

# Resettlement Planning Document

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Resettlement Plan for Samdrupcholing-Samrang Section  
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## Bhutan: Road Network Project II

Prepared by Department of Roads, Ministry of Works and Human Settlement.

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## CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
I. THE PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
A. Project Description	1
B. Subproject Benefits and Impacts	1
C. Measures to Minimize Impact	1
D. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP)	2
II. SOCIAL PROFILE OF SUBPROJECT AREA	3
A. Socioeconomic Survey	3
B. Social Profile of Affected Persons (APs)	3
C. Economic Activities/ Livelihood	3
D. Religion	4
E. Education and Health	4
F. Drinking Water	4
G. Gender Analysis	4
III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	5
A. Types of loss and ownership	5
B. Subproject Impacts	6
C. Options of Relocation	6
IV. RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	7
A. Objective	7
B. Existing Bhutanese Law	7
C. Resettlement Principles for the Project	7
V. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION	15
A. Methods of Public Consultation	15
B. Scope of Consultation and Issues	15
C. Major Findings of the Consultations	15
D. Plan for further Consultation in the Subproject	16
E. Disclosure of RP	17
VI. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	17
A. Institutional Requirement	17
B. Resettlement Management	17
C. Grievance Redressal Mechanism	18
VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING	19
VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	20
IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	21
 <b>APPENDIXES</b>	
1. List of Affected Persons, Affected Assets, and Resettlement Budget	23
2. List of Focus Group Discussion Participants	28

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	affected persons
CBO	community based organization
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DFO	District Forest Officer
DoR	Department of Roads
DAO	District Agriculture Officer
DE	District Engineer
EA	Executing Agency
FO	Finance Officer
FCB	Food Corporation of Bhutan
IR	involuntary resettlement
km	kilometer
LRO	Land Record Officer
MoWHS	Ministry of Works and Human Settlement
NCWC	National Commission for Women and Children
NPAG	National Plan of Action for Gender
NWAB	National Women Association of Bhutan
NEC	National Environment Commission
NGO	non-government organization
PMO	Project Management Office
PAVA	Poverty Assessment and Valuation Agency
RGoB	Royal Government of Bhutan
RP	resettlement plan
RF	resettlement framework
ROW	Right of way
RNR	Renewable natural resources

## Bhutanese terms used and their meaning

Dasho Dzongdag	District Administrator
Dzongkhag	District
Chiwog	Combination of several villages
Gup	Block head
Chuzing	Wet land
Thram	Land record
Satshab	Land Substitution
Nu	Ngultrum (Bhutanese currency)
GYT	Geog Yargay Tshogchung (Block Development Committee)
DYT	Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu (District Development Community)
Thromde	Municipal

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. Background

1. The Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB), through the Department of Roads (DoR) of the Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, has proposed to implement the Road Network Project II with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The DoR is in charge for implementing the project. The Project components involve the construction of four national roads and one feeder road of 183 km. The Project will impact road network efficiency in the southern east-west corridor and sub-regional connectivity, contributing to expanded economic and regionally-balanced development, leading to poverty reduction.

### B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

2. The preliminary design of the subproject is based on the available gravelled and fair weather alignment for single lane traffic with minor widening only for drainage and hard shoulders without land acquisition. Though the extent of land requirement for the project is quite low (26.47 acres), some parts of land have to be acquired in the landslide area. Besides, the sub-project is also likely to bring other resettlement impacts in different sections along the corridor. The census revealed that the total number affected households were 62. A total of 21 structures will be affected, and out of 21 structures all structures are privately owned including two structures (water taps). Total of 2,147 fruit trees will also be affected.

#### Summary Profile of Project Affected Assets

Sl. No.	Impacts	Number
1	Total land affected	26.47 acre
2	Total number of affected households	62
3	Total number of non-titled holders	13
4	Total number of structures affected	21
5	Total number of structures (water tap) affected	2
6	Total number of fruit tress affected	2,147

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

### C. Resettlement Principles for the Project

3. In accordance with the resettlement principles suggested for the Project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts, including socioeconomic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- Compensation for land at replacement cost, or land for land;
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at replacement cost;
- Compensation for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops at market value;

- Assistance for shifting and rebuilding the APs' structures,
- Rehabilitation assistance in lieu of the loss of business/wage/income/livelihood;
- Special assistance for vulnerable groups; and
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community infrastructure and amenities.

#### **D. Entitlement Matrix**

4. This Entitlement Matrix (Table 7) has been formulated according to the resettlement principles for this Project and specifically reflects various types of losses resulting out of this particular subproject and specific compensation and resettlement packages.

#### **E. Public Consultation and Disclosure of Information**

5. Consultations and discussions were held along the subprojects with the affected families and other stakeholders including village heads, heads of households, women's groups, farmers, business communities, and other vulnerable APs like people living below poverty line.

6. The primary stakeholders of the Project have been identified as those residing in and around the vicinity of the proposed roads. Apart from the APs, the other stakeholders identified are; MoWHS (DOR), MoA, (Land and Survey Division) and Dzongkhag Administration (District Agriculture Officer [DAO]), Finance Officer (FO), Land Record Officer (LRO), Gup, and Mangiap (Village Headmen).

7. Focus group discussions (public consultations) were conducted with the villagers. These meetings were organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders.

#### **F. Institutional Framework**

8. For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and stages of the project. The primary institutions who will be involved in this implementation are the following; (i) Department of Road, (ii) Dzongkhags (District Administration), (iii) Project Management Office, (iv) Resettlement Officers, (v) Surveyors, (v) Grievance Redressal Committees, and (v) Supervision Consultants

#### **G. Resettlement Management**

9. The DoR will be the executing agency (EA) for the Project. A Project Management Office (PMO), headed by a Project Manager (PM) will be established and will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The PM, in coordination with the Dzongkhags (District Administration), will be responsible for implementing the resettlement and rehabilitation activities, and ensuring availability of budget for land acquisition and resettlement activities. The PM has appointed a group of trained surveyors to assist resettlement activities. The EA will employ experienced Executive

Engineer level officers at the regional offices as resettlement officers (RO), who will be in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement operations, and they will report to the PM. The Supervision Consultants will provide with weeklong training and orientation program for implementation of the RP to all surveyors and RO.

#### **H. Implementation Schedule**

10. All land acquisition and resettlement process of the affected persons (APs) must be completed before the start of the civil works. All land is to be provided free of encumbrances. APs will be given sufficient notice prior to start of civil works.

#### **I. Resettlement Budget and Financing**

11. The land acquisition and resettlement budget has been estimated at USD 0.18 million (Nu. **12,601,996.60** ).

#### **J. Monitoring and Evaluation**

12. The PMO supported by RO will systematically monitor land acquisition and resettlement activities. External monitoring will be conducted by Social consultant(s) under Supervision Consultant. The results of this monitoring should be summarized in reports that will be submitted to the project authorities and to the ADB on a biannual basis.



## I. THE PROJECT BACKGROUND

### A. Project Description

1. The Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB), through the Department of Roads (DoR) of the Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, has proposed to implement the Road Network Project II with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The DoR is in charge for implementing the project. The Project components involve the construction of four national roads and one feeder road of 183 km listed in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: National and Feeder Roads in the Road Network Project II**

Road Name	Length (km)	Dzongkhag (District)	Geog (Block)
<b>A. National Roads</b>			
Manitar-Raidak	37	Chhukha	Darla
Raidak-Lhamoizingkha	25	Dagana	Lhamoizingkha
Samdrupcholing-Samrang		Samdrupjongkhar	Phuntshothang, Pemathang, Samrang
	23		
Panbang- Nganglam	36	Zhemgang and Pemagatshel	Ngangla, Norbugang
<b>B. Feeder Road</b>			
Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri	62	Pemagatshel	Khar, Chongshing, Dungmin
<b>Total:</b>	<b>183</b>		

km = kilometer

Source: PPTA report

2. The Project will impact road network efficiency in the southern east-west corridor and sub-regional connectivity, contributing to expanded economic and regionally-balanced development, leading to poverty reduction. These goals will be achieved by connecting Raidak(Chhukha District) to Lhamoizingkha (Dagana District) and Samdrupcholing to Samrang (S/Jongkhar District), Panbang (Zhemgang District) to Amshingwoong (Nganglam, Pemagatshel District) and construction of Tsebar–Mikuri–Shingchungri (Pemagatshel District) feeder road.

