price of land prevailing at the time of notification of land acquisition; (ii) price of standing crops and structures; and (iii) loss incurred by the affected persons by being compelled to shift his or her residence or place of business as a consequence of the acquisition of land. Clause 37 of the Act illustrates that the Committee may extend the period by additional 3 months, if compensation is not collected by those entitled.

The compensation for acquired land is generally paid in cash as per current market value. However, there is also a provision under clause 14 to compensate land-for-land, provided government land is available.

Forest Act, 1993

Act, 1993, Section 49 of the act prohibits reclaiming lands, setting fires, grazing, removing or damaging forest products, felling trees or plants, wildlife hunting and extracting boulders, sand and soil from the national forest without prior approval from GoN. Section 68 (1) of the Act empowers the government to permit the use of any part of government managed forest, community forest; leasehold forest etc., if there is no alternative except to use the forest area for the implementation of a plan or a project of national priority without significantly affecting the environment.

Local Self Governance Act, 1999

Local Self-Governance Act, 1999 empowers the local authorities and makes them more responsible towards local development. Article - 6 of VDC deals with the environment conservation and management while design the project/program. Article - 8 deals with penalty if anybody/person/institution is found polluting the environment. The act empowers municipality to control and manage different type of pollution, forest resources and other natural resources.

Labor Act 1992

This act was enforced by GoN from May 15, 1992. This act classified people below 15 years as child and minor *Nabalik* for the age group of above 14 years and below 18 years. The act has also made provision of labor court and Department of Labor. The act clearly mentioned that appointment letter should be issued for all the employees, which include their working hours, working time, wages and other benefits. The act allows for the time bond contract for the manpower required for development work. The act specifies that working minors and females may be engaged in the works normally from 6 AM in the morning till 6 PM in the evening except in the prescribed condition. By making an appropriate arrangement with mutual consent between the proprietor and the worker or employee, the females may also be engaged in the works similar to the males. No minor shall be engaged in works without adequate directives about the concerned working areas or vocational training. The female workers and employees shall be provided time as necessitated, to feed their sucking babies. Similarly, working period of other employees must not exceed 8 hours a day and 48 hours in a week. If some people work beyond that period overtime allowances must be paid which is 150% of the normal per hour wages and such overtime must not exceed 4 hours in each day. According to this act wages rate of the employees shall not be less than rate fixed by the GoN.

Land Reform Act (2021), 1964

The Land Reform Act, 1964 is considered as a revolutionary step towards changing the existing system of land tenure by establishing rights of tenants and providing ownership rights to actual tenant. To date the act has been amended five times. Chapter 3, section 7 and sub-section 1 sets ceiling on land ownership according to geographical zones. Chapter 25, section 7 and sub-section 1 of this act deals with tenancy rights.



3.1.3. Rules/Regulations

Electricity Regulations, 1992

Section 6 of Article 12 and section 6 of Article 13 of Electricity Regulation 1992 are important from environmental viewpoint. It has clearly mentioned in the sections for analysis of environmental effect and measures to be taken to minimize the adverse effect of project on environment by the proponent. Similarly, the proponent should also analyze the effect on landowners due to operation of the project and details of people to be evacuated and necessary plan for their rehabilitation should be done by the proponent. This regulation has also made provision for the formation of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) for compensation of the land required for the project.

Local Self Governance Regulation, 2000

Local Self-Governance Regulation empowers the local bodies to coordinate and implement development programs and for rationale utilization of local natural resources. Article -7 (69) empowers the VDCs for monitoring and supervision of development work implemented in the VDC. The Article - 4 of DDC has provision of three members (Agriculture, Forest, and Environment) committee to look after the concerned issues.

Forest Regulation, 1995

Rule 65 of the Forest Regulation stipulates that in case the execution of any project having national priority in any forest area causes any loss or harm to any local, individual, or community, the proponents of the project itself shall bear the amount of compensation to be paid. Similarly, the entire expenses required for the harvesting, logging and transporting of the forest products in a forest area should be borne by the proponents of the projects.

3.1.4. Guidelines

National Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, 1993

This is the first and important environmental impact assessment guideline of Nepal. The guidelines are frequently used and quite helpful right from preparing terms of reference to preparing impact assessment matrix and assigning values on impacts ranking. The other important feature of the guidelines is description on community participation. Clause 49 deals with the methods to involve the public.

EIA Guideline for Agriculture Sector 2003

The EIA Guideline for Agriculture Sector 2003 was developed to minimize impacts on the agriculture sector due to increase in the impact on agricultural products and production due to the activities of projects implemented by other organizations. Schedule 2 of the Guideline discusses the screening process for environmental studies, Schedule 4 relates to EIA scoping and Schedule 5 describes the requirements for the EIA ToR.

The construction of the Arun-3 HEP will involve acquisition of cultivated land for project structures and may also involve leasing of cultivated land for temporary construction sites, thus standing crops may be affected and therefore the provisions of this Guideline are relevant to the project.

3.2. Related International Policies

3.2.1. *ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No. 169)*

Nepal ratified ILO Convention No. 169 on September 14, 2007. In 2007 the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly. The declaration reaffirms the importance of the principles and approaches provided for under Convention No. 169 and its adoption therefore provide a fresh impetus for promoting the ratification and implementation of Convention No. 169. ILO Convention No. 169 highlights the need to recognize indigenous and tribal people's specific knowledge, skills and technologies as the basis for their traditional economies and self-determined development process. Article -1 of the convention provides definition of the tribal and indigenous people. Article -6 deals the consultation of the peoples concerned through appropriate procedure and in particular through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures, which may affect them directly.

In Article 15, the rights of the peoples concerned to the natural resources pertaining to their lands shall be specifically safeguarded. These rights include the right of these people to participate in the use, management and conservation of these resources. The use of the term lands includes the concept of territories, which covers the total environment of the areas that the peoples concerned occupy or otherwise use. The peoples concerned wherever possible shall participate in the benefits of such activities and shall receive fair compensation for any damages that they may sustain as a result of such activities. Article 16 (2) clearly mentions that where the relocation of these peoples is considered necessary as an exceptional measures such relocation shall take place only with their free and informed consent. Where their consent cannot be obtained, such relocation shall take place only following appropriate procedures established by national laws and regulations, including public inquiries where appropriate, which provide the opportunity for effective representation of the peoples concerned. Article 16 (3) mentions that whenever possible these peoples shall have the right to return their traditional land as soon as the grounds for relocation cease to exist. Article 16(5) elaborated the persons thus relocated shall be fully compensated for any resulting loss or injury.

3.2.2. *ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009*

ADB SPS 2009 and guidelines for involuntary resettlement is mandatory for all ADB assisted projects to recognize and address the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) impacts of all the Displaced Persons (DPs) irrespective of their titles and requires for the preparation of an appropriate Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in the case where involuntary resettlement exists. ADB SPS is the guiding rule to identify impacts and to plan measures for mitigating various losses likely to occur due to resettlement impacts. Some of the key provisions of ADB SPS and Guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement are:



- Where Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is unavoidable, the impact should be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives;
- Enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- Improve the standards of living of the poor and other groups;
- Gender analysis is required to identify related resettlement impacts and risks;
- Resettlement Plans (RAP) should be prepared in full consultation with Affected Persons (APs), host communities, and stakeholders;
- Preference will be given to land-based resettlement for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
- Cash compensations for the loss of structures, other assets and incomes should be based on full replacement cost;
- Absence of formal legal title to land or non-recognized or recognizable claims to such land by the Displaced Persons (DPs) should not be a bar to compensation for all assets except land;
- The rate of compensation for land, structures and other assets should be calculated at full replacement cost based on fair market value; transaction cost; interest accrued; transitional and restoration cost, and other applicable payments, if any.
- All compensation payments and related activities must be completed prior to the commencement of the civil work;
- Special attention to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children and indigenous people and those without legal title to land.

The three important elements of ADB's SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, and livelihood and income restoration prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including the provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) rehabilitation assistance to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives a special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.

ADB SPS on Indigenous Peoples (2009): For a project with impacts on indigenous peoples, the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) requires borrowers to carry out meaningful consultation and to prepare and implement an indigenous peoples plan. The plan includes measures to ensure that indigenous peoples benefit, and that adverse impacts are prevented, or where this is not possible, mitigated. The SPS requires that broad community support of affected indigenous peoples' communities be ascertained for project activities to which indigenous peoples are deemed particularly vulnerable.

4. STUDY METHODOLOGY

SAPDC prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in March 2014. Owing to the delay in project implementation, the baseline was updated through a revised household survey in October 2015. The methodology to collect data on socio-economic and cultural aspects for the RAP has included but not limited to literature review, survey of affected households (HHs), key informant interviews (KIIs), participatory rapid appraisal (PRA), focus group discussions (FGDs), market survey, field observation, informal discussion/meeting with district level government officials, political party leaders and social workers. Drawing upon previous consultations and a revised household survey, which includes land and asset survey, SAPDC has prepared a revised RAP plan to conform to ADB SPS 2009 and the National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation.

The study team adopted a participatory approach with maximum involvement of different stakeholders of the project at the local and the district levels to generate relevant information.

4.1. Methods used to collect information on project affected households

4.1.1. *Project Footprint:*

The scope of this study covers 6 VDCs and draws upon findings from additional studies to assess the impacts on the dewatered zone. The physical and economic impacts of the project, which will occur in 4 of the 6 VDCs, were assessed on the basis of the finalized project footprint. In addition to assessing the direct impacts of the project, this report takes into consideration indirect impacts owing to access to land and natural resources including access to the river. It also taken into account non-viability of land parcels, vulnerabilities of impacted households and proposes incentives, livelihood restoration measures and allowances to ensure that the lives of the project affected people are maintained at least at the pre-project level or better off than the pre-project level. Project footprint includes the finalized footprint for the dam structure, powerhouse area, other ancillary facilities and reservoir area, which also includes buffer zone of 10 to 50 meters depends upon topography.

4.1.2. *Identification of the Stakeholders and Consultations*

The stakeholders were identified by the study team with the help of representatives of district and local level government offices, community based organizations (CBOs), teachers and other key informants of the area.

The identified key stakeholders are project affected families (PAFs), affected communities/groups, vulnerable groups, representatives of local government bodies/line agencies, CBOs, community forest user groups (CFUGs), women organization, teachers and political parties.

The identified stakeholders were consulted to solicit their views, concerns regarding the project and their expectations from the project as they are the directly or indirectly affected by the project and have important role to influence project implementation.

4.1.3. *Preparation and Finalization of Study Tools*

After review of relevant reports and documents, study tools for RAP were prepared to collect required information/data from the field. All the study tools were prepared and pre-tested outside the project area of Sankhuwasabha district (Khandbari Municipality ward no 5). Based on the findings of the pre-test the study tools were finalized and used in the field.

4.1.4. *Hiring and Training of Supervisors and Enumerators*

Local qualified enumerators and supervisors with previous experience in similar survey work were hired for the fieldwork. It has eased the survey process by their familiarity to the area, people and local languages. Gender balance and ethnic diversity was maintained while hiring the field team. An extensive training regarding field survey was conducted from March 22 to 24, 2013 for the supervisors and enumerators in Khandbari. Altogether 2 supervisors and 8 local enumerators (4 male and 4 female) had participated in the training.

Field survey was conducted from August 12 to 25, 2015 (recently) to update the previously prepared RAP report.

4.1.5. *Pre-survey Preparation*

As a part of pre-survey preparation, following activities were undertaken:

Review of relevant national legislation, international treaties and international best practices

Review of relevant project information

Development of field survey tools

Training on Survey questionnaire to the enumerators

4.1.6. *Fieldwork*

The fieldwork of RAP started from March 25, 2013 under the close supervision and guidance of the socio-economist completed on April 6, 2013. Reporting formats were provided to the field team to prepare field reports of PRA and FGD to maintain uniformity of the reports. Similarly, a tentative field schedule was provided to the field team to manage the fieldwork and progress monitoring. Additional field survey was conducted from August 12 to 25, 2015 to update the previously prepared RAP report under the supervision and guidance of the Land Acquisition & Public Relation and Environment & Social Consultant.

4.1.7. *Census Survey*

SAPDC conducted a baseline survey in March 2013, and another in August 2015 to update the earlier RAP report. RAP Census survey includes land survey, asset survey and socio-economic status of each individual impacted household. In addition to private assets, it includes community structures, including cultural sites, as well as government structures. In addition, the RAP census survey was devised in a way to assess vulnerabilities within the impacted entities.



The RAP census survey was carried out for all households, which were ascertained to be directly impacted by the land requirement for physical and economic impacts on both private and government land. The RAP census survey had the following components:

This survey covers background information of the affected VDCs, education level of male, female and *Dalit/Janajati* separately to determine educational status of the locals. It also focuses on sanitation status, drinking water facilities and health status of the affected community for the assessment of the public health status of the affected VDCs. The status and role of women, gender based occupation and empowerment related information was gathered for the identifying gender based issues. Local livelihood status of the project areas including project affected families were gathered for finding poverty status and community condition of the affected areas. Finally working institutions, VDC activities, natural resources and migration status was collected to assess overall status of the local community including affected VDCs.

4.1.8. Information on Land and Asset

Confirmation Status of land ownership and document any users on the land;

Type of land category, source of irrigation;

Type of fixed assets (including standing crops, trees and any non- residential structures/immovable assets);

Type of residential and/or commercial structures and their dimensions along with material-type, seasonality of use etc.

4.1.9. Information on Socio-Economic status of individual household

Family structure of individual household;

Socio-economic status of each household;

Income sources from various livelihood measures;

Dependency on natural resources

Access to infrastructure/services

Economic dependence

Types of residential infrastructure

4.1.10. Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted with 12 purposively selected key informants including 2 key informants from each affected VDC to assess their views, concerns and expectation from the project and relevant information of the project area. The key informants included representatives of local government bodies/line agencies, CBOs, CFUGs, women organization, teachers, political party leaders and other intellectual of the project area. The interviews were conducted using an in-depth interview guideline.

4.1.11. Focus Group Discussion

Among the qualitative techniques, FGD is preferred for its in-depth approach and functionality. For in-depth understanding and analysis of the perceptions of female stakeholders, altogether 6 FGDs were conducted including one FGD in each VDC with female groups. The participants for the FGDs were purposively selected with the help of local leaders, teachers and social workers. Altogether 55 women of the 6 VDCs had participated in the FGDs. The FGD was conducted using a topic guide. Focus group discussions were done on similar issues as that of Key Informant Interviews.

4.1.12. Participatory Rapid Appraisal

Altogether 6 participatory rapid appraisals were conducted including one in each project affected VDC to collect basic socio economic data, views, concerns and expectation of the local people from the project. Similarly, the participants were also informed regarding the project and its activities during the PRA. Altogether 173 participants including 23 female representing different groups, former VDC Chairman, VDC Secretary, schoolteacher, businessmen, farmer, student, social workers and representatives of women organizations, NGOs, CBOs, political parties etc. had participated in the PRA. The average number of participants in each PRA was 29 persons. The participants of the PRA were purposively selected with the help of local leaders, social workers and teachers. A checklist was developed to facilitate the PRA.

- **Gender Mainstreaming:**

This document also focuses on gender specific impacts and roles and compares the impact against the vulnerability criteria that is developed for this project to ensure that the implementation of this project will not leave women and other vulnerable groups more vulnerable.

- **Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation:**

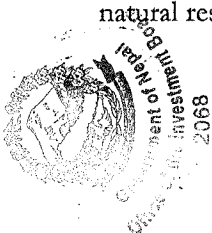
SAPDC has included a livelihood restoration plan for the project-affected households in the RAP. SAPDC held discussions with relevant stakeholders in the project footprint to assess possible livelihood restoration measures for physically and economically displaced households.

4.1.13. Meetings/Consultations

Informal meetings/consultations were also conducted with VDC Secretaries, teachers, political party leaders, businessmen, social workers, and representatives of NGOs, CBOs and CFUGs of the project area to collect information about the project area, their concerns/expectation and inform them about the project and its ongoing activities.

4.1.14. Qualitative Assessments

Qualitative assessments were undertaken to understand the impacts at the community level. As a part of this exercise, dependency on community forest, impacts on women, dependency on natural resources, and assessment of vulnerabilities were included.



4.1.15. Market Valuation

Market valuation is based on secondary information and information provided by relevant government institutions such as district agriculture office, district forest office, District Development Committee, among others. In addition, community consultations were also done to understand the market prices for different kinds of assets.

Market survey in 6 market centers of the 4 project VDCs were conducted to collect market price of agriculture products, consumption goods, construction materials, wage rate, land price etc. A market survey checklist was prepared and used to conduct the market survey. The market centers including Num, Phaksynda Dovan, Gadi Bazar, Siru Tar, Diding Dadagaun, Yaphu Besi and Khandbari was conducted to collect prevailing market price of various assets.

Market valuation was done for the following components:

- To value impacted land of different categories in a rural environment across land categories in Sankhuwasabha district based on land use, government rates and recent land-sale transactions;
- To estimate the value of types of housing based on per unit rate;
- To estimate the value of fruit trees, fodder trees and /fuel wood trees along with the value of timber based on FGD and government rates;
- To calculate average productivity of different crops and market price of crops (across the agricultural calendar) in order to determine the per hectare value for standing-crop compensation;
- To calculate replacement values of immovable assets (not residential) inventoried as a part of the survey.

4.1.16. Validation of market valuation data

In addition to studying various markets, SAPDC collected additional information through secondary data, consultations with relevant government entities, and assessment of assets in other periphery districts.

4.2. Data Encoding and Analysis

The quantitative data that was collected through the land and asset survey, household survey and the market valuation exercise was verified and entered into the MS Excel database developed for SAPDC.

An initial set of data analysis outputs were generated to ascertain the quality of the data, to identify outliers and missing information. On the basis of these outputs, certain parameters (e.g. demography, income and expenditure for the household survey; and land area, asset enumeration and inventory of users for the land and asset survey) were cross-checked across all surveyed forms.

The supervisors were responsible to make sure that all the required information was collected properly and accurate. After the completion of fieldwork, the collected data was encoded and

analyzed in Kathmandu. The household survey data was processed using computer software whereas the other data was processed manually. One Database Expert was responsible to develop data entry program, data cleaning/editing, managing the data entry process and processing data in Kathmandu. The Database Expert has worked in close coordination with the socio-economist.

4.3. Survey of CFUG Groups

Survey of CFUGs was not undertaken. However, dependency of households on fodder/firewood on community forest was assessed through household surveys. The use of community forest for cash crops by individual households was not assessed. This will be done in consultation with CFUGs with CFUGs executive committee members.

4.4. Project Categorization as per ADB SPS

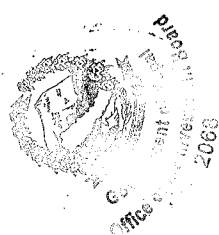
In accordance with the criteria based on ADB SPS (2009) requirements on Involuntary Resettlement, the categorization has been assessed as follows:

Involuntary Resettlement Category:	
SAPDC involves the purchase and procurement of private land as well as use of government land. This will lead to adverse land-based and livelihood impacts for the project-affected VDCs. Of the 16 criteria, 14 are applicable for the scope of the project and hence, it has been categorized as A.	
Indigenous People Category:	
The project footprint has over 90 percent of indigenous population. Hence, it has been categorized as category A.	
	Category A
	Category A

As per ADB safeguard requirement 2 involuntary Resettlement is required for ADB funding. The SPS of ADB regarding involuntary resettlement has categorized projects into 4 categories i.e. A, B, C and F1 depending on the significance of probable involuntary resettlement impacts. The resettlement impacts of Arun-3 project are deemed significant, as it will affect more than 200 people and their livelihood due to project implementation. Therefore, it falls under category A and requires a resettlement plan.

Explanation:

- ADB requirements have been applied to the project to assess and mitigate risks as the Project Development Agreement (executed on 25th November 2014) requires SAPDC to comply with ADB's E&S standards prior to financial closure;
- Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement for Infrastructure Development Projects 2014 endorsed by the Cabinet in October 2014 has been reviewed as a regulation. So, the guiding principles and entitlements that it proposes have been considered to develop draft Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan of Arun-3 Hydroelectricity Project and entitlement framework.



4.5. Summary of Census Survey

4.5.1. Physically displaced households

Out of 269 economically displaced households, there are total 24 households that will be physically displaced during project implementation. Among the 24 HHs, 15 are from Num VDC, 3 are from Diding VDC and 6 are from Yaphu VDC. Besides the 24 HHs, other 10 HHs will lose their cowsheds.

4.5.2. Economically displaced households

In total, 269 families of the surveyed households are economically displaced. Economically displaced households are those whose livelihood is affected as a result of land loss. However, households losing structures fall under physically displaced and are not included in this category.

Table 4.1: Details of Private Land Parcels

S. N.	Description	Census Covered	Absentee	Total	Remarks
1	Total number of parcels	333	58	391	
2	Not Registered Land Parcels	2	4	6	
3	Physically Displaced Households	23	1	24	
4	Number of Households	213	56	269	
5	Economically displaced households	213	56	269	

Ailani land:

Unregistered Land Parcels: The RAP census survey has identified one household in Num VDC living in ailani land. Additionally there are 6 households with no land titles. Special provision will be made for such households to register their land.

Tenants/Users: Tenants and Users were not identified during the household survey.

Absentee Landowners: Total project affected households (whose land and/or structure will be acquired by the Arun-3 HEP) were 269, among them 213 HHs were covered during socioeconomic survey (Table 4.1). Remaining 56 HHs were absent during the RAP census survey. 56 absentee households own 58 parcels in the project footprint. SAPDC will reach out to the absentee households to the extent possible and include them in the final report. So far of the 56 HHs, 39 HHs have been contacted and received compensation, while of the remaining 17 HHs (12 legal titleholder and 5 Not registered) are yet to receive compensation.

Fishing Hamlets: No fishing hamlets and commercial fishing activity was found during the RAP census survey.

4.5.3. Sample Distribution

The RAP has covered 6 project affected VDCs of Sankhuwasabha district. Altogether RAP census survey of 213 affected households, 6 VDC level participatory rapid appraisals (PRAs), 12 key informant interviews (KIIs), market survey in 12 locations of the VDCs and 6 focus group discussions (FGDs) with female was conducted in the project area (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Sample Distribution

VDC	Census of Affected HHs 2013	Census of Affected HHs 2015	PRA	Key Informant Interview	Market Survey 2013	Market Survey 2015	FGD With Female
Pawakhola	-	-	1	2	2	1	1
Num	80	71	1	2	2	1	1
Diding	34	56	1	2	2	1	1
Pathibhara	53	41	1	2	2	1	1
Makalu	-	-	1	2	2	1	1
Yaphu	36	45	1	2	2	1	1
Total	203	213	6	12	12	6	6

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

4.5.4. Census of Directly Affected Households and Structures

Census of directly project-affected 213 households (whose land and house will be acquired by the Arun-3 HEP) was conducted to collect socioeconomic data and issues/concerns of the affected households. However, the field team could not identify or contact some of the directly affected households of the VDCs for interview. The household census was conducted using a semi-structured household survey questionnaire.

The land data was resurveyed by District Survey Office (DSO) and Verified by District Land Revenue Office (DLRO). A RAP census survey of directly project-affected 213 households (whose land or house or both will be acquired by Arun-3) were conducted to collect resent socioeconomic data and concerns of the affected HHs. Data was collected through household survey. Some absentee HHs was absent due to the migration of the families and some information for such families were collected from their relatives and neighbors. Summary of the census coverage is presented in table 4.3.



Table 4.3: Census Coverage and Absentee Households Details

VDCs	T. Land (ha)		Census covered			Absentee		
	Area (ha)	Parcel Numbers	HHs	Area (ha)	Parcel Numbers	HHs	Area (ha)	Parcel Numbers
Num	19.35	147	71	17.15	117	25	2.20	30
Pathibhara	6.05	50	41	5.86	47	4	0.20	3
Diding	14.61	112	56	12.05	93	17	2.56	19
Yaphu	8.86	82	45	8.53	76	10	0.33	6
Total	48.87	391	213	43.59	333	56	5.29	58

Note: Though Makalu and Pawakhola are project affected VDCs as per the EIA, there are no affected households in these VDCs as a result of private land loss.

Figure 4.1: Census survey at Uwagaun Quarry site, Pathibhara VDC (August 2015)



4.5.5. Summary of the Land and Asset Survey

There are a total of 512 parcels, which also includes government parcels, in the project footprint out of which 391 are privately owned and 121 parcels are under Government of Nepal. In terms of area, 48.87 hectares or 391 of the 512 parcels, is listed as private land. The Land & Asset Survey for the RAP

could not cover 58 private land parcels among the 391 private parcels as the land owners were either unidentified as per the cadaster and the field book, or were absentee land owners or could not be contacted. Therefore the total impacts of physical assets are as follows:

333 private parcels owned by 213 private land owners

In addition, 1 user of government land were also surveyed

16 shops and teashops in the acquired area.

269 economically displaced households

24 physically displaced households

10 households losing cowsheds

One VDC building of Yaphu VDC

One health post with birth center

One Pani Ghatta (water mill) in Diding VDC.

One cremation site across from Phyangsinda Dovan

4.5.6. *Stakeholder Engagement*

Consultations with the all concerned stakeholders remained an important exercise while developing the RAP for the project. For this matter, a separate Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been presented in chapter 6 of this report.



5. SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

This section describes the socioeconomic status of project-affected households based on the findings of survey of 269 households of 4 VDCs of the project area. There are no project-affected households in Pawakhola and Makalu VDCs. Of the 269 project-affected households, more than one-third of the households are located in Num VDC.

Table 5.1: Total Number of Project Affected HHs

VDC	Project Affected HHs	
	No.	%
Num	96	35.32
Pathibhara	45	16.73
Diding	68	25.28
Yaphu	55	20.45
Not Registered*	5	2.23
Total	269	100.00

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

*Not registered, which is known as *Darta Khali* in Nepali, means land is in the name of person in the record of District Survey Office (Napi) but not registered in their names in District Land Revenue Office (Malpot). The list of Not Registered Households is given below:

Table 5.2: List of Not Registered Parcels

S. N.	Name of Land Owner	VDC	Ward No	Parcel No	Area in Sq m
1	Ganga Bahadur Rai*	Diding	8	1202	1340
2	Bhuwansing Rai	Diding	9	1225	6720
3	Lal Bahadur	Diding	8	1246	1640
4	Abhirmaya Rai	Diding	8	1227	100
5	Bala Bahadur	Diding	8	659	285
6	Judda Bahadur Rai	Diding	8	1194	735

* *Ganga Bahadur Rai has registered and as well as unregistered parcel*

5.1. Demographic Characteristics

This section describes the demographic characteristics of the affected households. It includes brief information on population and households, family structure, broad age structure of the population, marital status, education, caste and ethnicity, language and religion of the affected households.

5.1.1. Population and Households

The total population of the 269 households is 1,246, consisting of 638 (51.20%) males and 608 (48.80%) females. The population of surveyed households is high in Num and low in Pathibhara.

The male female sex ratio (number of males per hundred females) is 104.93 in the project area. It ranges from 98.63 in Num to 112.03 in Diding. The ratio is higher than the ratio (94.2) recorded in the National Population and Household Census 2011.

The average household size of the surveyed households is 5.80 persons, higher than the national size (4.88 persons) recorded in the Population Census 2011. The average HH size ranges from 5.49 persons to 6.13 persons.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Population of Impacted Households

VDC	Population				Households	
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	Average HH Size
Num	216	219	435	98.63	96	6.13
Pathibhara	116	109	225	106.42	45	5.49
Diding	177	158	335	112.03	73	5.98
Yaphu	129	122	251	105.74	55	5.58
Total/Ave.	638	608	1246	104.93	269	5.85

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.1.2. Family Structure

Regarding family structure of the surveyed households, 68.08% are living in a nuclear family and 31.92% are living in a joint family. The percentage of nuclear family is high (73.17%) in Pathibhara and low in Diding (58.93%). Similarly, the percentage of nuclear family is 71.83% in Num and 68.89 in Yaphu. It is interesting to note that the percentage of HHs with joint family is high (41.07%) in Diding compared to the other VDCs.

5.1.3. Broad Age Structure of Population

The surveyed population comprises 27.85% children (0-14 years), 63.40% people in the economically active category (15-59 years) and 8.75% aged people (60 years and above).

The percentage of economically active population (aged 15 to 59 years) is 63.40%, which is high compared to the national figure of 57.0% recorded in 2011. The percentage of economically active population is high (33.42%) in Num and low (17.47%) in Pathibhara.

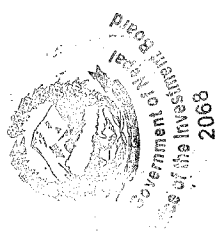


Table 5.4: Distribution of Surveyed Population by Broad Age Groups

VDC	Broad Age Groups						Total Population
	0-14 Years		15-59 Years		60 Years and Above		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Num	135	38.90	264	33.42	36	33.03	435
Pathibhara	64	18.44	138	17.47	23	21.10	225
Diding	84	24.21	224	28.35	27	24.77	335
Yaphu	64	18.44	164	20.76	23	21.10	251
Total	347	100.00	790	100.00	109	100.00	1246

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.1.4. Marital Status

Regarding marital status of the surveyed population, 49.20% is married, 47.03% is unmarried, 0.96% is widow or widower and 2.81% is divorces. The percentage of unmarried population is high in Pathibhara (49.33%) and Num (47.36%) whereas the percentage of married population is high in Diding (51.04%) and Yaphu (50.20%). Further, the percentage of widow/widower population is high (1.19%) in Diding and low (0.40%) in Yaphu. Similarly, the population of divorces is high (4.00%) in Pathibhara and low (2.09%) in Diding.

5.1.5. Literacy Status

Of the surveyed population aged six years and above, about 21.66% is illiterate. The gender gap in literacy is wide. Illiteracy among women is 27.38% whereas the illiteracy among men 16.21%.

Table 5.5: Literacy Status (6 Years and Above)

Literacy Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	100	16.21	161	27.38	261	21.66
Literate	517	83.79	427	72.62	944	78.34
Total	617	100	588	100	1205	100

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.1.6. Educational Attainment

Educational attainment among the 944 people recorded as literate is not satisfactory, with 9.22% having no formal education and a further 36.23% achieving only a primary level education. Of the literate population, 9.00% had passed the School Leaving Certificate (SLC) and 8.05% the intermediate level; and 4.98% had a bachelor's or higher degree.

Table 5.6: Educational Attainment among the Literate Population

Educational Attainment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Literate only	40	7.74	47	11.01	87	9.22
Primary level	184	35.59	158	37.00	342	36.23
Lower secondary	99	19.15	75	17.56	174	18.43
Secondary	62	11.99	71	16.63	133	14.09
SLC	57	11.03	28	6.56	85	9.00
Intermediate	43	8.32	33	7.73	76	8.05
Bachelor's and above	32	6.19	15	3.51	47	4.98
Total (Literate)	517	100.00	427	100.00	944	100

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.1.7. Caste and Ethnic Composition

The project-affected households comprises of 8 different caste/ethnic groups including Rai, Brahmin/Chhetri, Gurung, Tamang, Sherpa, *Dalit*, Limbu and Magar. Of the caste/ethnic groups includes 93.31% indigenous *Janjati*, 5.95 Brahmin/Chhetri and 0.74% *Dalit*. Rai (83.64%) is the dominant indigenous caste/ethnic group among the project-affected households.

Table 5.7: Distribution of HHs by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	VDCs				Not Registered HHs	Total	%
	Num	Pathibhara	Diding	Yaphu			
Rai	56	41	68	55	5	225	83.64
Brahmin/Chhetri	16	0	0	0	0	16	5.95
Gurung	13	2	0	0	0	15	5.58
Tamang	6	0	0	0	0	6	2.23
Sherpa	2	1	0	0	0	3	1.12
Dalit	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.74
Limbu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.37
Magar	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.37
Total	96	45	68	55	5	269	100

Source: Land Revenue Office, Khandbari, 2015

5.1.8. Migration

In-migration is very low compared to other similar areas of Nepal in the project area. The project area is dominated by native (*native refers to those born in the same ward of residence*). Of the 213 surveyed



households, only 7.98% are migrant households. All the surveyed households of Pathibhara, Diding and Yaphu are native whereas 23.94% households of Num VDC are migrants.

Of the surveyed households, the migrant households have been in their current place of residence for various durations. Of the 17 migrant households, 47.06% migrated to the current place of residence since the last five years, 41.18% migrated before 5 to 10 years and 11.76% migrated before 10 to 20 years.

Of the migrant households, 52.94% are Rai, 17.65% are Brahmin/Chhetri, 17.65% are Tamang, 5.88% are Gurung and 5.88% are Dalit.

Of the surveyed households, 20.52% reported their family members are absent at the time of survey. The percentage of households reporting absentee family members at the time of survey was high (27.27%) in Diding and low (4.65%) in Pathibhara. The percentage of high absentee family members in Diding could be as a result of migration to the terai, Kathmandu and may have temporarily shifted to other places for work. Similarly, the percentage of households reporting absentee family members was 25.26% in Num and 15.9% in Yaphu.

5.1.9. Language

Rai is the main spoken language in the family of the surveyed households. Of the households, about 81.22% speak Rai in their family. Similarly, Nepali (15.49%) and Tamang (3.29%) are the other spoken languages in the family of the surveyed households.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Surveyed Households by Spoken Language

VDC	Language								Total No. of HHs
	Nepali		Rai		Gurung		Tamang		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Num	28	84.85	36	20.81	0	0	7	100.00	71
Pathibhara	3	9.09	38	21.97	0	0	0	0.00	41
Diding	2	6.06	54	31.21	0	0	0	0.00	56
Yaphu	0	0.00	45	26.01	0	0	0	0.00	45
Total	33	15.49	173	81.22	0	0	7	3.29	213

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.1.10. Religion

The surveyed households of the project area follow Hinduism, Kirat, Buddhism, Christian, and Heaven Path religions. Of the surveyed households 14.08% follow Hinduism, 70.42% follow Kirat and 7.98% follow Buddhism.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Surveyed Households by Religion

VDC	Religion										Total Households
	Hinduism		Kirat		Buddhism		Christian		Heaven Path		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Num	22	73.33	27	18.00	15	88.24	1	14.29	6	66.67	71
Pathibhara	7	23.33	32	21.33	2	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	41
Diding	1	3.33	48	32.00	0	0.00	4	57.14	3	33.33	56
Yaphu	0	0.00	43	28.67	0	0.00	2	28.57	0	0.00	45
Total	30	14.08	150	70.42	17	7.98	7	3.29	9	4.23	213

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.2 Economic Characteristics

This section provides brief information regarding economic characteristics of the surveyed population of the project affected VDCs.

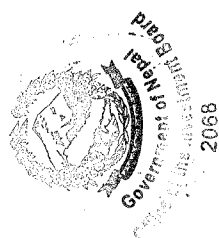
5.2.1. Occupation/Employment

Agriculture, service (salaried job), business/small industry and wage employment are the sources of livelihoods of the surveyed households. Of the surveyed population 36.87% is engaged in agriculture, 4.60% in salaried jobs (service in the country and outside the country), 4.70% in business and cottage industries, and 0.7% in wage employment. Nearly 40.09% of the surveyed population is engaged in study and 12.61% in household work.

Table 5.10: Occupational Composition of Surveyed Population

Main Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	248	42.91	176	30.77	424	36.87
Business (Small business and tea shop)	32	5.54	22	3.85	54	4.70
Wage labor (in country)	8	1.38	0	0.00	8	0.70
Service (inside country)	33	5.71	5	0.87	38	3.30
Service (outside country)	13	2.25	2	0.35	15	1.30
Student	241	41.70	220	38.46	461	40.09
Household work	2	0.35	143	25.00	145	12.61
Social work	1	0.17	4	0.70	5	0.43
Total	578	100	572	100	1150	100

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015



5.2.2. Business

Of the surveyed households, only 4.70 %households are engaged in business in the project area. These households are involved in petty business/retail shop, tea shop/restaurant and hotel business. Of the households, 33.8% households of Num are involved in retail shop, teashop/restaurant and hotel business. Similarly, 1.79% households of Diding and 4.44% of Yaphu are operating petty business/retail shop and teashop.

5.2.3. Ownership of House and Valuable Household Assets

Ownership of house and valuable household assets are indicators of economic wellbeing in a developing country like Nepal. During the Household Survey, entire 269 project affected households recorded their houses and other valuable household assets. It was encouraging to note that all the surveyed households have their own house.

Similarly, mobile phone, Television, Radio and Cupboard are the most common assets owned by the project-affected households in the project area. Of the households 77.00% own mobile phone, 52.58% own cupboard, 46.48% own radio and about 23.94% own television. Similarly, about 14.08% households own camera, 12.214% own CD/DVD/cassette player and about 3.76% own other assets (computer).

Table 5.11: Percentage of Households Having Household Assets

Assets	Ownership (%)		Average Value (NRs.)	No. of HHs
	Yes	No		
Mobile phone	77.00	23.00	8,790	164
TV	23.94	76.06	23,700	51
CD/DVD/cassette player	12.21	87.79	4,570	26
Radio	46.48	53.52	1,235	99
Camera	14.08	85.92	9,870	30
Cupboard	52.58	47.42	6,800	112
Other	3.76	96.24	35,600	8

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.2.4. Food Security

The project area is food deficit area. Only 37.09% of the surveyed households could grow enough food for their annual consumption. Of the surveyed households, 75.61% households of Pathibhara, 64.44% households of Yaphu, 62.50% of Diding and 54.93% households of Num could not grow enough food for their annual consumption despite of their hard labour in agriculture. The reason of food deficit is governed by topography, small holding, soil fertility and traditional methods of farming.

Table 5.12: Food Sufficiency of the Surveyed HHs from Own Production

VDC	Food Sufficiency				Total No. of HHs
	Yes		No		
	N	%	N	%	
Num	32	45.07	39	54.93	71
Pathibhara	10	24.39	31	75.61	41
Diding	21	37.50	35	62.50	56
Yaphu	16	35.56	29	64.44	45
Total	79	37.09	134	62.91	213

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

Of the surveyed households, about 32.09% reported food deficiency of 6-9 months and 3.73% for more than 9 months. Similarly, about 41.79% reported food shortage for 3-5 months and 22.39% reported food shortage for less than three months.

Table 5.13: Food Deficiency of the Surveyed Households

VDC	Food Deficit Months				Total HHs
	< 3	3-5	6-9	> 9	
Num	7	3	25	4	39
Pathibhara	5	11	14	1	31
Diding	11	24	0	0	35
Yaphu	7	18	4	0	29
Total	30	56	43	5	134
Percent	22.39	41.79	32.09	3.73	100

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

Regarding food strategy of the surveyed households, 52.99% take loan to cope the food deficiency and 20.15% work as wage labor and fulfilling required food by selling cardamom. However, a small percentage of the households are rely on business and income from salaried jobs. Therefore, it reveals that a large proportion of the project-affected household is poor and depends heavily on income of wage employment and loan for their subsistence.



Table 5.14: Strategy of the Surveyed Households to Cope the Food Deficiency

VDC	Strategies					Total HHs
	Wage Earning	Loan	Income of Cardamom	Income of Salary	Other	
Num	14	8	9	5	3	39
Pathibhara	11	13	7	0	0	31
Diding	1	26	7	1	0	35
Yaphu	1	24	4	0	0	29
Total	27	71	27	6	3	134
Percent	20.15	52.99	20.15	4.48	2.24	97.76

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.2.5. Family Debt

Family debt is another important indicator to assess economic status of a family. No debt or small amount of debt indicates healthy economic status of the family. However, it also depends on the purpose of the debt. Of the surveyed households, 61.50% reported family debt for various reasons. The proportion of the households having family debt is highest (87.80%) in Pathibhara and lowest (16.07%) in Diding. The lowest debt in Diding could be inaccessibility of loan in the area and high in Pathibhara could be investment in business opportunities and cardamom farming.

Table 5.15: Debt Status of the Surveyed Households

VDC	Debt Status				Total HHs
	Yes		No		
	N	%	N	%	
Num	54	76.06	17	23.94	71
Pathibhara	36	87.80	5	12.20	41
Diding	9	16.07	47	83.93	56
Yaphu	32	71.11	13	28.89	45
Total	131	61.50	82	38.50	213

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

Most of the households have taken loan to fulfill basic requirements such as food/clothing, education and treatment for their subsistence. Of the households who have taken loan, 50.38% have taken it for education of their children and food/clothing, 42.75% for house repair, 40.46% for treatment, 12.98% for purchase agriculture land 12.21% for Ghaderi and 6.11% for foreign employment and 5.34% for marriage/rituals.

Table 5.16: Reason for Taking Loan by the Surveyed Households

VDC	Reason								
	House repair	Purchase Agri. land	Ghaderi	Foreign	Education	Treatment	Marriage /rituals	Food/Clothing	Total HHs
Num	28	4	9	0	20	15	3	18	54
Pathibhara	11	1	1	2	12	9	0	16	36
Diding	6	7	3	2	17	12	2	17	9
Yaphu	11	5	3	4	17	17	2	15	32
Total	56	17	16	8	66	53	7	66	131
Percent	42.75	12.98	12.21	6.11	50.38	40.46	5.34	50.38	

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.2.6. Income and Expenditure

Income

The main sources of income of the surveyed households are agriculture and other off-farm (non-agricultural) activities. The agriculture income along with income made from livestock commands 71.69% of the annual average household income while the non-agriculture incomes that include salaried jobs, wage labor, remittance and others contribute remaining 28.31%.

The average annual income of surveyed households is NRs 262,873. The contribution of agriculture to the annual household income is 61.08%, of off-farm income is 28.31% and livestock is 10.61%. Agriculture is the main source of income of the surveyed households. The annual average income from agricultural sector is NRs 164,564 followed by non-agriculture income (NRs 74,427) and livestock income (NRs 27,883).

Table 5.17: Average Annual Income of Surveyed Households (In NRs)

VDC	Annual Average Income from Different Sources						
	Agriculture		Livestock		Non-Agriculture		Total
	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs
Num	325,775	74.40	4,665	1.07	107,401	24.53	437,841
Pathibhara	66,798	27.97	100,439	42.06	71,551	29.96	238,788
Diding	132,021	86.53	5,982	3.92	14,568	9.55	152,571
Yaphu	117,660	52.93	444	0.20	104,189	46.87	222,293
Annual Average	160,564	61.08	27,883	10.61	74,427	28.31	262,873

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015



Expenditure

The expenditure of the affected households could be broadly categorized under two headings: expenditure on food items; and expenditure on non-food items. Non-food expenditure items, in turn, can be broadly grouped as fuel and light; clothing, kerosene and electricity); and other (education, medicine, clothing, festivals, transportation).

The annual average expenditure of the surveyed households is NRs 91,211. Food items form the largest expense category, accounting for about 44.21% of total reported expenditure. Expenditure on food items ranges from 41.09% in Num to 49.38% in Yaphu. Expenditure on education is the second important category, accounting 21.09% of the total expenditure ranging from 15.91% in Yaphu to 28.61% in Diding. The household expenditure pattern is common in rural areas of Nepal for subsistence.