### B. Subproject Benefits and Impacts

3. The construction of Samdrupcholing-Samrang feeder road will pass through eight villages and benefit more than 79 households. The overall subproject benefit will help people to have improved access to health, education & other social services. By providing improved linkages to new markets, production centers, it facilitates the creation of new economic and employment opportunities. The subproject is also expected to bring in economic and social changes in the area, which in turn would bring economic prosperity and would lead to poverty reduction.

### C. Measures to Minimize Impact

4. The preliminary design of the subproject is based on the available gravelled and fair weather alignment for single lane traffic with minor widening only for drainage and hard shoulders without land acquisition. Though the extent of land requirement for the project is quite low (26.47 acres), some parts of land have to be acquired in the landslide

area. Besides, the sub-project is also likely to bring other resettlement impacts in different sections along the corridor. Based on the preliminary technical design and census, the nature of other resettlement impact is related to effect on residential structures, and temporary structures. But the Project has its objectives of avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever possible, by means of (i) conducting extensive public consultations with the communities for alignments selection; and (ii) adopting an appropriate technical design, which leads to minimization of the resettlement impact. The technical design is aimed at best utilization of the available space by avoiding private and public structures and land takes. The census revealed that the total number affected households were 62. A total of 21 structures will be affected, and out of 21 structures all structures are privately owned including two structures (water taps). Total of 2,147 fruit trees will also be affected. No physically displaced is envisaged.

**Table 2: Summary Profile of Project Affected Assets**

Sl. No.	Impacts	Number
1	Total land affected	26.47 acre
2	Total number of affected households	62
3	Total number of non-titled holders	13
4	Total number of structures affected	21
5	Total number of structures (water tap) affected	2
6	Total number of fruit trees affected	2,147

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

#### **D. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP)**

5. The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and to resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This RP has been prepared based on preliminary design on the basis of 100% census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders conducted in April, 2009. The plan complies with ADB policy on *Involuntary Resettlement* (1995) and *Policy on Indigenous Peoples* (1999), which aim to protect the rights of the affected persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Assessment of type and extent of loss of land and non-land assets, loss of livelihood or income opportunities and collective losses, such as community infrastructure and amenities;
- Identification of impacts on Indigenous people, vulnerable groups and assessment of other social issues in the project;
- Public consultation and people's participation in the project;
- Assessment of existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project;
- Development of entitlement matrix, provisions for relocation assistance and restoration of businesses/income;
- Resettlement and rehabilitation cost estimate including provision for fund; and
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation.

## II. SOCIAL PROFILE OF SUBPROJECT AREA

### A. Socioeconomic Survey

6. A socioeconomic survey was carried out in April 2009, to 10% of the affected persons and 20% seriously affected persons, and 100% census survey was covered to assess the impacts of the people's properties, common property, and loss of livelihood. This study was carried out to verify the type of socioeconomic activities and land, structures and fruit trees, which will be affected by the proposed up-gradation and new road corridors.

### B. Social Profile of Affected Persons (APs)

7. The villages under Samdrupcholing–Samrang road corridor are Phuntshothang, Dhungkharling, Bhawaney, ThongchungGonpa, Pemathang, Shilingay, Diklai, and Samrang.

8. The total number of persons per household is approximately seven (as per census record) comprising of 58% males and 42% females but those actually residing in the villages do not exceed more than 5 persons per household. The gender of the head of the households is similar to that of male and female segregation, i.e., 90% male and 10% female.

### C. Economic Activities/ Livelihood

9. In terms of livelihood pattern, 90% of the villagers' are predominantly occupied in agricultural activities. The cereals grown are rice which ranks first followed by maize and millet. Vegetables are being grown for home consumption and surpluses are sold on the roadside and some bring them to nearest town.

10. The means of transporting the cash crops such as areca nut is primarily by human labor till road head and then use vehicle to reach the nearest town mainly Samdrupjongkhar and across the border Indian towns.

11. The main cash crops grown are areca nut. Vegetables are grown for home consumption and any surplus is sold off. The affected persons also sell livestock products such as cheese and butter. The predominant resources for cultivation are oxen and labour sharing.

12. The dairy products such as milk, cheese and butter are consumed locally but any surplus produce are sold to nearby market. There are also horses that are mainly used for carrying agricultural products to road point.

13. Ninety percent of the villagers own radio which act as a source of information. Through radio, people have access to new agriculture technology and other day-to-day news. In addition, agricultural and livestock services are available at the Geog RNR centers.

14. Bhutanese people in general practice subsistence farming and despite what they produce, farmers have to rely on the market for much of their food items. This is mainly because what they produce on their field is not sufficient to meet their needs all year round. Despite processing enough land, the yield from the land is not sufficient to sustain

them all year round. The main reason for this is the difficult terrain, lack of irrigation facilities and lack of work force to work on the land. Majority of the people purchase food items such as rice from Indian town as there is very limited wetland. Cooking fuel such as fuel wood is not purchased and is abundantly available in forest areas. The villagers spent more money on educating their children followed by other social functions.

15. The overall settlement pattern of the villages are fairly scattered and clustered especially in Phuntshothang and Pemathang geogs. Eighty five percent of villages are supplied with electricity and remaining 15% especially at Samrang geog do not have electricity due to its remoteness. The roofing types of the houses are 99.5% corrugated galvanized iron and 0.5% straw.

#### **D. Religion**

16. People residing in these villages are 53% Hindus and 47% Buddhists.

#### **E. Education and Health**

17. There is one Middle Secondary School in Samdrupcholing, which cater to the primary and middle secondary education of the children in this cluster of villages. Children (from villages other than Phuntshothang) walk a maximum of 7.0 km to school every day and walk back home at the end of school hours. Some students who have to walk longer hours reside in boarding offered and facilitated by the Royal Government of Bhutan. In order to broaden the coverage of education, there is also a Non Formal Education Centre which is accessible to all those who desire to acquire the three R's (reading, writing, and arithmetic).

18. In terms of health coverage, the villagers are facilitated with Grade 1 Basic Health Unit. However, patients requiring further treatment can visit the hospital in Samdrupjongkhar and Mongar.

#### **F. Drinking Water**

19. Ninety five percent villagers have access to drinking water scheme and 5% do not due to lack of water source and other contributing factor such as the distance of water source.

#### **G. Gender Analysis**

20. Households headed by women were also identified. The household survey interview investigated women-specific household activities. The objective of the interview survey focused mainly to identify the activities being carried out and constraints faced by the women and their role in participating in developmental activities in general. The result of the analysis indicates that women spent more time on; (i)purchasing household items from market (approximately 3–5 km), (ii)collection of drinking water (approximately 10–15 minutes), (iii)collection of fuel wood (1–2 hours), and (iv) medical assistance (1–2 hours).

21. Nevertheless, an important decision maker of the houses are both male and female, and both male and female purchase household items and travel a considerable distance of 3–5 km to the nearest town at Kuwaipani. Women also actively participate in agricultural activities such as cultivating, weeding, harvesting, and post harvest activities. For medical assistance, women travel to Basic Health Unit /Hospital which on the

average takes about 1–2 hours on foot covering a distance of 3–5 km.

### III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

#### A. Types of loss and ownership

22. The census survey was conducted based on preliminary design. There are 62 households, which will be losing land and this includes dry land and wetland.

**Table 3: Private Land Acquisition**

Type of land	Status of Land (registered/unregistered)	Ownership of the property(private/Govt/community owned)	No. of Affected Household	Area(acre)
Dry Land	Registered	Private	54	21.42
Wet land	Registered	Private	8	5.05
<b>Total</b>			<b>62</b>	<b>26.47</b>

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

23. The total land affected is 26.47 acres dry land (16.85) and wetland (9.62) belonging to 62 households of Phuntshothang, Pemathang and Samrang Geogs. All affected land are registered private land. There is also wet land affected by the road corridor.

**Table 4: Fruit trees/Orchard Acquisition**

Type and Species of Perennial crops	Affected Fruit (numbers)	Number of Affected Household
Orange, Banana, Areca nut, Guava, Lemon, Mango	1,430	30
Fodder trees	163	18
Bamboos	554	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>63*</b>

\* More than one type of perennial crops owned by one household. In actual, total affected households are 30.  
Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

24. There are types of perennial fruit trees mainly oranges, bananas, areca nut, guava, lemon and mango affected by the alignment. The total of 2,147 numbers of fruit trees are affected belonging to 30 households. Fodder trees and bamboos are also affected.

**Table 5: Type of affected structures**

Type of Structure	Number of Structure
Permanent type (residential cum commercial)	2
Semi-Permanent type (residential)	3
Temporary type (cowsheds)	14
Water taps	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

25. In total, there are 21 affected structures such as permanent type, semi-permanent and temporary type houses are affected by the corridors. Two water taps are also affected, belonging to private people.

## B. Subproject Impacts

26. There are in total 62 affected households and total area to be acquired is 26.47 acres for Samdrupcholing-Samrang road construction. Eighty seven percent of the land (26.47 acres) to be acquired are dry land where people usually grow maize, wheat, millet, potatoes, chilies and vegetables.

27. The immediate impacts of land acquisition are (i) loss of land; (ii) loss of structures; and (iii) loss of fruit and fodder trees.

**Table 6: Extent of loss of land**

S. No.	Extent of loss (land)	Number of Affected Household
1	<10%	46
2	10-20%	7
3	20-50%	9
4	50-75%	-
5	>75%	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

28. The analysis of the impact ratio on affected land brought forth that forty six affected households will incur less than 10% impact on their total land size and hence having limited impact on their income (Table 6). Seven affected households will incur less than 20% impact on their total land holdings and remaining nine households will have significant impact on their income.

29. There are households headed by women whose lands are affected by the proposed road corridors. There are no indigenous people's (IP) movable or immovable property affected.

## C. Options of Relocation

30. The direct impact caused by the road construction to the affected households are mainly on land, structures and fruit trees. The substitute land options made by the APs are recorded as land for land (85%) and 15% have opted cash for land. However, those who have opted land for land preferred substitute government land near to their present settlement. The reasons for land for land compensation were (i) money can be quickly spent; (ii) save the land for future generation; (iii) land value increases every year.

#### **IV. RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX**

##### **A. Objective**

31. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the RGoB, and the Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of the existing national policies was undertaken. The section below provides details of the various national level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework.

##### **B. Existing Bhutanese Law**

32. The primary legal instruments for Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Bhutan are the Land Act of 1979 (amended in 2007), which regulate ownership, sales and the compensation payable by the RGoB when land is acquired. The Land Act of Bhutan provides the acquisition mechanism for land and other property falling under the eminent domain whenever required for a public purpose. The rates of compensation are reviewed by the RGoB periodically, the latest of which are described in the Land Compensation Rate 2009, Compensation Rates 2008 for Cash Crops/Fruit Trees/Annual Crops, and Bhutan Scheduled Rates (BSR) 2007 for structures.

33. The RGoB, based on laid down classifications and regulations, will pay compensation for such land. If the family losing land becomes endangered, the Government will compensate that family the cost of the land in cash and as well as substitute land free of cost. In the case of landless people (included squatters), the land can be allotted free of cost by the Government.

34. Both the Bhutanese and ADB guidelines related to resettlement aim at achieving the following overall goals:

- Involuntary resettlement shall be avoided to the extent possible or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood or other resources shall be assisted in improving or at a minimum regaining their former status of living at no cost to themselves.

##### **C. Resettlement Principles for the Project**

35. Following the Bhutanese Land Act of 1979 (amended in 2007) on land acquisition, incorporating ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995) and Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006), the basic principles for the Project will include the following elements:

- As a matter of policy, land acquisition and other involuntary resettlement impacts would be minimized as much as possible;
- Any land acquisition and/or resettlement will be carried out and compensation provided in order to improve or at least restore the pre-project income and living standards of the affected people;

- All information related to resettlement preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation of the project;
- All land acquisition would be as per the Land Act 1979, (amended in 2007) which provides for compensation for properties to be acquired. The persons affected by the project who do not own land or other properties, but who have economic interest or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles brought out in this policy;
- Payment of compensation for acquired assets at replacement cost;
- Payment of compensation for lost land, housing, assets and resettlement allowances in full prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all APs prior to commencement of civil works on the site acquired.
- Broad entitlement framework of different categories of project-affected people has been assessed and is given in the Entitlement Matrix. Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of the survey. However, anyone moving into the subproject area after the cut-off date<sup>1</sup> will not be entitled to assistance;
- Income restoration and rehabilitation;
- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure involvement of women. Efforts will also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included; and
- Appropriate grievances redress mechanism to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.

36. In accordance with the resettlement principles suggested for the Project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- Compensation for land at replacement cost, or land for land;
- Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at replacement cost;
- Compensation for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops at market value;
- Assistance for shifting and rebuilding the APs' structures,

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<sup>1</sup> The cut-off date for those who have legal titles of their land/asset is the date of 1<sup>st</sup> notification of acquisition under the Land Act of 1979 (amended in 2007) For non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, the date of project census survey i.e. February 2009 or a similar designated date notified by the DOR will be considered as cut-off date.

- Rehabilitation assistance in lieu of the loss of business/wage/income/livelihood;
- Special assistance for vulnerable groups; and
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community infrastructure and amenities.

## **1. Valuation of the affected land**

37. Experience shows that cash compensation carries a high risk and is normally inadequate in helping poor and vulnerable groups reestablish their lost assets, particularly in the case of productive land. The Project will therefore pursue land-for-land compensation as much as possible as stipulated in the Land Act of 1979 (amended in 2007) and, where necessary or opted by those affected, provide other options in kind or cash as well as other support mechanisms to those deemed as vulnerable or at risk. Replacement land of equal or better productive value will be offered as an option to those losing substantial amounts of land (i.e., 10% of their holdings or more), or where loss of land threatens the economic viability of the household.

38. For land for land, the location of replacement land to be allotted in project areas shall be in the order of preference of same village, Geog, and Dzongkhag. The RGoB will provide the landowner with replacement land commensurate to the value of the land acquired. The land under acquisition will be taken over only after registering the replacement land in the name of the affected landowner or the cash compensation in replacement cost has been made to the landowners. Cash compensation in replacement cost would be based on Land Compensation Rates 2009. The difference between the compensation determined by the Dzongkhag and the replacement cost<sup>2</sup> determined by the Block Development Committees will be paid as a productive asset grant in kind by the Project. If the compensation and the replacement cost are not acceptable to the APs, they would have recourse to grievance redress mechanism as defined in this RP.

## **2. Valuation of affected structures**

39. People losing their home represent a particular challenge in the resettlement program. Compensation for loss of structures would be carried out on replacement cost basis based on the latest Bhutan Schedule of Rates 2007. Every effort will be made by the project to ensure that new housing is available before people are required to relocate. Affected households would be allowed to retain the salvaged materials and due assistance would be provided for shifting (provision of transport) of salvaged materials to the new site and assistance in rebuilding the structures by DOR.

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<sup>2</sup> Due to the limited nature of rural land market in Bhutan, compensation rates cannot be determined at the replacement cost at open market value. The Project will therefore compensate at replacement cost as defined by the most recent Land Compensation Rate 2009 approved by the National Assembly. During the social assessment study, the Land Compensation Rate was found to be higher than the market rate in the rural areas. However, if there is any difference between the Land Compensation Rate and the rates assessed by Block Development Committees that comprise of the Chairman elected by the villagers; elderly people, representative of APs, the difference will be paid as a productive asset grant in kind by the Project.

### **3. Valuation of cash crops/ fruit trees/ annual crops**

40. The valuation for the affected cash crops, fruit trees and annual crops will be replacement cost basis based on the latest Compensation Rates 2008 for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops. The current rates for the affected fruit trees as compared to previous rates are 338% more in case of cash crops, e.g., areca nuts. Based on survey of market prices in the area for different types of crops and trees, the current rates are equivalence to the replacement cost.