Table 5.18: Average Annual Expenditure of the Surveyed Households

VDC	Expenditure Headings (%)						
	Food	Clothing	Education	Fuel	Comm nication	Treatment/ Medicine	Transport ation
Num	41.09	10.33	19.31	6.56	3.54	7.02	12.15
Diding	41.18	7.74	28.61	4.19	2.68	7.60	8.00
Pathibhara	48.19	9.62	18.57	6.11	3.21	6.12	8.19
Yaphu	49.38	10.62	15.91	6.21	2.95	9.59	5.33
%/Average	44.21	9.52	21.09	5.74	3.12	7.48	8.86

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

The households were asked regarding their required monthly household income in order to meet basic requirements of their family (food, clothing and other basic household requirements). Of the respondents, 23.48% said they require below NRs 10,000 per month and 29.58% said 10,000 to 15,000 and 46.95% said NRs 15,000 to 20,000 per month to meet their basic requirements of their family. However, 30.05% perceived more than NRs 20,000 per month to meet their basic requirements. The percentage of house requiring more than NRs 20,000 is high in Num.

Table 5.19: Required Monthly Income to Meet Basic Requirements

VDC	Required Monthly Income for Basic Requirements (NRs)					
	<5,000	5-10,000	10-15,000	15-20,000	>20,000	No. of HHs
Num	2	7	20	8	34	71
Pathibhara	1	14	10	7	9	41
Diding	0	19	14	13	10	56
Yaphu	1	6	19	8	11	45
Total	4	46	63	36	64	213

Percent	1.88	21.60	29.58	16.90	30.05	100
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Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.2.7. Energy Sources

Fuel wood is the main source of energy for cooking and solar power for lighting for all households of the project area. Of the surveyed households, 86.21% use fuel wood as source of energy for cooking. Similarly, 13.79% use LPG for cooking and 16 households of Num and 3 households of Yaphu VDC has used both fuel wood and LPG.

Table 5.20: Source of Energy for Cooking

VDC	Source of Energy for Cooking				Use Fuel wood and LPG
	Fuel wood		LPG		
	N	%	N	%	N
Num	68	78.16	19	21.84	16
Pathibhara	40	97.56	1	2.44	
Diding	51	91.07	5	8.93	
Yaphu	41	85.42	7	14.58	3
Total	200	86.21	32	13.79	

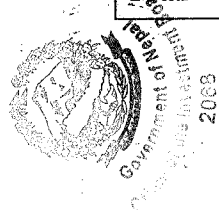
Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

The average monthly consumption of fuel wood by the surveyed households is 168.75 kg (6.75 *Bhari/month*). The monthly consumption of fuel wood of the surveyed households varies from less than 250 Kg to more than 875 Kg. Of the surveyed households, 83.5% use less than 250 kg, and remaining 16.5% use more than 250 Kg fuel wood per month for cooking.

Regarding the source of fuel wood, about 67.50% household collect fuel wood from community forest and 32.50% collect it from private forest. Collection of fuel wood from community forest is high (36.30%) in Pathibhara whereas collection of fuel wood from private forest is high in Diding (50.77%). Collection of fuel wood from government forest and purchase from local market is not practiced by the surveyed households.

Table 5.21: Source of Fuel Wood

VDC	Source			
	Community Forest		Private Forest	
	N	%	N	%
Num	49	36.30	19	29.23
Pathibhara	35	25.93	5	7.69
Diding	18	13.33	33	50.77
Yaphu	33	24.44	8	12.31
Total	135	100.00	65	100.00



Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

All surveyed households use solar system for lighting.

5.3 Agriculture

Subsistence farming is the main source of livelihood for most of the surveyed households of the project area. Traditional methods of agriculture, lack of technical knowledge, poor soil fertility, lack of irrigation, lack of agriculture inputs, crop loss due to diseases, pests and wild animals, and natural calamity are the governing factors for low agricultural production in the project area. Therefore the project area is food deficit area. Food grains are imported in the area by local business men using porters, mules and vehicles (seasonal access to Num and Diding VDCs by jeep and mini truck) and the government also distributes it through Nepal Food Corporation through quota system to meet the food demand of local people of the project area.

Cardamom is an important cash crop of the area that is significantly contributing to the local economy and addresses the food requirements of the local people. However, due to unknown disease its yield is decreasing annually as well as its orchid is in endangered stage. Therefore, protection of cardamom crop/orchid is a major challenge for the local farmers of the area.

This section briefly describes about landholding, crop production, livestock holding and horticulture practices of the project-affected households of the area.

5.3.1. Landholding

Land is a primary asset for livelihoods in the project area as in other rural parts of Nepal. Land ownership is also symbolic of economic and social status. In Nepalese society, land is regarded a permanent and secure productive asset, and it is inherited.

The surveyed households own and operate 356.95 ha land. This land consists mainly of four types i.e. *Khet* (lowland – irrigated and un-irrigated), *Bari* (upland), and *Pakho Bari* (thatch land-uncultivated or cardamom orchid). The average land holding of the affected households is 1.33 ha. Per HH landholding is highest in Yaphu and lowest in Num.

Table 5.22: Landholdings of the Impacted Households by Type of Land (ha)

VDC	Total HH	Irrigated Land <i>Khet</i>	Un-irrigated Land <i>Khet</i>	<i>Bari</i> Upland	<i>Pakho Bari</i>	<i>Other</i>	Total	Per HH Holding
Num	96	15.77	43.04	27.57	14.73	0.1	101.21	1.03
Pathibhara	45	31.84	15.16	17.46	4.92	0.03	69.41	1.51
Diding	73	29.33	25.17	26.73	19.79	0.05	101.07	1.46
Yaphu	55	24.83	12.81	25.62	21.8	0.2	85.26	1.52
Total/Mean	269	101.77	96.18	97.38	61.24	0.38	356.95	1.33

Source: Land Revenue Office, Khandbari, 2015

The grouping of the surveyed households according to landholding size shows that the majority of the affected households have very small landholdings – 71.75% are marginal and small landholders with landholdings up to 0.5 ha to 2.0 ha. Similarly of the farmers, 22.68% are medium landholders, who own 2-4 ha, and the rest (5.58%) are large farmers with more than 4.0 ha landholding.

Table 5.23: Landholding by Size

Landholding Categories		Households		Total Landholding	
Category	Size of Holding (ha)	N	%	Area (ha)	%
Marginal	Up to 0.5	31	11.52	4.77	1.34
Small	0.5 – 1.0	66	24.54	41.23	11.55
	1.0 - 1.5	46	17.10	37.49	10.50
	1.5 – 2.0	50	18.59	58.05	16.26
Medium	2.0 - 4.0	61	22.68	150.25	42.09
Large	> 4.0 ha.	15	5.58	65.16	18.25
Total		269	100.00	356.95	100.00

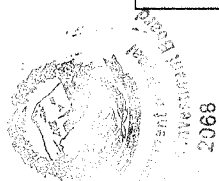
Source: Land Revenue Office, Khandbari, 2015

Of the surveyed households, the marginal and small farmers own and operate 141.54, which is 39.65% of the total landholding Whereas, the farmers with medium landholding (26.92%) own and operate 42.09% (150.25 ha) land of the total holding and farmers with large landholding own and operate 65.16 ha which is 18.25% of the total holding.

Of the affected households, 9.67% are female-headed households and 90.33% are male-headed households. Of the female-headed households 80.77% are marginal and small farmers. The average landholding of male-headed households is 1.35 ha whereas the average landholding of female-headed households is 1.10 ha which is lower compared to the average per HH land holding of male-headed households.

Table 5.24: Landholding by Sex of Household Head

Landholding Categories		Number of HHs		Total Area (ha)		Average Holding/HH (ha)	
Category	Size of Holding (ha)	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Marginal	Up to 0.5	28	3	4.31	0.46	0.15	0.15
Small	0.50 - 1.00	63	5	39.15	2.09	0.62	0.42
	1.00 - 1.50	40	6	32.33	5.14	0.81	0.86
	1.50 - 2.00	42	7	50.88	7.17	1.21	1.02
Medium	2.00 - 4.00	56	4	142.12	8.14	2.54	2.04



Large	> 4.0 ha.	14	1	59.61	5.55	4.26	5.55
Total		243	26	328.4	28.55	1.35	1.10

Source: Land Revenue Office, Khandbari, 2015

Of the affected households, 93.31% are indigenous households *Janjati* who own and operate 93.46% (333.60 ha) of land. Rai is the dominant caste/ethnic group among the *Janjati* households regarding land holding. Similarly, 16 households (5.95%) of Brahmin/Chhetri who own and operate 6.48% (23.14 ha) of land and two (0.74%) *Dalit* households own and operate 0.06% (0.21 ha) land in the area.

Table 5.25: Landholding by Caste/Ethnicity Composition

Caste/Ethnicity	Total Landholding		Average HH Holding	HHs	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	N	%
Rai/Limbu	304.24	85.23	1.35	226	84.01
Brahmin/Chhetri	23.14	6.48	1.45	16	5.95
Gurung/Magar	13.62	3.82	0.85	16	5.95
Tamang	10.65	2.98	1.78	6	2.23
Sherpa	5.09	1.43	1.70	3	1.12
Dalit (Kami/Damai)	0.21	0.06	0.11	2	0.74
Total	356.95	100.00	1.33	269	100.00

Source: Land Revenue Office, Khandbari, 2015

5.3.2. Land Transaction

The land transaction of the surveyed households is very low. Of the surveyed households, 3.9% (8) have sold their land during the last 5 years. Of the households who have sold their land, 5 HHs (62.5.0%) have sold *Bari*, 2 HHs (25.0%) have sold *Khet* and 1 HH (12.5%) have sold plot. This includes one household of Num who has sold plot (piece of land suitable for house construction), one has sold *Khet* (low land) and one has sold *Bari* (up-land). Similarly, three households of Yaphu have sold *Bari* and one household has sold *Khet*, and one household of Diding has sold *Bari*.

5.3.3. Crop Production

Paddy, maize and millet are the main crops cultivated by the surveyed households. Other crops include vegetables, potato and pulses. Cardamom is the major cash crop grown by the affected households.

In terms of area coverage, cardamom cultivation ranks first, paddy second, millet third and maize fourth. Paddy is grown in *Khet* and maize and millet in *Bari* land. Similarly, cardamom is grown in *Khet*, *Pakho* and *Bari*. Cardamom cultivation in government land is also practiced in this area. Of the total cropped area (406.92 ha), cardamom coverage is 38.78, paddy coverage is 25.01%, millet coverage is 23.93%, maize coverage is 10.82%, pulses coverage is 1.21% and potato coverage is

0.25%. In terms of total production, paddy is on the top (23.87 mt) followed by cardamom (23.61 mt), maize (7.45 mt), millet (4.33 mt), potato (13.55 mt), pulses (1.66 mt) and vegetables (1.32 mt) (Table 6.26). Most of the paddy field and other farmlands have been converted to cardamom farming these days.

Table 5.26: Major Crop Area Coverage, Production and Yield (mt)

Description	Major Crops					
	Paddy	Maize	Millet	Pulses	Cardamom	Potato
Total area cropped (ha)	101.77	44.04	97.38	4.92	157.79	1.02
<i>Khet</i> (ha)	101.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00
<i>Bari</i> (ha)	0.00	44.04	97.38	4.92	157.40	1.02
Total production (MT)	23.87	7.45	4.33	1.66	23.61	13.55
Yield (mt/ha)	0.23	0.17	0.04	0.34	0.15	16.65

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.3.4. Horticulture

Some of the surveyed households of the project area grow fruits such as banana, guava, peach, pear, orange, lemon and other citrus fruits and other fruit species as commonly grown in hills of Nepal. However, these fruits are mainly grown for self-consumption by the households.

5.3.5. Livestock

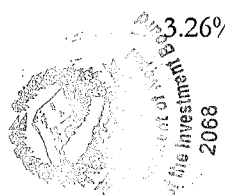
Livestock is an integral part of farming system of the surveyed households. Of the surveyed households, 78.40% have livestock. The percentage of households having livestock is high (83.93%) in Diding and low (73.33%) in Yaphu (Table 6.27).

Table 5.27: Percentage of Households Having Livestock

VDC	Livestock		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total HHs
Num	76.06	23.94	71
Pathibhara	80.49	19.51	41
Diding	83.93	16.07	56
Yaphu	73.33	26.67	45
Total	78.40	21.60	213

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

Livestock such as buffalo, cattle, goats/sheep and pigs are commonly reared by the surveyed households. Similarly, keeping fowl is also common in the area. Of the surveyed households, 3.26% own buffalo, 32.35% own cattle and 49.47% own goat/sheep. Average household herd



sizes range from 4.77 (Num) to 7.33 (Yaphu), with an average of 6.20 herd size of the surveyed households (Table 5.28).

Table 5.28: Livestock Population by Type

VDC	Type of Livestock						Fowls
	Buffalo	Cattle	Goat/Sheep	Pig	Total	Average Herd Size/HHs	
Num	12	86	188	53	339	4.77	343
Pathibhara	7	78	141	30	256	6.24	131
Diding	16	150	181	48	395	7.05	239
Yaphu	8	113	143	66	330	7.33	238
Total	43	427	653	197	1320	6.20	951
Percent	3.26	32.35	49.47	14.92	100	-	-

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.4 Drinking Water, Sanitation and Health

Drinking water, sanitation and health are interlinked. Availability of potable water has significant impact on health and sanitation status of people. In this section an attempt has been made to document the status of drinking water, sanitation and health in the project area.

5.4.1. Drinking Water

The major sources of drinking water for the households of the area are piped water and public tap whereas in dry season some use nearest stream water for domestic animals. Of the surveyed households, 95% have access to piped water from private (42.75%) and public taps (52.42%). However, about 4.83% households collect water from river/stream.

Table 5.29: Source of Drinking Water of the Surveyed Households

VDC	Source					
	Public Tap		Private Tap		River/Stream	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Num	49	34.75	41	35.65	6	46.15
Pathibhara	26	18.44	17	14.78	2	15.38
Diding	39	27.66	29	25.22	5	38.46
Yaphu	27	19.15	28	24.35	0	0.00
Total	141	100.00	115	100.00	13	100.00

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

There is shortage of drinking water during dry season in the project area. Of the surveyed households, about 86.99% said their water demand is fulfilled by the existing sources whereas 13.01% have water scarcity. The scarcity of drinking water is high in Diding whereas supply of water is high in Num compared to the other VDCs.

Table 5.30: Fulfillment of Drinking Water Demand by the Existing Sources

VDC	Fulfillment of Drinking Water Demand					
	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Num	90	38.46	6	17.14	96	35.69
Pathibhara	39	16.67	6	17.14	45	16.73
Diding	59	25.21	14	40.00	73	27.14
Yaphu	46	19.66	9	25.71	55	20.45
Total	234	100	35	100	269	100

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.4.2. Sanitation

It is encouraging to note that almost all the surveyed household of are aware of using toilets for personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. All surveyed households have their own toilet.

Table 5.31: Location for Defecation by the Surveyed Households

VDC	Location					
	Own Toilet		Open Field		Forest/Bush	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Num	96	100	0	0	0	0
Pathibhara	45	100	0	0	0	0
Diding	73	100	0	0	0	0
Yaphu	55	100	0	0	0	0
Total	269	100	0	0	0	0

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

Different methods are used by the surveyed households to dispose solid waste. Many households use more than one method. Of the surveyed households, 47.89% burn solid waste and 98.59% dump at safe location (compost pit, waste land/rocky area). Similarly, 29.58% bury and 0.47% uses other methods for solid waste management. The proportion of households managing waste at safe location is low (2.22%) in Yaphu (Table 5.32).



Table 5.32: Methods of Solid Waste Disposal

VDC	Location							
	Burn		Dump at Safe Location		Bury		Others	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Num	0	0	71	100.00	0	0	0	0
Pathibhara	9	21.95	39	95.12	0	0	0	0
Diding	56	100.00	56	100.00	55	98.21	0	0
Yaphu	37	82.22	44	97.78	8	17.78	1	2.22
Total	102	47.89	210	98.59	63	29.58	1	0.47

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

5.4.3. Health

To assess health status of the family members of the affected households, an attempt was made to collect data on seriously sick family members during the last 12 months. 38.5% of the surveyed households reported seriously sick family member in their homes during the last 12 months. The prevalent diseases of the area are flu, diarrhoea, decentre fever, stomach disease, blood pressure, sugar, infection of kidneys etc. Surveyed households use modern medicine technique for treatment i.e. health-post and hospital. Well-equipped hospitals are available at Dharan, Biratnager and Kathmandu.

5.5 Knowledge, Attitude and Expectations of the Affected HHs from the Project

To assess attitude of the affected households regarding the project and their expectations from the project along with the RAP Survey conducted a separate perception household survey in four affected VDCs was conducted. This section describes attitude and expectation of the affected households regarding the project.

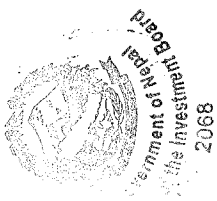
Regarding knowhow about the Arun-3 HEP, all surveyed households have ample knowledge of the project. They were informed through media/news, neighborhoods and project activities. All the surveyed households have positive attitude towards the project and are expecting good compensation, employment and local development from the project.

5.6 Compensation

To know views of the affected households regarding compensation for loss of land/assets and other private property and use of compensation questions were asked. This section describes views of the affected households regarding compensation and its use.

The households were asked regarding their preference to receive compensation in cash or kind for loss of their private property. All surveyed households opted for cash compensation.

The households who are willing to receive cash compensation were further asked regarding the use of cash. Most of the households are interested to use their cash for the purchase land, construct a new house, repay loan and start businesses.





6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

As a component of the resettlement action plan, SAPDC engaged with wide range of stakeholder to devise a stakeholder engagement plan, which is crucial to an effective implementation of resettlement and land acquisition.

6.1 Objectives and Stakeholder Mapping

6.1.1. Objective of a stakeholder engagement plan as follows

- To create a platform for communities to voice their concerns regarding the project;
- To provide timely information to the project affected people ensuring right to information;
- To avoid conflicts by ensuring that all project related activities are transparent especially in regards to environmental procedure, land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation;
- To establish a clear channel of engagement through which there is a two-way communication on project development

6.1.2. Stakeholder identification and Mapping

As a first step to developing a stakeholder engagement plan, stakeholder identification and mapping was conducted to assess key stakeholders in the project. Stakeholders were then categorized into primary and secondary stakeholders. Few stakeholders are currently being engaged, while others will have to be engaged. A list of stakeholders identified through the process is as follows:

Table 6.1: Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholder Groups	Primary Stakeholders	Secondary Stakeholders
Community	Land owners	General community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Affected Peoples (PAFs) -Sharecroppers -Agricultural laborers -Vulnerable Groups -Forest Groups -Forest users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Village elders -Teachers -Villages within the project impact area

Stakeholder Groups	Primary Stakeholders	Secondary Stakeholders
Local elected and nominated bodies	-CFUGs -Sarokar Samiti -VDC Secretary	
Institutional Stakeholders	-Affected VDCs -Project investors	-Village Institutions - Political parties
Government Bodies	-Investment Board of Nepal -Regulatory Authorities -District Administration -Line offices at the district	
Other Groups		-Media -Other industries/projects

6.2 Stakeholder Engagement during the Preparation of RAP

Stakeholders were engaged during the RAP preparation and survey process. Several meetings were held with relevant government bodies at the district level to make ensure timely update on project progress. A government official assisted the team throughout the process. SAPDC's social team and social mobilizers were present in the team throughout the process.

6.2.1. Stakeholder consultations prior to the survey

Prior notice and consultations were conducted before the start of the survey to give timely notice to affected households for an effective coverage of household surveys. SAPDC reached out to the Office of the Investment Board to oversee the RAP census survey process to ensure that the process conforms to ADB SPS 2009 as committed in the PDA. In addition, an officer from the district office of Khandbari was also present throughout the course of the survey to oversee the process.

The Office of the Investment Board held series of consultations in the project affected areas before and after the signing of the PDA. The objectives of these meetings were to provide timely information on project updates, assess concerns raised by the communities and find ways to incorporate their concerns in various plans as envisioned in the PDA.



SAPDC conducts regular meetings with district administration and land departments to ensure legitimate standing of the process and get buy in from relevant government institutions. District land administration offices including district land revenue office, district survey office, and district forest office were all briefed before the initiation of the process.

6.2.2. Stakeholder Engagement during Survey

SAPDC focused on consultation and engagement with the affected communities, Sarokar Samitis to the extent possible. Any grievances that came about during the process was addressed on the ground.

Major stakeholders who were consulted during the survey are as follows:

- Project affected people
- Government Institutions
- Sarokar Samitis
- Political Parties

6.2.3. Stakeholder Engagement after the Survey

SAPDC engaged with all relevant stakeholder post survey completion to update them of the process. Proponent engaged stakeholder during RAP questionnaire survey, RAP disclosure, Micro Plan preparation, negotiation during compensation fixation etc. Besides these activities relevant stakeholder was involved different discussion programs at village level.

Major stakeholders consulted after the survey are as follows:

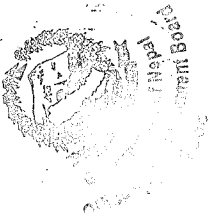
- PAFs
- District Authorities
- Office of the Investment Board
- Sarokar Samitis
- Political Parties

Table 6.2: List of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

S. N.	English Date	Nepali Date	Description	Remarks
1	15.12.2015	Mangshir 29, 2072	Draft RAP prepared	
2	18.01.2016	Mag 4, 2072	RAP Presentation to CDO & CDC members	
3	19.01.2016	Mag 5, 2072	RAP Presentation to All parties	
4	26.01.2016	Mag 12, 2072	RAP Presentation to High Level Meeting at IBN, Kathmandu.	

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

S. N.	English Date	Nepali Date	Description	Remarks
5	09.02.2016	Mag 19, 2072	RAP Disclosure at Diding; Tribani Primary School, Diding Besi	
6	10.02.2016	Mag 20, 2072	RAP Disclosure at Yaphu; Health post Yaphu Besi	
7	12.02.2016	Mag 22, 2072	RAP Disclosure at Num; Num Bazar	
8	13.02.2016	Mag 23, 2072	RAP Disclosure at Pathibhara; Raja Rani Lower Secondary School.	
9	21.02.2016	Falgun 9, 2072	Start Micro Plan	
10	24.02.2016	Falgun 12, 2071	Negotiation meeting with PAFs (SAPDC Office Khandbari) and signing of the 22-point MOU with the RAP committees	
11	06.05.2016	Baisakh 24, 2073	CDC field visit at Dam site	
12	15.05.2016	Jestha 2, 2073	VDC Secretariats meeting regarding to Land Acquisition	
13	24.06.2016	Ashad 10, 2073	CDO & LDO visit Dam site	
14	26.06.2016	Ashad 12, 2073	Meeting with PAF & CDC at CDO Office	
15	27.06.2016	Ashad 11, 2073	Meeting with All Political Parties and CDC at CDO Office	
16	04.07.2016	Ashad 20, 2073	Land Notification	
17	16.07.2016	Shrawan 1, 2073	Meeting with All Political Parties and CDC at CDO Office; Sarokar Manch	
18	17.07.2016	Shrawan 2, 2073	Meeting with Arun Sarokar Manch at Khadbari	
19	18.07.2016	Shrawan 2, 2073	Preparatory meeting of CDC at CDO for planned land negotiations	
20	22-28.08.2016	Bhadra 6-12, 2073	CDC starts VDC wise land negotiations with land owners in presence of Stakeholder	
21	08-09.09.2016	Bhadra 23-24, 2073	Negotiation meeting with PAFs (Banijaya Bank Hall Khandbari)	
22	17-20.10.2016	Kartick 1-4, 2073	Final Negotiation meeting with PAFs at CDO Office	
23	18.10.2016	Kartick 2, 2073	Meeting with Affected VDCs Political leaders	
24	19.10.2016	Kartick 3, 2073	Meeting with all political parties	



S. N.	English Date	Nepali Date	Description	Remarks
25	20.10.2016	Kartick 4, 2073	CDC Fix Compensation	
26	22.10.2016	Kartick 6, 2073	Compensation Notice publish in Gorkhapatra (35 days)	
27	24.10.2016	Kartick 8, 2073	Start receive application for Compensation distribution	
28	26.10.2016	Kartick 10, 2073	Compensation distribution started (1st lot 9 PAFs)	
29	27.11.2016	Manshir 12, 2073	Published second notice (15 days)	
30	21.12.2016	Paush 6, 2073	Published third notice (7 days)	

6.2.4. Key Issues/Concerns Raised During Public Consultation

The local people have positive attitude regarding implementation of the project realizing the need of hydropower project to solve the problem of load shedding in the country, and development of Arun Basin. During the community consultation several issues and concerns were raised by the people. The key issues and concerns raised by the local people are related to compensation, employment, mitigation and enhancement measures and community participation in the project activities. The summary of key issues/concern raised by the local people during community consultation are grouped and summarized in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Summary of Key Issues and Concerns

Key Areas of Concerns	Details of Issues/Concerns
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation of land/property as per the prevailing market rate • Compensation of structures • Compensation of fruit and timber trees • Compensation of cash crops • Community structures
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment to local people • Provide training before employment • Provide income generating/skill development training • Provide self-employment training focusing on women

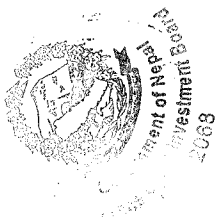
Community Support Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for education, health and drinking water • Support for small infrastructure development (rural road, bridge, school, irrigation, drinking water health-post etc.) • Support for improvement of existing physical facilities (health-post, school etc.) • Rural electrification • Support for local culture promotion
Community Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of local people during implementation of the project work • Maintain transparency in the project activities • Provide proper information regarding the project • Project share to local people • Conserve and protect socio-cultural environment

In order to reach to a amicable agreement with the local communities through constrictive dialogues, the developer encouraged each directly affected VDC to form a RAP Implementation Committee and send two representatives to have dialogue with the developer on issues related to compensation of impacted assets and livelihood restoration of the impacts families. Following a series of negotiations with the representatives of RAP Implementation Committee of all 4 VDCs, a 22-point agreement was signed on February 24, 2016. A copy of the MoU Between project and public included in Annex IV.

6.2.5. Continuation of Consultation Process

The consultation process will be continued during the entire project period. A Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) has been established for continuation of the process. All the issues/concerns raised by the local people will be collected and addressed accordingly by the project. In addition, monthly reporting regarding project activities in Nepali will ensure that the public and stakeholders are well informed regarding the project activities. A public information center will be established in the site office for effective communication with local people and information dissemination.

The major issues raised during consultation process will be addressed through different mechanism and support system to the affected people. Major areas of public concerns pertain to right amount of compensation for their lost assets, supports for their livelihood, minimize losses and enhanced participation of the people at different forums and levels of project implementation. The role of Project and Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) will be crucial to identify the issues raised by the people and address them rightly in close and continued consultation process. In addition, the people have demanded several community support programs as a measure to improve their livelihood and it seems important for the project and public to sit together and come up with consensus regarding the areas of supports that they might be provided. Continued consultations with the public, therefore, seem to be the most strategic approach for the project to discuss and decide areas of supports at different stages of project cycle i.e. design, implementation and post implementation.



7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE

SAPDC conducted a social impact assessment in the context of land acquisition and settlement of the impacted HHs due to the implementation of the Arun-3 project. The entire analysis has been done using statistics related to land and assets, HH surveys, assessment of impact on income and livelihood of the project affected HHs along with an in-depth analysis of the potential impacts on the vulnerable HHs and social groups.

7.1 Forecasting of impacts

The assessment and forecasting of the potential impacts that the implementation of the project might bring to the local communities was done via tools like the RAP census survey, series of interactions between the project and local communities particularly during the pre-construction phase. The range of potential impacts was an outcome based on the following assumptions

- Quantitative assessment of the impacts on HHs based on the analysis of the statistics collected during the household survey, particularly related to land and assets
- Analysis of the social-economic statistics along with household profiles and incomes
- Qualitative analysis based on the stakeholders' perception during FGDs, and mass interactions

Disclaimer: design change may change land requirements and access to natural resources in the project footprint, something that will be adjusted as necessary.

7.2 Project Land Requirement

Altogether 269 households will lose 48.87 ha of private land due to construction of the project. Of the land, 16.94 ha (34.66%) is irrigated *Khet*, 6.10 ha (12.48%) is *Bari*, 11.96 ha (24.48%) is *Alaichi Bari*, 12.83 ha (26.25%) is *Pakho* and 1.04 ha (2.13%) is *Ghaderi* (residential plot).

Similarly, the unidentified households and absentee households, belonging to 56 households, will lose 5.29 ha of land (Details in Annex II & III).

Of the 269 households that will be affected by the project, 56 households were absent during the RAP survey. And among the 56 absent households, there are 5 households (6 parcels) are from Diding VDC and are without land title. Hence, for these 5 households that have been identified not to have legal land titles to their names, separate provision will be made to assist them with the registration process.

Table 7.1: Project Acquired Land Details

VDCs	T. Land (ha)		Census covered			Absentee		
	Area (ha)	Parcel Numbers	HHs	Area (ha)	Parcel Numbers	HHs	Area (ha)	Parcel Numbers
Num	19.35	147	71	17.15	117	25	2.20	30
Pathibhara	6.05	50	41	5.86	47	4	0.20	3
Diding	14.61	112	56	12.05	93	17	2.56	19
Yaphu	8.86	82	45	8.53	76	10	0.33	6
Total	48.87	391	213	43.59	333	56	5.29	58

Source: Land Revenue Office, Khandbari, 2015

An attempt has been made to analyze the land loss by land holding size, gender, farm categories and agriculture income of the surveyed households below. The list of affected households losing land is provided in Annex - II.

7.2.1. Loss by Land Holding

On the basis of land loss, a total of 124 HHs (58.22%) will lose less than 10% of their total land holding and they have been categorized as marginally affected. However, 41.78% or 89 HHs are losing more than 10% of their total land holding and they have been categorized as severely affected HHs. Among the severely affected HHs, 17.37% (37 HHs) households are losing between 10.0% to 20.0% of their holding, 10.33% (22 HHs) households are losing between 20.0% to 30.0% of their holding, 9.86% (21 HHs) households are losing between 30.0% to 50.0% of their holding, and the remaining 4.23% (9 HHs) households are losing more than 50% of their total land.

Table 7.2: Percentage of Loss of Land from the Total Land of the Affected HHs

Affected Categories of HHs and Land Loss %		Headwork and Labour Camp Complex				Powerhouse Complex and Camp				Total
		Num		Pathibhara		Diding		Yaphu		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1. Marginally (<10%)		35	28.23	25	20.16	35	28.23	29	23.39	124
2. Severely	a. (10-20%)	12	33.33	10	27.78	8	22.22	7	18.92	37
	b. (20-30%)	10	45.45	4	18.18	5	22.73	3	13.64	22
	c. (30-50%)	9	40.91	2	9.09	7	31.82	3	14.29	21
	d. (>50%)	5	55.56	0	0.00	1	11.11	3	33.33	9
Total		71	33.33	41	19.25	56	26.29	45	21.13	213

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015



7.2.2. Loss of Land by Gender Category

Of the affected 269 HHs, female-headed HHs are 16.73% while male-headed HHs are 83.27%. The project aims to acquire 6.78 ha of land from 45 female-headed HHs. Similarly, 42.09 ha of land belonging to male-headed HHs will be taken by the project.

Table 7.3: Distribution of Households by Landholding and Sex of HH Head

Sex	Affected HHs		Acquired land	
	HHs		Area in ha	%
	No	%		
Female	45	16.73	6.78	13.87
Male	224	83.27	42.09	86.13
Total	269	100.00	48.87	100

Source: land Revenue Office, Khandbari, 2015

7.2.3. Loss of Land by Farm Category and Agriculture Income

Altogether 48.87 ha of private land owned by 269 households (Annex - II) will be acquired for construction of the project. Of the affected households who are losing their land, 10.79% are marginal farmers, 57.27% are small farmers and 31.92% are medium and large farmers.

The marginal farmers own 1.34% (4.77 ha) of total land will lose 2.01% (0.86 ha) of their land, the small farmers own 38.43% (137.16 ha) of total land will lose 52.69% (22.47 ha) of their land, and the medium and large farmers own 60.23% (215 ha) of total land will lose 45.29% (19.32 ha) of their land.

Of the marginal farmers, 5.63% farmers have 0.99 ha total holding, will lose 0.98% (0.42 ha) of their total land. Similarly, 5.16% farmers whose total land holding is 3.78 ha will lose 0.44 ha land, which is 1.03% of their total holding.

Of the small farmers, 10.33% have 3.4% (12.13 ha) of total land, and will lose 8.54% (3.64 ha) of their land. Similarly, 14.08% small farmers who own 6.98% (24.93 ha) of the total land will lose 5.88% (2.51 ha) of their total land, 17.84% small farmers who own 12.59% (44.95 ha) of total land will lose 19.57% (8.35 ha) of their total land and the remaining 15.02% small farmers have 15.45% (55.15 ha) of total land will lose 19.57% (8.35 ha) of land.

Further, the medium and large farmers (31.92%) who own 60.23% (215 ha) of total land will lose 45.29% (19.32 ha) of their total land. This indicates that the medium and large farmers will lose more land than the marginal and small farmers (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4: Percentage of Land Loss by Land Holding Size

Land Holding Categories	Landholding Size	Total				Affected Area	
		HHs		Area		(ha)	%
		N	%	(ha)	%		
Marginal	Up to 0.25 ha	12	5.63	0.99	0.28	0.42	0.98
	0.25--0.5 ha	11	5.16	3.78	1.06	0.44	1.03
Small	0.5--0.75 ha	22	10.33	12.13	3.40	3.64	8.54
	0.75--1.0 ha	30	14.08	24.93	6.98	2.51	5.88
	1.0 -- 1.5 ha	38	17.84	44.95	12.59	7.98	18.70
	1.5 -- 2.0 ha	32	15.02	55.15	15.45	8.35	19.57
Medium and large	>2.0 ha	68	31.92	215.00	60.23	19.35	45.29
Total		213	100	356.94	100	42.68	100

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

An attempt has been made to estimate loss of agriculture income due to loss of land. Of the households, 52.11% households will lose less than 10% of their agriculture income, 21.60% households will lose 10.0% to 25.0% of their agriculture income, 6.10% households will lose 25.0% to 50.0% of agriculture income and 10.33% will lose more than 50% of their agriculture income.

Table 7.5: Percentage of Loss of Income due to Potential Loss of Agricultural Income

% Loss of Total Agriculture Income	Households	
	No.	%
< 10%	111	52.11
10 – 25%	46	21.60
25 – 50%	13	6.10
> 50%	22	10.33
No Loss	21	9.86
Total	213	100

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

7.2.4. Assessment of Minimum Economic Viability of land

In assessing the minimum economic land holding size for livelihood in rural Nepal, SAPDC has taken the benchmark that the World Bank has used in Nepal as per which the Minimum economic land holding size is 5 Kattha in Terai and 3.5 Ropani in hills. As per the assessment, the total landholding of 8 HHs will be less than the minimum economic land holding after land acquisition in the project area.

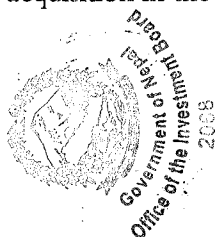


Table 7.6: Households Remaining land is Less than 3.5 Ropani

VDCs	Number of HHs
Num	7
Pathibhara	0
Diding	0
Yaphu	1
Total	8

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

SAPDC will offer an incentive package to those 8 HHs so as to maintain their livelihood standard at least to the previous level and the incentive package has been described in chapter 9.

7.3 Impact on Trees

7.3.1. Loss of Private Trees

Altogether 6,153 standing trees owned by the households, including 851 fruit trees (13.83% of total trees), 1,347 timber trees and 3,955 fuel wood and fodder trees are affected by the project and require removal

Table 7.7: Households Losing Trees by Type of trees

VDC	Total No of Trees						
	Fruit			Timber		Fuel wood and Fodder	
	HHs	< 5 yrs	5+yrs	HHs	No.	HHs	5+yrs
Pathibhara	16	8	133	43	530	53	1471
Num	3	8	2	24	276	16	202
Yaphu	21	172	381	49	342	57	1585
Diding	20	28	119	20	199	32	697
Total	60	216	635	136	1347	158	3955

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

7.3.2. Impact on Crops

A total of 48.87 ha of land owned by 269 households will be permanently acquired and the land has been categorized into five-sub group (Ghaderi, Khet, Bari, Cardamom bari and Pakho) based on the current use of land. Of these categories, Khet, Bari, Cardamom bari are cultivated land and acquisition of these land will result in permanent annual loss of 81.52 mt food crops (including winter and summer crops) and 7.05 mt of cardamom.

The annual loss of crops includes paddy (59.93 mt), maize (6.2 mt) and millet (8.34 mt) due to the land acquisition. The total annual crop loss of the acquitted land is estimated to be NRs.

11,011,192. This loss includes NRs. 2,596,967 of paddy, NRs. 201,500 of maize, NRs. 281,475 of millet, and NRs. 7,931,250 of cardamom.

7.4 Impact on structures

Construction of the project will involve removal of 60 structures including cowsheds. Out of 60 affected structures, 27 are used for residential purpose by 24 households and 33 cowsheds are used by 10 households. Of the residential structures, 4 are *Kacchi* thatch roofed and 23 are *Pakki* corrugated sheet roofed.

Total land occupied for the structure is 22,157 sq. ft. including 11,980 sq. feet of *Pakki* and 3,148 sq. ft. *Kacchi* and 7,029 sq. ft. of cowshed as shown below (Table 7.7). Total land estimated for the structures is 1.04 ha (including *Ghaderi*). Out of 60 affected structures, 27 are used for residential purpose by 24 households and 33 are cowsheds. Of the residential structures, 4 are *Kacchi* thatch roofed and 23 are *Pakki* corrugated sheet roofed

Table 7.8: Area of Affected Residential Houses

House Type	No.	Floor	Area			
			Average Length ft.	Average Breadth ft.	Average Area Sq. ft.	Total Area Sq. ft.
<i>Pakki</i> (corrugated sheet roof)	23	2	30	20	521	11,980
<i>Kacchi</i> (thatch roof)	4	2	17	24	630	3,148
Cowshed	33	1	15	12	234	7,029
Commercial/shops	16					

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

7.5 Physical Displacement

The land and asset survey done in all project affected VDCs revealed that around 24 HHs will be physically displaced due to the impact of the project on their homestead area and residential structures. According to the RAP survey, the approximate population of these 24 HHs is 146 people. Since all of these HHs also own and/or use land that is impacted by the project, they are considered as physically and economically displaced. Access to basic facilities of these displaced households has been presented below.

Table 7.9: Basic Facilities of the Surveyed Households

Basic facilities	HHs
Access to electricity	0
Access to solar	213
Access to drinking water	Community Source
Access to sanitation	All

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015



The following table provides comparative indicators of the physically and economically impacted HHs with overall impacted HHs, including non-dependent HHs.

Table 7.10: Summary of Physically and Economically Impacted HHs

Baseline Indicators	Unit	Data for physically displaced HHs (23)	Data for total surveyed HHs (213)
Women-headed HHs	Number	5	25
Vulnerable HHs	Number	10	87
Average family size	Average	6.22	5.89
Average Parcel Size (Ropani)	Average	27.50	32.94
Average Annual Income	NRs	356,003	430,735
Average Annual Expenditure	NRs	343,722	246,059

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

7.6 Economic Displacement

Economic displacement represents all those HHs losing land. Based on the RAP Census survey of the total 213 project impacted HHs, 24 HHs are losing residential structures, and 10 are losing cowsheds. The total number of economically displaced households is 269. This does not include the absentee households.

Table 7.11: Types of Impacted Entities

Category	HHs
Total number of legal title holders*	269
Number of surveyed HHs	213
Number of absentees HHs	56
Commercial entities	16
Economically displaced	269
Physically displaced	24

*Also includes 5 HHs with Dartha Khali

Of the surveyed households, only 4.70% households are engaged in business in the project area. These households are involved in small business/retail shop, tea shop/restaurant and hotel business. Of the households, 33.8% (24) households of Num are involved in retail shop, teashop/restaurant and hotel business. Similarly, 1.79% (1) households of Diding and 4.44% (2) of Yaphu are operating petty business/retail shop and teashop. The following figures provide the average incomes reported by the physically and economically impacted HHs.

Table 7.12: Impact on Existing Commercial Properties

Types of Activities	Number	Average Income per month
Shop	16	Rs 15,000
Water Mill	1	Not in operation

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

The main sources of income of the surveyed households are agriculture and other off-farm (non-agricultural) activities. Off-farm activities include salaried jobs, wage labor, remittance and others.

The average annual income of surveyed households is NRs 303,830. The contribution of agriculture to the annual household income is 52.93%, of off-farm income is 46.87% and livestock is 0.20%.

The average annual income of the surveyed households is NRs. 303,830 in which 52.93% is the share of agriculture, 0.2% is the share of livestock and 46.87% is the share of non-agriculture. Agriculture is the main source of income of the surveyed households (1,217,936) followed by non-agriculture income (305,709). The off-farm income ranges from NRs 14,568 to NRs 104,189 income from agriculture ranges from NRs. 66,798 (Pathibhara) to NRs. 325,775 (Num) and income from livestock ranges from NRs 4,444 to NRs 100,439. The contribution of the various income sources to the total household income varies considerably in the VDCs. The following table provides that the major economic activities and the average income of the 213 project impacted HHs

Table 7.13: Average Annual Income of Surveyed Households

VDC	Annual Average Income from Different Sources							
	Agriculture		Livestock		Non-Agriculture		Total	
	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%
Num	325,775	74.40	4,665	1.07	107,401	24.53	437,841	100
Pathibhara	66,798	27.97	100,439	42.06	71,551	29.96	238,788	100
Diding	132,021	86.53	5,982	3.92	14,568	9.55	152,571	100
Yaphu	117,660	52.93	444	0.20	104,189	46.87	222,293	100
Average (NRs)	1,217,936		299,333		305,709		303,830	

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

This table needs to be consistent with mean income for transitional allowance, and also to the table above on average income from agriculture.

The share of agriculture income (net income from cereals and cash crops) is 33.42% to the total household income of the affected households. Similarly, the other important sources of income of the surveyed households are remittance (17.78%), service (14.63%), animal husbandry (12.18%), daily wages (8.77%), business (6.26%), and transportation (4.06%). Further, pension and old age allowance and other sources of income also contributed to the household income of the affected households

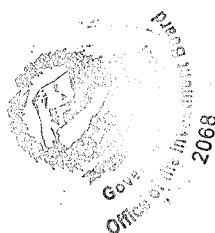


Table 7.14: Annual Household income by Type of Income

Income Source	Average Income	Percentage
Agriculture income (net income from cereals and cash crops)	329,543	33.42
Service (salaried job)	144,243	14.63
Daily wages/porter	86,521	8.77
Business/trade/ petty business (shop, retail shops)	61,766	6.26
Animal husbandry (sale of animals, milk/milk products)	120,105	12.18
Remittance	175,296	17.78
Pension and old age allowance <i>Bridbha Bhatta</i>	27,807	2.82
Transportation/trucking	40,000	4.06
Others	750	0.08
Total average income	986,032	100

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

7.7 Impact on Community Assets

7.8.1. Access Road

The construction activities of the project will have no impact on any local roads that connect villages and market centers.

7.8.2. Community Assets

- *Chautara*: There are no *Chautara* located in the project area being impacted due to the construction of the project.
- VDC land and building: One VDC building at Yaphu, which is not in operation, will be impacted due to the construction of the project. The VDC building that was destroyed during the insurgency period has 1760 sq. m. of land
- Health Post: One Health Post with a birthing center at Yaphu VDC will be impacted by the project. The Building with cement walls has three rooms and a toilet.
- Cremation site: Though the cremation site at Pathibhara VDC across the Phaksynda Dovan will not be acquired by the project, it will be impacted during project implementation. An alternative site will be identified in consultation with the communities in a nearby location.

7.8.3. Community Forests

According to the RAP survey, there are nine community forests in the project footprint with a total area of 2613.53 ha. Of the total community forest area, 79.034 ha would be impacted due to implementation of the project. The following are the details of the impacted community forests.

Table 7.15: Affected Community Forests

Name and Address	Area (ha)	Members	Acquired Area (ha)	Project Components
Salbote community forest, Num-3, 5	103.87	41	8.5055	Dam, Dumping and Camp Area of Dam site
Barane Community forest, Num-3	369.78	59	6.128	Reservoir
Uriwa Phelwing Community Forest Num-7	136.01	17	3.65	Link Road
Amrang Community Forest Num-7	199.29	44	8.933	Link Road
Gorujurae Community Forest Num-6	159.55	77	13.9784	Link Road, Adit-2 and Camp area
Tinthum Community Forest Num-1	837.22	74	8.243	Reservoir
Solakhani Community Forest Num 8, 9	491.86	44	6.493	Link Road
Arun Kinar Community Forest, Diding-8	129.35	51	18.7861	Bottom and Top of Surge shaft, Surge shaft road, Bunker Area
Purum Khola, Diding-9	186.60	26	4.317	Link Road, Labour Camp and Adit-3
Total	2613.53	433	79.034	

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015

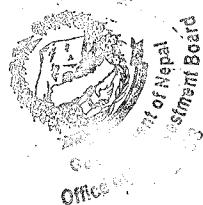
7.8 Impact on Vulnerable Social Groups

Of the affected 213 households, 91.55% are indigenous households *Janjati* who own 93.46% (333.60 ha) of land. Based on the land holding, Rai is the dominant caste/ethnic group among the *Janjati* HHs. Similarly, 17 HHs (7.98%) of Brahmin/Chhetri who own 6.48% (23.14 ha) of land and one (0.47%) *Dalit* HHs own 0.06% (0.20 ha) land in the area (Table 7.17).

Table 7.16: Landholding by Caste/Ethnicity Composition

Caste/Ethnicity	VDCs				Not Registered HHs	Total	%
	Num	Pathibhara	Diding	Yaphu			
Rai	56	41	68	55	5	225	83.64
Brahmin/Chhetri	16	0	0	0	0	16	5.95
Gurung	13	2	0	0	0	15	5.58
Tamang	6	0	0	0	0	6	2.23
Sherpa	2	1	0	0	0	3	1.12
Dalit	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.74
Limbu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.37
Magar	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.37
Total	96	45	68	55	5	269	100

Source: Land Revenue Office, Khandbari, 2015



Note: No survey of absentee HHs of 56 Hs

7.8.1. Impacts on religious and cultural activities of indigenous community

Rai, an indigenous community that represents 90% of the project affected HHs, is the major inhabitants of the project site. The community follows *Kirat* culture and their languages belong to the Tibeto-Burman family. *Kirats* worship ancestors and nature such as rivers, trees, animals, stones, among others. Their primeval ancestors are *Parubang* and *Sumnima*. *Panchawali* and *Arun Puja* are related to river-based culture. In the celebration of *Panchawali puja*, they go to river site and sacrifice five different types of animals. They believe that the *puja* will delight the god and help them in fulfilling their wishes. Likewise *Arun Puja* is also celebrated annually in a group or in community.

This project will impact some of the areas near the Arun River that local communities use to practice their culture. Some impact areas are located in Phaksynda Dovan at Num VDC, reservoir site at Pathibhara VDC, Pukhuwa Beshi at Diding VDC and Yaphu Beshi at Yaphu VDC.

In coordination and consultation with the concerned representatives of the community, SAPDC plan to shift the affected sites nearby areas, do necessary constructions and provide support to manage the sites during the project construction period.

7.8.2. Vulnerable HHs

Based on the analysis of the data collected during the RAP Survey on the basis of vulnerability criteria discussed above, 87 HHs of the 213 project affected HHS have fallen into the vulnerability category. For absentee households, quick assessment will be done to assess their vulnerability to determine their eligibility for vulnerable allowance. The analysis was based on five parameters under the two economic and social categories. Under the economic vulnerability, three indicators, per capita income, Dependency ratio and HHs having only elder members (60 years or over) were taken. Similarly, two major indicators under the social vulnerability – women-headed HHs and *Dalit* HHs were taken into account.

Table 7.17: Vulnerability of the Surveyed HHs

VDCs	Economic Vulnerability			Social Vulnerability		Vulnerable HHs
	Per capita income =<19,262	Dependency ratio = >3	<i>Dalits</i> HHs	Women-headed HHs	All family members => 60 years	
Num	16	1	1	13		26
Pathibhara	8	0	1	5	3	14
Diding	32			2		33
Yaphu	8	0	0	5	1	13
Total	64	1	2	25	4	87

Source: RAP Census Survey, August 2015



8. RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan (RAP) for Arun-3 and the entitlement matrix have been formulated to mitigate the unavoidable physical and economic impacts arising due to the acquisition of private land in the project footprint. All impacted entities that have been identified in the survey conducted in August 2015 and are entitled to compensation and/or rehabilitation benefits and livelihood restoration assistance will be recompensed. This chapter provides a brief description of types of losses and corresponding entitlements. The basic purpose of the entitlements is to provide due compensation to the impacted assets as per the principle of replacement cost of impacted assets, restore pre-project living standards, and enhance income-earning capacities and economic production levels of the impacted HHs. This section has been ordered as follows.

Comparative assessment between the Nepal laws and regulations and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009),

Proposed Arun-3 Resettlement and Land Acquisition Policy,

Proposed eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix,

Implementation strategies for delivery of entitlements, and

Proposed strategy/approach for disclosure.

8.1 Comparative Assessment

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan (RAP) of Arun-3 Hydroelectricity Project has been developed in line with Applicable local and national social safeguards and regulations of the Government of Nepal on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement;

- Land Acquisition Act 1977;
- Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement for Infrastructure Development Projects 2014;
- ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009)

The following section provides comparison between the Nepal laws and regulations and the applicable international standards. In addition, the section details key provisions on compensation and entitlements related to Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan (RAP) of Arun-3 Hydroelectricity Project.

Table 8.1: Comparison between the Nepal Laws and Regulations and the ADB SPS

Theme	Nepal Regulation	ADB SPS Requirements	Remarks

Theme	Nepal Regulation	ADB SPS Requirements	Remarks
Land for land compensation or cash compensation	Provide land for land optio with upmost priority affected family who lo entire land when proje acquires his/her private owned land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-based relocation strategies when affected livelihoods are land based, where possible; or Cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods 	<p>SAPDC to give options both land for land or ca compensation.</p> <p>SAPDC will consid preference for land-bas livelihood restoratio strategies</p>
Compensation of land and fixed assets acquired at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation of physical infrastructure shall be provided in replacement cost. Adopt scientific method of valuation of assets so that the compensation for the loss of land and is no less than the market value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost (prevailing market rate) for all affected land and fixed assets; Market value for trees and crops 	As per the policy and rates s by CDC and in consent landowners and proje impacted HHs, the project w provide replacement cost compensate all assets.
All compensation is paid prior to actual displacement of affected	Must be ensured that t affected individuals/households a paid compensation in time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before actual displacement of affected households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No physical or economic displacement till full compensation (with the exception of any incentivized payment schedules) is paid to the affected persons and for any specific households where early land access is required for Forced evictions will not be carried out; Considering the project timelines, resettlement benefits and livelihood restoration assistance is likely to continue through the construction period.



Theme	Nepal Regulation	ADB SPS Requirements	Remarks
Provision of full compensation without any deduction	While calculating replacement value of impacted structures. There shall be no provision deducting depreciation cost. The owner may take the salvage materials for free cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compensation is to be paid with no deductions unless land is provided in lieu of land acquired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No deduction to be done from cash compensation and all transaction cost for acquisition to be borne by SAPDC • No depreciation amount will be considered in the valuation • The value of salvageable materials (from structures) or harvest of any standing crops will not be deducted.
Special assistance For vulnerable households	Need to ensure that affected persons belonging vulnerable groups such those living below the poverty line, senior citizens, women headed households, dependency ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vulnerability criteria that have been established in the baseline will be verified to ascertain the households and disburse benefits or provide assistance at a household level;
Gender Equity and Integration	<input type="checkbox"/> Special attention shall be paid to ensure gender equity from project preparatory stage to the completion of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider impacts on women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender equity and integration will require to be incorporated as a principle and with a focused Gender Action Plan.
Transition Allowance	Executing agency has ensure adequate resource allocation for restoration the livelihoods of all project affected individuals and families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition allowance for physical displacement/ transfer and loss of income during transition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAPDC has provided transitional allowance as per the agreed framework.
Livelihood restoration		<input type="checkbox"/> Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons	Livelihood restoration measures will be adopted enhance livelihood of affected households

8.2 Proposed Resettlement and Land Acquisition Policy

8.2.1. Scope of the Policy

The policy applies to all land acquired by the project proponents of Arun-3 Hydropower Project or by any contractors/sub-contractor across the project footprint and related construction and operations, either permanent or temporary:

Private land procurement of property and severance of access rights,

Diversion of land under ownership of the government (including community forest and riverine land),

Restricted or reduced access to natural resources due to project development, and

Future land requirements under/by any of the above, in the lifespan of the project

8.2.2. Principles

The following will be the principles of the Arun-3 Resettlement and Land Acquisition Policy

The Project ensures that there will be full compliance with applicable Government of Nepal regulations, and ADB Safeguards Policy requirements,

The project will do level best to mitigate possible impacts arising from land acquisition on assets and livelihoods for both physical and economic displaced HHs,

The project will ensure the security of tenure through legal provisions and through a recognition of the existing community practices,

The Project will compensate both physical and economic impacts of land acquisition at full replacement cost,

The entitlements under the policy will be applicable only to private and community entities and not any government entities. However, economic impact to the private individuals and households using the government land (including ainali land) will be recognized,

Affected livelihoods will be restored at a minimum, or preferably improved, and living conditions of affected households will be improved

All components of the entitlements will include the integration of gender equity to ensure benefits for women

The policy recognizes existing vulnerabilities in the project area of influence as a baseline condition, especially through criteria on social and economic vulnerabilities. These vulnerable households and social groups will be entitled to additional safeguards to ensure restoration of their livelihood,

The project will consider all forms of user rights that are established prior to the survey completion date,

Provision of titles, creation of bank accounts and any cash and in-kind compensation will consider the head of the household along with the spouse;

Mitigation of income and livelihood impacts from common property resources will be considered,



Any land transactions as a part of land acquisition through CDC will comply with the following requirements

- i. Land purchase value for the private land and the assets at full replacement cost;
- ii. Recognition of rights for land owning entities without legal title but with informal rights;
- iii. Resettlement support in case of physical displacement;
- iv. Adaptation of good practices such as prior information and disclosure;

Adverse impacts on access of social goods where unavoidable to be mitigated through the provision of alternative access

Cumulative impacts arising from several project components will be assessed at each stage and will be avoided to the extent feasible. Where cumulative impacts are unavoidable, additional considerations on offset will be provided,

Transparency in disclosing information related to the project impacts and entitlements and people's participation across the project lifecycle

All project-related information dissemination, engagement and disclosure will be through Prior informed consultation and participation (ICP);

A timely, effective and accessible grievance redress mechanism will be established to cover all stages;

The implementation of land acquisition, resettlement, compensation and livelihood restoration will be monitored in terms of its impacts, process and outcomes as per agreed and approved indicators.

8.2.3. *Avoidance Measures*

For all project footprints, the following avoidance criteria will be adopted:

Avoid (to the extent feasible) any direct impact on homestead land and residential structures that may lead to temporary and/or permanent physical displacement,

Minimize the use of productive land with a preference to purchase lower productive land,

Minimize the severance or disruption of access to land-based livelihoods from associated project components that have not been finalized,

For linear infrastructure, minimize the impact on existing rights of way and easements;

Avoid impact on identified religious, cultural or heritage sites of local, national and international significance, and

Avoid direct impacts on communities and households from multiple project components.

8.3 Eligibility and Entitlements

8.3.1 Entitlement Categories

Based on the assessed impacts and the principles of the Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development Projects, 2015, ADB SPS 2009 the main entitlement categories are as follows:

1. Compensation:

Monetary or in-kind compensation for loss of directly owned private land,

Monetary compensation for assets (standing crops, trees, other immovable property) on the impacted land,

Monetary or in-kind compensation for residential, commercial, or other structures,

Additional allowances based on vulnerabilities and impacts,

2. Rehabilitation Benefits:

Provision of relocation options (including self-relocation or rehabilitation assistance),

Moving allowance,

Food-security allowance for vulnerable households,

Transition allowance for loss of income from agriculture and commercial activities, and

Land development allowance;

3. Livelihood Restoration Assistance:

Basket of income-generation options, including skill development training to compensate for loss of income/ livelihoods impact, and

Special assistance to vulnerable social groups such as preference in project and contractor employment and procurement.

4. Community compensation:

Replacement and shifting of directly impacted community assets,

Community compensation (in the form of development activities) for impacted community assets that cannot be replaced and shifted, and

Strengthening and rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources, assets and/or facilities.

Type of entities



Table 8.2: Type of Entities

Entitlement Category	Impacts	Description
Compensation		
Titleholders (formal title and informal title) within the Economically displaced households	269 HHs land owners (based on <i>lalpurja</i>). However, out of 269 HHs, 5 HHs don't have legal land ownerships while 1 HH is living on <i>ailani</i> land.	Person with a title to the private land and/or assets that are impacted, assessed on the basis of land ownership certificate (<i>lal purja</i>)
Physically displaced households	24 HHs	Households losing residential structures
Economically displaced households	269	Households losing land
Displaced structures (Cowsheds)	10 HHs	Households losing cowsheds
Displaced commercial entities	16 owners	An entity on private and/or government land that has been impacted due to loss of business or commercial structure
Livelihood Restoration Assistance		
Transition Allowance	98 Households	These entities will receive at least one of the following allowances for transitional support, i.e. for agriculture, for fishing and for loss of commercial use/business
Vulnerable Households	87 Households	87 HHs require additional safeguards due to their inherent social/economic vulnerability at the time of project

Entitlement Category	Impacts	Description
Host Community	Host community will be identified in consultation with the affected communities.	A settlement that is providing access to displaced persons either for replacement land or replacement housing

8.3.2. Eligibility Criteria

SAPDC proposes that all the 269 HHs that have been defined as economically and physically affected HHs and were surveyed to assess the degree of impact will be eligible for consideration under the proposed Entitlement Matrix. SAPDC has inventoried all the impacted assets during the formulation of household micro-plan so as to compute final compensation amount for each household. A separate section highlighting the implementation strategies has been presented.

8.3.3. Entitlement Matrix

Through the acquisition of private and community assets, the Arun-3 HEP will impact property owners, their dependents and local community. This Entitlement Framework accordingly specifies compensation and/or rehabilitation measures for two units of entitlement individuals including affected individuals/ households and the local community.

Compensation will be provided for all affected assets. Furthermore, the owners of affected house will be provided with house rent allowance for 6 months, and one time moving allowance. Similarly, vulnerable households will be extended supports for reestablishment and improvement of livelihood. This assistance will include entrepreneurship/skill development training/assistance, and technical trainings in the areas of repair and maintenance of mechanical and electrical equipment, motor rewinding and advance house wiring, among others.

Loss of private and community assets will be valued and compensated based on the entitlement matrix given in Table below.

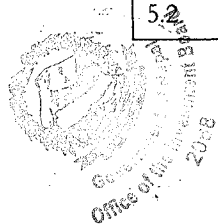
Table 8.3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
1. House and Other Structures			
1.1 Loss of Residential Structures	All households losing structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for loss of house at replacement cost based on house type. Compensation for land occupied by the structure (residential plot) or Ghaderi, which will be no more than 200 square meters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary land requirement shall be made by SAPDC. Due consultation will be made with the affected HHs and concerned GoN agency for the valuation of impacted assets. Compensation rates decided by CDC will be provided to the concerned households. Compensation will be paid at replacement cost and depreciation will not be deducted Salvaged material will be allowed to use by concerned HH without deduction from



Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
			<p>compensation amount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House rent allowance for 6 months will be provided • Moving allowance for transportation of goods and materials and dislocation allowance will be paid to minimize the impacts. • Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date • To ensure fair compensation, determination of rates will be done not more than one year prior to property acquisition.
1.2 Loss of other private structures	Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other private structures include: cowsheds, toilet (if separate, drinking water tap etc.) • Cash compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost, as per structure type. • Compensation for land occupied by the structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of structures other than houses will not be entitled to other allowances. The compensation will have to compute at replacement costs, along with the provision of transaction cost, transportation costs and restorative costs. Only then can structures and lives be deemed restored or improved or else it will be deemed degraded. • Compensation of impacted assets is determination by CDC • A 35-day notice will be given to PAFS to vacate land and structures.
1.3 Loss of residential and other private structures	Non-title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement value for loss of structures. However, compensation will not be paid for the lands illegally occupied by the structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation determination by CDC and advance notice to vacate the structure • In addition to cash compensation, livelihood improvement/ income restoration measures i.e. direct/indirect employment, skill training will be considered. There will be a separate document that will elaborate on the direct and indirect employment and skills training programs.
2. Land			
2.1 Loss of private land	Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash compensation at prevailing market rates as determined by CDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary land valuation will be done by CDC. CDC will be formed in district level and compensation rates established by CDC in consultations with the representatives of affected households will be provided to the concerned households. • A list of affected and entitled persons and the area of land loss will be made public.

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 35-day public notice will be published to notify PAFs about the compensation procedures and rates. • Cash compensation will be deposited in a bank account owned by household owner and spouse. • To ensure fair compensation, rates will be established not more than one year prior to property acquisition
2.2 Loss of private land	Non-title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-title holder will not be compensated for land. • Resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land occupied (land, other assets, direct/indirect employment) at least to restore their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-displacement levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-title holders will not be entitled to land compensation. However, they will be eligible for resettlement assistances for income/ livelihood restoration.
3. Other Privately Owned Resources			
3.1 Loss of standing crops	Titleholder; other evidence of ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice to harvest crops. • Compensation based on average productivity and market rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income from impacted standing crops will be determined based on prevailing market price and average productivity and compensation will be paid to cover the loss of the income.
3.2 Loss of privately-owned trees	Titleholder; other evidence of ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onetime compensation for fruit, fodder and timber trees • Right to cut, harvest and use private trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income from impacted fruit or timber trees will be determined based on prevailing market price and average productivity and compensation will be paid to cover the loss of the income. • The proponent will provide sufficient time to harvesting fruits.
4. Community Structures and Resources			
4.1 Community buildings and Structures	Local Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community buildings and structures include: schools, temples, health posts, tube-well, dug-well etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of affected community structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities
5. Rehabilitation Assistance			
5.1 Displacement of household	Titleholder /tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House rent allowance • Moving allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displaced households will receive a house rent allowance for 6 months and one time allowance for transporting personal belongings and related labor costs
5.2	Affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable household is 	Vulnerable households will be entitled to



Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
Vulnerable Households	households	identified based on the following parameters - Dalit - Income - Women headed households - Dependency ratio - Entire family members more than 60 years old	food security allowance Pension allowances for those households where all family members in the household are above 60.
5.3 Commercial Displacement	Affected Shops/business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition allowance for loss of shops • Economic enhancement opportunity 	Priority will be given for training opportunities.
6. Government Property			
6.1 Loss of infrastructure	Relevant agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities will be repaired or replaced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be undertaken in consultation with the relevant GoN line agencies and communities.
6.2 Loss of forest areas	Department of Forest/CFUGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation by means of afforestation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment for maintaining that kind of vegetation • To be undertaken in consultation with Department of Forest and District Forest Office
6.3 Loss of Government land	Relevant agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On a lease basis with Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with relevant government line agencies.

8.4 Implementation Strategies

This section provides implementation strategies on the types of entitlements over and above compensation and monetary allowances, i.e. rehabilitation benefits, livelihood restoration and community compensation.

Micro plan Development

SAPDC proposes the following for the formulation of household-level micro plan:

- Consensus between SAPDC, IBN, representatives of affected HHs, and CDC on the provisions of the entitlement matrix;
- Incorporation of specific feedback based on a VDC level disclosure of the entitlement matrix

Based on the consensus reached on the entitlement categories, eligible entities and the proposed entitlement matrix, the draft RAP and LRP will formulate a household-level micro-plan that will provide:

- Detailed inventory of the all sorts of assets of each affected HH,

- Eligibility of each HH for additional allowance, and

Actual value of monetary compensation to be given to each affected HH.

8.5 Rehabilitation Assistance

8.5.1. Assistance Strategy

Total 24 HHs will physically lose their residential houses while other 10 HHs will lose other structures like cow and pig sheds and other type of small sheds. Altogether 269 households (including 24 HHs) will lose their land partially or fully during project implementation. At the time of resettlement and rehabilitation, SAPDC will take the following steps as rehabilitation assistance:

Resettlement

Option I: Self-Relocation

Most of the affected households have secondary option/house after to be resettled after being displaced. Some has already built their houses in market areas while other are in position to use alternative options after receiving compensation. Based on the current household surveys, all physically displaced families prefer to receive cash compensation for their structure and its occupied land. SAPDC will pay cash compensation for the value of the structures at replacement cost along with that for lost land. Households opting for cash compensation or self-relocation are entitled to allowances under the rehabilitation benefits. The project developer will provide one time moving allowance, transportation allowance and rent for six months for those HHs that will be displaced.

Option II: Provision for Resettlement Site

If displaced households change their option to land compensation, then it is recommended that Phaksynnda Besi of Num VDC be chosen for resettlement site. Replacement residential land will be provided to each household at the site and the criteria for provision of replacement residential house include:

- Plot size for residential house construction should be based on a national standard with sufficient space, storage of agricultural product, kitchen and sanitary facilities.
- Designs and sizes of the residential house can be offered depending upon their family size and loss assets.
- Replacement residential land should as per existing or higher than the original residential areas.
- Special provision will be made those who are categorized in vulnerable group.
- Household representatives should be consulted during planning, site selection, layout and design the structure and site development.

SAPDC will consider following strategies for housing:



- Provide houses in accordance to the suitable design and locally available building material with required secondary structures such as toilet, livestock shed and storage space, and
- Provide adequate support in terms of material procurement, construction techniques, ensuring the application of minimum safety and construction standards within the affected VDCs.

8.5.2. Replacement Land

As per international practice, allowance for replacement land is considered as a preferred option

1. If the HHs lose entire land
2. If HHs become functionally landless because of the fact that the size of the leftover land after acquisition remains insufficient to support livelihood

However, in the area where HHs depend upon a diversified livelihood strategy for both subsistence and income generation, calculating the productive income remained a huge constraint. Hence, replacement land has been proposed only for the following eligible entities:

1. Land owner who will become landless after land acquisition will be given an option of replacement agricultural land of similar category/productive potential and equivalent title
2. Functionally landless titleholders – HHs left with the land that is less or equal to minimum economic land holding, which according to a World Bank study is 5 Kattha in Terai or 3.5 Ropani in hill, will be eligible for the following incentives.

In implementing the policy of land replacement, following principles will be adopted.

1. Functionally landless titleholders, who will be eligible for replacement land will receive a cash incentive equivalent to 50% of the compensation amount paid by the Project for the total private land acquired.
2. If such HHs opt for cash compensation instead of investing directly in land, SAPDC will provide a cash incentive equivalent to 30% of the total land compensation amount.

Of the 269 project affected HHs, 8 HHs will have less than 3.5 *ropani* land of landholding in the district

Table 8.4: Households Remaining Land is Less than 3.5 Ropani

VDCs	Number of HHs
Num	7
Pathibhara	0
Diding	0
Yaphu	1
Total	8

8.5.3. *Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)-*

SAPDC aims to implement Livelihood Restoration Plan for all 269 project affected HHs and the developer will adopt the following criteria to ascertain those who are eligible to LRP.

1. All the economically and physically displaced HHs, or
2. All those HHs that will become landless or functionally land less due the land acquisition by the project

Following are the key expected outcome of the LRP

1. Restoring livelihoods to at least pre-project levels
2. Increasing income by imparting skill development trainings to one family member of project affected HHs
3. Providing land development assistance to those HHs that want to continue agro related activities in relocated areas.
4. Vulnerable HHs will have priority in employment required for the project.

8.5.4. *Community Compensation*

SAPDC will adopt the following approaches to compensate community land, structures and natural resources that cannot be avoided or for common infrastructure that cannot be replaced or moved:

- For Community Forest User Groups: One-time lump sum compensation that will be provided to the group as a part of their development and operational plan for the non-impacted forest area under conservation.
- For Host Communities: Infrastructure enhancement to offset the implications of additional resource pressures due to location of the resettlement sites.

In general, community structures will be compensated or replaced in consultations with the VDCs. The key principles for delivering community compensation are as follows:

- Compensation will be aimed at restoring community resources and assets to pre-project levels and mitigating the impacts associated with loss of access and use of communally- held land and resources. The focus will also be on the development of remaining resources or the establishment of viable alternatives. Where this is not possible, other forms of mitigation, such as the provision of improved social infrastructure, will be considered;
- Community participation will be ensured in the decision making process with regard to community held resources and land.
- Any infrastructure that is built will be handed over for operational management through development of institutions and committees to sustain the initiative.

8.5.5. *Addressing Vulnerability Concerns*

SAPDC has considered the following vulnerability criteria to identify existing vulnerable households. Vulnerability Criteria has been mentioned in Chapter 7 Table 7.17.

- Economic and/or Social vulnerability on the baseline studies
- Households falling into these categories will be entitled to special assistance over and above their entitlements to ensure that they are able to re-establish themselves and improve their income levels.



8.6 Proposed Strategy for Disclosure

SAPDC plans to disclose entitlement matrix and implementation strategies of the proposed Arun-3 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan to the affected communities prior to finalizing it.

- Prior Information on Disclosure – SAPDC team of social mobilisers will undertake meetings within the project area of influence to communicate the probable dates and timelines for the disclosure of the entitlement matrix. At these meetings, SAPDC will state the following:
 - Grievance mechanism that has been put in place;
 - Schedule of disclosure and activities prior to RAP and LRP finalization and post during the implementation phase.

8.6.1. Entitlement Matrix Disclosure

SAPDC will disclose the entitlement matrix (along with the key principles, market valuation process and overview of impacted entities) at an overall VDC level on four successive days at Pathibhara, Yaphu, Diding and Num. A non-technical executive summary of the draft final RAP and LRP along with the proposed Arun-3 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (in Nepali) will be provided to the local community for their reference.

8.6.2. Post Implementation Disclosure

Subsequent to finalization of the RAP and LRP for Arun-3, SAPDC will present the entitlement plans to each household as an early activity of the Implementation Phase. These household entitlement plans will be supported by relevant legal text and disclosure and will have to be explained to the head of household and all impacted entities within the household in order to obtain an initial agreement on the losses, impacts and entitlements.

9. MARKET VALUATION

9.1 Valuation of Assets

9.1.1 Residential and non-residential Structures

SAPDC has adopted the principle of replacement cost for compensation of all physical assets that will be acquired by the project. A unit rate (per square meter) has been developed for both residential and commercial structures based on the statistics provided by District Survey Office and computed by Divisional Office Dhankuta, Ministry of Urban Development and Building Construction. The unit rates were calculated on the basis of materials used for roofing, partition, wall and flooring. Detailed measurements of each structure including cowshed was taken and computed for all structures that will be displaced by the project. The unit rate measurement provided by the Divisional Office Dhankuta during the detailed survey of the structures located in the affected area recorded mainly two types (Type 1 and Type 2) of structures, which are presented in the table below.

Table 9.1: Structure Valuation (In Nepali Rupees)

Types of structure	Unit rate in square meter Diding and Yaphu VDCs	Unit rate in square meter for Num and Pathibhara VDCs
House	Rs 7,898.17 ¹	Rs 7,113.32 ²
Cowsheds [#]	Rs 2,369.45 ³	Rs 2,134.00 ⁴
Toilets/Bathrooms	Rs 2,369.45 ³	Rs 2,134.00 ⁴
Other structures	Rs 2,369.45 ³	Rs 2,134.00 ⁴

¹ Composition of mud stone, wooden partition and plain CGI sheet roofing (Type 2)

² Composition of mud masonry, wooden partition/CGI sheet in outer covering and plain CGI sheet roofing (Type 1)

³ Composition of mud masonry, CGI sheet roofing for cowsheds (30% Plinth Area rate)

⁴ Composition of mud masonry, CGI sheet roofing for cowsheds (30% Plinth Area rate)

[#] As per the standard government practices, SAPDC proposes 30% of plinth area unit cost of houses for compensation for cowsheds, Toilets/Bathrooms and other structures

Acknowledging to the fact that the government rates do not fully capture the spirit of principle of replacement cost for the determination of compensation of the impacted assets, and also to address the issue of unpredictable price rise mainly due to remoteness of the affected areas, SAPDC proposes a top up on the unit rates by 100% as outlined in the following table.

Table 9.2: Structure Valuation (in Nepali Rupees)

Types of structure	Unit rate in square meter Diding and Yaphu VDCs	Unit rate in square meter for Num and Pathabhara VDCs
House	Rs 15796.34	Rs 14226.64
Cowsheds	Rs 4738.90	Rs 4268.00
Toilets/Bathrooms	Rs 4738.90	Rs 4268.00
Other structures	Rs 4738.90	Rs 4268.00

9.1.2. Land Valuation

SAPDC has adopted a policy aimed at determining land compensation rates that reflect market valuation for various categories of impacted land. The land compensation rates will be determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which is chaired by the Chief District Officer, constituted as per clause 13 of Land Acquisition Act 2034. While developing unit rate (per ropani), CDC conducted a series of consultations with the representatives of RAP committees formed in each four VDCs. Based on the consultations along with the prevailing rate of land in the local market, transaction value recorded at the District Land Revenue Office and land-price-related information gathered during the Household Survey, CDC has proposed the following compensation for different categories of land. The compensation proposal was disclosed in a public notice published in Gorkhapatra, a broadsheet daily, in October 22, 2016.

Table 9.3: Valuation of land (in Nepali Rupees)

Classification of Land	VDCs/ Area	Rate in NRs
Pakho (un-irrigated Upper land)	Pathivara, Num, Diding & Yaphu	825,000 ¹
Bari (irrigated Upper land)	Pathivara, Num, Diding & Yaphu	907,500 ¹
Cardamom land	Pathivara, Num, Diding & Yaphu	1,043,500 ¹
Khet (irrigated plane land)	Pathivara, Num, Diding & Yaphu	1,200,000 ¹
Residential plot	Faskinda Dovan of Num VDC	1,237,500 ²
Residential plot	Num (except Faskinda Dovan), Diding and Yaphu	1,100,000 ²

¹ Per ropani (508.74 square meter)

² Per 200 square meter plot that is taken as a standard area for construction of a residential house.

Special provision: For those HHs whose balance land (land remained after acquisition) remains less than the Minimum Economic Land Holding (MELH)* within Sankhuwasabha district after land acquisition, SAPDC has proposed the following incentive to encourage such HHs to purchase productive land within the 6 affected VDCs as identified by the EIA and/or RAP, provided that the HHs make the purchase within one year from the date of the publication of the land acquisition notice in October 22, 2016.

* According to a World Bank study, the MELH in Nepal is 5 Kattha in Terai or 3.5 Ropani in hill.

- If such HHs use the land compensation amount received to purchase land within the six affected VDCs, SAPDC will provide a cash incentive equivalent to 50% of the compensation amount paid by the Project for the total private land acquired. However, if such HHs wish to use a portion of the land compensation amount for land purchase, and the remaining amount for other purposes, they will be eligible for a top up of 50% on the land compensation amount they use to purchase land (from the total amount calculated as land compensation amount) and a top up of 30% of the land compensation amount they choose to receive in cash. Households who choose to buy land, will have to



provide land ownership certificate that clearly states actual transaction value of the newly acquired land to be eligible for the 50% top up.

- If such HHs opt for cash compensation instead of investing directly in land, SAPDC will provide a cash incentive equivalent to 30% of the total land compensation amount.

Note: Land compensation amount represents the compensation amount paid against the land acquired by SAPDC and does not include compensation paid for structures, fruit or timber tree compensation, crop compensation or, any allowances paid to the affected households.

Additional qualification for balance land: If the remaining portion of the acquired land is deemed not useful for residential, commercial, or agricultural purposes, SAPDC, at the request and in consent with the landowner, will purchase the remaining land at the same rate as the acquiesced land.

However, landowners making such request will also need to produce a letter stating that the balance land is not useful for residential, commercial or agricultural purposes from the concerned VDC office. SAPDC may seek field verification from District Survey Office and endorsement from the CDC in determining the acquisition of balance land.

9.1.3. Compensation for Fruit Bearing Tree

SAPDC has adopted the principle of replacement cost while compensating fruit bearing trees. As per the principle and the recommendation put forward by the National Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy, the fruit tree compensation aims to compensate the forgone income that the owner will lose due to the loss of the tree. For the purpose of determining the compensation, SAPDC computed average productivity per tree for various species of fruits based on the agricultural productivity statistics provided by the District Agriculture Development Office. Similarly, average price per unit (Per Kilogram) for a variety of fruits were collected from various market places in the district.

SAPDC has considered replacement period as the time a tree would take to become fruit bearing tree. Such period is different for different types of fruit species and is taken into account to compute the monetary value of forgone income from each individual species of fruit tree. Replacement period for different fruit species was provided by Department of Horticulture. In addition to the cost of buying saplings, which will be provided at the ratio of 1:2, SAPDC will also compensate for the cost incurred to raise the trees, depending on the age of the tree. The spirit here is to compensate for the income loss until the saplings provided become a fruit-bearing tree.

Table 9.4: Valuation for Fruit Bearing Trees (In Nepali Rupees)

Tree Types	Per year per tree income	Years for mature production	Loss of income till maturity	Cost of raising	Cost of two saplings	Compensation amount/tree
Guava	1350	4	5400	2522	400	8,322
Nibuwa	1633	4	6533	2522	400	9,455
Orange	1500	5	7500	3183	400	11,083
Mango	4200	5	21000	3183	400	24,583

Tree Types	Per year per tree income	Years for mature production	Loss of income till maturity	Cost of raising	Cost of two saplings	Compensation amount/tree
Banana	650	1	650	845	400	1,895
Lime	1400	4	5600	2522	400	8,522
Pear	1100	5	5500	3183	400	9,083
Jack Fruit	1920	3	5760	1915	400	8,075
Peach	1667	4	6667	2522	400	9,589
Pomegranate	3600	4	14400	2522	400	17,322
Pomelo	1633	4	6533	2522	400	9,455
Yuzu	1633	4	6533	2522	400	9,455
Coffee	400	3	1200	1915	400	3,515
Persimmon	1800	4	7200	2522	400	10,122
Phokse	700	4	2800	2522	400	5,722

Source: District Agriculture Development Office, Sankhuwasabha, Directorate of Agriculture Development and other relevant government agencies

However, for fruit trees that are yet to bear fruit, SAPDC proposes a different modality in recognition that investments made to raise fruit trees have to be compensated in an appropriate manner. The proposed formula for compensating fruit sapling will cover cost of sapling and yearly cost of raising the sapling that is estimated as per the table given below.

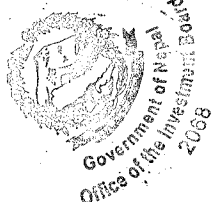
The cost for raising fruit trees will depend on the data provided by GoN agencies. SAPDC has considered replacement period as the time a tree would take to become fruit bearing tree. Such period is different for different types of fruit species and is taken into account to compute the monetary value of forgone income from each individual species of fruit tree. Replacement period for different fruit species was provided by Directorate of Agriculture Development.

Table 9.5: Cost of raising fruit trees before the fruit bearing stage (In Nepali Rupees)

Cost of Sapling*	Age of plant	Raising cost/year	Total cost
200X2=400	1 or less	845	845
	2 or less	512	1,357
	3 or less	558	1,915
	4 or less	607	2,522
	5 or less	661	3,183

Source: District Agriculture Development Office, Sankhuwasabha and Directorate of Agriculture Development Adjusted with annual average inflation for forward yearly costs

* Prevailing Market Price for best species.



9.1.4. Valuation of Large Cardamom (Alaichi) Plants

Being one of the predominant cash crops of the district, SAPDC has adopted a different approach for the purpose of compensating large cardamom plants. Apart from providing compensation equivalent to income of 3 (three) years based on the average per ropani productivity and unit rate (1mann = 40 kg) of large cardamom in the local market as determined by relevant government agencies based prevailing market rates, a special package has been proposed to assist those HHs that will lose cardamom farming due to land acquisition but wish to continue cardamom farming in a new place. Cardamom plants being easily re-locatable, the package will also include land development costs for cultivating the land equivalent to the cardamom-planted land acquired by the project. In addition, SAPDC will provide financial assistance to cover the average cost of raising the plants for two years. However, in order to be eligible for the package, the affected HHs will have to produce proof that they own the land that is suitable for cardamom farming or have planted cardamom in other's land suitable for cardamom farming under a long-term contract. SAPDC may seek a legal contract endorsed by relevant government agencies.

Table 9.6: Large Cardamom Plant Compensation Proposal (In Nepali Rupees)

Activities	Compensation
Compensation per man (40 kg)	100,000
Land Development Cost per ropani	25,000
Transportation and Replantation Cost per ropani	24,000
Lump sum Plant raising cost for three years (per ropani)	10,500

Source: Focus Group Discussions

9.1.5. Valuation for Rudrakchhya

Given its religious and decorative value, Rudrakchhya seed has become a lucrative cash-generating product in Sankhuwasabha district. The project will impact several numbers of seed bearing Rudrakchhya trees, which will have to be compensated. Due to the lack of reliable statistics on productivity per tree and standard price per unit (seed), developing a standard compensation methodology for Rudrakchhya tree is not feasible. Therefore, SAPDC, as per the ADB Safeguard policy, has adopted the approach of direct negotiations with the owners for the purpose of determining compensation for the Rudrakchhya trees.

However, for a number of Rudrakchhya plants in the project affected area that have not reached seed bearing stage, SAPDC has adopted an approach of compensating for such Rudrakchhya plants on the basis of current market price of Rudrakchhya sapling, the age of the plant and the average annual cost incurred to raise the plant for up to four years under the assumption that Rudrakchhya plants will start bearing fruits after four years.

Table 9.7: Cost of Rudrakchhya Sapling (In Nepali Rupees)

Cost of Sapling*	Age of plant	Raising cost/year	Total cost (Including sapling cost)
250X2=500	1 or less	8,45	1,345
	2 or less	1,357	1,806
	3 or less	1,915	2,415
	4 or less	2,522	3,022

Source: Various government agencies

Adjusted with annual average inflation for forward yearly costs

*Prevailing Market Price for best available species

9.1.6. Valuation for other fruit trees

During the RAP Census Survey, SAPDC found additional species of fruit trees other than the ones stated above. While exploring appropriate methodologies to compute valuation of such additional fruit trees species, SAPDC found that concerned government agencies lack vital data of such fruit tree species including productivity and market price. Therefore, it was not feasible for SAPDC to come up with a standard methodology to deduce compensation for such species. SAPDC will resort to direct negotiations with the owners to determine compensation for such additional fruit trees through a transparent process to ensure compensation for different households owning similar assets will not vary. Compensation will be determined through negotiations with households for the following species of trees.

Supari	Churi
Sajiban	Amala
Pineapple	Timur
Nite	

9.1.7. Valuation of Timber Trees

SAPDC has taken into the account the species and categories of the timber tree as provided by the Government along with the length and circumference of the tree for the purpose of valuation. The unit rate (cubic feet) for different species of timber trees have been used to compute compensation for timber trees. SAPDC has used the methodology stated in Annex 7 of the Forest Regulation 2051 to compute net timber volume of the impacted trees. In addition to per unit rates, SAPDC will compensate for tree cutting expenses including transportation costs as outlined in the following table. All landowners will be permitted to take the timber trees for their use.



Table 9.8: Valuation of Timber Trees (In Nepali Rupees)

Category	Types of Trees	Rate per cu. Ft.			
		Wood Rate	Cutting*	Transportation*	Total
1	Sal	800	500	100	1,400
2	Saj, Jamun, Karma, Tuni, Seris	300	500	100	900
3	Harro, Barro, Faldu, Chilaune	200	500	100	800
4	Simal	125	500	100	725
5	Bhutkul, Gutel, Papalar, Utish, Tikul, Katus, Mashala, Aap, Shallo, Far, Lampate	100	500	100	700
6	Baji, Botekgero	80	500	100	680
7	Firfero, Gokul, Banpipelee, Pakha Sadna, Malta, Feledo and other trees	75	500	100	675

Source: District Forest Office Sankhuwasabha and market survey of November 2015

* Based on focus group discussions

Since there is no standard price for different varieties of fodder trees in the local market, SAPDC has proposed a flat rate compensation of Rs 2,500 for fodder trees.

Table 9.9: Valuation of Fodder /Firewood Trees (In Nepali Rupees)

Verities	Rate/tree (<12 cm DBH)
Koiralo, Gokul Dhup, Khirro, Bilaunae, Gogan, Malgedi, Khannyo, Chulatro, Panchpatae, Kutmiro, Jhakripat, Dudhilo, Nibaro, Gadel, Malageri, Kabro, Tuni, Patlae etc.	Rs 2,500

Source: District Forest Office Sankhuwasabha and market survey of November 2015

However, since it is practically challenging to develop a per tree standard for bamboo shrub, SAPDC has proposed a flat compensation of Rs 6,000 per bamboo shrub.

9.1.8. Compensation for Standing Crops

As per the ADB safeguards, SAPDC has adopted the principle of compensating for the forgone income from standing crops following acquisition of private land. For the purpose of determining compensation for standing crops, average productivity of different perennial crops in the project-affected areas were taken from the District Agriculture Office. Similarly, retail market rates of the agro-products were taken from various market points in the district and the rates averaged across the peak and lean season of the agricultural calendar.

Table 9.10: Valuation of Crops per Ropani (In Nepali Rupees)

Items	Rate/kg*	Production in kg/Ropani**	Cost/Ropani
Paddy	50	127	6,350
Wheat	50	102	5,100
Corn	50	81	4,050
Mallet	50	56	2,800
Cereals	150	41	6,150
Potato	40	408	16,280

Sources: * Market Survey done in November 2015 in Khadbari (average annual Price)

**District Agriculture Development Office, Sankhuwasaba

9.1.9. Determination of allowances

Land Development cost

Allowance for land development cost aims to cover costs that will incur while preparing newly purchased land for cultivation. Given the complications in determining the land development cost due to a variety of crops that are planted in the district and their associated costs, SAPDC considers the average cost of production of paddy in the Sankhuwasabha district as a benchmark. Paddy as a crop was chosen over all other crops as statistically, paddy happens to be the most widely cultivated crop in the project affected area.