### **4. Income Restoration Measures**

41. The Block Development Committee, Dzongkhag authority and DoR will assist the APs in the income restoration measures as follows:

- In cases where the displacement caused by the Project leads to a loss of livelihood or income opportunities, either temporarily or permanently, assistance will be given to the affected population to reestablish their livelihood and income, and to compensate for temporary losses. The unit of entitlement eligible for support in such cases will be the adult individual, both men and women. All adult members of households affected in this way will be eligible for support.
- In the case of road projects, a common loss is the displacement of a business structure such as a small roadside shop. The project will assist such businesses in relocating, and in continuing their preferred occupation without loss of customer base.
- If the project impact leads to people being unable to continue with their previous occupation, the project will provide support and assistance through alternative employment strategies. Where possible, APs will be given employment in opportunities created by the Project, such as work with construction or maintenance.
- Particularly in the case of landless families who suffer partial or total loss of livelihood as a result of the project, RGoB would, as part of its normal policy, allot land free of cost to such affected families in the same district. Those who become landless as a result of the land acquisition due to the project would be allotted land free of cost as well as cash compensation for the cost of the land lost.

### **5. Cut-off Date**

42. The cut-off date for those who have legal titles of their land/asset is the date of 1<sup>st</sup> notification of acquisition under the Land Act of 1979 (amended in 2007) For non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers the date of project census survey i.e. February 2009 or a similar designated date notified by the DOR will be considered as cut-off date. People moving in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any kind of compensation or assistance as per provision made herein.

### **6. Entitlement Matrix**

43. This Entitlement Matrix (Table 7) has been formulated according to the

resettlement principles for this project and specifically reflects various types of losses resulting out of this particular subproject and specific compensation and resettlement packages.

**Table 7: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Responsibility	Remarks
1. Agricultural land by titled owners (private property)	Land on the project right of way (ROW)	Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land-for-Land</li> <li>Compensation at replacement cost.</li> </ul>	Dzongkhag, DoR and Agriculture Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The difference between the compensation determined by the Dzongkhag and the replacement value determined by the Block Development Committees will be paid as a productive asset grant in kind by the project.</li> <li>If a portion from the total land holding of the individual is acquired by the project, the following options will be given: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The AP keeps the remaining land and the compensation and assistance is paid to the AP for the land to be acquired.</li> <li>If the AP is from a vulnerable category, compensation for the entire land is by means of land-for-land if preferred by the AP, provided that land of equal or better productivity is available.</li> <li>Land for land or cash compensation. In case of developed land being acquired and substituted by an undeveloped land, the owner in such cases shall be compensated with half the cost land for land development purpose. In case the owner is endangered of becoming landless, the affected owner will be compensated the cost of land as per the <i>Land Compensation Rates 2009</i> as well as substitute land free of cost.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
2. Homestead and commercial land (private property)	Land on ROW	Titleholders	Compensation at replacement cost.	Dzongkhag and DoR	Cash compensation as per <i>Land Compensation Rates 2009</i> approved by the National Assembly and any revision thereof. The difference in the replacement value will be covered by assistance in kind by DoR.
3. Residential and commercial structures by owners (private property)	Structure within the ROW	Owners of structures	Compensation at replacement cost.	Dzongkhag and DoR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation to be paid by the Dzongkhag.</li> <li>The amount of depreciation deducted by the Dzongkhag will be covered by way of assistance in kind by DoR.</li> <li>DoR will help in shifting and in rebuilding the structures of the owners.</li> </ol>
4. Tenant - residential	Affected by ROW	Tenant	Compensation	Dzongkhag and DoR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount of deposit/advance paid to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of acquisition (to be deducted from the payment to the landlord) is to be based on <i>Tenancy Act</i> of RGoB 2004.</li> </ol>

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Responsibility	Remarks
					<p>2. The tenant has the right to salvage material from the demolished structure constructed by him/her.</p> <p>3. DoR will assist in shifting and in rebuilding the structures of the tenant.</p>
5. Tenant - commercial	Affected by ROW	Tenant	Compensation	Dzongkhag and DoR	<p>1. The amount of deposit/advance paid to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of acquisition (to be deducted from the payment to the landlord) is to be based on <i>Tenancy Act</i> of RGoB 2004.</p> <p>2. The tenant has the right to salvage material from the demolished structure constructed by him/her.</p> <p>3. DoR will assist in shifting and in rebuilding the structures of the tenant.</p>
6. Income from business or land through wages and other employment	Households affected by ROW	Individual	Lump sum	DoR	<p>1. Persons directly affected by project will be given priority by DoR to re-employ during the implementation of project.</p> <p>2. One time economic rehabilitation grant (in the form of 3 months wages) for vulnerable groups per household.</p>
7. Annual / seasonal crops	Households affected by ROW	Household	Notice to harvest standing crops	Dzongkhag, DoR and Agriculture Department	Compensation for lost crop will be paid as per the <i>Compensation rates 2008 for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops</i> . The difference between the <i>Compensation rates 2008 for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops</i> and the market price for lost crop will be covered by providing free seeds and seedlings.
8. Perennial cash crops	Households affected by ROW	Household	Compensation following Govt procedures.	Dzongkhag, DoR, Agriculture Dept.	Compensation for tree cash crops will be based on <i>Compensation rates 2008 for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops</i> and the existing procedure of the Ministry of Agriculture which supports the compensation in cash for lost of income from the cash crops.
9. Encroachers	Households affected by ROW	Household	No compensation for land; assistance to vulnerable households	Dzongkhag and DoR	One time economic rehabilitation grant (in the form of 3 months wages) for vulnerable encroachers (e.g., households below the poverty line) will be assisted.
10. Structures by squatters and informal settlers	Households affected by ROW	Household	No compensation for land; compensation for structure at replacement cost and other assistance	Dzongkhag and DoR	<p>1. The squatter has the right to salvage material from the demolished structure.</p> <p>2. DoR will assist in shifting and in rebuilding the structures for the squatters.</p>

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Responsibility	Remarks
					3. One time economic rehabilitation grant (in the form of 3 months wages) for vulnerable groups per household.
11. Primary source of income	Households affected by ROW	Individual	Assistance for income restoration	Dzongkhag and DoR	1. One time economic rehabilitation grant (in the form of 3 months wages) for vulnerable groups per household. 2. Preferential employment in the project, especially for women and the poor.
12. Community infrastructure and amenities	Affected by ROW	Community	Replacement	Dzongkhag and DoR	1. Cultural properties will be conserved by special measures such as relocation, replacement in consultation with the community. 2. Compensatory afforestation will replace loss of trees.
13. Other impacts not identified	Households affected by ROW	Individual	Additional assistance	Dzongkhag and DoR	Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.

DoR = Department of Roads, RGoB = Royal Government of Bhutan, ROW = right-of-way.

## V. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

44. To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this subproject and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process, numerous events were arranged at this stage of subproject preparation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding (APs and other beneficiaries) and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of APs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews.

### A. Methods of Public Consultation

45. Consultations and discussions were held along the subprojects with the affected families and other stakeholders including village heads, heads of households, women's groups, farmers, business communities, and other vulnerable APs like Below Poverty Line people.

46. The primary stakeholders of the Project have been identified as those residing in and around the vicinity of the proposed roads. Apart from the APs, the other stakeholders identified are; MoWHS (DOR), Ministry of Agriculture (Land and Survey Division), and Dzongkhag Administration (District Agriculture Officer), Finance Officer, Land Record Officer, Gup, and Mangiap (Village Headmen).

47. Focus group discussion (public consultation) was conducted with the villagers at Phuntshothang geog. This meeting was organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders.

### B. Scope of Consultation and Issues

48. During the consultation process along with census and socio-economic survey, efforts were made by the study teams to:

- Ascertain the views of the APs, with reference to land acquisition and road alignment;
- Understand views of the community on resettlement and rehabilitation issues and rehabilitation options;
- Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community infrastructure and relocation of the same.
- Examine APs' opinion on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- Identify people's expectations from subprojects and their absorbing capacity;
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

### C. Major Findings of the Consultations

49. During consultation process it has been observed that APs have raised similar concerns like poor infrastructure facilities in the area, poor road conditions hindering transportation of agricultural products to market and access to schools, referral hospital; and perceptions about resettlement impacts and relocation concerns and their priority etc. Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the villagers during the course of the consultations are summarized in the **Table 8**. The list of persons attended the FGD are

presented in the **Appendix 2.**

**Table 8: Focus Group Discussion held at Samdrupcholing-Samrang**

<b>Focus Group Discussion</b>	
Road Corridor: Samdrupcholing-Samrang ( <b>Feeder road</b> ), Geog: Phuntshothang, Samdrupcholing Dungkhag, Samdrupjongkhar	Date: 15.4.2009
Meeting Location: Inside Gups office	Geog: Phuntshothang, Dzongkhag: Samdrupjongkhar
Group description: 10 females, 36 males	
Number of people: 46	
<b>POSITIVE IMPACTS</b>	
1.Planting of more cash crops such as Areca nut and other tropical fruits; 2 Easy transportation of agricultural products nearby Dungkhag; 3.Easy access to schools and referral hospital; 4.Easy access to other geogs; 5.Employment opportunity to work at road during construction, up-gradation and maintenance; 6.Shops can be opened at road side; 7.Land value at road side will increase by manifold.	
<b>NEGATIVE IMPACTS</b>	
1.Road creates environmental pollution; 2.Unwanted visitors may come..	