Table 9.11: Average cost of production per ropani for paddy (In Nepali Rupees)

Activities	Unit	Amount	Rate	Total in Rs
Seed	Kg	2.5	60	150
Fertilizer				
Compost	Kg	300	5	1,500
Urea	Kg	6.5	50	325
DAP	Kg	2	70	140
Potash	Kg	1.5	60	90
Land development and seedling	Man-day	7	500	3,500
Pesticide and Contingency				2,000
Total				7,705

Source: District Agriculture Office, Sankhuwasabha

Only those HHs that will lose 50% or more than 50% of their total land in Sankhuwasabha district will be eligible for Land Development Costs. Those HHs that will receive additional allowance for being landless or having balance land less than the MELH after land acquisition will not be eligible for any land development cost. Land development allowance will be computed based on the land that SAPDC will acquire (in Ropani) times the average cost of planting paddy in Sankhuwasabha district as presented in the table above.

Moving allowance

All HHs that will be physically displaced will be entitled to moving allowance. The allowance will cover the cost of labor required to move personal belongings from the structure to be demolished, cost of transportation of personal belongings, and rental cost of six months on the assumption that a new house could be built within that period. HHs will be allowed to salvage any building materials from affected structures with no deductions to compensation. SAPDC has suggested the following estimation for moving allowance.

Table 9.12: Moving Allowance (In Nepali Rupees)

	Rate	Remarks
Assistance for salvaging building materials and personal belongings	Rs 1,800	4 unskilled laborers for 2 days @ Rs 600/day
Cost of hiring a truck or other means of transportation	Rs 60,000	Estimation of 12 ton hired for a day
Rent cost	Rs 30,000	For six month @ Rs 5,000/month
Total	Rs 94,800/HHs	

Food security allowance

Considering the sensitivity of displaced HHs, SAPDC has proposed to provide food security allowance to vulnerable households within the physically displaced households for a period of six months. The amount of the allowance that each HH will be eligible for depends upon the size of the HH. The following formula will be applied for the purpose of calculating the allowance that each vulnerable HH within the physically displaced households will receive.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Food Security allowance} &= \text{NRs } 27,208/12 * \text{size of the HHs} * 6 \text{ months} \\ &= \text{Rs } 13,604/\text{per person for 6 months} \end{aligned}$$

As per the Nepal Living Standard Survey 2011, the poverty line was set at NRs 19,261 as minimum income required to enable an individual to consume 2,250 calories on a daily basis and access other essential non-food items (Rs 12,000 for food expenses and remaining for non-food expenses). To adjust for inflation for four years and bring the data up to date, SAPDC proposes NRs 27,208 per person per year as the poverty line.

Transitional Allowance

In order to make up for the possible loss of income from agriculture, fishing or commercial operations due to land acquisition activities and to assist in restoring livelihood for all the affected HHs, SAPDC has proposed a transitional allowance for a period of 6 months. Those HHs generating income through agriculture or commercial activities on government land or rented private land, will also be eligible for the allowance. However, HHs that have been deemed eligible for land development costs for Cardamom farming, barren land and *Ghaderi* Plot will be not be eligible for transitional allowance.

Table 9.13: Estimation of allowances (In Nepali Rupees)

Transition Allowance	Amount	Justification
For Agriculture	Rs 6,000*/ropani	Mean income
For shop, business, commercial use	Rs 15,000**/month	Mean income
For HHs dependent on fishing	NA	No HHs dependent on fishing

*Is based on the government data related to the average income that HH make from planting paddy per year, which is NRs 5,000. In order to adjust it for conservative estimation, SAPDC proposes a top up of 20 percent

** Average income from shops based on household surveys

HHs involved in commercial activities as well as agriculture will be entitled to transitional allowance to cover for income loss from both activities.

Senior Citizen Allowance:

Those HHs, whose all members are all aged 60 or above will receive allowance for the individual's lifetime or for a period not exceeding the term of the project, whichever is earlier, as stated below:

- i. Allowance double of the prevailing senior citizen allowance that the government provides for the individual till they become eligible for senior citizen allowance from GoN. After becoming eligible for senior citizen allowance from GON they will be paid allowance equivalent to senior citizen allowance provided by GON.
- ii. Those senior citizens who are already in receipt of senior citizen allowance from GON will be provided amount equivalent to prevailing senior citizen allowance.
- iii. Those receiving other government allowances such as single women allowance and disability allowance, among others have not been taken into account.

Users

There are two categories of land users that are prevalent in the area.

- *Sharecropping*: An arrangement whereby the landowner allows a second party to use his/her land for cultivation in expectation of half of the produce from the land to be given to the owner as rent. In such cases, compensation for lost crops will be divided amongst the two parties based on the arrangement of sharecropping. In the absence of a contract or a written agreement between the parties for such an arrangement, SAPDC will negotiate with concerned parties in the presence of the VDC secretary and get it endorsed by the CDC.
- *Bandagi*: *Bandagi* is another arrangement of land use identified in the project footprint. Under such arrangements, the owner of the land borrows money from a second party in exchange for allowing the second party to use the land until the owner repays the entire debt. SAPDC will assess existing *Bandagi* arrangements carefully before acquiring land from the owner. In the absence of a written agreement between the parties for such an arrangement, SAPDC will negotiate with concerned parties in the presence of VDC secretary and get it endorsed by the CDC.



10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

This section outlines the institutional arrangement to ensure effective implementation of RAP. It also discusses monitoring requirements and an overview of the major planning, administrative and logistical requirements for the successful implementation of the RAP.

As the developer and project authority, the Arun-3 HEP will assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of the activities outlined in the RAP. Some of the major activities to be undertaken by the developer of the project include transparent and fair distribution of compensation to the affected HHs, effective implementation of the livelihood restoration activities as mentioned in the RAP, and effective rehabilitation of the displaced HHs.

In the Arun-3 HEP, there are key actors whose roles, functions and responsibilities are closely interlinked which require them to work in a coordinated manner. The key actors and their roles are as presented below.

Table 10.1: Key Actors, Functions and Roles

Key Actors	Functions/Roles	Remarks
SJVN- Arun-3 Power Development Company	Implementation of RAP, rehabilitation activities of the displaced HHs and activities related to restoration of livelihood of economically displaced.	To be implemented in close coordination with the IBN, local government and affected communities.
Arun-3 HEP	Planning, and implementation of supervision and internal monitoring of social safeguards programs along with preparation of periodic.	To be implemented in close coordination with the IBN, local government and affected communities in coordination with project office at the center and field.
Arun-3 HEP –ESMIU	Planning and implementing activities related to safeguard issues in all stages, especially on compensation payment and resettlement activities. Play liaison role between the project and VDC, CDC, contractor, local people and relevant stakeholders	ESMIU to be set up within the Arun-3 HEP to support and carry out RAP related activities. It will work in close coordination with other actors, including local level line agencies, VDC, CDC, contractor and local people
Arun-3 HEP-ESMU	Monitoring implementation of project construction and safeguard activities and prepare progress reports on a regular basis.	ESMU, to be set up within the Arun-3 HEP, will monitor project construction and safeguard activities and work closely with the Arun-3 HEP, ESMEU, CDC, LCF, VDC, CBOs, and contractor.

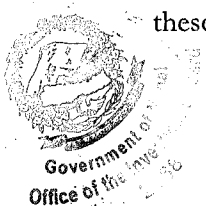
Key Actors	Functions/Roles	Remarks
CDC	The CDC, which is a legal body, will be responsible to address all issues and grievances relating to land acquisition, compensation paid to loss of all sorts of assets, and resettlement and rehabilitation of PAFs.	CDC will work in close coordination with ESMU/the Arun-3 HEP and LCF.
LCF	All LCFs will work to resolve local level issues on RAP implementation in close coordination with the PAFs.	The Project/the Arun-3 ESMU will coordinate and support LCFs to carry out their roles/ functions.
CBOs?	Consultations with CBOs to provide support in activities related to RAP implementation, and income generation and livelihood restoration.	Work in close coordination with PAFs, ESMU, Project contractor

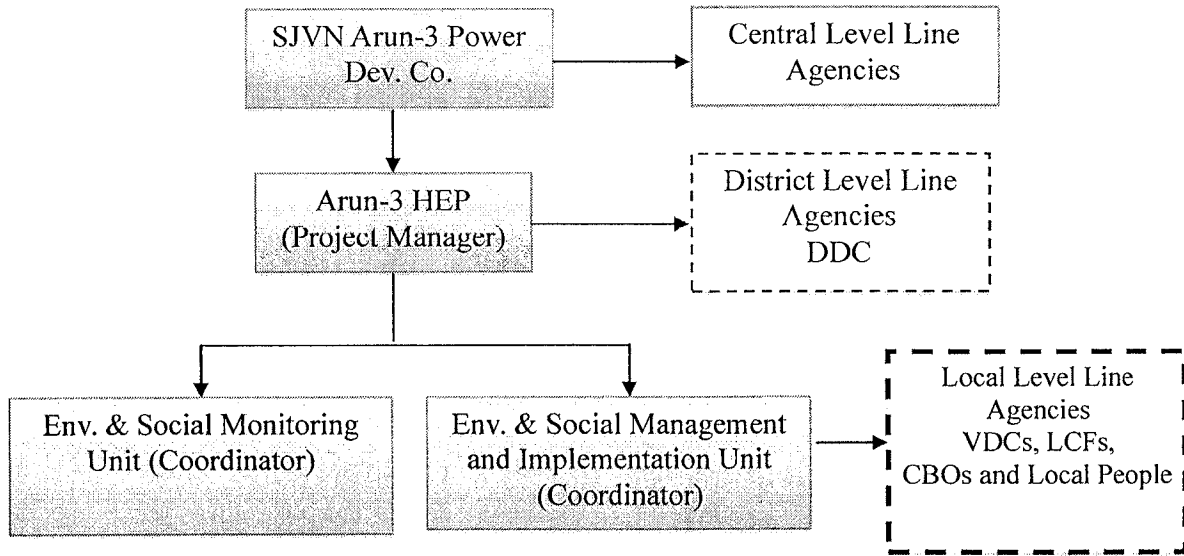
Operational Framework and major Actors: The following bullets provide operational framework within which the key actors are expected to discharge their functions and responsibilities on a regular basis.

- Establishment of CDC and its procedures for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities,
- Establishment of Local Consultative Forum (LCF) at field level to address the social issues associated with the project. The objectives of this LCF will be to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to PAFs, (b) structure and strengthen communication between the developer and the PAFs, (c) ensure constructive involvement of PAFs and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring,
- Ensure dissemination of entitlement policies and other related documents, and conduct community consultations to ensure full understanding of the policies,
- Capacity-building initiatives for the Arun-3HEP ESMU, ESMIU to create a supportive environment for the implementation of RAP activities.
- Co-ordinate with DDC/VDCs and other government line agencies to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures, and
- Collaborate with CBOs to provide grassroots expertise and resources in the areas such as project information campaigns, awareness raising, community participation and mobilization, poverty alleviation, income-generation, and impact monitoring of the projects.

10.1. Organizational Framework

An organizational setup for RAP implementation is necessary for effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures related to land acquisition and resettlement activities and implementation of mitigation measures. To ensure the effective implementation of these activities, an organizational structure has been proposed as given below (Figure: 10.1).





10.1.1. *Central Level Arrangement*

i) *SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Company Ltd.*

As the proponent SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Company P. Ltd. will be responsible for planning, formulating policies and strategies for implementation and overall management of the project. It will also be responsible for coordination of project work with central level agencies.

ii) *Central Level Line Agencies*

Investment Board Nepal is the main central line agency that coordinates other agencies such as Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Ministry of Forest, Ministry of Home Affairs; Department of Electricity Development etc. have responsibility for the monitoring of project activities with regards to Environmental and Social Management, Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

10.1.2. *Project Level Arrangement*

i) *Arun-3 HEP Project Manager*

The Project Manager or CEO/HoP will be appointed under the organizational setup of SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Company. It will be responsible for the overall control of social management program of the project. The Project Manager will have overall responsibility regarding the implementation of RAP. He/she will be responsible for establishment of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), Local Consultative Forums (LCFs), Environment and Social Management and Implementation Unit (ESMIU), and Environment and Social Monitoring Unit (ESMU). The Project Manager will be responsible to make sure the incorporation of RAP recommendations in tender document and contract agreement and allocation of necessary budget for the implementation of the program. He/she will be responsible for the overall coordination of the work and make final decision on environmental, social and public concern issues.

ii) *Arun-3 HEP Environment and Social Management and Implementation Unit (ESMIU)*

The Arun-3 HEP Environment and Social Management and Implementation Unit (Arun-3-ESMIU), will be established for day to day environmental and social management of the project, implementation of RAP, social support program and mitigation measures and coordination of work with CDC, LFCs, VDCs, DDC and local and district level line agencies. The unit will work under the guidance of the Project Manager of Arun-3 HEP. Under the ESMU, a Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Sub-unit (LARSU) will be established. The in-charge of unit will work under the guidance of ESMIU Coordinator and be responsible for the acquisition of land and house, asset valuation and verification, implementation of compensation and rehabilitation grant (house rent, transportation and dislocation allowances) and coordination of the work with District and Central level agencies with regard to acquisition of private property. The unit in-charge will also work as member of secretary of the CDC and member of LCF.

The ESMIU will have full set of technical staff to plan and implement the proposed resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Alternatively, the Arun-3 HEP may also recruit competent to carry out the activities under its close guidance and supervision. These may include but not limited to: i) certain years of relevant working experience ii) adequate and skilled manpower to conduct training and other programs such social awareness, health awareness, skill and income generating/restoration activities including livelihood improvement iii) gender inclusive in nature so that gender issues and issues of vulnerable groups are properly identified and addressed, and iv) proven technical and financial soundness to work in the communities.

iii) *Arun-3 HEP - Environment and Social Monitoring Unit (Arun-3-ESMU)*

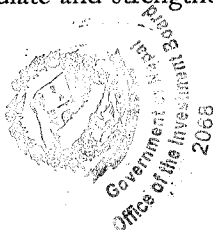
An independent/external consultant or agency will be hired for social monitoring of the project. The consultant will work closely with the ESMIU to get periodic progress report/internal monitoring reports, and will undertake field visits to the sites to verify the facts provided in the periodic progress/ monitoring report. As an external monitor, the consultant will provide unbiased, fair and true picture of the project performance on key monitoring indicators of RAP implementation and other social indicators as appropriate.

iv) *Compensation Determination Committee*

A Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) to be formed as per the Land Acquisition Act 1997 will be formed to fix compensation for loss of land and private assets. The CDC will comprise according to section 8.1.1.

v) *Local Consultative Forums (LCF)*

Local Consultative Forums (LCFs), which is also the Local Compensation Determination Committee (LCDC), will be formed at VDC field offices to address the social and financial issues associated with the project. LCF will be formed after 15 days of notification of land in National Daily Newspaper. The objectives of formation of the LCFs will be to: (a) ensure effective dissemination of project-related information to affected households, (b) arrange, regulate and strengthen communication between affected HHs, (c) involve HHs, NGOs/CBOs



and local government agencies in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring. LCDC members will be the members of this committee.

vi) Construction Contractor

The construction contractor will be responsible for implementation of some of the social mitigation measures specified in his part and compliance with the tender clauses. He/she will be responsible for implementation of construction related mitigation measures such as occupational safety, recruitment of local labor, health and sanitation measures etc.

vii) District Level Line Agencies

The district level line agencies such as District Administrative Office, Land Revenue Office, District Development Committee Office, Agriculture Development Office, Forest Office, District Public Health Office and Education Office will be consulted regarding the implementation of RAP.

viii) Donor Agency

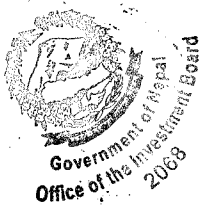
Donor agency (if any) will have specific responsibility in monitoring of compliance of loan agreement. The experts from donor agency will review the project plan and program, and make direct observation at site to make sure the smooth and effective implementation RAP activities along with a mechanism to address public concerns.

10.2. Implementation Schedule

The Arun-3 HEP will ensure that necessary funds are delivered on time to proper account and so that implementing authorities can timely plan and implement RAP. The compensation issue and rehabilitation measures will be completed as per project activities on priority basis. The implementation of RAP will be start after signing of the PDA and implement o the RAP will continue until the end of construction period. Major tasks will be completed as per the following table.

Table 10.2: Implementation Schedule of RAP Plan

S. N.	Tasks	First Year												Second Year			Third Year					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1-4	5-8	9-12	1-4	5-8	9-12			
1	Submission of RAP for approval	☐																				
2	Finalize list of affected people consultation with PAI's/HIIs		☐	☐																		
3	Submit final report to CDO for compensation determination			☐																		
4	Notice publication of affected land			☐																		
5	Consultation, and grievance resolution				☐																	
6	CDC meeting and compensation determination				☐	☐																
7	Inform PAI's/HIIs for the compensation claim						☐															
8	Collect application from the PAI's/HIIs for compensation						☐	☐														
9	Verify the application and prepare final list of PAI's/HIIs						☐	☐														
10	Pay compensation for eligible PAI's/HIIs						☐	☐														
11	Transferring the land ownership						☐	☐														
12	Internal Monitoring of RAP imp. progress							☐	☐	☐				☐				☐				☐
13	External monitoring of RAP imp.											☐							☐			☐
14	Final evaluation of RAP implement.																					☐



10.3. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Grievance Redressal mechanism will be established in all 6 VDCs to allow project-affected persons/households (PAFs/HHs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. This mechanism will be implemented through a establishment of Grievance Redressal Cell in all 6 VDCs. At least one person will be designated to each cell by SAPDC. A logbook will be maintained at each cell to record all grievances and appropriate measures will be taken to address each grievance within a specific time period. A process will be established to regularly update the PAFs on the development of grievances. The PAFs/HHs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures.

There is the potentiality for two types of grievances: grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement requirements, and grievances related to compensation or entitlement. The PAFs/HHs will have access to both locally constructed grievances redressal committees specified i.e. LCF and formal courts of appeal system. Under the latter system every PAF/HH as well as community can appeal to the court if they feel that they are not compensated appropriately. They may appeal to appellate court within 35 days of the public notice given to them.

Grievance recording register will be maintained at Arun-3 HEP ESMU established at site. Project affected people as well as local people can lodge their complaints related to assets acquisition and construction related activities in the Arun-3 HEP-ESMU Office.

Spatial project grievance mechanisms such as on site provision of complain hearing allows PAFs/HHs and communities to interface and get fair treatment on time. The project authority will ensure that funds are delivered on time to resettlement fund account under the Chief District Officers and the implementing partners for timely preparation and implementation of social activities, as applicable. The compensation issues and rehabilitation measures will be completed according to project priority basis before civil work starts simultaneously.

PAFs/HHs and community will be exempted from all administrative fees incurred, pursuant to the grievance redressal procedures except for cases filed in court. Proposed mechanism for grievance resolution is given below:

- **Stage- 1**

Complaints of PAFs/HHs and community on any aspect of compensation, relocation, or unaddressed losses of private and community property shall in first instance be settled in written form in field based project office on sites. Such complaints can be discussed by project authorities in informal meetings with the PAFs/HHs and community. A Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Unit will be created within the Arun-3 HEP-ESMU with vertical linkage with SJVN Ltd. The cell will be solely responsible to be in close contact with all PAFs and communities, and pay attention to complains and formally record them in the registers on a regular basis. The unit, in close coordination with the Project Manager and Arun-3 HEP – ESMU, will address the issues within 7 days of complain register. SAPDC is required to send all logged grievances and SAPDC's responses to the IBN and PMU at the end of each month.

- **Stage -2**

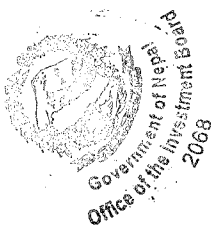
If the issue is not addressed within 7 days of written application to the satisfaction of PAFs/HHs or community, they can file formal complaint to the Arun-3 HEP Management to be headed by a Social Development Coordinator/Resettlement Expert. While lodging the complaint, the PAF/HH and community must produce documents to support their case. The unit will make field observation and discuss the issue with Project Manager. If the issue is still not resolve to the satisfaction of both the parties the issue will be discussed in Local Consultative Forums (LCFs). The LCF will be formed to handle initial grievances of the project affected people and community, and will be based in appropriate project site/ location to provide easy access to the people. The LCF will be led by locally respected person with other members being the VDC representatives, PAF representative and will be inclusive in nature represented by female, *Dalit*, *Janajati* etc. The Arun-3 ESMIU will coordinate the meetings with LCF and will attempt to make a decision acceptable to all parties. The LCF will play key roles in public consultations, grievance handling/ managing at local level, participate proactively in planning and implementation process and key decision making matters that contribute to better outcomes and performances, especially in RAP implementation. The issue thus brought to LCF will be resolved within 15 days from the date of the complaint received. The Social Development Coordinator/ Resettlement Expert and Community Liaison Officer will play active role to resolve the issues.

- **Stage -3**

If no understanding or amicable solution reached or if the complainer receives no response from the project office, the PAF/HH or community can appeal to the CDC, particularly if the issue is related with loss of private assets and compensation. Being a formal body with legal standing, all other relevant complaints/ grievances not resolved at earlier stages may also be registered at CDC for timely resolution. While lodging the complaint, the PAF/HH and community must produce documents to support their claim. The CDC will provide the decision within 15 days of registering the appeal.

- **Stage -4**

If the PAF/HH and local community are not satisfied with the decision of CDC or in absence of any response of its representatives within 35 days of the complaint, the PAF/HH and community may file case to the District Court.



11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

One of the main objectives of the project is to improve living standard of the affected people/families/households or at least restore their livelihood to pre-project level by implementing appropriate mitigation and livelihood enhancement measures. Arun-3 HEP is committed to put in place an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure achievement of the objectives. SAPDC and IBN will jointly develop the parameters for the evaluation mechanism to monitor changes in livelihood of all displaced households and those households losing more than 50 percent of the land. The parameters for the evaluation mechanism will be reviewed in every six month and necessary changes in the parameters will be introduced as per the need and as agreed by both parties.

11.1. Monitoring

Internal and external monitoring will be conducted: (a) to keep record the number of PAFs due to the implementation of the project and impacted assets, b) confirm that the living standard of the affected persons/households improved or at least restored to pre-project level, and (c) to ensure restoration of impacted public assets.

11.1.1. Internal Monitoring

The project will conduct internal monitoring of the social activities, especially compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation grant and other social parameters that will arise during the period of project implementation. The project will prepare a "Social Report" prior to start of construction work. The report will include the changes in baseline situation and project site condition prior to start of actual construction work.

11.1.2. External Monitoring

SAPDC in consultation with the IBN, aims to hire an independent consultant to conduct the task of monitoring of the social aspect of the project on yearly basis. The consultant will work in association with the Environment and Social Monitoring Unit (ESMU) at the project site to monitor social impacts of the project.

The ESMU to be formed at SAPDC will conduct monitoring of the all the project activities and ESMU Coordinator will be made responsible to maintain a record of all activities related to social sector and an updated database. A performance data sheet will be developed to monitor social activities of the project at the field level. The consultant will be required to submit quarterly report, which will focus on progress of RAP implementation and the report will be forwarded to IBN for comments. Some of the expected activities of the external consultant are listed below.

- Sample survey of PAFs, consultation and informal interview with PAFs
- Social survey of displaced PAFs to monitor changes in their livelihood
- Key informants interview with stakeholders
- PRA/FGD

11.2. Monitoring Parameter, Method Schedule and Location

Land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation issues, impact to the standing crop, occupational safety, and employment to locals are the major activities to monitor. Social monitoring indicators will be developed to investigate the outcome and impact level of the activities aimed at improving or at least restoring livelihood of the PAFs. Both internal and external monitoring will be conducted to assess the progress or performance of the indicators based on quantitative and qualitative facts. A generic social monitoring framework of the project is provided below.

Table 11.1: Monitoring Parameters, Method, Schedule and Location

Parameters	Indicators	Method	Schedule	Location	Responsible agencies
A. Construction Phase					
Water supply	Chemical and bacteriological parameters such as E. Coli.	Sampling and laboratory analysis	Quarterly	Temporary camp and nearby hotels, settlement etc.	SAPDC
Public health	Types of disease and incidence of disease in the project workers and local community	Meeting and discussion with local health posts and district hospitals	Quarterly	Project affected VDCs	SAPDC
Displacement	Relocation of house, compensation, use of construction material etc.	Observation of new construction area, cross checking the list of compensation etc.	Annually	Affected area and relocation sites	SAPDC & IBN
Crop	Actual damage to standing crop or loss of cropping season for the particular area	Observation and discussion	Half yearly	Project structures, camp sites and leased area	SAPDC
Local Economy	Local employment, rental, sell of consumable goods	Meeting and discussion with local communities and chamber of commerce/traders	Annually	Project affected area	IBN
First Aid	Availability of first Aid and operational procedures	Observation and record review	Periodic as per construction schedule	Project site	SAPDC
Loss of life and disability	Compensation to loss of life and disability	Interview/observation	Periodic	Project site	SAPDC & IBN

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Parameters	Indicators	Method	Schedule	Location	Responsible agencies
Occupational safety	Adequacy of occupational safety measures (helmets, boots, warning signs etc.) and use of safety gears	Interview/observation	Periodic as per construction schedule	Project site	SAPDC & IBN
Employment	Employment of local directly/indirectly labor including women and children	Cross checking the list of employment, observation	Monthly	Project site	SAPDC & IBN
Camp site	Campsite management including lodging arrangement and campsite facilities	Site observation, interaction with laborers, contractors	Monthly	Permanent and temporary camps	SAPDC & IBN
Lease of land	Temporary lease of private land	Site observation, contractors, check contract agreement	Monthly	Leased area	SAPDC
Discrimination	Discrimination of wage rate between male and female workers	Interaction with labors, labor survey, record of wage payment	Monthly	Project site	SAPDC & IBN
Public land	Encroachment into public land like grazing land, forest, temples etc	Visit of the identified public land, interact with local people, take photographs	Annually	Project site	IBN, GoN
Migration	Migration /displacement of local people	Review of land holding records, discussion with local people	Annually	Project area	SAPDC & IBN
Accidents	Incidence of accidents/health hazards	Discuss with local people, health institutions' records	Quarterly	Project site	SAPDC
Land price and productivity	Changes in the land price, land use and agricultural practices, productivity and crop export	Discuss with farmers and extension workers, agricultural statistics of District Agriculture Office	Half-yearly	Project area	IBN, GoN

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Parameters	Indicators	Method	Schedule	Location	Responsible agencies
Social and cultural practices	State of social harmony and social security (gambling, prostitution, alcoholism, narcotics etc.)	Police records, discussion with local residents	Annually	Project affected VDCs	IBN, GoN
Life style	Changes in the living standard of people	Interview with families, VDC records, discussion with local leaders, CBOs	Half-yearly	PAFs/HHs	GoN
Cultural and historical site	Condition of cultural and historical areas and aesthetic qualities	Visit the area, discuss with people, observation and photographs	Annually	Project affected VDCs	IBN, GoN
Employment	Employment of local labor including women and children	Site observation, attendance record, interaction with laborers and contractors	Annually	Project Office	SAPDC & IBN
Health and safety	Use of health and safety measures	Site observation, interaction with laborers, contractors	Annually	Project Office	SAPDC & IBN
Wages rate	Discrimination of wage rate between male and female workers	Interaction with laborers, labor survey, record of wage payment	Annually	Project workers	IBN & GoN
Migration	Migration /displacement of local people	Review of land holding records, discussion with local people	Annually	Project area	IBN & GoN
Health hazards	Incidence of accidents/health hazards	Discuss with local people, health institutions' records	Annually	Project site	SAPDC & GoN
Land price	Changes in the land price, land use and agricultural practices, productivity and crop export	Discuss with farmers and extension workers, agricultural statistics of District Agriculture Office	Annually	Project area	GoN

Parameters	Indicators	Method	Schedule	Location	Responsible agencies
Living standard	Changes in the living standard of people affected by the project with focus on displaced households	Interview with families, VDC records, discussion with local leaders, CBOs	Annually	Displaced PAFs and PAFs	SAPDC & GoN
Cultural and historical site	Condition of cultural and historical areas and aesthetic qualities	Visit of the area, discuss with people, observation and photographs	Annually	Temples and historical areas etc.	SAPDC & GoN
Economic status	Changes in economic condition of local people due to withdrawal of economic opportunity	Interview and discussion with affected families/IHs and local people	Annually	PAFs	SAPDC & GoN

11.3. Reporting

The monitoring unit will be responsible for the preparation of the Social Monitoring Report. The report will be disseminated through Project Managers Office to the concerned agencies that includes IBN and PMU, among others. In general, the unit will prepare following reports.

Social report during the construction phase will be prepared on half yearly annual basis and will be provided to IBN for comments. A final social monitoring report will be prepared after the completion of the construction work.

11.4. Impact Evaluation

After three years of the implementation of RAP, an extensive evaluation study will be conducted. The evaluation study will focus on the following aspects:

- Evaluation of the implementation of social activities, focusing on resettlement and land acquisition
- Evaluation of the social activities, which will be focused on changes in the livelihood of the affected people, particularly displaced households. As stated earlier, the developer and the IBN will jointly develop evaluation parameters of the social activities.
- Socioeconomic survey of displaced PAFs to measure changes in their livelihood as compared to pre-project level.

SJVN Arun 3 Power Development Company Pvt. Ltd.



Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan of Arun-3 Hydroelectric Project

Volume II

ANNEX

Improved version

February, 2017



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Annex I: Consultation with Local Community and Women Group

a. Consultation with Local Community (PRA)

S. N.	VDC	Date	Participants			Key Issues/Concerned Raised	Mechanism to Address the Issues/Concerns	Responsible Agency
			T	M	F			
1	Pawakhola	28/3/2013	18	17	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Good compensation 3. Skill development/ income generation 4. Support for local infrastructure development (road, bridges, schools and health institutions) 5. Provide electricity 6. Export only excess electricity to India 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority for employment to local people 2. Formation of CDC and providing compensation 3. implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 4. Implementation of the project. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 to 4. Arun-3 HEP 2. 5 & 6. Beyond scope of work
2	Pathibhara	13/3/29	54	54	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Provide training to local before job 3. Support for infrastructure development (transportation, road, bridge, schools and health institutions). 4. Quick implementation of the project 5. Provide electricity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority for employment to local people 2. Implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 3. Implementation of the project 4. 5: Beyond scope of work 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arun-3 HEP
3	Num	26/3/2013	24	24	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Good compensation 3. Provide training to local before job 4. Support for infrastructure development (transportation, road, bridge, schools and health institutions) 5. Preservation of cultural resources 6. Peoples participation in project activities 7. Quick implementation of the project 8. Provide electricity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority for employment to local people 2. Formation of CDC and providing compensation 3. Implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 4. Implementation of the project 5. 8: Beyond scope of work 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 to 4. Arun-3 HEP

S. N.	VDC	Date	Participants			Key Issues/Concerned Raised	Mechanism to Address the Issues/Concerns	Responsible Agency
			T	M	F			
4	Makalu	4/4/2013	25	16	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Social problems such as prostitution, extra marital relation <i>Cheli/ Beti Bigrane</i> 3. Support for infrastructure development (road, bridge, schools and health institutions). 4. Dewatering and its impact on annual worship <i>Puja</i> of Arun River 5. Local participation in project implementation 6. Provide electricity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority for employment to local people 2. Implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 3. Water release during Arun River <i>Puja</i> 4. Implementation of the project 5. 6:Beyond scope of work 	3. Arun - 3 HEP
5	Yaphu	2/4/2013	32	23	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good Compensation 2. Employment to local people for 3. Negative impact on cultural and language 4. Support for infrastructure development (road, health-post, school, irrigation) 5. Provide project share to local 6. Free electricity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of CDC and providing compensation 2. Priority for employment to local people 3. Implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 4. Implementation of the project 5. 6:Beyond scope of work 	1. Arun-3 HEP

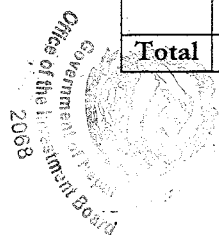


S. N.	VDC	Date	Participants			Key Issues/Concerned Raised	Mechanism to Address the Issues/Concerns	Responsible Agency
			T	M	F			
6	Diding	28/3/2013	20	16	4	1. Good compensation 2. Employment 3. Encroachment on tradition culture 4. Social problems such as prostitution, extra marital relation <i>Cheli/ Beti Bigrane</i> 5. Dewatering and its impact on annual worship <i>Puja</i> of Arun River 6. Tunneling effect on drinking water sources 7. Support for infrastructure development (road, health-post, school, irrigation) 8. Participation/coordination with local people 9. Free electricity	1. Formation of CDC and providing compensation 2. Priority for employment to local people 3. 3 to 7: Implementation of mitigation/ enhancement/social awareness programs 4. Implementation of the project 5. Water release during Arun River <i>Puja</i> 6. Beyond scope of work	1 to 7: Arun-3 HEP
Total	6		173	150	23	-	-	-

b. Consultation with Local Women Group (FGD)

S. N.	VDC	Date	No. of Participants	Key Issues/Concerns Raised	Mechanism to Address the Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Pawakhola	28/3/2013	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid land acquisition 2. Provide land for land 3. Erosion/flood due to project 4. Support for health and education 5. Skill training/IG activities 6. Participation of local people in the project activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 2. Implementation of the project 	Arun-3 HEP
2	Pathibhara	29/3/2013	13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide employment, 2. Good Compensation 3. Employment, 4. Quick implementation of the project 5. Social problems such as prostitution, extra marital relation <i>Cheli/ Beti Bigrane</i> 6. Support for infrastructure development (road, health-post, bridge school, irrigation) 7. Provide electricity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of CDC and providing compensation 2. Priority for employment to local people 3. Implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 4. Implementation of the project 5. 7:Beyond scope of work 	Arun-3 HEP
3	Num	26/3/2013	14	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide employment, 2. Good Compensation 3. Employment, 4. Quick implementation of the project 5. Social problems such as prostitution, extra marital relation <i>Cheli/ Beti Bigrane</i> 6. Support for infrastructure development (road, health-post, bridge school, irrigation) 7. Conservation of drinking water source during construction 8. No inundation 9. Provide electricity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of CDC and providing compensation 2. Priority for employment to local people 3. Implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 4. Implementation of the project 5. 9:Beyond scope of work 	Arun-3 HEP

S. N.	VDC	Date	No. of Participants	Key Issues/Concerns Raised	Mechanism to Address the Issues	Responsible Agency
4	Makalu	4/4/2013	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good Compensation 2. Employment, 3. Quick implementation of the project 4. Social problems such as prostitution, extra marital relation <i>Cheli/ Beti Bigrane</i> 5. Support for infrastructure development (road, health-post, bridge school, irrigation) 6. Skill training/IG activities 7. Participation of local people in the project activities 8. Electrification. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of CDC and providing compensation 2. Priority for employment to local people 3. Implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 4. Implementation of the project 5. 8:Beyond scope of work 	Arun-3 HEP
5	Yaphu	1/4/2013	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment, 2. Quick implementation of the project 3. Support for infrastructure development (road, health-post, bridge school, irrigation) 4. Skill training/IG activities 5. Participation of local people in the project activities 6. Electrification 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority for employment to local people 2. Implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 3. Implementation of the project 4. 8:Beyond scope of work 	Arun-3 HEP
6	Diding	29/3/2013	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment, 2. Quick implementation of the project 3. Support for infrastructure development (road, health-post, bridge school, irrigation) 4. Participation/coordination with local people 5. Skill training/IG activities 6. Participation of local people in the project activities 7. Electrification 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority for employment to local people 2. Implementation of mitigation/enhancement/social awareness programs 3. Implementation of the project 4. 7:Beyond scope of work 	Arun-3 HEP
Total	6		55	-		



Annex II: List of Census Covered Project Affected Households

Summary of Project Affected Families

VDC	Total Land			Parcel No			HHs			Remarks
	Census	Absentee	Total	Census	Absentee	Total	Census	Absentee	Total	
Num	171,524	21,973	193,497	117	30	147	71	25	96	Number of Household owned by a single parcel is included
Pathibhara	58,563	1,973	60,536	47	3	50	41	4	45	
Diding	112,475	22,842	135,317	91	15	106	55	13	68	
Yaphu	85,258	3,300	88,558	76	6	82	45	10	55	
Not Registered	8,060	2,760	10,820	2	4	6	1	4	5	
Total	435,880	52,848	488,728	333	58	391	213	56	269	

a. List of Census Covered Households of Num VDC

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1001	Kumar Parajuli	Hasta Bahadur	Ambar Bahadur	Num	6	724	2180	450
						32	3080	201
						496	3520	1295
1002	Kumar Adhakari	Phouda Singh	Khadga Bahadur	Num	5			
1003	Bal Kumar Rai	Ambar Bahadur	Bir Bahadur	Num	5	324	140	140
1004	Gangadevi Tamang	Birendra	Chandra Bahadur	Num	5	307	252	252
					6	1357	1497.5	1497.5
1005	Harka Bahadur Rai	Bir Bahadur	Khadga Bahadur	Num	5	310	308	308
1006	Chimala Rai	Meghanath	Dhanman	Num	3	845	447	447

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
					5	304	30	30
1007	Mohan Kumar Khatri	Nara Bahadur	Khadga Bahadur	Num	5	535	9	9
1008	Bishnu Maya Khatri	Phouda Singh	Khadga Bahadur	Num	5	294	5525	5525
	Nara Kumar Adhikari					536	6	6
1009	Uttar Kumar Rai	Kul Bahadur	Rai Bahadur	Num	5	650	12	12
1010	Animaya Rai	Gobardhan	Janga Bahadur	Num	5	626	15	15
1011	Bhogendra Rai	Rana Bahadur	Jit Bahadur	Num	5	537	15	15
1012	Pawan Kumar Gurung	Japan Gurung	Birkha Bahadur	Num	5	649	15	15
1013	Manrupa Rai	Purna Bahadur	Saindhwaj	Num	5	625	15	15
1014	Puspa Bahadur Parajuli	Nara Bahadur	Gaduldhwaj	Num	5	308	266	266
1015	Dilli Bahadur Rai	Lila bahadur Rai	Gumansingh	Num	1	920	3100	350
					5	325	203	203
	Padam Kumari Rai	Dilli Bahadur	Lila Bahadur		5	309	320	320
1016	Jaya Kumari Rai	Bal Bahadur	Pancha Bahadur	Num	5	306	45	45
1017	Dhan Bahadur Rai	Purna Bahadur	Nara Bahadur	Num	6	991	60	60
						992	60	60
						993	1930	1930
						612	2945	2945
1018	Prakas Rai, Samet	Kedar Rai	Harka Bahadur	Num	7	590	3765	713
1019	Uttar Kumar Gurung	Sal Bahadur	Mahabir	Num	7	176	4085	656
						193	5015	1800
1020	Chhatra Kumar Rai	Ser Bahadur	Tirtha Bahadur	Num	7	301	2875	1900
	Shanta Rai	Chhatr Kumar	Sher Bahadur	Num	7	336/698	11212	11212
	Ser Bahadur Rai	Tirtha Bahadur	Dhan Singh	Num	7	343	17250	1400

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1021	Man Bahadur Rai	Jayaman	Dhana Singh	Num	7	299	10015	5000
						333	960	960
	Bharat Rai (1022)	Man Bahadur	Chakradhwaj	Num	1	764	10095	1670
1023	Makardhwaj Rai	Bir Bahadur	Sarbjit	Num	1	921	2210	250
						922	4105	250
1024	Indra Bahadur Rai	Rupdhwaj	Nar Bahadur	Num	3	844	203	203
1025	Arjun Rai	Man Bahadur	Nar Bahadur	Num	3	842	222	222
1026	Ghalen Rai	Rupdhwaj	Nar Bahadur	Num	3	843	203	203
1027	Bhim Bahadur Rai	Balbir	Sanjaman	Num	6	634	195	195
1028	Bal Kumar Rai	Rai Bahadur	Adiman	Num	5	675	1017	1017
1029	Tulamaya Rai	Ran Bahadur	Rai Bahadur	Num	5	293	900	900
	Tulamaya Rai	Ran Bahadur	Rai Bahadur	Num	5	295	5310	5310
1030	Krishnaraj Kumar Adhikari	Khadga Bahadur	Ratnabir	Num	3	800	10175	8500
				Num	5	315	234	234
				Num	5	316	15	15
				Num	5	652	430	430
1031	Nara Bahadur Rai	Tek Bahadur	Bagalae	Num	7	295	9405	244
1032	Sila Rai	Jas Bahadur	Kitabsingh	Num	5	688	400	400
1033	Hari Bahadur Rai	Dhan Bahadur	Raghubir	Num	6	628	5420	1000
1034	Rudra Bahadur Rai	Lila Bahadur	Gumansingh	Num	6	1356	1497.5	1497.5
1035	Santabir Rai	Samser Bahadur	Sanjaman	Num	6	635	1090	1090
1036	Durga Bahadur Parajuli	Hasta Bahadur	Ambar Bahadur	Num	6	633	2955	2955
	Biman Parajuli					1415	222	222
1037	Motilal Bist	Man Bahadur	Khambasingh	Num	6	630	3590	3590

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1038	Naramaya Parajuli	Hasta Bahadur	Ambar Bahadur	Num	6	1398	2780	140
	Suresh Parajuli					1400	1960	273
	Bipan Parajuli					1414	221	221
	Suresh Parajuli					1416	222	222
1039	Sibaraj Bist	Khambasingh	Khambasingh	Num	6	637	3250	3250
	Indra Bahadur Bist	Lal Bahadur	Sahabir			611	3045	1600
1040	Rana Bahadur Parajuli	Ambar Bahadur	Kaharsingh	Num	6	718	2050	2050
						713	1475	1475
						714	985	600
						636	1125	1125
	Gita Debi Parajuli	Rana Bahadur	Ambar Bahadur	459	6180	400		
1041	Krishna Bahadur Parajuli	Mandhwaj	Birkhadhwaj	Num	6	717	1025	1025
						466	9740	2550
						715/1097	585	500
						708/1088	355	224
						716	2270	2270
1042	Rabin Kumar Rai	Mohansingh	Kaluman	Num	6	624/1002	1360	1300
						625/1004	2630	2100
						722	5890	5890
1043	Subas Pokhrel	Tej Bahadur	Gyan Bahadur	Num	6	364	7230	2378
						365	1775	189
1044	Rabi Rai	Mohansingh	Kaluman	Num	6	925	7142.5	7142.5
						615/995	558	500

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1045	Manilal Rai	Mohansingh	Kaluman	Num	6	751	12580	7200
						752/1450	18352	760
1046	Dhanalaxmi Tamang	Ganga Bahadur	Dala Bahadur	Num	6	719	2210	2210
						720	3380	3380
1047	Chandra Bahadur Tamang	Nepte Tamang	Rabilal	Num	6	1432	5236	1640
1048	Kul Bahadur Tamang	Nepte Tamang	Rabilal	Num	6	1434	5237	820
1049	Shrimaya Tamang	Rana Bahadur	Chembo	Num	6	1333	2080	510
1050	Ansang Rai	Mohansingh	Kaluman	Num	6	926	7142.5	7142.5
1051	Prem Bahadur Rai	Padam Bahadur	Nara Bahadur	Num	6	465/1482	4925	570
1052	Prem Bahadur Rai	Ran Bahadur	Karna Bahadur	Num	6	829	1500	456
1053	Laxmi Prasad Tamang	Purandhwaj	Dala Bahadur	Num	6	721	2980	2980
1054	Chimsi Maya Rai	Laxmi Prasad	Padam Bahadur	Num	6	238	1570	800
1055	Dipesh Rai	Mohansingh	Kaluman	Num	6	727	5080	2200
1056	Bhim Bahadur Tamang	Kul Bahadur	Loho Bahadur	Num	6	1394	75	75
						830	12860	1620
1057	Kopila Parajuli	Rajan Kumar	Adimardan	Num	6	1288	235	235
1058	Gobinda Rai	Dhanasher	Bhukdal	Num	7	185	9260	1092
1059	Sal Bahadur Gurung	Padam Bahadur	Mahabir	Num	7	248	8315	1300
1060	Nara Bahadur Rai	Tek Bahadur	Bagalae	Num	7	291	2915	996
1061	Khadga Bahadur Gurung	Laxman	Balabhadra	Num	7	300	2300	2300
						335	5180	5180
1062	Chhatra Bahadur Rai	Gobinda Rai	Dhanasher	Num	7	239	3110	1710
						668	7460	920
1063	Kubersingh Gurung	Padam Bahadur	Mahabir	Num	7	194	2575	148



HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
	Lokendra Gurung	Kubersingh	Padam Bahadur			195	4335	2201
1064	Man Bahadur Gurung	Adiman	Mahabir	Num	7	189	2005	629
1065	Chitra Bahadur Gurung	Ratnaman	Mahabir	Num	7	237	2565	980
1066	Bhim Bahadur Rai	Balbir	Sanjaman	Num	7	591	21410	4100
1067	Sumba Sherpa	Phurba	Tembachedar	Num	7	604/605	7410	1288
1068	Pasang Sherpa	Phurba	Tembachedar	Num	7	604/606	3705	738
1069	Ratna Bahadur Magar	Karbir	Kritiman	Num	9	51	4630	486
1070	Dhan Bahadur Bishwakarma	Daljit	Raghubir	Num	6	22	2210	735
1071	Ganga Bahadur Gurung	Dal Bahadur	Laxmidas	Num	5	313	315	315
1097	Shobhit Rai	Padam Bahadur	Nara Bahadur	Num	6	465/1481	80	80
	Lila Bahadur Rai	Lachhibir	Boba	Num	3	799	2353	2353
						798	5087	510
						733	7140	2600
								171,524



b. List of Census Covered Households of Pathibhara VDC

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/Husband	Grandfather/Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1022	Nironti Rai	Bharat	Man Bahadur	Pathibhara	5	167	495	495
	Bharat Rai	Man Bahadur	Chakradhwaj	Pathibhara	5	164	505	505
	Bharat Rai	Man Bahadur	Chakradhwaj	Pathibhara	5	165	305	305
1101	Ganesh Kumar Gurung	Ranjit	Dalaman	Pathibhara	3	286	14102	2700
1102	Kalpana Gurung	Ganesh Kumar	Ranjit	Pathibhara	3	285	14103	3900
1103	Bhim Bahadur Rai	Krishna Bahadur	Makursingh	Pathibhara	3	89	9790	4200
						169	2145	1400
						174	7710	3500
						176	510	510
1104	Sita Maya Rai	Gumansingh	Khembu	Pathibhara	4	514	1405	820
1105	Sambhuraj Rai	Lila Bahadur	Laxibir	Pathibhara	4	648	2130	1400
1106	Lila Bahadur Rai	Lachibir	Boba	Pathibhara	4			
1107	Nar Kumar Rai	Lila Bahadur	Laxibir	Pathibhara	4	336	120	120
1108	Rudra Bahadur Rai	Chum Bahadur	Auriman	Pathibhara	4	335	560	560
1109	Thepchimaya Rai	Manilal	Rupkarna	Pathibhara	4	337	215	215
1110	Kamal Bahadur Rai	Dhanraj	Jaharsingh	Pathibhara	4	889	1095	1095
1111	Lal Bahadur Rai	Dhanjur	Chaturman	Pathibhara	5	419	1072	1072
1112	Keshar Bahadur Rai	Jaharsingh	Abirsingh	Pathibhara	6	677	1365	520
1113	Dal Bahadur Rai	Ranadhwaj	Bhakta Bahadur	Pathibhara	4	1122	1105	60
						1124	2472.5	2472.5
1114	Bhaira Bahadur Rai	Lamba Bahadur	Padamlal	Pathibhara	5	152	1030	1030
1115	Lakh Bahadur Rai	Bharat	Man Bahadur	Pathibhara	4	334	360	360
1116	Bam Bahadur Rai	Randhwaj	Bhakta Bahadur	Pathibhara	4	1128	2705	400

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/Husband	Grandfather/Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1117	Janak Rai	Til Bahadur	Karna Bahadur	Pathibhara	4	153	505	505
1118	Ram Bahadur Rai	Jash Bahadur	Badriman	Pathibhara	5	424	552.5	552.5
1119	Dil Bahadur Rai	Bam Bahadur	Jangbir	Pathibhara	4	516	1320	385
1120	Mitra Bahadur Rai	Subansingh	Dewa	Pathibhara	4	308	580	250
1121	Mina Rai	Bhim Bahadur	Bholaman	Pathibhara	4	649	2360	2360
1122	Kul Bahadur Parajuli	Nara Bahadur	Gaduldhvaj	Pathibhara	4	150	545	545
1123	Lakhman Rai	Karna Bahadur	Padamlal	Pathibhara	5	155	625	625
1124	Hajure Rai	Bam Bahadur	Jaharsingh	Pathibhara	4	890	1055	1055
1125	Subhadri Rai	Karna Bahadur	Padamlal	Pathibhara	5	163	195	195
1126	Tek Bahadur Rai	Bam Bahadur	Jangabir	Pathibhara	4	515	1195	595
1127	Ramesh Rai	Indra Bahadur	Samardhwaj	Pathibhara	4	892/1221	3190	580
1128	Rukman Rai	Randhwaj	Bhakta Bahadur	Pathibhara	4	1123	1105	350
1129	Ghanashyam Rai	Dhunjulal	Subansingh	Pathibhara	4	342	2170	2170
1130	Dhanjit Rai	Antasingh	Rajman	Pathibhara	4	338	9710	8410
1131	Jit Bahadur Rai	Gumansingh	Karna Bahadur	Pathibhara	4	341	2490	2490
1132	Mandhwaj Rai	Harka Bahadur	Tirana Singh	Pathibhara	5	423	1111	1111
1133	Debraj Rai	Khadgadhvaj	Karna Bahadur	Pathibhara	5	442	255	255
1134	Kabiraj Rai	Khadgadhvaj	Karna Bahadur	Pathibhara	5	441	255	255
1135	Dil Bahadur Rai, Kul Bahadur Rai	Lal Bahadur	Sabansingh	Pathibhara	5	168	450	450
						162	170	170
1136	Bam Bahadur Rai	Bir Bahadur	Buddiman	Pathibhara	5	166	1990	1990
1137	Khadga Bahadur Rai	Dhandhwaj	Dhanser	Pathibhara	5	148	380	380
1138	Khadga Bahadur Rai	Muk Bahadur	Harkabir	Pathibhara	5	151	1690	1690
1139	Janga Bahadur Rai	Dhanjulal	Subansingh	Pathibhara	4	894	2255	2255

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/Husband	Grandfather/Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1140	Bam Bahadur Rai	Randhwaj	Bhakta Bahadur	Pathibhara	4	1125	2472.5	1300

c. List of Census Covered Households of Diding VDC

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/Husband	Grandfather/Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1201	Tichar Bahadur Rai	Karna Kumar	Rana Bahadur	Diding	8	1173	2290	2290
						1171	1675	1675
						1184	520	320
						1172	2020	2020
						1174	6320	6320
1202	Tek Bahadur Rai	Karna Kumar	Rana Bahadur	Diding	8	1170	330	330
						1180	2680	2680
						1183	1260	1260
						1179/1539	205	205
						1630	670	670
						1632	860	860
						1634	2435	2435
1641	298	298						
1203	Kul Bahadur Rai	Bala Bahadur	Jala Bahadur	Diding	8	1215	8815	8815
1204	Dhana Bahadur Rai	Rudra Bahadur	Akal Singh	Diding	8	647	1205	1205
1205	Khusi Ram Rai	Nandalal	Makardhwaj	Diding	8	724/1531	900	48
1206	Man Bahadur Rai	Rana Bahadur	Parabale	Diding	8	1197	1300	1300
						1207	790	790
						1211	2205	2205
						646	710	710
1207	Hemant Kumar Rai	Rupdal	Amrit Bahadur	Diding	8	1245	760	760
	Jinamaya Rai					1248	1450	1450
1208	Bhailachhi	Rai Bahadur	Laxuman	Diding	8	559	765	765

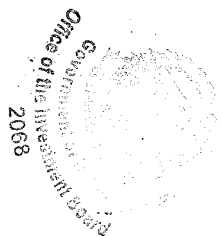
HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
	Indra Prasad Rai					555/1481	4045	3900
1209	Jit Bahadur Rai	Jagat Bahadur	Ram Bahadur	Diding	8	1633	150	150
1210	Thag Bahadur Rai	Harka Bahadur	Ratnadal	Diding	8	1196	545	545
1211	Harka Bahadur Rai	Jit Bahadur	Ratna Bahadur	Diding	8	1167	685	685
						1177	725	725
						1178	790	790
						1364	1615	1615
						1176	1980	1980
1212	Yas Bahadur Rai	Bhaira Bahadur	Chandra Bahadur	Diding	7	141/584	14510	2600
1213	Chandramaya Rai	Jagat Bahadur	Jangadhvaj	Diding	8	640	1155	1155
	Bir Bahadur Rai					642	1020	1020
						643	260	260
						1204	1050	1050
1214	Indra Bahadur Rai	Jit Bahadur	Ratna Bahadur	Diding	8	645	780	780
1215	Ram Kumar Rai	Thag Bahadur	Ganja Bahadur	Diding	8	1638	461	461
1216	Shyam Kumar Rai	Thag Bahadur	Ganja Bahadur	Diding	8	1637	461	461
1217	Purna Kumar Rai	Rupan Singh	Bahadur	Diding	8	1252	875	875
1218	Chaturman Rai	Bhar Dhvaj	Jitman	Diding	8	550	2105	1400
1219	Chadra Bahadur Rai	Harka Bahadur	Jayabhakta	Diding	8	1200	5170	5170
1220	Dhana Bahadur Rai	Jitman	Madansingh	Diding	8	549/1476	2485	2400
1221	Naraman Rai	Nandalal	Makardhwaj	Diding	8	725	2055	179
						726	865	161
1222	Bhim Kumari Rai	Chandrapal	Kailashman	Diding	8	701	13830	424
1223	Uttar Kumar Rai	Thag Bahadur	Ganja Bahadur	Diding	8	1254	505	505
1224	Raj Kumar Rai	Thag Bahadur	Ganja Bahadur	Diding	8	1639	461	461
1225	Nayandra Lamsing Rai	Thag Bahadur	Ganja Bahadur	Diding	8	1636	461	461
1226	Dipendra Rai	Thag Bahadur	Ganja Bahadur	Diding	8	1635	461	461
1227	Lok Bahadur Rai	Jasajit	Mandasingh	Diding	8	703	4560	343
1228	Myauchimaya Rai	Krishna Bahadur	Kirtiman	Diding	8	1195	1780	1780
1229	Nara Bahadur Rai	Jit Bahadur	Ratna Bahadur	Diding	8	1210	70	70

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1230	Eai Bahadur Rai	Krishna Bahadur	Bala Bahadur	Diding	8	1253	530	530
1231	Dhakaman Rai	Laxman	Amrite	Diding	8	644	1425	1425
						1205	925	925
						636	980	980
						1209	320	320
1232	Gomamaya Rai	Mangalsingh	Ganga Bahadur	Diding	8	638	2025	2025
1233	Rajuman Rai	Mana Bahadur	Bam Bahadur	Diding	8	1201/1595	1532	1532
						1593	5287	5287
1234	Hasta Bahadur Rai	Singa Bahadur	Gumandhan	Diding	8	1193	1830	1830
1235	Prem Bahadur Rai	Bala Bahadur	Adalsingh	Diding	8	637	20	20
1236	Purna Bahadur Rai	Dhana Bahadur	Raghubir	Diding	8	1640	152	152
1237	Bhakta Bahadur Rai	Tula Bahadur	Bansingh	Diding	8	729	4740	486
1238	Madhu Kumari Rai	Chitra Bahadur	Ambardhwaj	Diding	8	556/1483	55	55
						556/1484	5855	5855
1239	Bhadra Kumari Rai	Ratna Bahadur	Ramlal	Diding	8	1224	3785	1280
1253	Shriram Rai	Jagat Bahadur	Agambir	Diding	9	1646	270	270
1254	Nara Bahadur Rai	Priti Bahadur	Jit Bahadur	Diding	9	1221	245	245
1255	Karna Kumar Rai	Jit Bahadur	Dala Bahadur	Diding	9	1220	1305	1305
1256	Lila Bahadur Rai	Jit Bahadur	Manbir	Diding	9	1216	3215	3215
	Purnamaya Rai	Lila Bahadur	Jit Bahadur			1215	1820	600
1257	Jit Bahadur Rai	Gyan Bahadur	Sane	Diding	9	1214	2735	1200
1258	Jiban Kumar Rai	Parshuram	Jit Bahadur	Diding	9	1615	922.5	922.5
						1617	460	460
1259	Ram Kumar Rai	Ganesh Bahadur	Jit Bahadur	Diding	9	1222	705	705
1260	Buddi Bahadur Rai	Jagat Bahadur	Agambir	Diding	9	1643	270	270
1261	Kumar Rai	Jagat Bahadur	Agambir	Diding	9	1645	270	270
1262	Bir Bahadur Rai	Dhanaman	Bhamare	Diding	9	1227	530	530
						1228	1455	1455

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HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1263	Shancha Bahadur Rai	Jagat Bahadur	Agamsingh	Diding	9	1642	270	270
1264	Shyam Kumar Rai	Parshuram	Jit Bahadur	Diding	9	1616	922.5	922.5
						1618	460	460
1265	Janasebi Rai	Dil Bahadur	Sher Bahadur	Diding	9	1230	1010	1010
						1204	2080	200
1266	Shrikrishna Rai	Jagat Bahadur	Agambir	Diding	9	1644	270	270
1267	Dal Bahadur Rai	Ratna Bahadur	Labahang	Diding	9	1226	1450	1450
1268	Bir Bahadur Rai	Jasha Bahadur	Jitman	Diding	9	1229	1035	1035
1311	Uttar Bahadur Rai	Dhan Bahadur	Bakhat Bahadur	Diding	8	1629	190	190
						1631	240	240

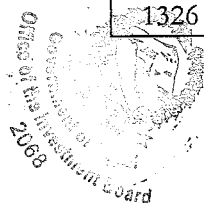
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d. List of Census Covered Households of Yaphu VDC

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1301	Jangabir Rai	Bhola Naran	Jasapati	Yaphu	5	759	5020	5020
						758	1380	1380
1302	Tek Bahadur Rai	Khadgdhwaj	Noubir	Yaphu	5	763	3150	3150
						768	1670	1670
						770	1020	1020
						746	450	450
						790	2780	2780
						791	1750	1750
						839	64	64
						774	450	450
	Manamaya Rai	Tek Bahadur	Khadgadhwaj			777	1515	1515
1303	Dil Bahadur Rai	Om Bahadur	Purnasingh	Yaphu	5	779	450	450
						784	4110	4110
						778	500	500
1304	Lal Bahadur Rai	Purnasingh	Bhulkiman	Yaphu	5	756	840	840
1305	Aachham Bahadur Rai	Durga Bahadur	Harkajang	Yaphu	5	755	3440	3440
						757	770	770
						803	21	21
						746	650	198
1306	Dudha Bahadur Rai	Bhakta Bahadur	Bhakta Bahadur	Yaphu	7	749	400	201
						751	430	430
1307	Dil Kumar Rai	Barna Bahadur	Kanchhabir	Yaphu	5	753	1690	1690
						748	690	690

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
						750	3350	3350
						952	270	270
1308	Degendra Kumar Rai	Ganesh	Aasarat	Yaphu	5	762	440	440
1309	Dil Bahadur Rai	Man Bahadur	Sakubir	Yaphu	6	225	2615	473
1310	Dalabir Rai	Chhatra Bahadur	Durgaman	Yaphu	7	741	485	121
1311	Uttar Bahadur Rai	Dhana Bahadur	Bakhata	Yaphu	5	953	310	310
1312	Chandrimaya Rai	Top Bahadur	Tikaram	Yaphu	5	989	48	48
1313	Santokman Rai	Ashikaram	Phante	Yaphu	5	769	1780	1780
1314	Dhana Bahadur Rai	Gaman Dhvaj	Bame Rai	Yaphu	5	761	5210	5210
1315	Tikaram Rai	Gaman Dhvaj	Bam Bahadur	Yaphu	5	760	520	520
1316	Kapnalal Rai	Shuddasingh	Khalashman	Yaphu	5	905/958	152	152
1317	Dal Bahadur Rai	Rajan Rai	Rajam	Yaphu	5	780	870	870
1318	Kamal Bahadur Rai	Arya Lal	Suddasingh	Yaphu	5	923	220	220
1319	Jangabir Rai	Dharmasingh	Indrabir	Yaphu	5	773	3760	3760
1320	Phoudman Rai	Rajam Rai	Dharmasingh	Yaphu	5	782	2760	2760
1321	Chandradhwaj Rai	Rajam Rai	Dharmasingh	Yaphu	5	781	1140	1140
1322	Keshar Kumar Rai	Bhakta Bahadur	Dalaman	Yaphu	7	745	365	118
1323	Sher Bahadur Rai	Dhanman	Purnasingh	Yaphu	5	772	640	640
						987	108	108
1324	Maheswari Rai	Tikaram	Kulman	Yaphu	5	988	48	48
						956	253	253
1325	Madhuram Rai	Tika Bahadur	Dumbirman	Yaphu	5	771	2980	2980
						767	2920	2920
1326	Rana Bahadur Rai	Arthalal	Suddasingh	Yaphu	5	776	200	200



HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
						903	540	540
						905/959	1119	1119
						957	507	507
						904	594	594
1327	Purna Kumar Rai	Hastabir	Bhukadal	Yaphu	5	752	2610	2610
						783	8100	8100
						754	300	300
1328	Bishnu Kumari Rai	Chana Bahadur	Lokman Rai	Yaphu	6	228	1265	10
1329	Jit Bahadur Rai	Bhakta Bahadur	Katak Bahadur	Yaphu	6	227	2000	327
1330	Jiban Rai	Ratna Bahadur	Katak Bahadur	Yaphu	6	226	1380	96
1331	Purna Bahadur Rai	Jamane	Mota	Yaphu	6	224	3005	421
1332	Chitra Bahadur Rai	Bam Bahadur	Bir Bahadur	Yaphu	6	829	1990	410
1333	Bala Bahadur Rai	Ganja Bahadur	Dil Bahadur	Yaphu	6	223	1210	770
1334	Bhakta Bahadur Rai	Pirati Bahadur	Chhatra Bahadur	Yaphu	7	765	1275	490
1336	Keshar Bahadur Rai	Bhakta Bahadur	Dalman	Yaphu	7	748	705	246
1337	Surya Bahadur Rai	Balbir	Baranbali	Yaphu	7	750	735	224
1338	Rameshraj Rai	Purnasingh	Karna Bahadur	Yaphu	7	754	2990	900
1339	Suryaman Rai	Mandhwaj	Man Bahadur	Yaphu	7	739	350	125
1340	Pirati Bahadur Rai	Chhatra Bahadur	Durgaman	Yaphu	7	724	2310	79
						766	1275	234
1341	Singh Bahadur Rai	Uttar Bahadur	Kritiman	Yaphu	7	740	1450	443
1342	Phulmaya Rai	Parta Bahadur	Buddiman	Yaphu	7	725	9260	800
1343	Anita Rai	Tikasingh	Bhakta Bahadur	Yaphu	7	743	3310	1159
						744	510	269

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
						747	380	124
1344	Buddi Bahadur Rai	Dhan Kumar	Bhabirat	Yaphu	5	747	1285	1285
						749	1620	1620
1345	Jash Kumar Rai	Parak Bahadur Rai	Tirkha Bahadur	Yaphu	5	922	80	80
1346	Jitendra Rai	Ganga Bahadur	Ambar Bahadur	Yaphu	5	984	96	96

85,258



Annex III: List of Absentee Households

a. List of Absentee Households of Num VDC

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1072	Nar Bahadur Gurung	Dhan Bahadur	Raghubir	Num	6	21	2360	833
1073	Khinu Rai	Asarth	Bhukdal	Num	7	175	8105	36
1074	Naramaya Rai	Boudha	Dhanasher	Num	7	188	1765	383
						190	12540	440
1075	Pemalukpa Gurung	Kamal	Khadka Bahadur	Num	7	191	7025	2917
1076	Pemba Tuduk Gurung	Kamal Gurung	Khadka Bahadur	Num	7	585	6625	1150
						192	660	290
1077	Suk Bahadur Rai	Pratiman	Ganvirman	Num	7	246	11160	800
1078	Gorimaya Rai	Brikha Bahadur	Dhana Bahadur	Num	7	310	2445	40
	Brikha Bahadur Rai	Dhana Bahadur	Surule			247	4910	800
1079	Minraj Rai	Shridhwaj	Shreelal	Num	7	302	1670	378
1080	Aatha Kumari Rai	Motilal	Bahadur	Num	7	303	1105	60
						338	3220	250
1081	Som Bahadur Rai	Man Bahadur	Birman	Num	5	312	336	336
1082	Thag Bahadur Rai	Laxmidas	Harkaj	Num	5	314	224	224
1083	Dhan Bahadur Rai	Sukhle	Dhanashingh	Num	7	334	3375	3375
1084	Pawal Yamphu	Dilli Bahadur	Dhana Bahadur	Num	7	337	1330	1330
1085	Rabindra Rai	Motilal	Bahadur	Num	7	342	9725	156

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1086	Dala Bahadur Rai	Dhana Bahadur	Naradhaj	Num	6	494	1450	406
						495	735	53
1087	Rana Bahadur Gurung	Ratnaman	Mahabir	Num	7	601	4592.5	160
1088	Tanka Bahadur Bisht	Omnath	Man Bahadur	Num	6	631	1325	1325
1089	Kumar Gurung	Karna Bahadur	Ranasher	Num	5	651	85	85
1090	Ran Bahadur Parajuli	Hasta Bahadur	Jaharsingh	Num	6	685	905	117
1091	Chadra Prasad Rai	Ratn Bahadur Rai	Bharatsingh	Num	5	689	3653	3653
1092	Dhan Bahadur Rai	Bhardhwaj	Sang Bahadur	Num	6	1393	180	180
1093	Dala Bahadur Rai	Naraman	Padamsingh	Num	6	752/1449	1018	1018
1094	Udip Limbu	Jitahang	Fata Bahadur	Num	7	336/697	1018	1018
1095	Madan Kumar Rai	Padam Bahadur	Nara Bahadur	Num	6	465/1479	80	80
1096	Balaram Katuwal	Ghanashyam	Adimardan	Num	6	465/1480	80	80

21,973

b. List of Absentee Households of Pathibhara VDC

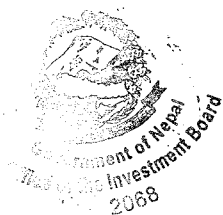
HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1141	Bir Bahadur Darji	Gange	Dhan Bahadur	Pathibhara	5	418	1073	1073
1142	Karma Thile Sherpa	Nurbu	Sange	Pathibhara	4	961	1250	200
1143	Bhim Bahadur Rai	Jit Bahadur	Dhamana	Pathibhara	4	903	1790	700

1,973

c. List of Absentee Households of Diding VDC

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1240	Dambar Bahadur Rai	Chakra Bahadur	Rahane	Diding	8	540	1435	1435
1241	Surya Bahadur Rai	Baal Bahadur	Arthaman	Diding	8	641	985	985
1242	Indra Bahadur Rai	Harka Bahadur	Krishna Bahadur	Diding	8	702	770	423
1243	Krishna Bahadur Rai	Megdai Rai	Jabate	Diding	8	1198	1040	1040
1244	Padam Prasad Rai	Kabirdhwaj	Atikarna	Diding	8	1199	630	630
1245	Parbamaya Rai	Buddilal	Buddiman	Diding	8	1206	635	635
1246	Sher Bahadur Rai	Dil Bahadur	Aasbhakta	Diding	8	1226	2260	893
1247	Chidamaya Rai	Lal Bahadur	Mandata	Diding	8	1247	1670	1670
1248	Kalaman Rai	Gambhir		Diding	8	1249	870	870
1249	Gajendra Bahadur Rai	Dambar Bahadur	Dhana Bahadur	Diding	8	1255	115	115
1250	Santa Bahadur Rai	Jit Bahadur	Bala Bahadur	Diding	8	1256	510	510
1251	Yam Kumar Rai	Prem Bahadur	Bam Bahadur	Diding	8	1594	1532	1532
						1591	5286	5286
1252	Shitala Rai	Ratna Bahadur	Bam Bahadur	Diding	8	1201/1596	1531	1531
						1592	5287	5287

22,842



d. List of Absentee Households of Yaphu VDC

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
1335	Keshar Bahadur Rai, Tika Bahadur Rai, Dudha Bahadur Rai			Yaphu	7	755	760	275
1347	Gobinda Bahadur Rai	Man Bahadur	Purkhasingh	Yaphu	7	723	2155	617
1348	Man Bahadur Rai, Singh Bahadur Rai, Man Prasad Rai			Yaphu	7	738	740	150
1349	Rana Bahadur Rai	Bolbir	Baranbali	Yaphu	7	756	645	248
1350	Ekaraj Rai	Khadgasingh	Sartabir	Yaphu	5	775	250	250
	VDC Building			Yaphu	5	786	1760	1760

3,300

e. List of Not Registered Land

HH Code	Land Owner	Father's/ Husband	Grandfather/ Step father	VDC	Ward No.	Parcel No.	Total Land (sq. m.)	Acquired Area (sq. m.)
Census Covered								
	1232	Ganga Bahadur Rai		Diding	8	1202	1340	1340
1273		Bhuwansing Rai		Diding	9	1225	6720	6720
								8,060
Absentee								
1269		Lal Bahadur		Diding	8	1246	1640	1640
1270		Abhirmaya Rai		Diding	8	1227	2325	100
1271		Bala Bahadur		Diding	8	659	1225	285
1272		Judda Bahadur Rai		Diding	8	1194	735	735
								2,760



Annex IV: Loss of structures

- House 26 = 23 families
- Cowsheds 33 = 22 families (10 families are extra than the those loosing house or 11 structures = 10 families)
- Settlement sites are Phaksynda Dovan, Pukhuwa Dovan at Diding and Yaphu Beshi.

S. N.	HH Code	VDC	Ward	Name of HH Head	Type of Structure		
					House		Cowsheds
					<i>Pakki</i>	<i>Kachhi</i>	
1	1001	Num	5	Kumar Parajuli			1
2	1002	Num	5	Kumar Adhikari	1		
3	1003	Num	5	Bal Kumar Rai	1		1
4	1004	Num	5	Ganga Devi Tamang	2		4
5	1005	Num	5	Harka Bdr Rai	1		1
6	1006	Num	5	Chimala maya Rai	1		3
7	1007	Num	5	Mohan Kumar Khatri	1		
8	1008	Num	5	Bishnumaya Khatri	1		
9	1009	Num	5	Uttar Rai	1		
10	1010	Num	5	Ani maya Rai	1		
11	1011	Num	5	Bhogendra Rai	1		
12	1012	Num	5	Pawan Kumar Gurung	1		1
13	1013	Num	5	Manarupa Rai	1		1
14	1014	Num	5	Puspa Bdr Parajuli	1		
15	1015	Num	5	Dilli Bdr Rai	1		
16	1016	Num	5	Jay Kumari Rai			1
17	1017	Num	6	Dhan Bdr Rai			1
18	1018	Num	7	Praksh Rai			1
19	1019	Num	7	Uttar Kumar Gurung			1
20	1020	Num	7	Sher Bdr Rai	1		3

S. N.	HH Code	VDC	Ward	Name of HH Head	Type of Structure		
					House		Cowsheds
					<i>Pakki</i>	<i>Kachhi</i>	
21	1021	Num	7	Man Bdr Rai			1
22	1201	Diding	8	Tichar Bahadur Rai	1		
23	1202	Diding	8	Tek Bahadur Rai	1		
24	1203	Diding	8	Kul Bahadur Rai		1	
25	1301	Yaphu	5	Jangvir Rai (Death)		1	1
26	1302	Yaphu	5	Tek bahadur Rai	1	1	4
27	1303	Yaphu	5	Dil bahadur Rai	1		1
28	1304	Yaphu	5	Lal bahadur Rai			2
29	1305	Yaphu	5	Aachham Bahadur Rai (Death)	1	1	1
30	1306	Yaphu	5	Buddhi Bahadur Rai			1
31	1307	Yaphu	5	Dil Kumar Rai	1		
32	1308	Yaphu	5	Degendra Kumar Rai	1		1
33	1309	Yaphu	5	Dil bahadur Rai			1
34	1310	Yaphu	7	Dalbir Rai			1

Compensation loosing house

- Structure occupied land
- Structure compensation (house, cowshed, pig shed, toilet etc)
- 6 months house rent @ 5,000 (30,000)
- Load/Unload 4,800 per structure (house only)
- Transportation 60,000 per House



Annex V: Households not depending agriculture

S. No.	HH Code	VDC	Ward	Name	Land Information			Remarks
					Plot No.	Total Area (m ²)	Acquired Area (m ²)	
1	1007	Num	5	Mohan Kumar Khatri	535	9	9	Live in Kathmandu
2	1031	Num	5	Krishnaraj Kumar Adhikari	316, 652, 800	10,620	8,945	Live in Ithari
3	1067	Num	7	Khadga Bdr Guring	335, 300	7,480	7,480	Live in UK
4	1123	Pathibhara	4	Lakh man Rai	155	625	625	Outside of country
5	1238	Diding	9	Karna Kumar Rai	1220	1305	1305	Migrated in Terai
6	1244	Diding	9	Kumar Rai	1645	270	270	Migrated in Terai
7	1248	Diding	9	Sancha Bahadur Rai	1642	270	270	Migrated in Khandbari
8	1252	Diding	9	Dal Bahadur Rai	1226	1450	1450	Live in Asham
9	1325	Yaphu	5	Madhu Ram Rai	771, 767	5900	5900	Live in Chitwan
10	1331	Yaphu	6	Purna Bahadur Rai (Death) / Hasta Bahadur Rai	224	30005	421	Death his land claimed by others

Annex VI: List of Vulnerable Households

a. Criteria of Vulnerable Households

1. Women headed households
2. Dalit households
3. Dependency ratio >3
4. Economically vulnerable households (annual per capita income Rs. 19,261)
5. Households aged more than equal to 60 years and above

b. Summary of Vulnerable Households

Total number of vulnerable household is 87

- Num VDC 26 HHs
- Pathibhara VDC 15 HHs
- Diding VDC 33 HHs and
- Yaphu VDC 13 HHs

c. Summary of Vulnerable Households According to Criteria

VDCs	Women Headed	Dalit	Dependency ratio >=3	E. Vulnerable	Old aged	Total
Num	13	1	1	6		26
Pathibhara	5	1	3	8	3	15
Diding	2			32		33
Yaphu	5		1	8		13



d. Summary of Vulnerable HHs According to Category

VDCs	One Category	Two Category	Three Category
Num	11	5	
Pathibhara	12	1	2
Diding	32	1	
Yaphu	12	1	

e. List of Vulnerable Households

S. N.	HH Code	VDC	Ward	Name
2	1005	Num	5	Harka Bdr Rai
3	1006	Num	5	Chimala maya Rai
4	1007	Num	5	Mohan Kumar Khatri
5	1008	Num	5	Bishnumaya Khatri
6	1010	Num	5	Ani maya Rai
7	1012	Num	5	Pawan Kumar Gurung
8	1013	Num	5	Manarupa Rai
9	1014	Num	5	Puspa Bdr Parajuli
10	1016	Num	5	Jay Kumari Rai
11	1017	Num	6	Dhan Bdr Rai
12	1020	Num	7	Sher Bdr Rai
13	1021	Num	7	Man Bdr Rai
14	1029	Num	5	Bal Kumar Rai
15	1030	Num	5	Tula maya Rai
16	1031	Num	5	Krishnaraj Kumar Adhikari
17	1032	Num	5	Nara Kumar Adhikari
18	1034	Num	5	Shila Rai
19	1035	Num	6	Hari Bdr Rai
20	1037	Num	6	Ram rikhi Rai

S. N.	HH Code	VDC	Ward	Name
21	1052	Num	6	Dhana Laxmi Tamang
22	1055	Num	6	Shreemaya Tamang
23	1060	Num	6	Chimsi maya Rai
24	1062	Num	6	Bhim Bdr Tamang
25	1065	Num	7	Sal Bdr/Bishnumaya Gurung
26	1077	Num	6	Dhan Bdr BK
27	1102	Pathibhara	3	Kalpna Gurung
28	1104	Pathibhara	4	Sita maya Rai
29	1109	Pathibhara	4	Thepchimaya Rai
30	1111	Pathibhara	4	Lal Bdr Rai
31	1121	Pathibhara	4	Mina Kumari Rai
32	1123	Pathibhara	4	Lakh man Rai
33	1124	Pathibhara	4	Hajure Rai
34	1125	Pathibhara	5	Subhadra Rai
35	1127	Pathibhara	4	Ramesh Rai
36	1132	Pathibhara	5	Ninruti Rai
37	1133	Pathibhara	5	Man Dhvaj Rai
38	1135	Pathibhara	5	Kaviraj Rai
39	1137	Pathibhara	5	Bam Bahadur Rai
40	1140	Pathibhara	5	Bal Dhvaj Rai
41	0	Pathibhara	5	Bir Bahadur Dargi
42	1203	Diding	8	Ega Bahadur Rai
43	1204	Diding	8	Dhan Bahadur Rai
44	1205	Diding	8	Khushiram Rai
45	1207	Diding	8	Hemant Kumrar Rai
46	1208	Diding	8	Indra Prasad Rai
47	1209	Diding	8	Jit Bahadur Rai
48	1210	Diding	8	Thag bahadur Rai

S. N.	HH Code	VDC	Ward	Name
49	1215	Diding	8	Indra Bahadur Rai
50	1216	Diding	8	Ram Kumar Rai
51	1217	Diding	8	Shyam Kumar Rai
52	1218	Diding	8	Purna Kumar Rai
53	1219	Diding	8	Chattur Maan Rai
54	1220	Diding	8	Chandra Bahadur Rai
55	1222	Diding	8	Nar Man Rai
56	1223	Diding	8	Bhim Kumari Rai
57	1225	Diding	8	Raj Kumar Rai
58	1229	Diding	8	Myauchi Maya Rai
59	1231	Diding	8	Aai Bahadur Rai
60	1232	Diding	8	Dhak Man Rai
61	1233	Diding	8	Goma Maya Rai
62	1234	Diding	8	Rajman Rai
63	1235	Diding	8	Hast Bahadur Rai
64	1236	Diding	8	Prem Bahadur Rai
65	1237	Diding	9	Nar Bahadur Rai
66	1240	Diding	9	Jit Bahadur Rai (Death)
67	1244	Diding	9	Kumar Rai
68	1246	Diding	9	Bir Bahadur Rai
69	1248	Diding	9	Sancha Bahadur Rai
70	1249	Diding	9	Shyam Kumar Rai
71	1252	Diding	9	Dal Bahadur Rai
72	1253	Diding	8	Purna Bahadur Rai
73	1254	Diding	8	Madhu Kumari Rai
74	1256	Diding	8	Bhadra Kumari Rai
75	1312	Yaphu	5	Chandri Maya Rai
76	1318	Yaphu	5	Kamal Bahadur Rai

S. N.	HH Code	VDC	Ward	Name
77	1320	Yaphu	5	Fauda Man Rai
78	1324	Yaphu	5	Maheshwari Rai
79	1325	Yaphu	5	Madhu Ram Rai
80	1328	Yaphu	6	Bishnu Kumari Rai
81	1330	Yaphu	6	Jivan Rai
82	1331	Yaphu	6	Purna Bahadur Rai (Death) / Hasta Bahadur Rai
83	1333	Yaphu	6	Bal Bahadur Rai
84	1336	Yaphu	7	Surya Bahadur Rai
85	1340	Yaphu	7	Singh Bahadur Rai
86	1341	Yaphu	7	Ful Maya Rai
87	1342	Yaphu	7	Sukh Maya Rai



Annex VIII Public Engagement Activities

a. Public Notice for RAP Disclosure





SJVN
ARUN-3 POWER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
Khandbari
District, Sankhuwasabha - Nepal

Tele FAX - +977 29560712
Telephone - +977 29560709

Date: 03.02.2016

No: SAPDC/ARUN-3HPP/2015- 3997

श्री त्रिवेणी प्राथमिक विद्यालय

दिदिङ्ग-८, वेसी

संखुवासभा ।

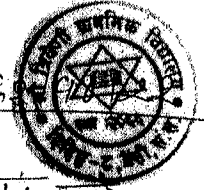
विषय : सहयोग गरिदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा यस अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको प्रभावित परिवारहरूको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना (Resettlement & Rehabilitation Action Plan) प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा २०७२/१०/२६ गतेका दिन सार्वजनिक गर्ने कार्यक्रम रहेको छ । उक्त कार्यक्रम त्यस विद्यालयमा गरिने भएकोले दिउसो ११:०० बजेदेखि ३:०० बजेसम्मको लागि विद्यालयको परिसर उपलब्ध गराई सहयोग गरिदिन अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

Jayay

सञ्जय कुमार गर्ग
वरिष्ठ प्रबन्धक

मिति २०६



आज्ञा २१३

Ar





अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरुको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस विधि प्रति को सूचना प्रति ... टाँस गरेको हामी नपायलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरुले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मूचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ जा.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपशिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	राज बहादुर राई	दिदिङ्ग-६	Raj
२.	दिल कुमारी चौहान	चित्तलपाटी-१	Devraj
३.	किरण कुमारी राई	दिदिङ्ग-६	An
४.	गिता राई	दिदिङ्ग-८	Arav
५.	धन कुमारी राई	दिदिङ्ग-१	Dev

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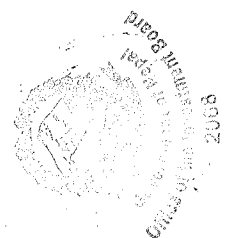
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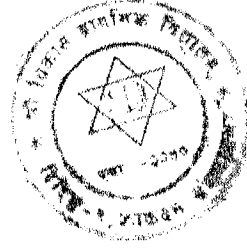
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तपशिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	<u>शुभेन्द्र का. शा.रा.रा.रा.</u>	<u>दिदिदि-६</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
२.	<u>तेज ब. शा.रा.रा.रा.</u>	<u>दिदिदि-६</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
३.	<u>मन कुमारी राई</u>	<u>दिदिदि-६</u>	<u>मन कुमारी राई</u>
४.	<u>शम्भु माया राई</u>	<u>दिदिदि-६</u>	<u>शम्भु माया राई</u>
५.	<u>शुभेन्द्र कुमारी राई</u>	<u>दिदिदि-६</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

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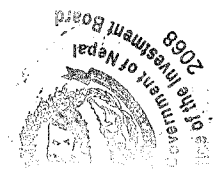


विषय: मुचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्बास तथा पुनर्गोपना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस दिदिङ्गः १९ क्रि.सं. १००१ को सूचना बोर्डमा टाँस गरेको हामी नर्पागलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेका र पढेका व्यहोराको मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं।

तपशिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्ताखत
१.	जगदीश राई	दिदिङ्ग-४	जगदीश राई
२.	इन्द्रेश सुवेदी (प्रो.वि. विकास प्रा.वि.)	माली-८	इ.स.
३.	राम कुमार राय्छु	दिदिङ्ग-४	राम कुमार राई
४.	केशर मान राय्छु	दिदिङ्ग-४	केशर मान राई
५.	लिला क. राई लिला राई	दिदिङ्ग-४	
इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ १० गते रोज २२ शुभम्			
६.	पुर्ण माया राई	दिदिङ्ग-४	पुर्ण माया राई
७.	कमला राई	दिदिङ्ग-४	कमल राई





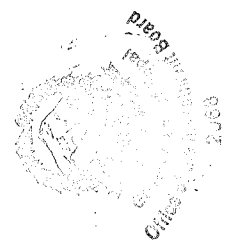
विषय: मुचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक राख्ने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस खर्क प्राधिकरण को सूचना कोडिफा टाँस गरेको हामी तपायलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं।

तपशिल

श.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	शिरा राई	खर्क प्राधिकरण-५	[Signature]
२.	साधना राई	डाँडागाड ॥ - ६	साधना राई
३.	सुर्ख राई	खर्क - ५	[Signature]
४.	पुमा लिम्बु	तुडाकी - ४	[Signature]
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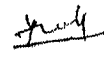
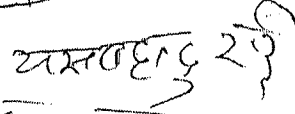
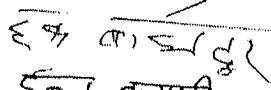
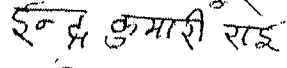

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ १० गते रोज २२... शुभम्



विषय: मुचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस त्रिलेणी प्राथमिक विद्यालयको ... सूचनाको कोडमा टाँस गरेको हामी नर्पासलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपशिल

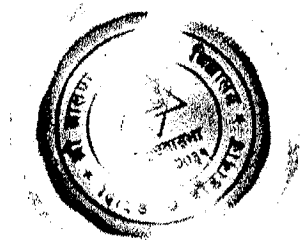
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२.	यस क. राई	दिदिङ्ग-६	
३.	दुर्गा क. राई	दिदिङ्ग-८	
४.	इन्द्रा कुमारी राई	दिदिङ्ग-८	
५.	अञ्जना राई	दिदिङ्ग-८	

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ १६ गते रोज २२... शुभम्





विषय: मुचुल्का



अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरुको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस ... ज.वि. ज.वि. को ... सूचना कोड ... टाँस गरेको हामी तपसिलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरुले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपसिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	बुदनप्रसाद शर्मा	दिदिङ - ६	
२.	रेव राज राई	दिदिङ - ६	
३.	रेव के राई	दिदिङ - ६	
४.	पद्म कुमार राई	दिदिङ - ६	
५.	बुद्धि पि. प्र.	सोमडाङ - ६	

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ १० गते रोज ... शुभम्



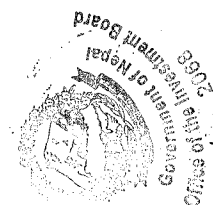
विषय: मुचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्योजना प्रभावित गाथिममा प्रभावित परिवारहरुको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्ध सूचना यस श्रीकल्याण निष्ठा सिंह को सूचना पाटी... टाँस गरेको हामी नर्पायनमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरुले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराकी मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपशिल

श.नं	नाम धर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	अमृत कर्ण	घाफू ७	अमृत कर्ण
२.	शिविना राई	घाफू ७	शिविना राई
३.	साराहा राई	घाफू ७	साराहा राई
४.	अञ्जना राई	घाफू ७	अञ्जना राई
५.	माया राई	घाफू ७	माया राई