#### **D. Plan for further Consultation in the Subproject**

50. The effectiveness of the resettlement and rehabilitation of APs is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the subproject. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs will form part of the further stages of subproject preparation and implementation. DOR will be entrusted with the task of RP implementation will be conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the subproject. In this particular subproject, women members were presented in the FGD and many women were involved and responded well during census and socio-economic survey. The consultation will continue throughout the subproject implementation.

51. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

- During planning phase the APs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- Regional Offices will conduct information dissemination sessions in the subproject area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the AP's in Plan implementation.
- During the implementation of RP, DOR will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of subproject works, including awareness regarding road construction.
- Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable

groups to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

- To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

#### **E. Disclosure of RP**

52. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders the subproject information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the subproject will be made available in local language(s) and distributed to APs. Each AP will be provided information regarding specific entitlements. DOR will keep the AP informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. A copy of the RP will be disclosed through the DoR website and also in the ADB website. The cut-off date for those who have legal titles of their land/asset is the date of 1<sup>st</sup> notification of acquisition under the Land Act of 1979 (amended in 2007). For non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers the date of project census survey, i.e., February 2009 or a similar designated date notified by the DOR will be considered as cut-off date. People moving in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any kind of compensation or assistance as per provision kept in the entitlement matrix (Table 8).

53. The DoR at the Dzongkhag level will act as Public Information Centres at the district headquarters closer to the project site, which will be in a possession of all documents relating to the subproject, including compensation packages and grievance redress procedures, and will provide any information regarding compensation and grievance redress. Through public consultations, the APs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the DoR.

## **VI. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

### **A. Institutional Requirement**

54. For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project. For successful implementation of the RP, the proposed institutional arrangement with their role and responsibility has been outlined in this section. The primary institutions, who will be involved in this implementation process, are the following:

- Department of Road
- Dzongkhags (District Administration)
- Project Management Office
- Resettlement Officers
- Surveyors
- Grievance Redressal Committees
- Supervision Consultants

### **B. Resettlement Management**

55. The DoR will be the executing agency (EA) for the Project. A Project Management Office

(PMO), headed by a Project Manager (PM) will be established and will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The PM, in coordination with the Dzongkhags (District Administration), will be responsible for implementing the resettlement & rehabilitation activities, and ensuring availability of budget for land acquisition and resettlement activities. The PM has appointed a group of trained surveyors to assist resettlement activities. The EA will employ experienced Executive Engineer level officers at the regional offices as resettlement officers (RO), who will be in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement operations, and they will report to the PM. The Supervision Consultants will provide with weeklong training and orientation program for implementation of the RP to all surveyors and RO.

56. The RO will work in close coordination with the respective Dzongkhags, field-based offices and surveyors on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement plan and implementation. The RO, Dzongkhags, and surveyors will execute and monitor the progress of the work and ensure coordination between relevant departments, the Grievance Redress Committee and the APs. The RO will ensure that that skilled staff are available to implement resettlement activities without causing delay to civil works. The RO will ensure the inclusion of those APs who may have not been covered during the census survey.

## C. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

### 1. Mechanisms for resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures

57. The Project will be conducted with a participatory<sup>3</sup> process with the local communities. Through this, and the provision of good compensation and support mechanisms, acceptance of the Project will be enhanced and complaints reduced. There may nevertheless be individuals or groups who feel that they are not given adequate support, or that their needs are not properly addressed. The project will therefore establish a Grievance Redress process in the existing mechanism of local committees (Geog Yargay Tshogchung, Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu), and the Dzongkhag which will hear complaints and facilitate solutions. If the issue is not resolved, the individual/group may approach DoR through the office of the local executive engineer. If the issue remains unresolved, people would have the right to approach RGOB as per traditional practices.

### 2. Procedures and Time Frame for Grievance Redressal

58. In order to ensure that all APs will have avenues for redressing their grievances related to any aspect of land acquisition and resettlement, detailed procedures for redressing grievances need to be established for the Project. **Figure 1** shows the grievance redressal procedures for redress and proposes the following:

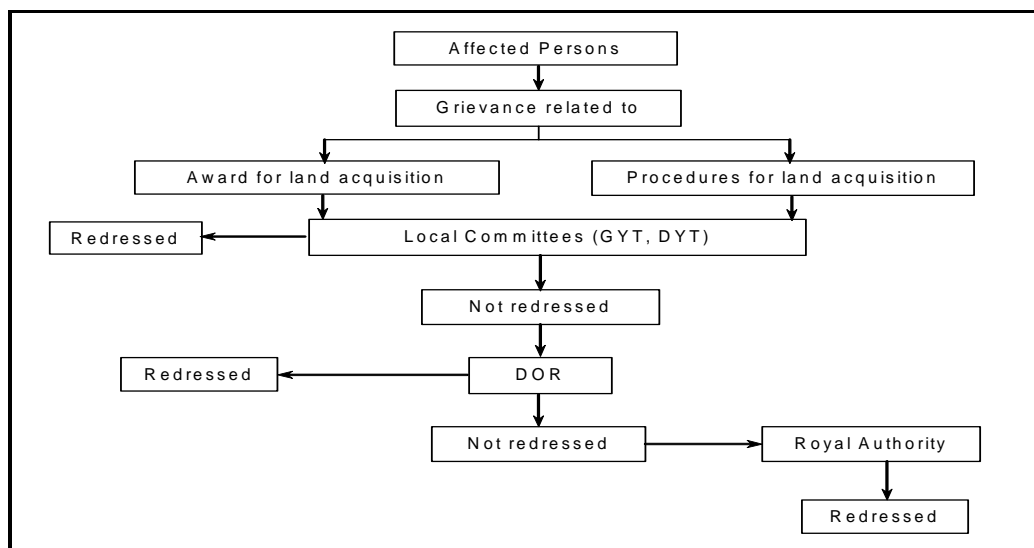
- **Step 1:** If any aspect of the land acquisition program aggrieves any AP, he/she can lodge a written grievance with grievance redress committee within 15 days from the date of receiving the notification of compensation and rehabilitation. The committee's officials must respond within 15 days.

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<sup>3</sup> The rural communities in Bhutan are organised into *geog* (block) development groups for discussion and self-help. All households are required to be at these meetings that will be called by the *Gup* (Head of the block). In this context, the planning process is essentially participatory with priorities and needs identified by communities and passed through the "*Geog Yargay Tshogchung*" (Block Development Committees) to the "*Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu*" (District Development Committees) and then to the *Dzongkhag* (District Administration) and National Government.

- Step 2: If the person making the complaint is not satisfied with the decision or he/she receives no response within 15 days of registering the grievance, he/she can approach the DoR and finally, can appeal to His Majesty the King.

**Figure 1: Grievance Redressal Process**



DOR = Department of Roads, DYT = Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu, GYT = Geog Yargay Tshogchung

## VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

59. The compensation and assistance cost will be borne by the project. The total amount to be compensated to the APs has been calculated in **Appendix 1** and summarized in **Table 9**. The DoR under the RGoB will bear the costs of land and compensation payable to the APs through concerned Dzongkhag.