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ २३ गते रोज ... ७... शुभम्



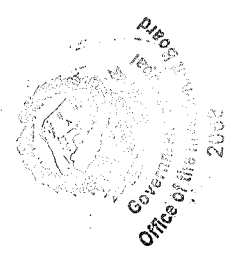


अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको विनियोगना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित नाथिसभा प्रभावित परिवारहरुको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना अम. डा. मोहनराज शर्मा को सूचना पाटी टाँस गरेको दायी नपासलमा उल्लिखित व्यक्तिको हस्त लेखको र पढेको व्यहोराको मूचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायो ।

सि.नं	नाम थर	तपशिल	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	धन कुमार् शर्मा	घाफ्र-१		
२.	कमल कुमार् शर्मा	" "	" "	
३.	दिवाकर शर्मा	" "	" "	
४.	प्रमिला कर्जी	" "	" ४	
५.	जुना शर्मा	" "	" ३	

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ ११ गते रोज ६ शुभम्

June 11





ARUN-3 POWER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Khandbari

District, Sankhuwasabha - Nepal

NO: SAPDC/ARUN-3HPP/2015- 3998

Tele FAX - +977 29560712

Telephone - +977 29560709

Date: 03.02.2016

श्री याफू स्वास्थ्य चौकी

याफू-५, वाल्याङ्ग

संखुवासभा ।

विषय : सहयोग गरिदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा यस अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको प्रभावित परिवारहरुको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना (Resettlement & Rehabilitation Action Plan) प्रभावित परिवारहरुको उपस्थितिमा २०७२/१०/२७ गतेका दिन सार्वजनिक गर्ने कार्यक्रम रहेको छ । उक्त कार्यक्रम त्यस स्वास्थ्य चौकीको प्राङ्गणमा गरिने भएकोले दिउसो ११:०० बजेदेखि ३:०० बजेसम्मको लागि स्वास्थ्य चौकीको परिसर उपलब्ध गराई सहयोग गरिदिने अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

Sanjay Kumar

सञ्जय कुमार गर्ग

वरिष्ठ प्रबन्धक

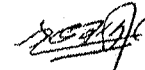

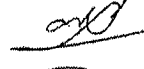
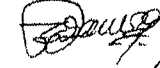

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विषय: मुचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्योजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस ११ गौरीविन्द काकी धर... को ... शि-सा... टाँस गरेको हामी तपशिलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपशिल

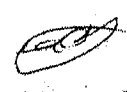
सि.न	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्ताखत
१.	गौरीविन्द काकी	चाकु - ४	
२.	केदार तुलुङ	" "	
३.	सरोज दाजि	" "	
४.	इन्द्रा गिरी	चाकु - १	
५.	निवा निम्क	चाकु - ४	

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ १२ गते रांज ... ६ ... शुभम्



विषय: मुचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्वासना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यकम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस SA-पत्र ०२६ को प्रिस्तावना टाँस गरेको हामी सर्पारालमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज वि. आयोजनामा पुर्याउनु ।

सि.न	नाम थर	तपशिल	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	पन्थु ०. राई		साङ-५	 पन्थु भायार राई सौकेन्द्र राई टेक बस्नेत २०७२
२.	पन्थु भायार राई		"-५	
३.	सोकेन्द्र राई		"-५	
४.	टेकु व. राई		" ५	
५.	राजेन्द्र राई		" ५	

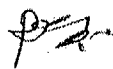

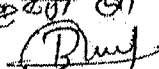
इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ १० गते रोज २२ शुभम्



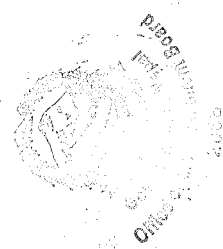
विषय: मुचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्योजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस श्री ज्ञानप्रसाद प्रा.वि. को सचन पाली टाँस गरेको हामी नपासिलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपशिल

सि.नं	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	पूर्ण खोज राई	थाप्लु C	
२.	सन्तक राई	थाप्लु C	
३.	कृष्ण क. राई	थाप्लु C	कृष्ण क. राई
४.	पृथ्वी राज राई	थाप्लु C	
५.	पञ्चक राई	थाप्लु C	पञ्चक राई

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ १३ गते रोज ... ६... शुभम्



विषय: मुचुल्का

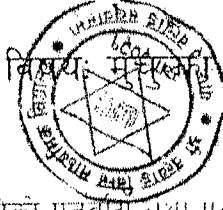
अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस **श्री धर्म भक्त प्रा.वि.** को **सुन्यता पार्टीमा** टाँस गरिने हामी निर्णयमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपशिल

क्र.सं.	नाम धर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	फिलिप राई	घाफ् ६	फिलिप राई
२.	चित्र वं. राई	घाफ् ६	चित्र वं. राई
३.	जित वं. राई	घाफ् ६	जित वं. राई
४.	हेस्त वं. राई	घाफ् ६	हेस्त वं. राई
५.	सरिता राई	घाफ् ६	सरिता राई

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ ११ गते रोज ... ६ ... शुभम्



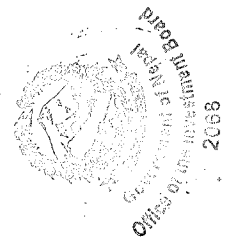


अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वाग तथा पुनर्वापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्ध सूचना यस श्री १९७५ क्रमांकको सुचना पाटीमा टाँस गरेको थापी नपाइलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेका र पढेका व्यहोराको मूचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपशिल

क्र.सं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्ताखत
१.	इश्वर शर्मा	यादु	
२.	कृष्ण माने शर्मा	"	
३.	धन के शर्मा	"	
४.	तिर्पण शर्मा	"	
५.	रमित शर्मा	"	

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ २२ गते रोज ... ६० ... शुभम्





SJVN
ARUN-3 POWER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Khandbari
District, Sankhuwasabha - Nepal

Tolo FAX - +977 29660712

Telephone - +977 29660709

Date: 03.02.2016

No: SAPDC/ARUN-3HPP/2015- ५०५-०५

श्री गाविस सचिव

नुम गाविसको कार्यालय

संखुवासभा ।

विषय : कार्यक्रममा सहभागिता सम्बन्धमा ।

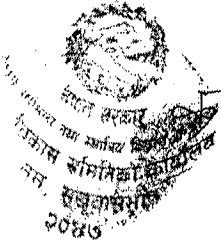
उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा यस अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको प्रभावित परिवारहरूको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना (Resettlement & Rehabilitation Action Plan) प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सम्बन्धित गाविसमा सार्वजनिक गर्ने कार्यक्रम रहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ । लगानी बोर्डका पदाधिकारीहरूको समेत उपस्थितिमा हुने निम्न अनुसारको कार्यक्रममा यहाँको उपस्थितिको साथै त्यस गाविस अन्तर्गतका प्रभावित परिवारहरूलाई उपस्थित हुन जानकारी गराउन समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

कार्यक्रम हुने स्थान र समय

स्थान:- नुम बजार

मिति:- २०७२/१०/२९

समय:- दिउसो ११:०० बजे



ला. प्र. अधिकारी
डा. वि. वि. लामि
२०७२/१०/२२

bayaj

संजय कुमारगर्ग
वरिष्ठप्रबन्धक



विषय: मुचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस ...
...को ...
... टाँस गरेको हामी तपसिलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपशिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	बन्धु राणा ताम्राङ	कुम-४	
२.	सिल्वन पोरतरेला	कुम-४	
३.	सोनिबत राई	" - ६	
४.			
५.			

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ २२ गते रोज ... १०:०० शुभम्

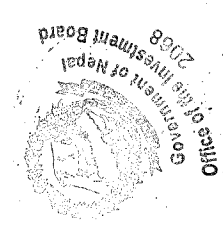


विषय: मूचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरुको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस प्रयोजनको लागि को.मा.को ... पु.स. ... ग. / ... टाँस गरेको हामी तपसिलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरुले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मूचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं।

तपसिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्ताखत
१.	जका राई	पर्यसान्दु दोमान बुम २ भाग २१९	
२.	इन्जिना गुरुङ	पर्यसान्दु दोमान ११	
३.	पुष्पा पर्यालुम्बा	११ ११ बुम २	
४.	रकु आदिचार्य	११ ११ ११	
५.	कुशीर आदिचार्य	११ ११ ११	
इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ २९ गते रोज		शुभम्	



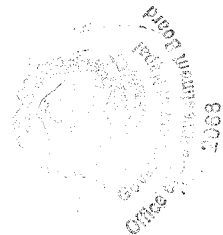
विषय: मूचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस इस्तफुल को ... अ.वि.अ.१ ... मा... टाँस गरेको हामी तपसिलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मूचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपसिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	<u>प.प.प्रसाद ताम्राङ</u>	<u>जुम ४</u>	<u>प.प.प्रसाद</u>
२.	<u>ने.प.सो. रोपा</u>	<u>जुम ४</u>	
३.			
४.			
५.			

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ २३ गते रोज ... १० शुभम्



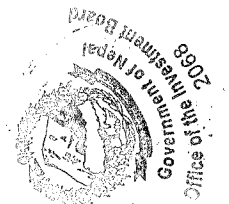
विषय: मूचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस ~~इच्छा~~ को ~~मिति~~ मा. टाँस गरेको हामी तपसिलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मूचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपसिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्ताखत
१.	पुष्पा कुमारी थापा	गुम ९	पुष्पा कुमारी थापा
२.	निर्मला थापा	" "	गुम ९ निर्मला थापा
३.			
४.			
५.			

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ ११ गते रोज ११..... शुभम्



विषय: मूचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस रा. वि. शा. ... को म.स.न.प.प. ... टाँस गरेको हामी तपसिलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मूचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपसिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	बसन्त <u>बसन्त</u> <u>कठुवाल</u>	<u>२१६-४</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
२.	<u>जाय. त.प.प.</u>	<u>मुसु</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
३.	<u>तारा श्रेष्ठ (मुसु)</u>	<u>मुसु - ४</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
४.			
५.			

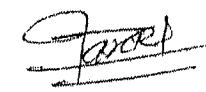



इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ २३ गते रोज १०: शुभम्



विषय: मुचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस ...
... को ... टाँस गरेको हामी तपसिलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मुचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपसिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	ताए भान वि.क.	तुमि-४	
२.	इन्द्र व. लाम्छ	तुमि-४	
३.	राजना पालुली	तुमि-४	
४.	नन्दुलाल राई	तुमि-४	

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ २२ गते रोज ... शुभम्



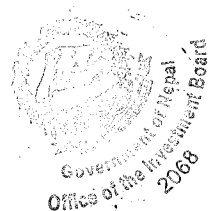
विषय: मूचुल्का

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना प्रभावित गाविसमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना यस ई.स.सू.त. को मन्त्रालय मा टाँस गरेको हामी तपसिलमा उल्लेखित व्यक्तिहरूले देखेको र पढेको व्यहोराको मूचुल्का तयार गरी अरुण-३ ज.वि. आयोजनामा बुझायौं ।

तपसिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	शुक्ला शर्मा	गुप्त ६	शुक्ला शर्मा
२.	शुक्ला शर्मा	" "	शुक्ला शर्मा
३.			
४.			
५.			

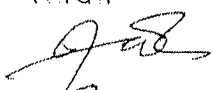

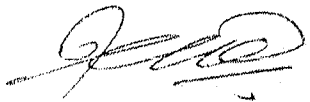
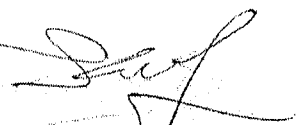

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ २२ गते रोज १० शुभम्



विषय: मूचुल्का

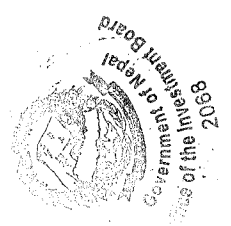
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तपसिल

सि.नं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१.	पुष्प कठमाडौं	सु.प्र-३ ब्लोकेताड	
२.	कोमल कठमाडौं	प	
३.	महेन्द्र कठमाडौं		
४.	श्याम शर्मा	सु.प्र ३	
५.	महेश्वर शर्मा		

इति संवत् २०७२ साल माघ ११ गते रोज ६ शुभम ३

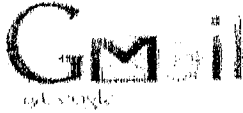
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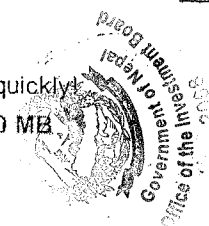
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Khandbari
District, Sankhuwasabha - Nepal

Tele FAX - +977 29560712
Telephone - +977 29560709
मिति २०७२/१०/२०

श्री खाँदवारी एफ एम.
खाँदवारी, संखुवासभा

विषय : एफ. एम.मा सुचना प्रशारण गरिदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त विषयमा यस आयोजनको आगामी हुने कार्यक्रमको तपशिलमा उल्लेखित सुचना मिति २०७२/१०/२० देखि २०७२/१०/२९ सम्म दिनको ५ पटक प्रशारण गरिदिनुहुन अनुरोध छ ।

सुचना

यस अरुण-३ आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना सम्बन्धित प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा निम्न मिति, स्थान र समयमा कार्ययोजना सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम रहेकोले सम्बन्धित सबैको उपस्थितिको लागि यो सुचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ ।

कार्यक्रमको मिति, स्थान र समय

१. २०७२/१०/२६ दिदिङ्ग गाविस त्रिवेणी प्रा. वि. वेंसि, समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे
२. २०७२/१०/२७ याफू गाविस उप-स्वास्थ्य चौकी याफू वेंसी, समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे
३. २०७२/१०/२९ नुम गाविस नुम बजार, समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे
४. २०७२/११/०१ पाथिभरा गाविस राजारानी निम्न मा. वि., समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे

आयोजक

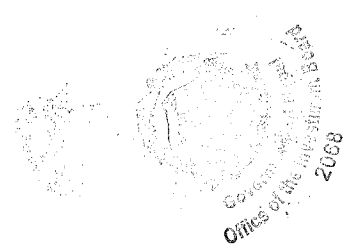
अरुण-३ पावर डेभलपमेन्ट कम्पनी

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संजय कुमार गार्ग
वरिष्ठप्रबन्धक





SJVN
ARUN-3 POWER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
Khandbari
District, Sankhuwasabha - Nepal

Tele FAX - +977 29560712
Telephone - +977 29560709

मिति २०७२/१०/२०

श्री सुनाखरी एफ.एम.
खाँदवारी, संखुवासभा

विषय : एफ. एम.मा सुचना प्रसारण गरिदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

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सुचना

यस अरुण-३ आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना सम्बन्धित प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा निम्न मिति, स्थान र समयमा कार्ययोजना सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम रहेकोले सम्बन्धित सबैको उपस्थितिको लागि यो सुचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ ।

कार्यक्रमको मिति, स्थान र समय

१. २०७२/१०/२६ दिदिङ्ग गाविस त्रिवेणी प्रा. वि. बेंसि, समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे
२. २०७२/१०/२७ याफू गाविस उप-स्वास्थ्य चौकी याफू बेंसी, समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे
३. २०७२/१०/२९ नुम गाविस नुम बजार, समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे
४. २०७२/११/०१ पाथिभरा गाविस राजारानी निम्न मा. वि., समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे

आयोजक

अरुण-३ पावर डेभलपमेन्ट कम्पनी

Sanjay

संजय कुमारगर्ग
वरिष्ठप्रबन्धक

संजय कुमारगर्ग
वरिष्ठप्रबन्धक





SJVN
ARUN-3 POWER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Khandbari
District, Sankhuwasabha - Nepal

Tele FAX - +977 29560712
Telephone - +977 29560709
मिति २०७२/१०/२०

श्री गुराँस एफ.एम.
खाँदवारी, संखुवासभा

विषय : एफ. एम.मा सुचना प्रशारण गरिदिने सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त विषयमा यस आयोजनको आगामी हुने कार्यक्रमको तपशिलमा उल्लेखित सुचना मिति २०७२/१०/२० देखि २०७२/१०/२९ सम्म दिनको ५ पटक प्रशारण गरिदिनुहुन अनुरोध छ ।

सुचना

यस अरुण-३ आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना सम्बन्धित प्रभावित परिवारहरूको उपस्थितिमा निम्न मिति, स्थान र समयमा कार्ययोजना सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम रहेकोले सम्बन्धित सबैको उपस्थितिको लागि यो सुचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ ।

कार्यक्रमको मिति, स्थान र समय

१. २०७२/१०/२६ दिदिङ्ग गाविस त्रिवेणी प्रा. वि. बेंसी, समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे
२. २०७२/१०/२७ याफू गाविस उप-स्वास्थ्य चौकी याफू बेंसी, समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे
३. २०७२/१०/२९ नुम गाविस नुम बजार, समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे
४. २०७२/११/०९ पाथिभरा गाविस राजारानी निम्न मा. वि., समय दिउसो ११:०० बजे

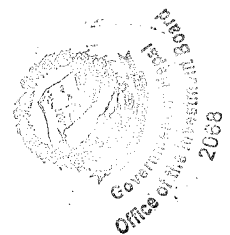
आयोजक

अरुण-३ पावर डेभलपमेन्ट कम्पनी

Prudh
2072/10/20

Sanjay

संजय कुमार गार्ग
वरिष्ठप्रबन्धक



सुचना

सुचना

सुचना

अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले तयार गरेको पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना सम्बन्धित प्रभावित परिवारहरुको उपस्थितिमा सार्वजनिक गरिने कार्यक्रम निम्न मिति, स्थान र समयमा हुने भएकोले सम्बन्धित सबैको उपस्थितिको लागि यो सुचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ ।

कार्यक्रम हुने मिति, स्थान र समय

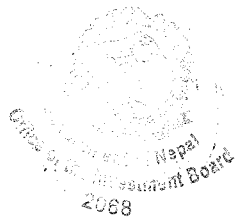
- (१) २०७२ साल माघ २६ गते त्रिवेणी प्राथमिक विद्यालय दिदिङ्ग - ८, बेसि समय: दिनको ठिक ११:०० बजे
- (२) २०७२ साल माघ २७ गते याफू उपस्वास्थ्य चौकी, याफू - ५, पुखुवा समय: दिनको ठिक ११:०० बजे
- (३) २०७२ साल माघ २९ गते नुम बजार समय: दिनको ठिक ११:०० बजे
- (४) २०७२ साल फाल्गुण ०१ गते राजारानी नि. मा. वि पाथीभरा-४, गढी समय: दिनको ठिक ११:०० बजे

आयोजक

अरुण-३ पावर डेभलपमेन्ट कम्पनी



b. Attendance of RAP Disclosure at Private land Acquired VDCs



पुनर्वसन तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्य योजना
 सर्वजनिक करण कार्यक्रम
 अरुण-डू जलविद्युत आयोजना
 सहभागीहरूको उपस्थिति विवरण

जिल्ला : स्याङ्पा
 मिति : २०७२/१०/२६
 गाविस : दिदिङ
 स्थान : त्रिवेणी प्रा. वि.

क्र.स.	सहभागीको नाम, थर	ठेगाना	फोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१,	राजराज राई	दिदिङ, ढु.	९८६०२३९८६८	राजराज
२	श्याम कुमार राई	दिदिङ, ढु.		श्याम
३	राज कुमार राई	" " "	९७५२०८५७११	राज
४	सुबोधमान राई	थामु - ढु.		सुबोधमान
५	जितेन्द्र राई	दिदिङ, ढु.		जितेन्द्र
६,	दायमान राई	" " "	९८२०६०८९६३	दायमान
७,	दीपा राई	" " "		दीपा
८,	पेमा सायन	" " "	९६४२०६६०२९	पेमा सायन
९,	धन व. राई	" " "		धन व.
१०	राज क. राई	" " "		राज क.
११	सायन राई	" " "	९६४२०६९०२	सायन
१२	सुबोध राई	" " "		सुबोध
१३	धमान सिंह राई	" " "	९८६२९२२८४४	धमान
१४	मानदेव राई	" " "		मानदेव
१५	बन व. राई	" " "		बन व.
१६	धन कर्ण राई	" " "		धन कर्ण
१७	दुर्गा राई	" " "		दुर्गा
१८	बबु क. राई	" " "		बबु क.
१९	सायन राई	" " "	९६४२०६६६४८	सायन
२०	थामु राई	" " "		थामु
२१	गर्ज राई	" " "		गर्ज

क्र.स.	सदस्यजीवी नाम, वय	व्यवसाय	जोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर
२२	त्रिवेण क. राई	दिदिदि, - ९		त्रिवेण राई
२३	देवेन्द्र राई	" - टवळ		देवेन्द्र राई
२४	विमल राई	" ९वळ		विमल राई
२५	दुर्गा राई	" टवळ		दुर्गा राई
२६	सुनीता "	" " "		सुनीता राई
२७	विपु माता राई	" " "		विपु माता
२८	पुष्पा माता राई	" ६		पुष्पा
२९	देउ कमाती राई	" ६		देउ
३०	हनुमंत क. राई	" ६	९७४२५४८६१	हनुमंत
३१	Kumar Rai	" ९	९९१५३७५७३९	Kumar Rai
३२	इन्द्री माया राई	" ९	९९५५५५४९	इन्द्री
३३	अश्वपलाद राई	" ९	९	अश्वपलाद राई
३४	श्रीराम राई	" ९	९९५८०८६६४	श्रीराम
३५	श्रीमंत राई	" ८	-	श्रीमंत राई
३६	अनिली राई	" ९	-	अनिली राई
३७	वसुदेव राई	" ६	-	वसुदेव
३८	जयशंकर राई	" ६	-	जयशंकर
३९	वि. मा. पंगोल राई	दिदिदि, ५	-	वि. मा. पंगोल
४०	शुद्ध क. राई	" ४	-	शुद्ध क. राई
४१	वि. मा. पंगोल	६	-	वि. मा. पंगोल
४२	नारायण राई	दिदिदि, - ६	९८६२१२२९७५	नारायण
४३	पद्म क. राई	दिदिदि, = ४	९८५१८१८२१५	पद्म
४४	पद्म प्रसाद राई	दिदिदि, ५	-	पद्म प्रसाद
४५	शुद्ध राई	दिदिदि, ९	-	शुद्ध
४६	धन कमाती राई	" - ९	-	धन कमाती राई
४७	उत्तम क. राई	" - ९	-	उत्तम क. राई
४८	वसुदेव राई	" - ७	-	वसुदेव
४९	उत्तम कमाती राई	" - ९	९८०८३००२९३	उत्तम कमाती
५०	त्रिवेण वि. मा. पंगोल	दिदिदि, - ६	९७४२०८७२८९	त्रिवेण
५१	पुष्पा राई	दिदिदि, - ८	९८६२०६५५६	पुष्पा

क्र.सं.	राहभागीका नाम एवं	ठेगाना	फोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर
५१	दिपेंद्र वार्डे	दिपेंद्र - ६	७४६०७६७५६	दिपेंद्र
५२	धनराज राई	दिपेंद्र - ६		धनराज
५३	राज कुमार राई	दिपेंद्र, ६	९४०५३६७६५५	राज
५४	उत्तर नं. राई	दिपेंद्र, ४		उत्तर
५५	धन कल्लु राई	दिपेंद्र, ९	९४१७२९३०९१	धन
५६	रमन कल्लु राई	दिपेंद्र, ८	९८६०३६५०९३	रमन
५७	विजय कल्लु राई	दिपेंद्र, ७		विजय
५८	सुविन कल्लु राई	दिपेंद्र, ७		सुविन
५९	सिता माया राई	दिपेंद्र, ६	९८९३६३९२४०	सिता
६०	दिलकुमारी थापा	दिलकुमार - ९	९८४२९०९४९४	दिलकुमारी
६१	दिव्यामाया राई	दिपेंद्र, ८		दिव्या
६२	गीता राई	दिपेंद्र, ८	९८९२९४९९८९	गीता
६३	सुशकुमारी राई	दिपेंद्र, ८	९४००९०५५५६३	सुशकुमारी
६४	सुलमाया राई	दिपेंद्र, ८	९४६१२४२७५४	सुलमाया
६५	सुजाता सुलुङ्ग राई	दिपेंद्र, ८	९४६०९५६३५०	सुजाता
६६	पद्मा कल्लु राई	" ८	९७४२०६२०५६	पद्मा
६७	सविन राई	दिपेंद्र, ८	९७५२०६७२९२	सविन
६८	पद्माकुमार राई	दिपेंद्र, ६	-	पद्मा
६९	प्रबुध पाल राई	" - ६	-	प्रबुध
७०	माली माया राई	" - ६	-	माली
७१	सन्तु माया राई	" - ६	-	सन्तु
७२	दिल माया राई	" - ८	-	दिल
७३	सुविन राई	दिपेंद्र, ८	९४६२१५७४२२	सुविन
७४	प्रज्जशा राई	" - ८	-	प्रज्जशा
७५	विश्व कल्लु	" - ६	-	विश्व
७६	देव कल्लु	" - ६	९७५२०५४९७९	देव
७७	देवी राई	थापा - २	९६४२०६०६८८	देवी
७८	देव कल्लु राई	थापा - २	-	देव
७९	यसु वं राई	दिपेंद्र - ६ वं	-	यसु
८०	सुशीला राई	" - ८	-	सुशीला
८१	देवेंद्र कल्लु राई	" - ४	९८४२२६३०२०	देवेंद्र

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर
८३	विभाज राई	दिदिङ्ग-८ वेसी	०२३-६८००२९	
८४	कुल वः राई	" - " "	_____	
८५	धमान सिंह राई	" - ६	०२३ ६८० ००६०	
८६	सुभाष राई	" - ८	९८९९३६२३६९	
८७	धन ७- राई	" - ८	_____	
८८	उमेश कुमार राई	" - ८	_____	
८९	इन्द्र कुमारी राई	" - ८	_____	
९०	निर्मला राई	" - ८	_____	
९१	सुर्य कुः राई	" - ८	_____	
९२	रिता राई	" - ८	_____	
९३	रामेश कुमार राई	" - ८	_____	
९४	विभाज राई	" - ८	_____	
९५	नाथराज राई	" - ८	_____	
९६	उत्त कुः राई	" - ८	_____	
९७	गुपाल राई	" - ८	_____	
९८	मन प्र- राई	" - ८	_____	
९९	इंगोफू "	" - ८	_____	
१००	मङ्गल राई	" - ८	_____	
१०१	हरि पाथा राई	" - ८	_____	
१०२	हरि मान राई	" - ८	_____	
१०३	मोहन बहादुर राई	" - ८	६८४६६६९०२	
१०४	बेड बहादुर राई	" - ६	९८६२१२२९८९	
१०५	प्रदिप राई	" - ८	०२३६८००४२	
१०६	सूर्य ७- राई	" - ६	_____	
१०७	ब्रजमान राई	" - ८	_____	
१०८	रिता कुमारी राई	" - ८	९९६०५३१७०९	
१०९	मिथाउली माया राई	" - ८	_____	
११०	वि ७- राई	" - ८	_____	
१११	लोक मान राई	" - ८	_____	
११२	इन्द्र बहादुर	" - ८	९९५७३३६७८६	
११३	नूदन प्रताप राई	" - ६	९६५२२९९९२६	
११४	गंगा विष्ट	काठमाडौं-९	९९४२९०६९००	

998	शिव कुमारी वाई	क्रिडेट - C		शिव
999	कृष्ण प्रसाद सुवेदी	स्वामीय वि. अ. अंतरा रा. रा.	5089X80355	<i>[Signature]</i>
996	चैतन्य पराजुली	आ. वि. व. कृ. वि. क.	5-82222296	<i>[Signature]</i>
997	वीरन लाल नंगी	आ. वि. - 3		<i>[Signature]</i>
998	राजेश पिल्ल			<i>[Signature]</i>
920	सुजना भट्टराई	लगावी वाई	4849378904	<i>[Signature]</i>
929	प्रेम स्वनाल	" "	1857023360	<i>[Signature]</i>
922	विकास कार्की	त्रि. प्र. का.	9842-536044	<i>[Signature]</i>
923	सुमित्रा भट्ट सुलेरीया	आ. वि. - 3		<i>[Signature]</i>
924	विश्वनाथ ठाकुर	आ. वि. - 3		<i>[Signature]</i>
925	मनि प्रसाद वाई	क्रिडेट - C		<i>[Signature]</i>
926	मनि कुमारी वाई	" - C		<i>[Signature]</i>
927	सुब्रह्मण्य वाई	" - C		<i>[Signature]</i>
928	सीर व. वाई	" - C		<i>[Signature]</i>
929	नरव व. वाई	" - C		<i>[Signature]</i>
930	मन व. वाई	" - C		<i>[Signature]</i>
931	सौरभ सामपाडू	" - C		<i>[Signature]</i>
932	दिव्य वाई	" - C	50829X3006	<i>[Signature]</i>
933	राज व. वाई	" - C	50820XC06Z	<i>[Signature]</i>

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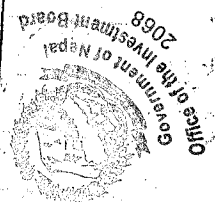
पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना
सार्वजनिकरण कार्यक्रम

अनुपा-३ अन्तर्गत आयोजना
सहभागीको उपस्थिति विवरण
त्रिभुवन संसुवासभा
मिति : २०६२/१०/२६
स्थान : यापु व पुरपुरा

क्र.सं.	सहभागीको नाम थर	ठेगाना	फोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	वसन्त कुमारी राई	वि.डि. ८		वसन्त
२	सुन्दर राई	यापु ५		सुन्दर
३	चन्द्र श्याम	यापु ६	९६०९१०५३५६	चन्द्र
४	जस राई	यापु-१		जस
५	सुन्दर राई	यापु-२		सुन्दर
६	सुन्दर राई	यापु-२	५६६२०९६१२३	सुन्दर
७	प्रतिमा राई	यापु-५		प्रतिमा
८	पारा वि.ड.	यापु-५		परा
९	रूपा वि.ड.	यापु-५		रूपा
१०	भविष्या वि.ड.	यापु-५		भवि
११	सुन्दर श्याम राई	यापु-६		सुन्दर
१२	चमेली राई	यापु-५		चमेली
१३	शर्मिला राई	यापु-१		शर्मिला
१४	सुन्दर श्याम राई	यापु-१	९६६२०९२३६६	सुन्दर
१५	रत बहादुर राई	यापु-३		रत
१६	चक्र बहादुर राई	यापु-१	९८१९३८३४१	चक्र
१७	डोगेन्द्र कुमार राई	यापु-२	९८४२१५८०९२	डोगेन्द्र
१८	विजय कुमार राई	यापु-५	५६६२०९०९६६	विजय
१९	सुन्दर राई	यापु-५		सुन्दर
२०	सोहन राई	यापु-२		सोहन
२१	कुलुम भन्जरा	पारा ६		कुलुम

क्र.सं.	संस्था/व्यक्ति का नाम धर	हेडिंग	फोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर
22	बुद्धिमान राई	पापु ६		बुद्धिमान राई
23	रमेश राम राई	पापु 6	5682926876	रमेश राई
24	कमल कान्त राई	पापु ३		कमल कान्त राई
25	मूल कुमार राई	पापु - 2		मूल कुमार राई
26	मूल कदापुर राई	पापु - ६		मूल कदापुर राई
26	श्याम कदापुर राई	पापु - ६		श्याम कदापुर राई
27	रमेश राई	मातिका - ६		रमेश राई
28	लक्ष्मण राई	पापु - 6	5682068980	लक्ष्मण राई
29	सुकेता राई	धरम - 15	9814071911	सुकेता राई
30	सुदीप राई	पापु: 6	9742126008	सुदीप राई
31	विजय राई	पापु - ६	9741417167	विजय राई
32	कमल माया राई	पापु - ६		कमल माया राई
33	पिरती कदापुर राई	पापु - 6		पिरती कदापुर राई
34	विमलेश्वर राई	पापु - 9	9822990376	विमलेश्वर राई
35	मिर्चि राई	दिदिदि - ३		मिर्चि राई
36	छेदार राई (कुलुङ)	पापु - ६	5689088067	छेदार राई
37	सन्तोका मानस	पापु - 9		सन्तोका मानस
38	चन्द्र माया राई	पापु ५		चन्द्र माया राई
39	बसन्त राई	पापु ६		बसन्त राई
40	चन्द्रमाया राई	पापु - २		चन्द्रमाया राई
41	धामपरी राई	पापु - ३		धामपरी राई
42	देवी माया राई	पापु - २		देवी माया राई
43	जिना राई	पापु - 3		जिना राई
44	कसन्ती राई	पापु - 6		कसन्ती राई
45	पतीप राई	पापु - 6		पतीप राई
46	सुय क. राई	दिदिदि - 1		सुय क. राई
47	बुद्धि राई			बुद्धि राई
48	रविन्द्र कुमार राई	पापु - ५		रविन्द्र कुमार राई
49	सुमी कदापुर राई	पापु - ५		सुमी कदापुर राई
50	कृष्ण प्रशाह सुवेदी	स्था. वि. अ.	5689280366	कृष्ण प्रशाह सुवेदी
51	रोशन लाल नेगी	CGO, SAPAC		रोशन लाल नेगी
52	प्रेम खनाल	IBN. KTM.		प्रेम खनाल
53	सुजना महराई			सुजना महराई

क्र.सं.	सहभागीको नाम	हेजाता	मोबाइल नं.	हेजाता
२४	प्रेमकुमारी राई	थाइ - ४		३०५
२५	शैलमाया राई	" - "	९९२२०१३२५४	२१५
२६	सुप्रभा राई	लाभिता - ९	९६९२०८९९८२	२१५
२७	शशाङ्क राई	थाइ - २	९६९२९०३६६०	२१५
२८	रजेश्वर राई	थाइ - ५		२१५
२९	विमल राई	थाइ - ५		२१५
३०	विमल राई र विमल राई	थाइ - ५		२१५
३१	रमेश्वर राई सुन्दर देवा	DM, SA PDC		२१५
३२	राजेश्वर राई	DM, SA PDC		२१५
३३	विश्वाम ठाकुर	Engg, SA PDC	९८५७	२१५
३४	के. रमेश्वर सुन्दर	प्र.स.वि.		२१५
३५	अनिरा राई	खाफवाली - ७		२१५
३६	अनिरा राई	खाफवाली - ७		२१५



पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना
सार्वजनिक चरण कार्यक्रम

अंश - 2 अलापित्युत आयोजना
सहभागीहरूको उपस्थिति विवरण
जिल्ला :- संरक्षणी-समा
मिति :- 2062/90/23
स्थान :- लुम्वजार

क्र.सं.	सहभागीको नाम थर	ठेगाना	फोन नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
1	चिम्सी मायां वार्ड	लुम्व ४	—	चिम्सी
2	गारा कुमाल गुरुङ	लुम्व ४	९६४२१०२९४६	गारा
3	मणि तामाङ	लुम्व ४	—	मणि
4	राज कुमाल तामाङ	लुम्व ४	९६४३०११६३२	राज
5	राजकुमार तामाङ	पाताकोट/६	९६४२०६०९०६	राज
6	उषर राई	लुम्व ५	—	उषर
7	साधु तामाङ	पाताकोट/६	९६४१४२९६४३	साधु
8	दुर्गा कुमाल तामाङ	लुम्व ३	९६४०४१६४४२	दुर्गा
9	11			
10	मेखरा तामाङ	लुम्व ४	—	मेखरा
11	काज कुमाल राई	लुम्व ५	९७४१४३२९९३	काज
12	सोमजत पोखरेल	लुम्व -२	९७४२०५३०१२	सोमजत
13	नरकुमार (धादिजार)	लुम्व -२	९६४२०८०९८६	नरकुमार
14	दिपक राई	लुम्व -२	—	दिपक
15	दुर्गाको काज	11 - ४	—	दुर्गा
16	गोपाल तामाङ	लुम्व ४	—	गोपाल
17	तेजिजङ्ग मगर	लुम्व -४	९६४२१०६६६९	तेजिजङ्ग
18	१० मुकुन्द	लुम्व ७	—	मुकुन्द
19	गंगा बाँसुर गुरुङ	लुम्व २	९६४२०६१६२५	गंगा
20	पवन कुमाल गुरुङ	लुम्व २	०२६६९९६९३	पवन
21	राजेश कुमाल शर्मा	लुम्व -२	९६४२१०८१६२	राजेश

क्र.सं.	सहभागीको नाम थर	ठेगाना	फोन नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
२२	मान व. तामाङ	गुम - ३	—	मान व. तामाङ
२३	चित्र व. तामाङ	गुम - ६	९६४४९४९९६८	चित्र
२४	सुर्जे बहादुर पौडेल	गुम २	९६४२०८०४५८	सुर्जे
२५	चन्द्र व. तामाङ	गुम - ६	—	चन्द्र
२६	सुरेन्द्र कुमार राई	गुम - ४	९६४२०८९८२२	सुरेन्द्र
२७	दल व. राई	" २	९६४२०६९२२९	दल
२८	शुद्ध बहादुर राई	पाथीभञ्जे	९६५२९९०९५२	शुद्ध
२९	यक्ष व. राई	गुम ५	—	यक्ष
३०	सिद्धराम विश्वकर्मा	गुम २	९६४९२२४६२९	सिद्धराम
३१	दिवा राई	गुम ५	—	दिवा
३२	दिवा राई	गुम ६	—	दिवा
३३	दम व. कल्याण	गुम ६	—	दम
३४	पुष्प राई	गुम - २	—	पुष्प
३५	सोम व. राई	गुम - २	—	सोम
३६	काशीमान राई	गुम - ६	—	काशीमान
३७	दिवा माया राई	गुम - ६	—	दिवा माया
३८	कापिला राई	" "	—	कापिला
३९	शिव बहादुर	गुम ६	९६४२०८६२९८	शिव
४०	भोजेन्द्र राई	गुम २	९६५१५०६७८६	भोजेन्द्र
४१	शान्ता राई	—	—	शान्ता
४२	सुकुमार राई	—	—	सुकुमार
४३	जयजयमान राई	—	—	जयजयमान
४४	नारद व. तामाङ	गुम ५	—	नारद
४५	भरत राई	गुम २	—	भरत
४६	कुर्ता व. परावली	गुम - ६	९७४२००२९७४	कुर्ता
४७	कृष्ण व. परावली	गुम - ६	—	कृष्ण
४८	तिलक राई	गुम - ६	—	तिलक
४९	मनकृष्ण राई	" - "	९७५१५०७३६९	मनकृष्ण
५०	पञ्चराज राई	गुम ३	—	पञ्चराज
५१	धुव तामाङ तामाङ	गुम - ४	९६४९४०६९९८	धुव
५२	हम व. विष्ट	गुम - ६	९६४२०८६९७०	हम



क्र.सं.	सहभागीको नाम थर	ठेगाना	फोन नम्बर	सहभागी
४३	निमल राई	नुम - ८	-	निमल
४४	देवका पराजुली	नुम - ८	-	देवका
४५	रानीमा राई	नुम - ८	-	रानीमा
४६	रत्न व. मगा	नुम - ८	-	रत्न व.
४७	गण्ड राई	नुम - ८	-	गण्ड
४८	विपिन पराजुली	नुम - ६	-	विपिन
४९	बल व. राई	नुम - ८	९७४२०८६५०१	बल
५०	कुमाल अधिकारी	नुम - ८	०२६ ६३९६४३	कुमाल
५१	बहादुर सुब्बा	नुम - ८	९६४२०८६२५९	बहादुर
५२	बिबेक व. सुब्बा	११	६	बिबेक
५३	संगम बोर्पा			संगम
५४	रत्न व. सुब्बा	नुम - ६		रत्न
५५	श्याम रा. राई	नुम - ६	९७४६११५५५७	श्याम
५६	युवराज पराजुली	नुम - ६	९७४२०७९९०१	युवराज
५७	धामे लामा	नुम - ४	९६४९४९९०३९	धामे
५९	राजु राई	नुम - ६		Raju
६०	निकेश लामा	नुम - ४		निकेश
६१	दिगमल राई	नुम - ६		दिगमल
६२	पारस शर्मा	नुम - ४		पारस
६३	हेमजि. शर्मा	नुम - ४		हेमजि.
६४	लाल्मा रिन्जे बोर्पा	नुम - ४		लाल्मा
६५	अरुण - लामा	नुम - ४		अरुण
६६	बबु व. राई	नुम - ६	९६४२९०६५०३	बबु
६६	बिम्बी लामा लामा	नुम - ४		बिम्बी
६८	शान्ता राई	नुम - ६		शान्ता
६९	तेज व. राई	नुम - ६	९६४२०८६६५५	तेज
७०	सुपेन्द्रा राई	नुम - ६	९६४४०६२८६	सुपेन्द्रा
७१	देषि व. राई	नुम - ६	९६४२०८२६०९	देषि
७२	पद्म व. सुब्बा	नुम - ८		पद्म
७३	शर्मा व. राई	नुम - ६	९४२०८६४४४	शर्मा
७४	रत्न व. पराजुली	नुम - ६		रत्न

82	बाल कु. राई	बुध - 2		श्री लाल
83	श्री व. गुरुड.	बुध - 2	3682050323	श्री
86	शाला मास पराजोली	बुध - 5	—	श्री
87	त्रिवेण राई	बुध - 8	—	श्री
88	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
89	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C	9851033842	श्री
90	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
91	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
92	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
93	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
94	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
95	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
96	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
97	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
98	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
99	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
100	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
101	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
102	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
103	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
104	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
105	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
106	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
107	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
108	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
109	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
110	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
111	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
112	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
113	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
114	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
115	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
116	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
117	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
118	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
119	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री
120	श्री व. नामाड.	मकालु - C		श्री

क्र.सं.	संस्थागत नाम एवं	संस्थान	फोन नं.	ए.सी.आर (
११६	जाल बहादुर धापा		९६९२०१६३४२	Amul
११८	वी.वी.डी. राई	मुम्बई (लो. मा. फ. व.)	९८४२१०७०१८	इ.पी.डी.
११९	विनायक राई	मुम्बई-६	९६९२१०६७५४	इ.पी.डी.
१२०	प्रेम खनाल	मजली राई		इ.पी.डी.
१२१	वसुधा महादे	" "		इ.पी.डी.
१२२	कालिका मणी गौतम	गा. वि. व. सांचे	९६९२०१०५६१	इ.पी.डी.
१२३	संजन लाल नेगी	CEO SAPDC		इ.पी.डी.
१२४	किल व. नागाड.	मुम्बई - ४		इ.पी.डी.
१२५	रमण कुमार राई	पारधीभरा - ५	९६९२०५७६०३	इ.पी.डी.
१२६	शरद्वती राई	मुम्बई - ४	९६९२१०६८८८	इ.पी.डी.
१३६	पारधीभरा राई	मुम्बई - ४	९८१८१०९३४३	इ.पी.डी.
१२८	प्राचीन पोरखल	मुम्बई - ५	९६९२१०९९०२	इ.पी.डी.

१३/११/२०२१
 १३/११/२०२१
 १३/११/२०२१

पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना
सार्वजनिक करण कार्यक्रम

अरण - ३ अलापित्तुत आयोजना
सहभागिदकी उपरिथनी विवरण

जिल्ला :- संखुवासभा

मिति :- २०६२/११/१

स्थान :- पाथिभरा गाड वञ्चा (राजारानी वि. प्रा. वि.)