**Table 9: Resettlement and Land Acquisition Budget**

SI No.	Items	Unit	Unit Cost*	Total (Nu)
1.	Land:			
	(i) Dry land- Phuntshothang	11.14 acre (dry land)	Nu. 5,057.60	5,634,166.40
	(ii) Dry land -Samrang	3.50 acre(dry land)	Nu. 2,182.94	764,029.00
	(iii)Wet land-Phuntshothang	5.05 acre(dry land)	Nu. 5,225.63	2,638,943.15
	(iv) Structures	2 Permanent houses 1 Semi-permanent house 1Temporary shed 1 Rice mill 1 temple 12Cowsheds	Nu. 225,000.00 Nu. 115,000.00 Nu. 100,000.00 Nu. 100,000.00 Nu. 20,000.00 Nu. 10,000.00	905,000.00
	(v) Orchard/fruit trees/fodder trees	363 Banana 747 Areca nut 82 Areca nut 70 Areca nut 8 Guava 5 Mango 1 Lemon 30 Orange 586 Bamboo 164 Fodder trees	Nu. 174.00/tree Nu. 1,405.00 Nu. 436.00 Nu. 964.00 Nu. 1,490.00 Nu. 3,980.00 Nu. 1,820.00 Nu. 1,756.00 Nu. 89.00 Nu.200.00	1,387,222.00
2.	Loss of other assets- water tap	2 water taps	Nu. 5,000.00	10,000.00
3.	Entitlement for vulnerable groups	13 households headed by women (one time economic rehabilitation in the form of 3 months wages)	100.00 per day for 3 months	117,000.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>11,456,360.55</b>
4.	Contingency 10% (of the sub total)			1,145,636.055
	<b>Total</b>			<b>12,601,996.60</b>

\* Replacement cost has been estimated based on latest market rates, Land Compensation Rates 2009, Compensation Rates 2008 for Cash crops/Fruit trees/annual Crops, BSR 2005 and 2007, and discussion with affected persons, engineers and government officials.

### VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

60. All land acquisition and resettlement process of the affected persons must be completed before the start of the civil works. All land is to be provided free of encumbrances. Affected Persons have to be given sufficient notice prior to start of civil works. The implementation schedule for road construction of Samdrupcholing–Samrang is given below in **Table 10**.

Table 10. Implementation Schedule

PROJECT COMPONENT & ACTIVITIES	YEAR 2009		YEAR 2010				YEAR 2011				YEAR 2012				YEAR 2013			
	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
<b>A. Project Preparation Phase</b>																		
Initial Poverty & Social Assessment (Completed)																		
Census survey of the subproject (Completed)																		
Finalization of subproject design and RP disclosure																		
Appointment of RO and Surveyors																		
Establishment of GRC																		
Preparation of LA Plan (by EA)																		
Updating of AP list based on final detailed design																		
Submission of RP based on final detailed design																		
Review and approval of RP																		
Information Campaign & Community Consultation																		
<b>B. LA Activity &amp; RP implementation</b>																		
Publication of notification under the LA Act																		
Land Market survey																		
Final List of AP & distribution of ID cards																		
Determination of Compensation & issue of award																		
Compensation for Land & structures																		
Payment of all other eligible assistance																		
<b>C. Monitoring and Evaluation</b>																		
Appointment of External consultant (thru Supervision Consultants)																		
Internal Monitoring																		
External Monitoring (intermittent)																		
<b>D. Project Construction</b>																		
Implementation of subprojects for 1 <sup>st</sup> year/ Commencement of Civil Works																		

61. The civil works will be linked with the completion of land acquisition and compensation prior to the commencement of civil work. DoR will give the notification to the APs four months prior to the construction of the roadwork. This will facilitate the APs to harvest their agricultural product, which will further minimize and mitigate the project impact. Further, the APs will have enough time to locate the substitute land within the same village, Geog and Dzongkhag. In order to locate the substitute land, the RO, Dzongkhag and the Project will assist the APs.

## IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

62. The PMO supported by RO will systematically monitor land acquisition and resettlement activities, based on (a) process monitoring (e.g., project inputs, expenditures staff deployment etc.), (b) output monitoring (e.g. results in terms of number of APs compensated), and (c) impact evaluation (e.g. project impact on people's livelihood).

63. The impact on women needs will be monitored and evaluated separately. During the monitoring and evaluation exercise, RO will ascertain if all issues related to women have been successfully addressed.

64. External monitoring will be conducted by social consultant(s) under Supervision

Consultant. The social consultant(s) will be contracted to monitor and evaluate the land acquisition and resettlement activities. The information obtained through the monitoring and evaluation exercises will serve to inform the project management about the progress and results and to adjust the work programme where necessary. The results of this monitoring should be summarized in reports that will be submitted to the project authorities and to the ADB on a biannual basis.

## LIST OF AFFECTED PERSONS, AFFECTED ASSETS AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

### Table 1: Name List of the Affected Persons

Sl. No	Name	Village	Geog	Dzongkhag	Type of land acquired (wetland / dry land)	House No.	Tharm No.	Total land holding as per Tharm (acre)	Total land acquired (acre)	% of loss of land	Compensation	Number of APs to be physically displaced
1	Mr. Jatshala	Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wet land	Na-1-119	514	3	0.19	6.33	Land for land	None
2	Mr. Dhaka Ram Adhikari	Phunthothang	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-60	323	1.29	0.33	25.58	Land for land	None
3	Mr. Sonam Dorji	Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-306	536	3	0.12	4.00	Land for land	None
4	Mr. Ugyen Tshering	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-309	536	3	0.13	4.33	Cash for land	None
5	Mr. Tashi Dawa	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-308	519	3	0.15		Land for land	None
6	Ms. Lhendrup Pemo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wetland	Na-1-308	519	3	0.3	5.00	Land for land	None
7	Mr. Samdrup	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-338	507	3	0.24	8.00	Land for land	None
8	Ms. Tsheten Dema	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-292	534	3	0.21	7.00	Land for land	None
9	Mr. Thinlay Gyeltshen	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-198	535	3	0.17	5.67	Land for land	None
10	Mr. Pema Khandu	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-179	525	3	0.18	6.00	Land for land	None
11	Mr. Samten Dema	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wetland	Na-1-179	525	3	0.19	6.33	Land for land	None
12	Ms. Tshering Choeden	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-227	451	3	1.26	6.33	Land for land	None
13	Mr. Kelzang Norbu	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-287	532	3	0.14	4.67	Land for land	None
14	Mr. Karna Bahadur Gurung	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-127	451	3	0.13	4.33	Land for land	None
15	Mr. Man Dhoj Kami	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wetland	Na-1-178	523	3	0.77	25.67	Land for land	None
16	Mr. Tashi Tshering	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-80	60	6.87	0.43	6.26	Land for land	None
17	Mr. Pema Namdrel	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wetland	Na-1-206	70	9.4	0.43	6.26	Land for land	None
18	Mr. Padam Bahadur Gurung	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-521	204	3	0.65	6.91	Cash for land	None
19	Ms. Dawa Dema	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-295	442	3	0.09	3.00	Cash for land	None
20	Mr. Lhundrup Gyeltshen	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-295	442	3	0.21	7.00	Cash for land	None
21	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wetland	Na-1-79	525	2.41	0.66	27.39	Land for land	None
22	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-199	509	3	0.17	5.67	Land for land	None
23	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-290	499	3	0.11	3.67	Land for land	None
24	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-300	512	3	0.17	5.67	Cash for land	None
25	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-202	495	3	0.23	7.67	Land for land	None
26	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-201	525	3	0.14	4.67	Land for land	None
27	Mr. Pema Namje	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wetland	Na-1-201	525	3	1.27	4.67	Land for land	None
28	Mr. Kelzang Yuden	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-312	506	3	0.34	11.33	Land for land	None
29	Mr. Rinchen Dendrup	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-299	520	3	0.14	4.67	Land for land	None
30	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-303	511	3	0.17	5.67	Cash for land	None
31	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-301	505	3	0.19	6.33	Land for land	None
32	Ms. Tshering Tshomo	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
33	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
34	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
35	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
36	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
37	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
38	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
39	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
40	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
41	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
42	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
43	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
44	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
45	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
46	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
47	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
48	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
49	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
50	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
51	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
52	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
53	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
54	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
55	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
56	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
57	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
58	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
59	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
60	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
61	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
62	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
63	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
64	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
65	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
66	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
67	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
68	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
69	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
70	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
71	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
72	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
73	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
74	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
75	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
76	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
77	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
78	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
79	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
80	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
81	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
82	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
83	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
84	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
85	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
86	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
87	Mr. Tshering Dorji	Lower Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
88	Ms. Loday Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504	3	0.07	2.33	Cash for land	None
89	Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-298	504</					