क्र.सं.	सहभागिदकी नाम था	ऊगना	दाता नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	नवराज न्नाकी	पाथिभरा ४, गडी	९७२१०४०१८८	
२	गोपाल प्रसाद ढाल	ढोमक - १२, कापा	९७४२०८०९०५	
३	सवित्रा बार्म	धुवा १६	—	
४	अनुधया राई	संखुवासभा	९७४१४३२९९२	
५	अंग वं राई	"	"	
६	उज्वल राई	सो स	—	
७	कोशी वं राई	पाथिभरा ४, गडी	—	
८	शुद्ध बहादुर बार्म	" ४	९६९२११०१९२	
९	राज वं राई	" - १	—	
१०	धनरा १ राई	" ४	—	
११	सुबोध राई	" ४	९७४१४२९८५९	
१२	सुनि कुमार राई	" ४	९७४१४३२७५२	
१३	दुर्गा कुमारी राई	" ४	—	
१४	छोटी बहादुर राई	" ४	९७४२०९१६	
१५	केशव वं राई	" ४	—	
१६	तेज रामु राई	" ४	९८०८२१८६९	
१७	शुद्ध राई	" ४	९७४१४०६६१७	
१८	विष्णु बहादुर राई	" ४	—	
१९	डोवा बहादुर राई	" ४	—	
२०	लाज बहादुर राई	" ४	९६४९४२६४४९	
२१	गुरु शोभा	" ४	—	
२२	धरमा शान राई	" ४	९६४२०९४२९२	

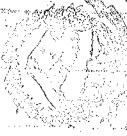
क्र.सं.	राहभागीको नाम था	ठेगाना	लोन नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
23	नर कुमा धोकेडारी	पाथीभरा ४	8682000804	(Signature)
24	कुमा तामा	" ४		कुमार
25	शंकर लाल राई (आमा)	पाथीभरा-२		(Signature)
26	शुम्भु कुलुवाल	इंठरी-२		शुम्भु लाल
26	जबु थापा	पाथीभरा-४	8682000930	(Signature)
27	राकेग मयाक महता	हेमपुरा गा.सं.२	8682000590	(Signature)
28	पुष्पेन्द्र राई	पाथीभरा-४	8682909862	(Signature)
29	शान्ति राई	पाथीभरा		(Signature)
29	किविराम राई	पाथीभरा		(Signature)
32	Saraj Yamphu Rai	paithivara-4	9741417387	(Signature)
32	पुष्पा पराजुली	पाथीभरा-४	8682090226	(Signature)
34	शोभा राई	पाथीभरा-४	8682000936	(Signature)
35	बाल कु. राई	" - ८	-	बाल
36	नवधात्र पराजुली	" - ४	-	नवधात्र
36	प्र.स. नि. सुन्दर भुम्भु धारा	त्रि.प.का.व.ध.	8682929860	(Signature)
37	दिल व. राई	पाथीभरा-४		(Signature)
38	मान धात्र राई	" - ५		(Signature)
40	विवास कर्मा	खाटकी		(Signature)
41	शिवराम राई	इ.प.का.व.ध.	8689830520	(Signature)
42	दिल्ली व. सुन्दर	पाथीभरा-४	9741411746	(Signature)
43	सुन्दर व. राई	पाथीभरा-५		(Signature)
44	धन श्याम राई	" - ४	9742000908	(Signature)
45	शक्ति पराजुली	" ४		(Signature)
46	मान धात्र सुन्दर	" २	8682000685	(Signature)
46	वि. व. तामा	पाथीभरा-५		(Signature)
48	बुम्भु थापा	पाथीभरा ४	8689829852	(Signature)
49	पुष्पेन्द्र राई	पाथीभरा-४	8689802222	(Signature)
50	दिल्ली व. राई	पाथीभरा-५	868290249	(Signature)
51	शेर व. राई	इ.प.का.व.ध.	9	(Signature)
52	मिन व. राई	पाथीभरा-४		(Signature)
53	बल व. राई	" - ४		(Signature)

Office of
 2023

क्र.सं.	सम्पत्तिका नाम धार	ठेगाना	फोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर
५४	कावेर शंभू राई	पाथेगा - ४		कवि
५५	विश्विन शंभू	" - ४		विश्विन
५६	हनुमंत शंभू	" - ४		
५७	काल व. पराजुली	" - ४		काल
५८	सिद्धेश्वर शंभू	" - ४	९७४२०६९०९७	सिद्धेश्वर
५९	रत्न लक्ष्मी शंभू	" - ४		रत्न
६०	विनायक शंभू	" - ४		विनायक
६१	मिमा शंभू	" - ४		मिमा
६२	देव शंभू	" - ४	९६४२०६९९६९	देव
६३	मित्र शंभू	" - ४		मित्र
६४	देव शंभू	पावाकोला - ३		देव
६५	वैद्य शंभू	पाथेगा - ४		वैद्य
६६	देव शंभू	" - ४	९७४२०८८१४८	देव
६७	धन शंभू	" - ४		धन
६८	पुष्प लक्ष्मी पराजुली	हनुमंत - ४	०९६९२३९९९	पुष्प
६९	शंभू	हनुमंत - ४		शंभू
७०	मिमा शंभू	हनुमंत - ४		मिमा
७१	नर शंभू	" - ४		नर
७२	पिरीश शंभू	पाथेगा - ४		पिरीश
७३	राम शंभू	" - ४	९६४२०६६६६६	राम
७४	देव शंभू	" - ४		देव
७५	शंभू शंभू	" - ४		शंभू
७६	शंभू शंभू	" - ४	९६४२०९०४३८	शंभू
७७	शंभू शंभू	मगानी कोड		शंभू
७८	शंभू शंभू	" "		शंभू
७९	शंभू शंभू	CEO		शंभू
८०	शंभू शंभू	इंजिनियर Arun - ३		शंभू
८१	शंभू शंभू	" "		शंभू
८२	शंभू शंभू	पाथेगा - ४		शंभू
८३	शंभू शंभू	" - ४		शंभू
८४	शंभू शंभू	" - ४		शंभू

Board
 Arun
 2018

क्र.सं.	सदस्य (नाम व पता)	अंशना	प्रीति नं.सं.	हस्ताक्षर
८८	मधुना गुरुड.	पाथिगा-४		
८९	पुष्पा गुरुड.	पथ शिला-८		पुष्पा
९०	जंगल बहादुर राई	पथ शिला-८		जंगल
९१	अजय क. राई	पाथीभरा-४		अजय
९२	मक (धोत्र) राई	गुग - १		मक
९३	गंगा व. राई	गुग - १		गंगा
९४	पथ व. राई	पाथिगा-४		पथ
९५	प्राणेश राई	" - ४		प्राणेश
९६	प्रम व. राई	" - ४		प्रम
९७	वि. व. राई	" - ४		वि.


 Panchayat Samiti
 Tehsil of the District
 Office of the Panchayat Samiti

c. Minutes between PAFs and Project after RAP Disclosure



आज मिति २०७२ फागुन १२ गते अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाको कार्यालयमा बसेको बैठकमा आयोजना र प्रभावित परिवारबाट सर्वसम्मत क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिमा मनोनित भएका प्रतिनिधिहरु लगायत प्रभावित परिवारहरुको सदस्यहरुको उपस्थितीमा पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना कार्यनीतिमा निम्न सुझावहरुमा छलफल गरि निर्णयहरुमा सहमति गरियो ।

उपस्थिती

सञ्जय कुमार गार्ग, आयोजना

Sanjay

रमेश चन्द्र सुलेरिया, आयोजना

Ramesh

मधुकर खड्का, आयोजना

Madhukar

नर कुमार अधिकारी, नुम

Nar

बाल कुमार राई, नुम

Bal

मोहन कुमार खत्री, नुम

Mohan

रविन्द्र राई, नुम

Ravindra

असारमान राई, पाथिभरा

Asarman

सुखमान राई, पाथिभरा

Sukman

लाख बहादुर राई, पाथिभरा

Lax

लोकेन्द्र बहादुर राई, दिदिङ्ग

Lokendra

वसन्त राई, दिदिङ्ग

Vasant

टेक बहादुर राई, दिदिङ्ग

Tek

गोविन्द राई, दिदिङ्ग

Gopin

डेगेन्द्र कुमार राई, याफु

Deendra

चन्द्र ध्वज राई, याफु

Chandra

टोप बहादुर राई, याफु

Top

दुर्गा राई, याफु

Durga

प्रेम खनाल, प्रतिनिधि लगानी बोर्ड

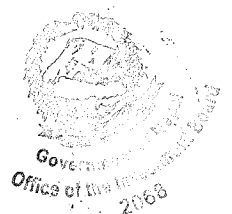
Prem

सृजना भट्टराई, प्रतिनिधि लगानी बोर्ड

Sujana

क्षेत्र भण्डारी, प्रतिनिधि लगानी बोर्ड

Kshetra



Handwritten signatures and notes at the top of the page, including names like 'अशोक शर्मा' and 'सुभाष चन्द्र'.

क्र.स.	स्थानियबाट उठेका पुनर्थापना सम्बन्धि सवालहरु	निर्णय	कैफियत
१	सेयर लगानीको अधिकारमा विस्थापित परिवारलाई ३० % निशुल्क नेपाल सरकारले व्यवस्थापन गरीनु पर्ने ।	आयोजना विकास सम्भौतामा व्यवस्था भएको प्रावधान अनुसार आयोजनाले दिने शेयरको ५० % प्रभावितलाई दिनेमा सहमति गरियो ।	
२	उत्तर दक्षिण राजमार्गले छोएको जग्गाको मूल्याङ्कन छुट्टै हुनुपर्ने ।	क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिलाई आग्रह गर्नेमा सहमति गरियो ।	
३	नेपाल सरकारलाई प्राप्त रोएल्टीको जिल्लामा छुट्टिने हिस्साको कम्तिमा ८० % सम्पूर्ण प्रभावित गाविसमा जाने पहल गरियोस् ।	यस सवाललाई लगानि बोर्डमार्फत पहल गर्ने निर्णयमा सहमति गरियो ।	
४	जग्गाको मूआब्जा मूल्याङ्कन निर्णयमा विस्थापित परिवारबाट कम्तिमा २ जना मूल्याङ्कन समितिमा उपस्थित हुनु पर्ने ।	क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिको अध्यक्ष प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी ज्यू समक्ष आग्रह गर्ने सहमति गरियो ।	
५	परियोजना निर्माणमा सानो-सानो ठेक्कामा लाग्ने कामहरु कम्पनीले विस्थापित परिवारहरुलाई वा समूहलाई प्रतिस्पर्धा गराई काम गर्ने अवसर दिनुपर्ने ।	नेपालको कानूनको अधिनमा रहि प्रभावित परिवार भित्र प्रतिस्पर्धा गराई दिन मिल्ने सम्मका कामकाजहरु प्रभावित परिवारलाईनै उपलब्ध गराउनेमा सहमति गरियो ।	
६	आइएलओ १६९ ले आदिवासी जनजातिको जिवनस्तर (अक्षरस) हक अधिकार पालना गरीनु पर्ने ।	आदिवासि जनजाति सम्बन्धि धर्म, संस्कृति र परम्परा जोगाउन आवश्यक स्रोत आयोजना विकास कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत राखि कार्यान्वयन गर्ने निर्णयमा सहमति गरियो ।	
७	विस्थापित परिवारहरुको सवारी साधन ढुवानी सेवा निर्माण उपकरणहरु विना टेन्डर सोभै कम्पनीले सन्चालन वा प्रयोग गरिनु पर्ने ।	प्रभावित परिवारलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखि आवश्यक र उपलब्ध सवारी, सामान ढुवानी तथा निर्माणका उपकरणहरु आयोजना तथा आयोजना संग सम्बन्धित ठेगेदारहरुले आफ्नो मापदण्डअनुरूपका साधनहरु प्रयोगमा ल्याउने निर्णयमा सहमति गरियो ।	
८	विस्थापित परिवारको बालबच्चाहरुलाई निशुल्क उच्च शिक्षा वा प्राविधिक सिप तालिमको ग्यारेन्टी गरिनुपर्ने	प्रभावित परिवारको बाल बच्चाहरुलाई वार्षिकरूपमा केही छात्रावृद्धि उपलब्ध गराउने	

Handwritten signatures and stamps at the bottom left, including a stamp that says 'Ministry of Nepal'.

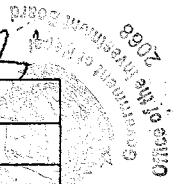
Handwritten signatures and notes at the bottom of the page, including names like 'अशोक शर्मा' and 'सुभाष चन्द्र'.

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क्र.स.	स्थानियबाट उठेका पुनर्थापना सम्बन्धि सवालहरु	निर्णय	कैफियत
	।	निर्णयमा सहमत गरियो ।	
९	प्रभावित जस्तै ४ वटा गाविसमा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी हस्पिटलहरु खोलिनुपर्ने वा विस्थापीतहरुको निशुल्क उपचार गरीनुपर्ने ।	आयोजनामा स्थापना हुने स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था (डिस्पेन्सरी/हस्पिटल) मा प्रभावित परिवारहरुलाई निशुल्क औषधि उपचार गरिने तथा स्थानिय स्वास्थ्य चौकीको स्तर उन्नति गरिने निर्णयमा सहमति गरियो ।	
१०	विस्थापीत घरपरिवारजन मध्ये कम्तिमा २ जनालाई उचित किसीमको रोजगारको ग्यारेन्टी गरिनुपर्ने ।	प्रभावित परिवारलाई पहिलो प्राथमिकतामा राखि रोजगारीको अवसर प्रदान गराउने निर्णयमा सहमति गरियो ।	
११	विस्थापीत घरपरिवारलाई नेपालको जुनसुकै ठाउँ वा क्षेत्रमा वसोवास गरेपनि निशुल्क विजुली वतीको व्यवस्था गरीनु पर्ने ।	विस्थापित परिवारलाई उपलब्ध निशुल्क वत्ति (३० यूनिट) उपलब्ध हुनसकेको परिवार अर्थात् दुरदराजका परिवारलाई नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको मूल्य अनुसार रकम सोधभर्ना गरिने निर्णयमा सहमति गरियो ।	
१२	विस्थापीत परिवारलाई पहिचानको निम्ती परिचयपत्रको व्यवस्था गरीनुपर्ने ।		पहिले नै व्यवस्थाको प्रवन्ध भएको ।
१३	मूआब्जा वितरणमा विस्थापीत परिवारको वा घरमूलीको नाममा सोभै वैडकीड कारोवार गरिनुपर्ने ।		यसमा अक्षरस सहमति भयो ।
१४	आफ्ना घरको निजी जंगलको काठपात लैजानकोलागी जिल्ला वन कार्यालयले निकासीमा लगाको कर विस्थापीतलाई निशुल्क लाने वातावरण हुनुपर्ने ।	निजी जंगलको काठपात ओसार प्रसारमा लाग्ने कर मिनाहामा आयोजनाले सकेको पहल गर्ने निर्णयमा सहमति गरियो ।	
१५	कम्पनीले दिएको सुविधा कार्यान्वयन गरिनुपर्ने ।		आयोजना यसमा प्रतिवद्ध रहेको ।
१६	अलैची वारीको मूआब्जा कम्तिमा १० वर्ष सम्मको मूल्याङ्कन गरिनु पर्ने र सामूदायीक वनमा भएको अलैचीको समेत उचित मूल्याङ्कन गरिनु पर्ने ।		क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिको निर्णय अन्तिम हुने ।
१७	समूदायीक वनको मूआब्जा सोभै सामूदायीक वन	सामूदायीक वनको वनपैदावार क्षतिपूर्ति नेपाल	

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12) कम्पनीले दिक्के सुविधा कार्यवेगन गरिनु पर्ने

13) थालेची वारीको सुआठजा कुमतिमा 90 वर्ष सम्मको सुल्याऽऽन गरिनु पर्ने र साधुदायीको वतमा भएको थालेचीसमेत कुमीत सुल्याऽऽन गरिनु पर्ने।

14) साधुदायीको वत को सुआठजा सोभे साधुदायीको वत कुमीत साथीलाइ उपलब्ध गराउनु पर्ने

15)

16) पढी योजना निर्माणमा डामलेमा ~~का~~ सानो-सानो टेम्डा पढ्न मा लाग्ने डाम हुनु कम्पनीले विद्यपितु परिवार हुनुमा सुविधा वा समुहलाई सुविधा गराई डाम गर्ने क्षमता दिनु पर्नेछ।

17) विद्यपितु ~~द्वारा~~ देखी लिएर ~~जोड~~ जोड, उभैर, लमेतको मुख्यतः गरे डचिल रूपको पुस्तिको व्यवस्था हुनु पर्ने।

18) उच्च, इष्टिम राजमर्ग को दुएको दारा ~~दारेडीलाई~~ चलेको मुख्यमन्त्रालय ~~प्रतिबाटको~~ ~~द्वारा~~ ~~गरी~~ प्रति 20% प्रति मिटर चलेको मुख्य मन्त्रालय प्रतिबाटको ~~द्वारा~~ ~~गरी~~ विद्यपितु परिवारको अन्त ~~द्वारा~~ उकासतलाई जोड दिनु पर्ने

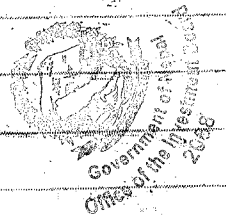
19) विद्यपितु युवा हुनुलाई ~~यो-इन्काले~~ ~~अनु~~ विविधताको अथवा भाग अनुसाको लिफ, लाबिस, टिलाउनु पर्ने।

20) ~~जोड~~ ~~संचालन~~ हुना ~~व्यति~~ विभिन्न डिभिजनको स्वतंत्रा ~~पदको~~ ~~हुना~~ ~~परेमा~~ ~~के~~ ~~व्यति~~ ~~वाली~~, ~~परा~~ ~~का~~ ~~नेपाल~~ ~~उपर~~ ~~का~~ ~~निर्णय~~ ~~अनुसार~~ ~~भ~~ ~~भ~~ ~~न~~ ~~चल~~ ~~लाई~~ ~~संचालन~~ ~~को~~ ~~उप~~ ~~मार्ग~~ ~~गर्ने~~ ~~पा~~ ~~उने~~। ~~लाई~~ ~~यो~~ ~~व्यति~~ ~~र~~ ~~व्यति~~ ~~प~~ ~~का~~ ~~य~~ ~~कु~~ ~~मा~~ ~~उ~~ ~~नु~~ ~~पर्ने~~ ~~हु~~ ~~नु~~ ~~छ~~।

21) ~~जोड~~ ~~संचालन~~ हुना विभिन्न डिभिजनको स्वतंत्रा ~~पदको~~ ~~हुना~~ ~~परेमा~~ ~~व्यति~~ ~~र~~ ~~व्यति~~ ~~प~~ ~~का~~ ~~य~~ ~~लाई~~ ~~व्यति~~ ~~वाली~~ ~~अथवा~~ ~~नेपाल~~ ~~द्वारा~~ ~~लाई~~ ~~यो~~ ~~व्यति~~ ~~प~~ ~~का~~ ~~य~~ ~~कु~~ ~~मा~~ ~~उ~~ ~~नु~~ ~~पर्ने~~ ~~हु~~ ~~नु~~ ~~छ~~।

२४, विद्यार्थी हर परिवार के जीवन विभागे ~~सुखसे~~
~~हो~~ ~~सुखसे~~ / ~~ज्यादे~~ ~~हुत~~ ~~पने~~ ;

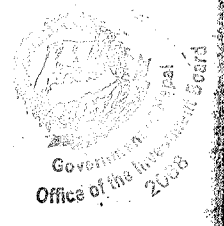
२५,



लागी प्रभावित परीवार वाट - हुमन प्रसाद -
पूर्वाविस्थापित कर धर वाट - नरक कुमा आधिकारी -
नरक अखिला पहाडले अति सर्व सहमत कर निर्णय
पाटीत ठारीया ।

निर्णय कर माफी इत्कल ठार अति मुक्त गाठि ले वरि-
प्रतिनिधी गरी अति प्रतिनिधित्व थर मुक्त गाठि ले
ले स्थापित अति वि लगात फुलपदा प्रभावित
परीण ले फुलपदा इत्कल गरी अति अखिला
मुखावस विधारण थरको अा सर्वसमति प्रतिनिधी
ले गरी अति सर्वसहमत वरि पाटीत
ठारीया ।

(Signature)
M. S. 56



निर्णय लेख

कपड़ों का प्रस्ताव माथी चलाने का कार्य अगले 3 पारि-
शोधना विकास कर्मचारी द्वारा मरवा पुनर्वास तथा पु-
नर्भावना कार्यक्रम स्वामी करिबको सार्वजनिक सुनवाई
ई परमाणु स्थानीय वासिना को लम्बे समय मरवा पु-
नर्भावना गुहाली र सुनवाई परने धारा 25 निम्न
अनुसार सुनवाई निर्णय गरियो।

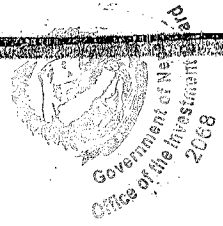
बुंदा नं. 9, सुनवाई परम 20 जग्गा र घर परने परिवारमा मात्र
कैदित देखियो। यह को है सुनिश्च भव जग्गा
र घर-घरमा परने मात्र प्रभाव हो। सामाजिक-सांस्क-
तिक वातावरण तथा भाषिक प्रभावको लागि अवसर
न गरियो।

बुंदा नं. 10 प्रति परिवार 20 सुनिश्च विमुक्त प्रभावित क्षेत्रका 2-3
नवीय वासिना सुनवाई दिने भन्ने अगाडीको माग
लाई वेवास्ता गर्दै अहिले आएर घर र जग्गा फ-
ले परिवारलाई मात्र दिने थप्टा हुन आयो। जो त-
कुल सुनवाई परने। अन्तराष्ट्रिय सत्य-मायता
र अन्धकारको विपरित है।

बुंदा नं. 11 स्थानीय वासिनाले शोध लगाउने को परिशोध-
नाको पुनर्भावना मात्र हुन्छ ता परने लम्बो है
कस्तो खानीले बनाइएको है। है जो परि-
शोध-जग्गा परनेमा ले कही कैदित हुने हो। जो
समय में सार्वजनिक हुनु वास्तु हुन्छ।

बुंदा नं. 12 कोट-विमुक्त आन्धारी दिने सुनवाई तथा-
लेखीको जतिपुते 9 वर्षको मात्र दिने कुरा अ-
पानिभव है। यसलाई पुनर्भावना गरी परने
। सुनवाई गरेको सुनवाईको सुनवाई गर्न कठिन है
भन्ने कुराले मात्र निम्न सुनवाई सुनवाई देखियो।
केही जतिपुते हुनु परने।

बुंदा नं. 13 सुनवाई सुनवाई पहिला ले कितरा मरवा
हो। अन्धकार, आन्धारीको कारण ले खाने को
सुनवाईको नगरेको र डालासुनवाई उपभोग गनु-
दिनेको अन्धकारमा कतिपय परिवारलाई को-



रंग दिखने लगे। कुछ दिन बाद। लखनऊ परिवारों
 सही बात-बत जारी था। राहुत दिग्दर्शन हुआ।
 पाहिला मुआवजा दिखले ता एनि मातवीअतको हू
 द्वालिअकोण सारिवनु पई।

मुंदा नं० ६, सुड पाहिला सानो साईरको अियो। लखनऊ अदुला
 मुआवजा दिखले अियो। अहिले सुड साईर हू
 लो. ह। केही उअमा तलमाथी भएको ह। तर
 पाहिलाके कट्या हूर पाहिला नै दिईलेको भ
 नेर चेन्न खोजिरको ह।

मुंदा नं० ७, दिदिङ्ग ना० वि० स० ठो उअमा सुवेलशील २३
 घर परिवार २ सुवेलशीलमा हुइ भनिरको १८ परि
 वार भनिरकोमा ती परिवारइको सुथी इमीना
 ई माग गर्दा प्रति उपलब्ध गरईरको हेत/सा.
 थै अन्त तथ्याङ्कइ पकी इमीलाई समथामै
 उपलब्ध अराउन कजुसी गरिरको भइएउ
 भएको ह।

मुंदा नं० ८, स्थानीय पुर्वाधार विकासमा हुइएउने महिरको
 कुल कसेको ०.२१. रकमले प्रभावित क्षेत्रको पु
 र्वाधार विकास हुत सुवेलनु। त्यो रकम लेख
 ल सरकार माफत सुवै असे प्रभावित क्षेत्रमा
 वितरण गरिनुपते थ्यारेवरी हुनुपई।
उपस्थित

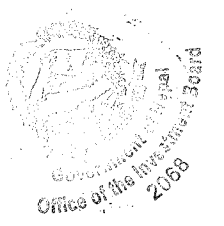
१	चन्द्र बहादुर राई	दिदिङ्ग ८	चन्द्र बहादुर राई
२	मग ठो	" ८	जग बहादुर
३	धनबहादुर	" ८	दशकुमारी राई
४	पुरीमाया	" ८	
५	बलीमाया	" ६	माली माया राई
६	सुभ	" ८	
७	मैजुमाया	" ६	मैजुमाया राई
८	सुवीला	" ६	सुवीला राई
९	दीलमाया	" ८	दीलमाया राई
१०	दीलमाया(ब)	" ८	दीलमाया(ब) राई
११	दिरा माया	" ८	दिरा माया राई

२. शारीर प्रमाणित जंतुताहकका माग तया जिजाखाहक :

१. हार जंतु प्रमाणित जंतुताहकको आहारप्रणामा पत्र र्वित्त नारी, जडगतल छुटत जायकाल पुनः जग्गा र्वित्त जंतु प्रक्रिया केहि-याउत पत्र /
२. आहारप्रणामा पत्र र्वित्त नारी, जडगतलको मुआलाजा नित्पण गर्दा र्वित्तिय लजारमउके आहारमा विरुपत्र /
३. प्रमाणित जंतुताहकलाई मुआलाजा नित्पण गर्दा गणके शक मुठर विरुपत्र /
४. निरुध्यापत हुने ह्य. परिवारलाई र्वित्तिकुके र्वित्तिय मन्का जामो हुने गारे पुनरुध्यापता गर्नुपत्र /
५. प्रमाणित जा. वि. र. के जंतुताहकलाई निमित्त र्वित्तिय र्वित्तिय तणित्तम प्रकत गारे मुत्रित्तिय कृपमा रोजगारी विरुपत्र /
६. प्रमाणित जा. वि. र. के आरैड तथा र्वित्तियजड पुनः हार निडायके लागे र्वित्तिय जंतुताहकले माग गे अमुता निडायके डारिहक र्वित्तियतत गर्नुपत्र /
७. र्वित्तियक र्वित्तियकको परियोजना र्वित्तियक जंतुताहकले र्वित्तिय शक निडायके गठत गर्नुपत्र /
८. जग्गाके लगीरुपण व उत्पादकत्वके आहारमा उरुली र्वित्तियके उत्पादकके लेखजाओरवा हुनुपत्र /
(अन्तर्गत, कुडाहा शकम मन्का गणकेवाली)
९. प्रमाणित र्वित्तियक तथा मुत्रित्तियक जंतुताहकले निमित्त र्वित्तियकमा उडायके माग / र्वित्तियकलाई तत्काल र्वित्तियतत गारेनुपत्र /

आदि

जा. वि. र.



Annex IX RAP Household Survey Questionnaire

अरुण - ३ जलविद्युत आयोजना

सामाजिक प्रभाव मुल्याङ्कन

सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण

घरघुरी प्रश्नावली

२०७२

यस प्रश्नावलीमा सोधिएका सबै व्यक्तिगत सूचना तथाङ्क एन २०१५ अनुसार गोप्य राखिने छन् र तथाङ्किय प्रयोजनका लागि मात्र प्रयोग

१. आयोजना क्षेत्र सम्बन्धि सामान्य जानकारी:

१. जिल्ला: २. गा.बि.स. :
३. वडा नं. : ४. गाउँ/टोल:
५. आयोजना स्थल:.....

२. परिवार सम्बन्धी जानकारी :

१. घरमूलीको नाम:.....
२. उत्तरदाताको नाम: सम्पर्क: मोबाईल न.
३. लिंग: १. पुरुष २. महिला
४. धर्म:.....
५. जात/जाति:
६. परिवारमा बोलिने भाषा:.....
७. परिवार संख्या :

८. तपाईं यस गाउँमा कहिलेदेखि बसिरहनु भएको छ ?

१. जन्मदेखि नै बसोबास गर्दै आएको ~~१- मा जाने~~ २. बसाई सरी आएको
- ८.१. यदि यस गाउँमा बसाईसरी आएको भए आएको कति वर्ष भयो ? वर्ष.....
- ८.२. कहाँबाट आउनु भएको ?
- जिल्ला..... गा.बि.स/न.पा.....अन्य(

खुलाउने).....

९. तपाईं यस गाउँमा बसाईसरी आउनुको कारण के हो ?

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| १. परिवारसँगै आएको | ६. गरिवी | ११. दैवीप्रकोप |
| २. जागिर | ७. ब्यापार | १२. शिक्षा |
| ३. ज्याला मजदूरी | ८. पारिवारीक कलह | १३. विवाह |
| ४. उद्योगधन्दा | ९. असुरक्षा | १४. नातेदार/आफन्त |
| ५. यातायात सुविधा | १०. भौतिक सुविधा | १५. अन्य(खुलाउने)..... |

१०. परिवारको प्रकार:

१. एकल परिवार (छुट्टिएर बसेका)
२. संयुक्त परिवार

११. पारिवारिक बिबरण :

कृपया तपाईंको परिवारको सदस्यहरुबारे (मानो नछुट्टिई बसेका) विस्तृत विवरण दिनुहोस् (घरमुलीबाट शुरु गर्ने)

क्र. सं	नाम	घरमुली संगको नाता (१)	लिंग (२)	उमेर (वर्ष)	शिक्षा (३)	वैवाहिक स्थिति (३.१)	पेशा (४)		सिप/तल्लिम (५)	२ महिना भन्दा बढी समय कामका लागि बाहिर बसेको भए		
							मु.	स.		समय (महिना)	कारण (६)	ठार्ने
१.												
२.												
३.												
४.												
५.												
६.												
७.												
८.												
९.												
१०.												
११.												
१२.												

नोट : ५ वर्ष भन्दा मुनीकालाई ३ देखी ६ सम्मका प्रश्नहरु नसोध्ने

संकेत

१. घरमुलीसंग नाता

१. घरमुली २. जहान ३. छोरा/छोरी ४. नाती/नातिना ५. बुबा/आमा
 ६. दाजु,भाई/दिदी, बहिनी ७. भतिजा/भतिजी ८. छोरीज्वाई/बईनीज्वाई/भेनाजु ९. भाईबुहारी/छोराबुहारी/भाउजु,
 १०. सासु/ससुरा ११. बाजे/बज्यै १२. अन्य नातापर्ने १३. घरेलु कामदार १४. अन्य नाता नपर्ने

२. लिंग

१. पुरुष २. महिला

३. शिक्षा:

१. असाक्षर २. स्कुल नगएको तर साक्षर ३. १ देखी ५ कक्षा पढेको
 ४. ६ देखी ८ कक्षा पढेको ५. ९ देखी १० कक्षा पढेको
 ६. एस.एल.सी. उत्तीर्ण ७. आई.ए. ८. बि.ए ९. बि.ए भन्दा

माथी

३.१. वैवाहिक स्थिति

१. अविवाहित २. विवाहित ३. विधुवा/विधुर ४. छुट्टाछुट्टै बसेको ५. पारपाचुके ६. अन्य

४. पेशा

१. कृषी ११. ब्यापार, वाणिज्य र वर्कसप
 २. पशुपालन १२. चिया पसल/रेष्टुरेन्ट/लज/होटेल्
 ३. घरायसी काम १३. यातायात
 ४. भारि बोक्ने १४. घरायसी कार्य
 ५. नेपालमा ज्याला मजदुरी १५. विद्यार्थी
 ६. नेपाल बाहिर ज्याला मजदुरी १६. राजनीति
 ७. वन पैदावार जम्मा गर्ने र बेच विखन गर्ने १७. सामाजिक सेवा
 ८. नेपालमा नोकरी गर्ने १८. खनिज उत्खनन (हुंगा)
 ९. नेपाल बाहिर नोकरी गर्ने १९. निर्माण
 १०. घरेलु तथा साना उद्योग गर्ने २०. बालक/वृद्ध/अशक्त २१. अन्य

५. सीप तालिम

१. दुहानाको काम गर्ने ७. डाइभर
 २. सिलाई सम्बन्धी काम गर्ने ८. निर्माण सम्बन्धी काम गर्ने १३. अन्य ..
 ३. काठको काम गर्ने ९. सुनको काम गर्ने



४. फलामको काम गर्ने १०. माटोको भाँडा बनाउने
 ५. जुत्ता बनाउने ११. बाँसका सामानहरू बनाउने
 ६. उनका कपडाहरू बुन्ने काम गर्ने १२. कुनै सिप तालिम नभएको
 ६. बाहिर बस्नुको कारण
 १. नोकरी (नेपाल भित्र) २. नोकरी (नेपाल बाहिर) ३. अध्ययन ४. ज्यालामजदुरी ५. अन्य

३. कृषि, पशुपालन तथा व्यापार व्यवसाय :

३.१ कृषि

के तपाईंको आफ्नो वा परिवारको स्वमित्व वा अधिनमा जग्गा जमीन छ ? १ छ २ छैन
 यदि छ भने निम्न बिबरणहरू दिनुहोस् ।

जग्गाको स्वामित्व	कुल जग्गा	सिंचित खेत		असिंचित खेत		बारी		पाखो		अन्य (खुलाउने).....	
		ईकाइ	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाइ	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाइ	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाइ	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाइ	क्षेत्रफल
आफ्नै											
अरुको कमाई आएको											
अरुलाई कमाउन दिएको											
ऐलानी/सार्वजनिक											
कुल जम्मा											

३.१.१ के तपाईंलेगत वर्षमा कुनै जग्गा बेच्नुभएको छ? १. छ २. छैन → ३.१.२ मा जाने

१.१ यदि बेचेको भए खेत बारी घडेरी.....
 पाखो.....

१.२ प्राप्त रकम (रु) खेत बारी घडेरी
 पाखो.....

३.१.२ गत वर्षमा तपाईंले खेती गर्नुभएको जग्गामा कुन कुन खाद्यान्न बाली/नगदे बाली/फलफुलहरू लगाउनु भयो, तिनीहरूको उत्पादन, उत्पादन खर्च एवं आम्दानी बारे बताउनुहोस् ।

खाद्यान्नबालीहरू	बालीहरू १	खेती गरेको जमिन				उत्पादन - ४		मुल्य (रु/ईकाई) ५	जम्मा आम्दानी (रु.) ६	लागत (रु) ७	आफै उपभोग गरेको ८	जम्मा खुद आम्दानी (रु) (७+८-६) ९
		खेत २		बारी ३		ईकाइ	परिमाण					
		ईकाइ	क्षेत्रफल	ईकाइ	क्षेत्रफल							
	धान											
	गहु											
	मकै											
	कोदो											
	दाल गेडागुडी											
	अन्य....											
	जम्मा											
५.१	अलैची											
	आलु											

	तोरी											
	ऊखु											
	तरकारी											
	जम्मा											
फलफल	आँप											
	अम्बा											
	आरू											
	नासपाती											
	सुन्तला											
	अन्य											
	जम्मा											
अन्य	हरिया घांस											
	खर, पराल											
	जम्मा											

३.१.३ के तपाईको जग्गामा भएको गत वर्षको खाद्यान्न उत्पादनले तपाईको परिवारलाई पर्याप्त भयो ?

१. भयो २. भएन

३.१.४ यदि पर्याप्त भएन भने कति महिनाको लागि ?.....महिना

३.१.५ आफ्नो उत्पादित खाद्यान्न अपर्याप्त भएको बेला आफ्नो परिवारलाई तपाई कसरी खुवाउनु हुन्छ ?

१. ऋण गरेर २. दैनिक ज्यालादारी काम गरेर
३. घरको अन्य सामान बेचेर ४) जंगली खाद्य पदार्थ खाएर
५. भारी बोक्ने काम गरेर ६) अन्य

३.१.६ के तपाईको परिवारको ऋण छ ?

१. छ २. छैन - ३.५ मा जाने

३.१.७ यदि ऋण छ भने, ऋण लिनुको कारण के हुन् ? (३ भन्दा बढीमा चिन्ह नलगाउने)

१. घर निर्माण/सुधार २. खेतीको लागि जग्गा किन्न
३. घडेरी किन्न ४. आप्रवाशनको लागि
५. शिक्षाको लागि ६. औषधोपचारको लागि
७. विहे/व्रतबन्ध आदि काम ८. खाद्यान्न/लत्ताकपडा खरिद

३.१.८ तपाईको परिवारको न्यूनतम आधारभूत आवश्यकताहरु पूरा गर्न मासिक आम्दानी कति जति हुनुपर्छ जस्तो लाग्छ? (खान, बस्न र अन्य यस्तै न्यूनतम आवश्यकताको पूर्तिको लागि)

मासिक आम्दानी रु.

३.२ पशुपालन :

३.२.१ तपाईले गाईवस्तु पाल्नु भएको छ ?

१. छ २. छैन - ३.३ मा जाने

३.२.२ यदि पाल्नुभएको छ भने निम्न विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

क्र. स.	पशु/पंक्षी को प्रकार	संख्या	दुध/अण्डा उत्पादन			पशु/पंक्षी विक्री			पशु/पंक्षी पालनबाट वार्षिक आम्दानि रु. ()	जम्मा उत्पादन लागत (रु) घ	भाँफैले उपभोग गरेको (रु) ड.	खुद आम्दानी (घ+ड.) (रु) च
			परिमाण माना/ गोटा/वर्ष	मूल्य रु./ इकाई	जम्मा मूल्यरु. (क)	परिमाण गोटा/ वर्ष	मूल्य रु/ इकाई	जम्मा मूल्य रु (ख)				

										क+ख) ग			
१	१.१.गाई (दुध दिने)												
	१.२.गाई(दुध नदिने)												
	१.३.गोरु												
	१.४ बाच्छा/बाच्छी												
२.	२.१. भैसी(दुध दिने)												
	२.२.भैसी(दुध नदिने)												
	२.३.राँगा												
	२.४. पाडा/पाडी												
३.	भेडा/बाखा/खसी/बोका												
४.	सँगुर/बंगुर												
५.	कुखुरा/हाँस												
६.	अन्य												

यसमा पशुपंक्षी लाई मारेरमासु बेचेको भए त्यस्तो पशुपंक्षीको उल्लेख गर्ने ।)

३. श्रव्यापार तथा घरेलु उद्योग :

तपाईंको परिवारका सदस्यहरूमध्ये कसैको आफ्नै व्यापार वा घरेलु उद्योग छ कि ?

१. छ २. छैन → भने प्रश्न नं. ४ मा जाने

यदि छ भने तलको विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

व्यवसायको किसिम	प्रकार खुलाउने	औषतआम्दानी (मासिक)

व्यवसायको किसिम

१ घरेलु उद्योग २. खुद्रा पसल ३. चिया पसल ४. रेस्टुरेन्ट/लज ५. अन्य पसल ६. अन्य

४. घर र घरायसी सामग्रीहरूको विवरण

४.१. यो घर तपाईंको आफ्नै हो ?

१. हो → प्रश्न नं. ४.३ मा जाने २. होईन

४.२. यदि होईन भने तपाईंले भाडामा लिनु भएको हो ?

१. हो २. अरुको घरमा सितै बसेको

४.३. आफ्नो घरको भित्ताको सामग्री

१. सिमेन्ट र ईट्टा / ढुंगा

२. माटो र ईट्टा / ढुंगा

३. काठ / दाउरा

४. होलोब्लक (सिमेन्ट)

५. कांचो ईट्टा

६. बांस/सिट्टा/नल/ढोड

७. भित्ता नभएको

८. अन्य (खुलाउने)

४.४. भुईको सामग्रीहरू

१. माटो

२. काठ

३. ढुंगा/ ईट्टा

४. सिमेन्ट/टायल/मार्बल

५ अन्य (खुलाउने)

४.५. छानाको सामग्री

१. खर/पराल

५. सिमेन्ट ढलान



२. माटो
३. काठ/फुल्याक
४. जस्ता पाता
६. टायल/सिमेण्ट टायल
७. ढुंगा
८. अन्य (खुलाउने)

४.६. घरको तला

१. भुई/एक तला २. दुई तला ३. तिन तला ४. तिन तला भन्दा माथि

४.७. कृपया तपाईंको घरमा भएका मुख्य घरायसी सामग्री/सम्पत्तीको विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

सम्पत्ति	के तपाईंको घरमा छ ?		हालको मुल्य कति हो ? (रु.)
	१. छ	२. छैन	
१. मोबाईल फोन			
२. टेलीभिजन			
३. सि.डी./डि.भि.डी/क्यासेटप्लेयर			
४. रेडियो			
५. क्यामेरा, भिडियो क्यामेरा			
६. दराज			
७. अन्य.....			
८. अन्य.....			

५. आम्दानी तथा खर्चको विवरण :

५.१ खर्च :

गतमहिना तपाईंको घरमा निम्न शिर्षक/बस्तुहरुमा भएको खर्चको विवरण दिनु होस् ।

शिर्षक	मासिक रु.	बार्षिक रु.
१. खाना खर्च		
२. लत्ता कपडा		
३. घरभाडा		
४. शिक्षा		
५. यातायात		
६. इन्धन (मट्टितेल, ग्यास, दाउरा आदि)		
७. टेलिफोन, मोबाईल/पत्रपत्रिका		
८. पानी/बिजुली		
९. औषधि/उपचार		
९. अन्य (खुलाउने)		
जम्मा		

५.२ आम्दानी

विगत १२ महिना यता तपाईंको परिवारले निम्न श्रोतबाट कति आम्दानी गर्नु ?

आम्दानीकाश्रोतहरु	रु.	
१. कृषिजन्य उत्पादनबाट		(३.१.२ बाट लिने)
३. पशुपालनबाट		(३.२.२ बाट लिने)
४. उद्योग व्यवसाय		
५. ठेक्कापट्टा		
६. व्यापार		
७. होटेल व्यवसाय (रेष्टुरेण्ट, लज)		

८. यातायात व्यवसाय		
९. नौकरी (तलव)		
१०. दैनिक ज्याला मजदूरी, भारी बोकेर		
११. बैदेशिक रोजगारीको कमाई (विप्रेषण)		
१२. बहाल/ब्याज/लाभांश		
१३. पेन्सन		
१४. सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता (वृद्ध, एकल महिला, अपांग आदि)		
१५. अन्य आम्दानी (खुलाउने)		
जम्मा		

६. ऊर्जा तथा खानेपानीको आपूर्ति:

- ६.१ तपाईंको खानेपानीको मुख्य श्रोतके हो ?
१. कूवा २. खोला/नदी ३. सार्वजनिक घारा ४. घरमा पाइपबाट घरमाआपूर्ति ५. अन्य.....
- ६.२ हाल भईरहेको पानीको स्रोतले तपाईंको खानेपानी आवश्यकता पुरा गर्छ ?
१. गर्छ २. गर्दैन
६.२.१ यदि पुरा गर्दैन भने कति महिनाको लागि पुरादन ?महिना
६.२.२ ति अप्ठुमा महिनामा खानेपानीकोआवश्यकता कसरि पुरागर्नुहुन्छ ?
१..... २..... ३.....
- ६.३ तपाईं प्रायजसो घरमा उज्यालोका लागि के प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ?
१. टुकी (मट्टितेल) २. तेल (दियो)
३. विजुली बत्ती ४. सौर्य ऊर्जा
५. ब्याट्री ६. अन्य.....
- ६.४ तपाईं खाना पकाउनको लागि प्रायजसो निम्न मध्ये के प्रयोग गर्नु हुन्छ ?
१. दाउरा २. मट्टितेल
३. गुईठा ४. पराल, ढोड आदि
६. अन्य :
- ६.४.१ यदि तपाईं दाउरा बाल्नुहुन्छ भने एक महिनामा कति भारी दाउरा बाल्नुहुन्छ ?
परिणाम भारीमा अन्दाजी(तौल: १ भारी बराबर २५ के.जी)
(मूल्य: १ भारी रु.....)
- ६.४.२ तपाईं घरमा बाल्नुको लागि दाउरा कहाँबाट ल्याउनुहुन्छ ?
१. वन २. किनेर ३.अन्य
- यदी वनवाट हो भने निम्न मध्ये कुनवाट हो ?
१. सरकारी वन २. निजी वन ३. सामूदायिक वन
- ६.४.३ तपाइलाई घाँसपात, स्याउला, दाउरा, काठ आदिको लागि पायक पर्ने वन कुन हो ?
१. वनको नाम : गा.वि.स./वडा नं :
२. ठाँउ : दुरि..... (घन्टा)
३ वनको प्रकार: सामुदायिक/राष्ट्रिय/ कवुलियती/ नीजि / धर्मिक/ अन्य.....