Sl. No	Name	Village	Geog	Dzongkhag	Type of land acquired (wetland / dry land)	House No.	Tharm No.	Total land holding as per Tharm (acre)	Total land acquired (acre)	% of loss of land	Compensation	Number of APs to be physically displaced
		Dungkharling				17					land	
35	Mr. Yeshey Dorji	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-286	516	3	0.11	0.11	Land for land	None
36	Mr. Nar Bahadur Subba	Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	84	57	4.1	0.23	5.61	Land for land	None
37	Mr. Abhi Narayan Ghimirey	Dumpha	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-2-69	245	6.95	0.39	5.61	Land for land	None
38	Late Bom Bahadur Chettri	Dumpha	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-2-106	175	17.83	0.5	2.80	Land for land	None
39	Ms. Pema Yangzom	Thangchung Gonpa	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-15	324	5	0.85	17.00	Cash for land	None
40	Mr. Pema Dorji	Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	305	496	3	0.06	2.00	Land for land	None
41	Mr. Tshewang Dorji	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	105	505	3	0.17	5.67	Land for land	None
42	Mr. Sonam Lhendrup	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-302	512	3	0.77	25.67	Land for land	None
43	Ms. Karma Choezom	Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	124	522	3	0.27	9.00	Land for land	None
44	Ms. Pema Phuntsho	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	209	515	3	0.15	5.00	Cash for land	None
45	Mr. Norbu Wangdi	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-307	501	3	0.18	6.00	Land for land	None
46	Mr. Om Prakash Nirola	Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-2-73	50	8.92	0.33	3.70	Land for land	None
47	Mr. Leela Nath Ghimirey	Silingay	Pemathang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-2-55	52	4.7	0.11	2.34	Land for land	None
					Wet land			0.46				
48	Mr. Jas Bahadur Gurung	Silingay	Pemathang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wet land	23	241	4.91	0.48	9.78	Land for land	None
49	Late Chabi lal Bhandari	Silingay	Pemathang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-2-15	231	7.7	0.39	5.06	Land for land	None
					Wet land			0.16				
50	Mr. Dhan Bahadur Gurung	Silingay	Pemathang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wet land	22	225	2.99	0.66	22.07	Land for land	None
51	Mr. Man Bahadur Gurung	Silingay	Pemathang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wet land	26	229	6.04	0.64	10.60	Land for land	None
52	Mr. Guendeula	Upper Dungkharling	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-1-381	53	3	0.11	3.67	Land for land	None
53	Ms. Tika Devi Adhikari	Silingay	Pemathang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	36	Nil	4.42	0.97	21.95	Land for land	None
54	Mr. Amber Singh Gurung	Silingay	Pemathang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wet land	24	240	3.83	1.38	36.03	Land for land	None
55	Mr. Jagat Bahadur Subba	Silingay	Pemathang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-2-29	243	2.7	0.74	27.41	Land for land	None
56	Late Birkha Bahadur Subba	Silingay	Phunthothang	Samdrupjongkhar	Wet land	27	236	5.9	0.79	13.39	Land for land	None
57	Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Kami	Lower Dungkharling	Pemathang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	98	73	6.3	0.49	7.78	Land for land	None
58	Mr. Bhim Bahadur Rai	Samrang	Samrang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Nil	96	4	0.75	18.75	Land for land	None
59	Mr. Man Bahadur Sunwar	Samrang	Samrang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-9-13	85	4	0.7	17.50	Land for land	None
60	Late Bhim Bahadur Subba	Samrang	Samrang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-9-04	91	4	0.99	24.75	Land for land	None
61	Ms. Chamili	Samrang	Samrang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-9-09	96	4	0.69	17.25	Land for land	None
62	Mr. Tika Ram Gurung	Samrang	Samrang	Samdrupjongkhar	Dry land	Na-9-17	70	4	0.37	9.25	Cash for land	None
	<b>Total</b>								<b>26.47</b>			

Source: Resettlement Census, 2009

Table 2: Details of Households with Loss of Fruit Trees

Name	Tharm Number	House Number	Types of perennial fruit trees	Number of trees	Compensation rate per trees (Cash Compensation Rates 2008) (Nu)	Total Cash Compensation (Nu)
<b>Geog: Phuntshothang, Dzongkhag: Samdrupjongkhar</b>						
Mr. Sonam Dorji	536	Na-1-306	Banana	8	174.00	1392.00
			Bamboo	12	89.00	1068.00
Mr. Ugyen Tshering	536	Na-1-309	Areca nut	19	1405.00	26695.00
Ms. Lhendrup Pemo	519	Na-1-308	Banana	17	174.00	2958.00
			Areca nut	39	1405.00	40755.00
			Guava	3	1490.00	4470.00
Mr. Samdrup	507	Na-1-138	Bamboo	40	89.00	3560.00
			Areca nut	44	1405.00	61820.00
			Banana	3	174.00	522.00
			Guava	2	1490.00	2980.00
Ms. Tsheten Dema	534	Na-1-292	Mango	3	3980.00	11940.00
Mr. Thinlay Gyeltshen	535	Na-1-198	Bamboo	30	89.00	2670.00
			Areca nut	31	89.00	2759.00
Mr. Pema Khandu	525	Na-1-179	Areca nut	75	1405.00	105375.00
			Banana	18	174.00	3132.00
			Areca nut	9	1405.00	12645.00
Mr. Samten Dema	532	Na-1-287	Banana	9	174.00	1566.00
			Bamboo	10	89.00	890.00
			Areca nut	31	1405.00	43555.00
Ms. Tshering Choeden	451	Na-1-127	Banana	3	174.00	522.00
			Areca nut	6	1405.00	8430.00
Mr. Kelzang Norbu	523	Na-1-178	Teak	5	200.00	1000.00
Mr. Karna Bahadur Gurung	60	Na-1-80	Areca nut	2	1405.00	2810.00
			Areca nut	84	1405.00	118020.00
Mr. Man Dhoj Kami	70	Na-1-206	Banana	2	174.00	348.00
			Bamboo	65	89.00	5785.00
			Banana	18	174.00	3132.00
			Areca nut	12	1405.00	16860.00
Mr. Tashi Tshering	204	Na-1-521	Areca nut	27	1405.00	37935.00
			Bamboo	70	89.00	6230.00
			Banana	2	174.00	348.00
Mr. Pema Namdrel	442	Na-1-295	Teak	2	200.00	400.00
Mr. Padam Bahadur Gurung	106	Na-1-79	Areca nut	39	1405.00	54795.00
			Teak	36	200.00	7200.00
Ms. Dawa Dema	509	Na-1-199	Banana	80	174.00	13920.00
			Bamboo	6	89.00	534.00
			Teak	10	200.00	2000.00
Ms. Zangmo	499	Na-1-290	Bamboo	38	89.00	3382.00
			Areca nut	25	1405.00	35125.00
			Teak	2	200.00	400.00
Mr. Lhundrup Gyeltshen	495	Na-1-202	Areca nut	15	1405.00	21075.00
			Bamboo	45	89.00	4005.00
			Teak	15	200.00	3000.00
Mr. Ten Dorji	525	Na-1-201	Teak	5	1405.00	7025.00
Mr. Pema Namjey	506	Na-1-312	Bamboo	86	89.00	7654.00
			Banana	26	174.00	4524.00
			Areca nut	40	1405.00	56200.00
			Teak	2	200.00	400.00
Mr. Kelzang Yuden	520	Na-1-299	Areca nut	30	1405.00	42150.00
Mr. Rinchen Dendrup	511	Na-1-303	Banana	32	174.00	5568.00