७. स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइ :

७.१ तपाईं वा तपाईंका परिवारका सदस्यहरु दिशापिसाव कहाँ गर्नुहुन्छ ?

१. आफ्नै चर्पीमा २. खुला चौरमा ३. नदीको किनारामा
४. वनजङ्गलमा ५. अन्य

७.२ सडेगलेको वा ठोसपदार्थ/फोहोरमैला कहाँ फाल्ने गर्नु भएको छ ?

१. सुरक्षित ठाउँमा थुपारेर २. जलाएर ३. गाडेर ४. अन्य

७.३ के तपाईंको परिवारको कुनै सदस्य गत वर्ष सिकिस्त विरामी भएका थिए ?

१. थिए २. थिएनन्

७.४ यदि थिए भने को थिए ?

१. बच्चा
२. युवा
३. वृद्ध

७.५ कस्तो किसिमको रोग लागेको थियो र कुन उपचार विधि अपनाउनु भएको थियो ?।

रोग	उपचार विधि	उपचार गराएको स्थान
१.....
२.....
३.....

८. प्रस्तावितअरुण - इजलविद्युत आयोजनाबाट पर्ने प्रभावहरु :

८.१ जग्गा/जमिन र खेतीपाती वारे

८.१.१ यस प्रस्तावितअरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाबाट तपाईंको प्रभावितहुने जग्गा जमिनको निम्न विवरण दिनुहोस ?

गा.वि.सर्वाङ्कन	ठाउँको नाम	कित्ता नं.	कुल क्षेत्रफल	हाल जग्गाको प्रयोग	जग्गाको स्वामित्व	प्रभावित क्षेत्रफल र मूल्य रु. हजारमा					
						खेत	मूल्य	बारी	मूल्य	वन्य	मूल्य

(नोट : जग्गाको मूल्य चलन चल्तीको भाऊ बमोजिम राख्ने)

८.१.२ यस प्रस्तावितअरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाबाट तपाईंको प्रभावित हुने अन्नबालीको निम्न विवरण दिनुहोस ?

अन्नबाली	ईकाइ	परिमाण	मूल्य
धान			
गहुँ			
मकै			
कोदो			

आलू			
तोरी			
अलैचि			
अन्य....			

८.१.३ के तपाई अथवा तपाईको परिवारका कुनै सदस्यको यसप्रस्तावितअरुण-३जलविद्युत आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्र फलफूल र डालेघाँसका वोटविरुवाहरु छन् ?

१. छन् २. छैनन्

यदी छन् भने रुख, वोटविरुवा र वुट्यान सम्बन्धी निम्न विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

किसिम	वोटविरुवाकोजात	जम्मा संख्या		प्रभावित हुन सक्ने संख्या		जम्मा उत्पादन (इकाई)	मूल्य	आम्दानी
		५ वर्ष भन्दा कम उमेरका	५ वर्ष भन्दा माथी उमेरका	५ वर्ष भन्दा कम उमेर का	५ वर्ष भन्दा माथी उमेरका			
फलफूल								
डालेघाँस								
अन्य								

८.२ घर/गोठ वारे

८.२.१ के यस प्रस्तावितअरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाबाट तपाईको घर प्रभावित हुन्छ ?

१. हुन्छ २. हुँदैन

८.२.२ यदी हुन्छ भने कति वटा प्रभावित हुन्छन्? संख्या

८.२.३ प्रस्तावितअरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित तपाईको घरको निम्न विवरणहरु दिनुहोस?

घर: १. प्रभावित हुने घरको : ल (मिटर) चौ.....

भित्ताको किसिम :..... (प्रश्न नं. ४.३ अनुसार भर्ने)

भुईको किसिम :..... (प्रश्न नं. ४.४ अनुसार भर्ने)

छानोको किसिम :..... (प्रश्न नं. ४.५ अनुसार भर्ने)

घरको तला :..... (प्रश्न नं. ४.६ अनुसार भर्ने)

घर: २. प्रभावित हुने घरको : ल (मिटर) चौ.....

भित्ताकोकिसिम :..... (प्रश्न नं. ४.३ अनुसार भर्ने)

भुईको किसिम :..... (प्रश्न नं. ४.४ अनुसार भर्ने)

छानोको किसिम :..... (प्रश्न नं. ४.५ अनुसार भर्ने)

घरको तला :..... (प्रश्न नं. ४.६ अनुसार भर्ने)

८.२.४ के यस प्रस्तावितअरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाबाट तपाईको गोठ प्रभावित हुनेछ ?

१. छ २. छैन

८.२.५ यदी हुन्छ भने कति वटा प्रभावित हुन्छन्? संख्या

यदि छ भने, प्रभावित हुने गोठकोबारेमा निम्न विवरण दिनुहोस:



- गोठ: १. प्रभावित हुने को: ल (मिटर) चौ.....
 भित्ताको किसिम : (प्रश्न नं. ४.३ अनुसार भर्ने)
 भुईको किसिम : (प्रश्न नं. ४.४ अनुसार भर्ने)
 छानोको किसिम : (प्रश्न नं. ४.५ अनुसार भर्ने)
 गोठको तला : (प्रश्न नं. ४.६ अनुसार भर्ने)
- गोठ: २. प्रभावित हुने गोठको: ल (मिटर) चौ.....
 भित्ताको किसिम : (प्रश्न नं. ४.३ अनुसार भर्ने)
 भुईको किसिम : (प्रश्न नं. ४.४ अनुसार भर्ने)
 छानोको किसिम : (प्रश्न नं. ४.५ अनुसार भर्ने)
 गोठको तला : (प्रश्न नं. ४.६ अनुसार भर्ने)

९. घर जग्गाको मुआब्जा/पुनर्वासिसम्बन्धि

- ९.१ तपाईं घर-जग्गाको मुआब्जा निम्न मध्ये कुन चाहनु हुन्छ ?
 १. नगद २. जग्गाको सट्टा जग्गा ३. घरको सट्टा घर ४. अन्य
- ९.२ यदि तपाईंले मुआब्जा नगदमा पाउनु भयो भने उक्त मुआब्जा रकम के मा प्रयोग गर्नु हुन्छ ?
 १. जग्गा किन्ने २. घर बनाउने ३. ऋण तिर्ने
 ४. ब्यापार गर्ने ५. घरेलु उद्योग ६. अन्य
- ९.३ यहाँ बाहेक अन्यत्र तपाईंको घर वा जग्गा छ ?
 १. छ २. छैन → भने प्रश्न ९.५ मा जाने
- ९.४ यदि छ भनेके र कहाँ छ?
 किसिम ठाँउ
 घर
 जग्गा
 घडेरी
- ९.५ तपाईंले उचित मुआब्जा पाएमा अन्यत्र बसाई सर्नु हुन्छ ?
 १. सधैं २. सदीन
- ९.६ यदि बसाई सर्न चाहनु हुन्छ भने किन?
 १. २. ३.

१०. प्रस्तावित अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाप्रतिको अवधारणा

- १०.१ तपाईंलाई यस प्रस्तावित अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाको बारेमा केही जानकारी छ?
 १. छ २. छैन
- यदि छ भने कुन श्रोतबाट जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नुभयो ?
 १. २. ३.
- १०.२ प्रस्तावित अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजना प्रति तपाईंको कस्तो अवधारणा छ ?
 १. सकारात्मक २. नकारात्मक ३. तटस्थ
 ४. केही पनि थाहा छैन ५. आयोजना प्रति अवधारणा बनाउने वेला भएको छैन
- १०.२.१ यदि नकारात्मक धारणा भएमा किन होला ? कारण बताईदिनु हुन्छ कि ?
 १. २. ३.
- १०.३ यस प्रस्तावित अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाबाट तपाईंले कुनै कुराको आशा राख्नु भएको छ?

१. छ १. छैन

१०.३.१ यदि छ भने के कुराको आशा राख्नु भएको छ?

१. घर जग्गाको मुआब्जा राम्रो २. रोजगारी पाउने
३. विद्युत सुविधा पाउने ४. स्थानीय क्षेत्रको विकास हुने ५. अन्य

.....

१०.४ प्रस्तावित अरुण-३ जलविद्युत आयोजनाबाट तपाईं सिपमुलक तालिम लिन चाहानु हुन्छ ?

१. चाहन्छु १. चाहान्दैन

१०.४.१ चाहानु हुन्छ भने कस्तो तालिम लिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

.....

११. स्थानिय सहभागिता :

११.१ तपाईं वा तपाईंको परिवारको कुनै सदस्य यस क्षेत्रमा संचालित सरकारी , गैह्रसरकारी वा अन्य संस्थाहरुमा सहभागी हुनुहुन्छ ?

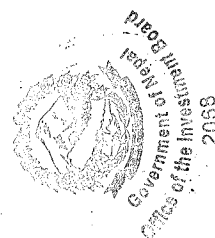
१. छ १. छैन

११.२ यदि सहभागी हुनु हुन्छ भने निम्न विवरण दिनु होस् ।

संस्थाको नाम	सहभागीता को किसिम	स्थापना भएको साल	संस्थाले गर्ने काम/उदेश्य	कार्यान्वयन प्रकृया	सहयोग गर्ने संस्था/निकाय

प्रश्नावली भर्नेको नाम र सही: मिति:

रुजु गर्नेको नाम र सही: मिति:



SJVN Arun 3 Power Development Company Pvt. Ltd.



Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan of Arun-3 Hydroelectric Project

Volume III

ANNEX

Improved version

February, 2017



R&R Plan Implementation Cost						
S. N.	Mitigation Measures	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate	Total NRs.	
A	Compensation for Structures					
1	Structure (Residential and Supportive)	Nos	61		46,628,925	
2	Moving Allowance	Nos	26		2,698,800	
	Sub-Total				49,327,725	
B	Compensation for Land					
1	Compensation for Land	ha	48.17		1,070,508,980	
2	Administrative charges @5 % of acquiring the private land				53,247,554	
3	Compensation for Standing Crops				10,248,937	
4	Compensation for Trees				32,474,890	
5	Land Development Cost			7,705	3,257,982	
6	Compensation for <i>Alaichi</i>				69,000,000	
7	Additional Allowance for <i>Alaichi</i>				13,685,000	
	Sub-Total				1,252,423,343	
C	Livelihood Restoration & Assistance Program					
1	Food Security for 6 Months (Vulnerable Households)	HHs	87		7,128,496	
2	Skill Development Trainings (3 month to 1 year)	Nos	270		21,814,533	
3	Transitional Assistance for Shops	Nos	17	15,000	1,530,000	
4	Transitional Allowance for Agriculture	Per Ropani	453.00	7,705	3,490,365	
5	Pension	Lump Sum			900,000	
	Sub-Total				34,863,394	
D	Community Compensation					
1	Education Sector	Lump Sum			6,000,000	
2	Health Sector	Lump Sum			3,000,000	
3	Infrastructure Development (Yaphu VDC: Health post & VDC building)	Lump Sum			15,000,000	
4	Awareness Program (Pre and Post-Compensation)	Nos	2		4,200,000	
5	Support to Community Forest	Lump Sum			4,000,000	
	Sub-Total				33,200,000	
E	R&R Implementation					
1	R&R Disclosure	Lump Sum			250,000	
2	Microplan Development	Lump Sum			390,000	
3	Meetings and Coordination	Lump Sum			200,000	
	Sub-Total				840,000	
	Total				1,370,654,462	

Land Type (Area sq. m.)

S.N. VDCs	Khet	Ghaderi	Bari	Alaichi Bari	Pakho	Total
1 Num	65,764.0	3,440.0	17,079.0	52,567.0	54,647.0	193,497.0
2 Pathibhara	7,145.0	0.0	8,663.0	26,429.0	18,300.0	60,537.0
3 Diding	25,012.0	1,210.0	29,729.0	36,478.0	53,708.0	146,137.0
4 Yaphu	71,507.0	5,743.0	5,514.0	4,154.0	1,640.0	88,558.0
Total	169,428.0	10,393.0	60,985.0	119,628.0	128,295.0	488,729.0
Land				478,336.0		

Land Type (Area Ropani)

S.N. VDCs	Khet	Ghaderi	Bari	Alaichi Bari	Pakho	Total
1 Num	129.27	6.76	33.57	103.33	107.42	380.35
2 Pathibhara	14.04	0.00	17.03	51.95	35.97	118.99
3 Diding	49.16	2.38	58.44	71.70	105.57	287.25
4 Yaphu	140.56	11.29	10.84	8.17	3.22	174.07
	333.03	20.43	119.87	235.15	252.18	960.67
						965

Rate/Ropani

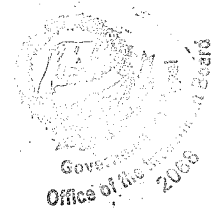
S.N. VDCs	Khet	Ghaderi	Bari	Alaichi Bari	Pakho
1 Num	600,000	2,400,000	300,000	500,000	250,000
2 Pathibhara	600,000	2,400,000	300,000	500,000	250,000
3 Diding	600,000	2,400,000	300,000	500,000	250,000
4 Yaphu	600,000	2,400,000	300,000	500,000	250,000

Compensation

S.N. VDCs	Khet	Ghaderi	Bari	Alaichi Bari	Pakho	Total
1 Num	77,561,033	16,228,329	10,071,353	51,663,915	26,854,090	182,378,720
2 Pathibhara	8,426,701	0	5,108,503	25,974,958	8,992,806	48,502,968
3 Diding	29,498,762	5,708,220	17,530,959	35,851,319	26,392,656	114,981,916
4 Yaphu	84,334,238	27,092,818	3,251,563	4,082,636	805,913	119,567,166
	199,820,734	49,029,367	35,962,378	117,572,827	63,045,465	465,430,770

Standing Crops

S.N. Crops	Land in		
	Ropani	Rate	Total
1 Paddy	333.03	6,350	2,114,769
2 Wheat	252.18	5,100	1,286,127
3 Corn	119.87	4,050	485,492
4 Mallet	252.18	2,800	706,109
5 Cereals	252.18	6,150	1,550,918
6 Potato	252.18	16,280	4,105,521
Total			10,248,937



Land Development

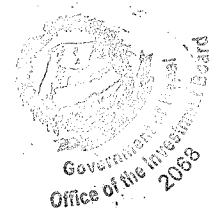
S.N.	Land Type	Land Area		Total
		/Ropani	Rate	
1	Khet	333.03	5405	1,800,052
2	Bari	119.87	5405	647,922
G. Total				2,447,974

Balanced Land

S.N.	Name	Parcel No	Land		Rate	Amount	
			Land (sq. m.)	(Ropani)			
1	Rana B. Parajuli N	714	385	0.76	Pakho	250,000	189,193
2	Krishna B. Parajuli N	1097	85	0.17	Pakho	250,000	41,770
3	Krishna B. Parajuli N	1088	131	0.26	Bari	300,000	77,250
4	Rabin K. Rai N	1002	60	0.12	Pakho	250,000	29,485
5	Rabi Rai N.	995	58	0.11	Alaichi	500,000	57,004
Pemba Tuduk Gurung							
6	N	192	370	0.73	Khet	600,000	436,372
7	Mitra B. Rai P	308	330	0.65	Alaichi		0
8	Indra P. Rai D	1481	145	0.29	Khet	600,000	171,011
9	Dhana B. Rai D	1476	85	0.17	Khet	600,000	100,248
10	Indra B. Rai D	702	347	0.68	Bari	300,000	204,623
11	Bala Bahadur Rai Y	223	440	0.86	Khet	600,000	518,929
Keshar Bahadur Rai, Tika Bahadur Rai,							
12	Dudha Bahadur Rai Y	755	485	0.95	Khet	600,000	572,001
13	Dudha Bahadur Rai Y	746	452	0.89	Khet	600,000	533,082
14	Dudha Bahadur Rai Y	749	199	0.39	Khet	600,000	234,697
15	Dalabir Rai Y	741	364	0.72	Alaichi	500,000	357,747
16	Keshar Kumar Rai Y	745	247	0.49	Khet	600,000	291,308
17	Keshar Bahadur Rai Y	748	459	0.90	Khet	600,000	541,337
18	Suryaman Rai Y	739	225	0.44	Alaichi	500,000	221,135
19	Anita Rai Y	744	241	0.47	Khet	600,000	284,232
20	Rana Bahadur Rai Y	756	397	0.78	Khet	600,000	468,216
21	Anita Rai Y	747	256	0.50	Khet	600,000	301,922
Total				11.32			5,631,560

Transitional Allowance for Agriculture

S. N.	VDC	Cultivated Lan	Land in Rop	Cost	Total Cost
1	Num	82,843.0	162.84	6,000	977,037
2	Pathibhara	15,808.0	31.07	6,000	186,437
3	Diding	54,741.0	107.60	6,000	645,607
4	Yaphu	77,021.0	151.40	6,000	908,374
Totoal		230,413.0	452.9		2,717,455



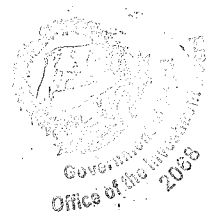
S.N.	Name of Agr. Product	Procuti		Round fig.	Rate/Kg	T. Cost/Ropani	Land in Ropani	Total Cost
		Mt/ha	Kg/Ropani					
1	Dhan	2.5	127.185	127	50	6,350		0
2	Wheet	2	101.748	102	50	5,100		0
3	Makai	1.6	81.3984	81	50	4,050		0
4	Mash	0.8	40.6992	41	150	6,150		0
5	Alu	8	406.992	407	40	16,280		0
6	Kodo	1.1	55.9614	56	50	2,800		0

Land Details

S.N.	VDCs	Khet	Bari
1	Num		
2	Pathibhara		
3	Diding		
4	Yaphu		

Land Development Cost

S.N.	VDCs	Land Are. Land (Ropan LD Cost	Total Cost
1	Num		0
2	Pathibhara		0
3	Diding		0
4	Yaphu		0



Forest Tree Categories

S.N.	Timber Trees	Wood Rate	Rate per cu. Ft.			Total Cu. Ft.						
			Cut.	Trans.	Total	Num	Pathibhara	Diding	Yaphu	Total	Net v T. Cost	
1	Sal	800	500	100	1400	0	0	35	127	162	127.2	178,129
2	Asna, Jamun, Karma, Tuni, Seris, Gamhari	300	500	100	900	5025	1614	448	1125	8212	6450	5,804,734
3	Simal	125	500	100	725	1715	63	483	184	2445	1920	1,392,220
4	Harro, Barro, Faldu, Chilaune, Shor	200	500	100	800	1421	197	1051	709	3378	2653	2,122,465
5	Bhutkul, Gutel, Papalar, Utish, Tikul, Katus, Mashala, Aap, Shallo, Far, Isprsh	100	500	100	700	1512	2809	173	696	5190	4076	2,853,358
6	Baji, Botekgero	80	500	100	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Others	75	500	100	675	1479	393	445	2468	4785	3758	2,536,744
											14,887,650	

Fodder Trees

S.N	VDCs	Total		
		Trees	Rate	Cost
1	Num	240	2,500	600000
2	Pathibhara	81	2,500	202500
3	Diding	292	2,500	730000
4	Yaphu	28	2,500	70000
Total		641		1,602,500

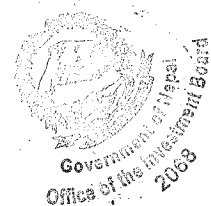
Firewood Trees

S.N.	VDCs	Total		
		Trees	Rate	Cost
1	Num	1128	2,500	2820000
2	Pathibhara	193	2,500	482500
3	Diding	781	2,500	1952500
4	Yaphu	9	2,500	22500
Total		2111		5,277,500

Assume average Volume of tree is 5 cubic feet

Vol cu. Ft.

Tree Type	Num	Pathibhara	Diding	Yaphu
Sal				35 127
	0	0		35 127
Asna	3591	1021		
Jamun	18			7
Karma				
Tuni	54	28		
Siris	1362	565	441	1125
Gamhari				
	5025	1614	448	1125
Simal	1715	63	483	184
	1715	63	483	184
Harro				5
Garro				
Faldu				
Chilaune	1421	197	1046	709
Shor				
	1421	197	1051	709



Bhuktul				
Gutel				
Paplar	615		22	109
Utish	695	2809		587
Tikul				
Katus	202		151	
Mashala				
Aap				
Shalin				
Far				
Isprsh				
	1512	2809	173	696
Baji				
Botekgero				
	0	0	0	0
Ratopate	22	15		
Setikath	3			
Mauwa	26	109	40	
Malta	175	94		
malageri	191	31	5	
Jamuna	18			
Patle	117	9		3
Firfire	75	33		44
Lampate	269		101	2224
Lakuri	6			
Lapsi	519	16	194	
Valayo	58			
Falado		67		
Putalikath		19		
Gokul				153
Pakha sadhna			105	44
	1479	393	445	2468



Food Security Allowance

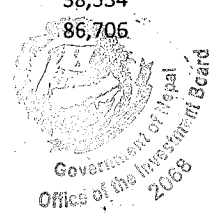
Annual Income Required per person = 19261 per person

Food Security Allowance for six month for Vulnerable Families

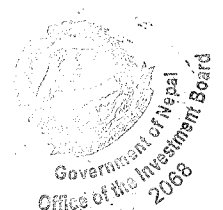
Food Security Allowance = (19261/12)*Family members*6

Land Information

S. N.	HH Code	VDC	Ward	Name	Parcel Numbers	Total Area (m ²)	Acquired Area (m ²)	Food Security Allowance
1	1004	Num	5	Ganga Devi Tamang	307, 1357	1750	1750	96,305
2	1005	Num	5	Harka Bdr Rai	310	308	308	48,153
3	1006	Num	5	Chimala maya Rai	304, 845	477	477	86,675
4	1007	Num	5	Mohan Kumar Khatri	535	9	9	38,522
5	1008	Num	5	Bishnumaya Khatri	294	5525	5525	115,566
6	1010	Num	5	Ani maya Rai	626	15	15	48,153
7	1012	Num	5	Pawan Kumar Gurung	649	15	15	38,522
8	1013	Num	5	Manarupa Rai	625	15	15	96,305
9	1014	Num	5	Puspa Bdr Parajuli	308	266	266	57,783
10	1016	Num	5	Jay Kumari Rai	306	45	45	48,153
11	1017	Num	6	Dhan Bdr Rai	991, 992, 993, 612	4995	4930	105,936
12	1020	Num	7	Sher Bdr Rai	336, 301, 343	32355	15530	57,783
13	1021	Num	7	Man Bdr Rai	299, 333	10975	5960	77,044
14	1029	Num	5	Bal Kumar Rai	675	1017	1017	105,936
15	1030	Num	5	Tula maya Rai	293, 295	6210	6210	105,936
16	1031	Num	5	Krishnaraj Kumar Adhikari	316, 652, 800	10620	8945	86,675
17	1032	Num	5	Nara Kumar Adhikari	536	6	6	57,783
18	1034	Num	5	Shila Rai	688	400	400	57,783
19	1035	Num	6	Hari Bdr Rai	628	5420	900	28,892
20	1037	Num	6	Ram rikhi Rai	635	1090	1090	48,153
21	1052	Num	6	Dhana Laxmi Tamang	719, 720	5590	5590	67,414
22	1055	Num	6	Shreemaya Tamang	1333	2080	510	57,783
23	1060	Num	6	Chimsi maya Rai	238	1570	800	48,153
24	1062	Num	6	Bhim Bdr Tamang	1394, 830	12935	1695	77,044
25	1065	Num	7	Sal Bdr/Bishnumaya Gurung	248	8315	1300	67,414
26	1077	Num	6	Dhan Bdr BK	22	2210	735	38,522
27	1102	Pathivara	3	Kalpana Gurunng	285	14103	3900	28,892
28	1104	Pathivara	4	Sita maya Rai	514	1405	820	19,261
29	1109	Pathivara	4	Thepchimaya Rai	337	215	215	57,783
30	1111	Pathivara	4	Lal Bdr Rai	419	1072	1072	9,631
31	1121	Pathivara	4	Mina Kumari Rai	649	2360	2360	38,522
32	1123	Pathivara	4	Lakh man Rai	155	625	625	9,631
33	1124	Pathivara	4	Hajure Rai	890	1055	408	67,414
34	1125	Pathivara	5	Subhadra Rai	163	195	195	48,153
35	1127	Pathivara	4	Ramesh Rai	892	3360	900	38,522
36	1132	Pathivara	5	Ninruti Rai	167	495	495	9,631
37	1133	Pathivara	5	Man Dhvaj Rai	423	1111	1111	77,044
38	1135	Pathivara	5	Kaviraj Rai	441	255	255	38,522
39	1137	Pathivara	5	Bam Bahadur Rai	166	1990	1990	9,631
40	1140	Pathivara	5	Bal Dhvaj Rai	156	2145	2145	96,305
41	0	Pathivara	5	Bir Bahadur Dargi	418	1073	1073	48,153
42	1203	Diding	8	Ega Bahadur Rai	1215	8815	8815	38,522
43	1204	Diding	8	Dhan Bahadur Rai	647	1205	1205	86,679
44	1205	Diding	8	Khushiram Rai	724/1531	900	48	77,052
45	1207	Diding	8	Hemant Kumrar Rai	1245, 1248	2210	2210	96,325
46	1208	Diding	8	Indra Prasad Rai	555/1481, 559	4810	4665	57,798
47	1209	Diding	8	Jit Bahadur Rai	1633	150	150	38,534
48	1210	Diding	8	Thag bahadur Rai	1196	545	545	86,706



49	1215	Diding	8 Indra Bahadur Rai	645	780	780	48,173
50	1216	Diding	8 Ram Kumar Rai	1638	461	461	38,540
51	1217	Diding	8 Shyam Kumar Rai	1637	461	461	48,178
52	1218	Diding	8 Purna Kumar Rai	1252	875	875	67,452
53	1219	Diding	8 Chattur Maan Rai	550	2105	1400	57,819
54	1220	Diding	8 Chandra Bahadur Rai	1200	5170	5170	48,185
55	1222	Diding	8 Nar Man Rai	725, 726	2920	340	67,463
56	1223	Diding	8 Bhim Kumari Rai	701	13830	424	77,104
57	1225	Diding	8 Raj Kumar Rai	3639	461	461	57,831
58	1229	Diding	8 Myauchi Maya Rai	1195	1780	1780	57,834
59	1231	Diding	8 Aai Bahadur Rai	1253	530	530	48,198
60	1232	Diding	8 Dhak Man Rai	644, 1209, 1205, 636	3650	3650	106,040
61	1233	Diding	8 Goma Maya Rai	638 (668)	2025	2025	38,562
62	1234	Diding	8 Rajman Rai	1201/1595	1532	1532	77,128
63	1235	Diding	8 Hast Bahadur Rai	1193	1830	1830	67,491
64	1236	Diding	8 Prem Bahadur Rai	637	20	20	86,778
65	1237	Diding	9 Nar Bahadur Rai	1221	245	245	86,783
66	1240	Diding	9 Jit Bahadur Rai (Death)	1214	2735	1200	38,572
67	1244	Diding	9 Kumar Rai	1645	270	270	38,574
68	1246	Diding	9 Bir Bahadur Rai	1229	1035	1035	86,796
69	1248	Diding	9 Sancha Bahadur Rai	1642	270	270	77,156
70	1249	Diding	9 Shyam Kumar Rai	1616, 1618	1382.5	1382.5	28,935
71	1252	Diding	9 Dal Bahadur Rai	1226	1450	1450	19,291
72	1253	Diding	8 Purna Bahadur Rai	1640	152	152	38,584
73	1254	Diding	8 Madhu Kumari Rai	556/1483, 556/1484	5910	5910	67,526
74	1256	Diding	8 Bhadra Kumari Rai	1224	3785	1280	77,176
75	1312	Yaphu	5 Chandri Maya Rai	989	48	48	115,566
76	1318	Yaphu	5 Kamal Bahadur Rai	923	220	220	86,679
77	1320	Yaphu	5 Fauda Man Rai	782	2760	2760	28,895
78	1324	Yaphu	5 Maheshwari Rai	956, 987, 988	409	409	38,528
79	1325	Yaphu	5 Madhu Ram Rai	771, 767	5900	5900	38,530
80	1328	Yaphu	6 Bishnu Kumari Rai	228	1265	10	57,798
81	1330	Yaphu	6 Jivan Rai	226	1380	96	19,267
			Purna Bahadur Rai (Death) /				
82	1331	Yaphu	6 Hasta Bahadur Rai	224	30005	421	86,706
83	1333	Yaphu	6 Bal Bahadur Rai	223	1210	770	48,173
84	1336	Yaphu	7 Surya Bahadur Rai	750	735	224	48,175
85	1340	Yaphu	7 Singh Bahadur Rai	740	1450	1450	19,271
86	1341	Yaphu	7 Ful Maya Rai	725	985	800	57,816
87	1342	Yaphu	7 Sukh Maya Rai	743, 744, 747	4200	4200	9,637
							5,048,294



Alaichi

S.N.	VDCs	Land and Production				Comp. /Ropani	Prod. Total	Additional Allowance				
		Land (sq. m.)	Ropani Land Rate	Land Total	Replace Land & Productio n Cost			Land Development Cost	Plant curing cost	Total		
1	Num	52567	103.33	500,000	51,663,915	170,000	17,565,731	30,000	25,000	15,000	70,000	7,232,948
2	Pathibhara	26429	51.95	500,000	25,974,958	170,000	8,831,486	30,000	25,000	15,000	70,000	3,636,494
3	Diding	36478	71.70	500,000	35,851,319	170,000	12,189,448	30,000	25,000	15,000	70,000	5,019,185
4	Yaphu	4154	8.17	500,000	4,082,636	170,000	1,388,096	30,000	25,000	15,000	70,000	571,569
Total		119,628	235.15		117,572,827		39,974,761					16,460,196



R&R Disclosure	Lump Sum	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total	
	500,000	1 Programs LS	Program	5	50000	250,000	total programmes
							District level
Microplan Development	390,000						Num
		1 Hiring Local Helper	No of days	90	1000	90,000	Pathibhara
		2 Refreshment	Days	30	2000	60,000	Diding
		3 Public Consultation	Program	8	15000	120,000	Yaphu
		4 LCF formation meeting	Nos	4	15000	60,000	
		Miscellaneous				60000	
Meetings and Coordination	200,000					390,000	



Community Support		Nos	Rate	Total
1	Education Sector (one time investment at each VDC)	6	1,000,000	6,000,000
2	Health Incentive	6	500,000	3,000,000
3	Yaphu VDC Building	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
4	Yaphu Health post	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
5	Awareness Program (pre and Post-Compensation)	2	2,100,000	4,200,000
6	Community forest Support	10	400,000	4,000,000
	Total			33,200,000

Training Package

Training Type

S.No.	Trainings	Duration	Month	Admission Fee	Tuition Fee/M	Hostel/M	Travel	T. Fees	Average Rate	Increment
1	Light Vehicle Driver	1	Month	2,500	7,500	6,500	5,000	21,500	28,750	31,625.0
2	Heavy Equipment Operator (J.C.B)	1	Month	2,500	22,000	6,500	5,000	36,000	39,000	42,900.0
3	Inverter Repair	3	Month	2,500	4,000	6,500	5,000	39,000	64,070	70,477.0
4	Lathe Setter (operatir)	6	Month	2,500	2,000	6,500	10,000	63,500		
5	Structural Fabricator	6	Month	2,500	2,000	6,500	10,000	63,500		
6	Motorcycle Mechanic Trade	6	Month	2,500	2,000	6,500	10,000	63,500		
7	Plumbing & Sanitation Trade	6	Month	2,500	2,000	6,500	10,000	63,500		
8	Electric and motor Rewinding Trade	6	Month	2,500	2,000	6,500	10,000	63,500		
9	Basic Electronics Trade	6	Month	2,500	2,760	6,500	10,000	68,060		
10	Tailoring	6	Month	2,500	2,000	6,500	10,000	63,500		
11	Beautician	6	Month	2,500	2,000	6,500	10,000	63,500		
12	Offset Printing Press	1	year	2,500	2,000	6,500	10,000	63,500	116,000	127,600.0
13	Drafting & interior Trade	1	year	2,500	2,100	6,500	10,000	114,500	115,700	
14	Automobile Mechanic Trade	1	year	2,500	2,200	6,500	10,000	116,900	116,900	
15	General Machanic Trade	1	year	2,500	2,200	6,500	10,000	116,900	116,900	

Training Package	Number	Rate	Total
1 month	27	31,625	853,875
3 month	135	42,900	5,791,500
6 month	54	70,477	3,805,758
1 year	54	127,600	6,890,400
	270		17,341,533

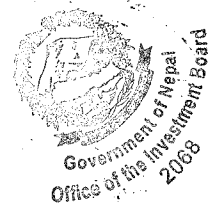
Academic Technical Scholarship (Oversher)

Semester	Admission Fee	Monthly Fee	Total	Year 1 (5 Nos)	Year 2 (5 Ncs)
1	50,000	3,000	53,000	265,000	265,000
2	50,000	3,000	53,000	265,000	265,000
3	50,000	3,000	53,000	265,000	265,000
4	50,000	4,000	54,000	270,000	270,000
5	50,000	4,000	54,000	270,000	270,000
6	50,000	4,000	54,000	270,000	270,000
			426,000	2,130,000	2,343,000
				5	5

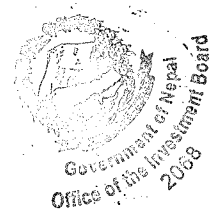
4,473,000



S. N.	House Owner	no	Length	Breath	Area	Unit	Unit Rate	T. Amount	Remarks
Dam Site									
1	Kumar Adhakari								
	House	1	13.0	4.4	57.200 sqm	6730.41	384,979.45	538,971.23	692963
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
2	Mohan Khatri								0
	House	1	12.0	7.5	90.000 sqm	6730.41	605,736.90	848,031.66	1090326
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
3	Bhogendra Rai								0
	House	1.5	10.0	2.4	36.000 sqm	6730.41	242,294.76	339,212.66	436131
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
4	Dilli Rai								0
	House	1	10.0	2.4	24.000 sqm	6730.41	161,529.84	226,141.78	290754
	House	1	7.7	13.7	105.490 sqm	6730.41	709,990.95	993,987.33	1277984
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
5	Chimala Maya Rai								0
	House	2	11.5	4.0	92.000 sqm	6730.41	619,197.72	866,876.81	1114556
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
6	Mann Rupa Rai								0
	House	1.5	6.0	14.5	130.500 sqm	6730.41	878,318.51	1,229,645.91	1580973
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
7	Any Maya Rai								0
	House	1.5	5.0	14.5	108.750 sqm	6730.41	731,932.09	1,024,704.92	1317478
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
8	Pawan Gurung								0
	House	1.5	13.8	6.0	124.200 sqm	6730.41	835,916.92	1,170,283.69	1504650
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
9	Uttar Rai								0
	House	1.5	6.6	6.0	59.400 sqm	6730.41	399,786.35	559,700.90	719615
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
10	Bal Kumar Rai								0
	House	2	8.0	10.0	160.000 sqm	6730.41	1,076,865.60	1,507,611.84	1938358
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
11	Harka B. Rai								0
	House	2	6.5	9.0	117.000 sqm	6730.41	787,457.97	1,102,441.16	1417424
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
12	Puspa B. Parajuli								0
	House	2	6.8	11.0	149.600 sqm	6730.41	1,006,869.34	1,409,617.07	1812365
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
13	Ganga Devi Tamang								0
	House	1	12.6	7.0	88.200 sqm	6730.41	593,622.16	831,071.03	1068520
	House	1	5.1	5.1	26.010 sqm	6730.41	175,057.96	245,081.15	315104
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
14	Jai Kumari Rai								0
	House	1	5.5	6.4	35.200 sqm	6730.41	236,910.43	331,674.60	426439
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
15	Bisnu Maya Khatri								0
	House	1	8.8	15.0	132.000 sqm				0
	Less	-1	5.2	3.6	-18.720 sqm				0
					113.280 sqm	6730.41	762,420.84	1,067,389.18	1372358
	Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2019.12	8,076.48	11,307.07	14538
16	Dhan B. Rai								0
	Cowshed	1	4.0	4.0	16.000 sqm	2019.12	32,305.92	45,228.29	58151
17	Krishna B. Parajuli								0
	Cowshed	1	6.0	2.0	12.000 sqm	2019.12	24,229.44	33,921.22	43613
	Cowshed	1	5.5	3.0	16.500 sqm	2019.12	33,315.48	46,641.67	59968
Powerhouse Site									
1	Jangg Bir Rai								0
	House	2	7.5	6.5	97.500 sqm	7407.66	722,246.85	1,011,145.59	1300044
	Cowshed	5	6.0	4.0	120.000 sqm	2222.30	266,676.00	373,346.40	480017
2	Tek Bahadur Rai								0
	House	2	9.0	6.0	108.000 sqm	7407.66	800,027.28	1,120,038.19	1440049



Cowshed	5	4.0	4.0	80.000 sqm	2222.30	177,784.00	248,897.60	320011
3 Degendra K. Rai								0
House	2	9.0	6.0	108.000 sqm	7407.66	800,027.28	1,120,038.19	1440049
Cowshed	1	3.5	3.5	12.250 sqm	2222.30	27,223.18	38,112.45	49002
4 Dil Bahadur Rai								0
House	2	11.0	8.0	176.000 sqm	7407.66	1,303,748.16	1,825,247.42	2346747
Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2222.30	8,889.20	12,444.88	16001
5 Chandra Dhoj Rai								0
House	2	5.0	3.0	30.000 sqm	7407.66	222,229.80	311,121.72	400014
6 Acham B. Rai								0
House	2	8.0	8.5	136.000 sqm	7407.66	1,007,441.76	1,410,418.46	1813395
7 Dil Kumar Rai								0
House	2	10.0	7.0	140.000 sqm	7407.66	1,037,072.40	1,451,901.36	1866730
Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2222.30	8,889.20	12,444.88	16001
8 Tek Kumar Rai								0
House	2	11.0	8.7	191.400 sqm				0
	-2	5.7	2.3	-26.220 sqm				0
				165.180 sqm	7407.66	1,223,597.28	1,713,036.19	2202475
Cowshed	2	3.0	3.0	18.000 sqm	2222.30	40,001.40	56,001.96	72003
9 Tek Bahadur Rai								0
House	2	7.0	5.0	70.000 sqm	7407.66	518,536.20	725,950.68	933365
10 Techar B. Rai								0
House	2	6.0	7.5	90.000 sqm	7407.66	666,689.40	933,365.16	1200041
11 Sher Bahadur Rai								0
Cowshed	1	2.0	2.0	4.000 sqm	2222.30	8,889.20	12,444.88	16001
						19,259,854.42	26,963,796.19	34,667,738



4,291,965

Fruit Trees (Bearing Fruit)

S.N.	Tree Types	Per tree Production (kg)	Per Unit Price in kg**	Per year Per Tree Income	Years for mature production	Loss of income till maturity	Cost of raising** *	Cost of two saplings	Compensation amount/tree	Num	Pathibhara	Diding	Yaphu	Total Number	Total Cost
1	Guava	30.00	45	1350	4	5400	2522	400	8,322	4		30	28	62	515,964
2	Nibunva	23.33	70	1633	4	6532	2522	400	9,454	1		3	1	5	47,272
3	Orange	25.00	60	1500	5	7500	3183	400	11,083	17		247	5	269	2,981,327
4	Mango	70.00	60	4200	5	21000	3183	400	24,383	2	1		3	6	147,498
5	Banana	13.00	50	650	1	650	845	400	1,895	113	9	21	39	182	344,890
6	Lime	23.33	60	1400	4	5599	2522	400	8,521	2		6	1	9	76,691
7	Pear	36.67	30	1100	5	5501	3183	400	9,084			7	3	10	90,835
8	Jack Fruit	48.00	40	1920	3	5760	1915	400	8,075				8	8	64,600
9	Peach	33.33	50	1667	4	6666	2522	400	9,588						0
10	Pomegranate	30.00	120	3600	4	14400	2522	400	17,322						0
11	Pomelo	23.33	70	1633	4	6532	2522	400	9,454						0
12	Yuzu	23.33	70	1633	4	6532	2522	400	9,454						0
13	Coffee	5.00	80	400	3	1200	1915	400	3,515						0
14	Persimmon	30.00	60	1800	4	7200	2522	400	10,122						0
15	Phokse	28.00	25	700	4	2800	2522	400	5,722	1		2	1	4	22,888

Fruit Trees (Not Bearing Fruit)

344,092

200*2

Year	Cost of Sapling	Raising Cost/year	Total Cost	Num	Pathibhara	Diding	Yaphu	Total Number	Total Cost
1	400	845	1245	28				28	34,860
2	400	512	1757	8		168		176	309,232
3	400	558	2315					0	0
4	400	607	2922					0	0
5	400	661	3383					0	0



Cost of Rudrakchhya Sapling

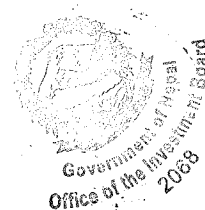
250*2

Year	Cost of Sapling	Raising Cost/year	cost/Sap	Number of saplings	Total Cost
1	500	845	1345	1	1,345
2	500	512	1857	3	5,571
3	500	558	2415	58	140,070
4	500	607	3022	1	3,022
Total Cost				63	150,008

S.N.	VDCs	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	Total Number
1	Num		1	2	23	26
2	Pathibhara					0
3	Diding					0
4	Yaphu			1	35	37
Total			1	3	58	63

Cost of Food Bearing Rudrakchhya (Individual Negotiation)

Total		40	3,120,000			
S.N.	Name of Person	VDC	Number of Trees	Neg. Amount	Per Tree Cost	
1	Degendra Rai	Yaphu	3	1,500,000	50000	150,000
2	Tek Bdr Rai	Yaphu	31	1,500,000	50000	1,550,000
3	Num		6	120,000	50000	300,000
4						
5						
6						



Moving Allowance

Household Number	24
Rate/HHs	94,800
Total	2,275,200

Transition Allowance

	No	Duration	Cost
For agriculture	453	6,000	1 2,717,455
For Shop, business	16	15,000	6 1,440,000