Name	Tharm Number	House Number	Types of perennial fruit trees	Number of trees	Compensation rate per trees (Cash Compensation Rates 2008) (Nu)	Total Cash Compensation (Nu)
			Bamboo	2	89.00	178.00
Mr. Tshering Dorji	505	Na-1-301	Teak	3	200.00	600.00
			Areca nut	6	1405.00	8430.00
			Banana	2	174.00	348.00
			Areca nut	93	1405.00	130665.00
Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	275	Na-1-83	Banana	58	174.00	10092.00
			Lemon	1	1820.00	1820.00
			Guava	1	1490.00	1490.00
			Fodder	1	200.00	200.00
			Bamboo	12	89.00	1068.00
Mr. Tsherab Wangchuck	500	Na-1-136	Banana	29	174.00	5046.00
			Areca nut	50	1405.00	70250.00
			Teak	7	200.00	1400.00
			Areca nut	15	1405.00	21075.00
Ms. Pema Zemu	484	Na-1-288	Bamboo	30	89.00	2670.00
			Banana	40	174.00	6960.00
			Teak	5	200.00	1000.00
			Banana	30	174.00	5220.00
Ms. Tshering Tshomo	510	Na-1-208	Teak	30	200.00	6000.00
			Areca nut	4	1405.00	5620.00
			Banana	17	174.00	2958.00
Mr. Kul Bahadur Pokhrel	244	Na-1-71	Areca nut	27	1405.00	37935.00
			Teak	16	200.00	3200.00
			Areca nut	30	1405.00	42150.00
Mr. Gyembo	498	Na-1-217	Areca nut	20	1405.00	28100.00
Mr. Yeshey Dorji	516	Na-1-286	Guava	2	1490.00	2980.00
			Banana	1	174.00	174.00
			Teak	5	200.00	1000.00
			Fodder	2	200.00	400.00
			Bamboo	100	89.00	8900.00
Mr. Abhi Narayan Ghimirey	245	Na-2-69	Banana	40	174.00	6960.00
			Fodder	12	200.00	2400.00
			Bamboo	8	89.00	712.00
Ms. Pema Yangzom	324	Na-1-15	Fodder	5	200.00	1000.00
			Banana	28	174.00	4872.00
			Mango	1	3980.00	3980.00
			Teak	5	200.00	1000.00
			<b>Total</b>			

Geog: Samrang , Dzongkhag: Samdrupjongkhar						
Mr. Man Bahadur Sunwar	85	Na-9-13	Areca nut	75	436.00	32,700.00
Late Bhim Bahadur Subba	91	Na-9-04	Areca nut	70	964.00	67480.00
			Orange	30	1756.00	52680.00
Ms. Chamili	96	Na-9-09	Mango	1	3980.00	3980.00
<b>Total</b>						<b>156,840.00</b>
<b>Grand total</b>						<b>1387222.00</b>

Source: Resettlement Census, 2009.

**Table 3: Details of Households with Loss of Structures**

Geog: Phuntshothang, Dzongkhag: Samdrupjongkhar								
Name	Village	Tharm #	House #	Types of Structure	Years (yrs. of construction)	Number of Structure	Total Cash Compensation (Nu)	Remarks
Ms. Lhendrup Pemo	Upper Dungkharling	519	Na-1-308	Permanent house	Not known	1	200000.00	
				Cow shed	2003	1	10000.00	
Mr. Samdrup	Upper Dungkharling	507	Na-1-138	Cow shed	2004	1	10000.00	
Ms. Tsheten Dema	Upper Dungkharling	534	Na-1-292	Cow shed	2003	2	10000.00	
Ms. Samten Dema	Upper Dungkharling	532	Na-1-287	Cow shed	2003	1	10000.00	
Ms. Zangmo	Upper Dungkharling	499	Na-1-290	Temple	2002	1	25000.00	
Mr. Lhundrup Gyeltshen	Upper Dungkharling	495	Na-1-202	Permanent house		1	250000.00	
				Cow shed	2004	1	10000.00	
Mr. Tshering Dorji	Upper Dungkharling	505	Na-1-301	Cow shed	2003	1	10000.00	
Mr. Hari Chandra Adhikari	Dungkharling	275	Na-1-83	Cow shed	2004	1	10000.00	
Mr. Kul Bahadur Pokhrel	Dungkharling	244	Na-1-71	Semi-permanent house		1	150000.00	
				Cow shed	2004	1	10000.00	
Ms. Pema Yangzom	Thangchung Gonpa	324	Na-1-15	Temporary shed	2007	1	50000.00	
Mr. Pema Dorji	Dungkharling	496	305	Rice mill	2005	1	100000.00	
Mr. Tshewang Dorji	Upper Dungkharling	505	105	Water tap		1	5000.00	
				Cow shed	2004	1	10000.00	
Ms. Karma Choezom	Dungkharling	522	124	Water tap		1	5000.00	
				Cow shed	2003	1	10000.00	
Mr. Goendela	Upper Dungkharling	53	Na-1-381	Cow shed	2004	1	10000.00	
Late Birkha Bahadur Subba	Silingay	236	27	Cow shed	2004	1	10000.00	
Total							905000.00	

Source: Resettlement Census, 2009.

X.



Groups -  
 { 1) Muhandaz  
 2) Renan Kurnias

Focus Group Discussion held at Bluwatuk... Date: 08/11/20

Sl. no	Name	Age	Gender	Village	Geog	Dungkhag/Dzongkhag	Signature
01.	Mr. Doyi Rindon	35	M	Wangchuk Group	Phukto	SANDHU CE 088 S. TANGU.	
02.	Mr. Kama	39	"	"	"	"	
03.	Mr. TANGDANG Doyi	21	"	"	"	"	
04.	Mr. Tsa. Son. Tsum	52	"	Majun	"	"	
05.	Mr. Durga Prod. Nisha	51	"	Bangtong	"	"	
06.	Mr. Son. Son. Pisha	60	"	"	"	"	
07.	Mr. Yebay Lingsi	52	"	Berdan	Konkang	"	
08.	Ms. Kasejay Nisha	50	"	"	"	"	

09. Mr. Sonang Tsum 48 " TIKI Muhandaz

Cont ->

Focus Group Discussion held at Puente de los Indios, Date: 28/01/09

1. Puente de los Indios  
Georgios Panayiotou




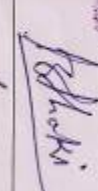






Sl. no	Name	Age	Gender	Village	Geog	Dungkag/Dzongkhag	Signature
10.	Mr. Leandros 37	37	M.	Tungela, Puente de los Indios	Puente de los Indios	Sauwacenta, S. Jompa	
11.	Mr. Sargos Panosko 30	30	"	"	"	"	
12.	Mrs. Aemo 25	25	F.	Puente de los Indios	"	"	
13.	Mr. K. N. Skolroy 56	56	M.	Sikoy, Puente de los Indios	"	"	
14.	Mr. A. K. Reitel 58	58	"	Kerobai	"	"	
15.	Ms. Yitokol Kusyep 54	54	"	Bacton	"	"	
16.	Mr. Sio 39	39	"	Dausyep, Puente de los Indios	"	"	
17.	Mr. Vasilak 34	34	"	"	"	"	

- 18. Mr. Georges Panosko 50
- 19. Mr. Tom N. S. Katiakos 70
- 20. Mr. Sargos Panoski 50

Georgios Panoski  
Georgios Panoski  
Georgios Panoski

Georgios  
Aemo

Focus Group Discussion held at .....  
 Location: .....  
 Date: .....  
 District: .....

Sl. no	Name	Age	Gender	Village	Geog	Dungkhag/Dzongkhag	Signature
21.	Mrs. Ngaa Wang Khaijoi	38	F.	Saachup-Phudka Lama, Thang.	Saachup-Phudka - Sangpa-chang Sangpa-chang		
22.	Mrs. Yaita Rai Lamsa	50	"	"	"	"	
23.	Mr. Hooke Rai Tundia 28	28	M.	"	"	"	
24.	Mr. Dal Rabdar	36	"	"	"	"	
25.	Mr. Sankhe Dope	23	"	Phudka	"	"	
26.	Mr. Khandrup Gyalsen	50	"	Budshik	"	"	
27.	Mr. Lhakpa Nedrakay	35	"	"	"	"	
28.	Mr. Dorj Rai Gang 60	60	"	Shingy Kangpa	"	"	
29.	Mr. Rinpo Rai Gang 45	45	"	Budshik Phudka	"	"	
30.	Mr. Maiten Tandin 53	53	"	Kaobai Kangpa	"	"	

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Occupation	Signature
37	Mrs. Tilomb Kusana	38	F	Buddhism	Housewife	(37)
38	Mrs. Tisaka Dasa	63	F	"	"	(38)
39	Mrs. Soeka Kusana	34	F	"	"	(39)
34	Mrs. Nyana Kusana	56	F	"	"	(34)
35	Mrs. Tisara Kusana	40	F	"	"	(35)
36	Mrs. Tisara Kusana	47	F	"	"	(36)
37	Mr. Kusana Kusana	34	M	"	"	(37)
38	Mr. Kusana Kusana	45	M	"	"	(38)
39	Mr. Kusana Kusana	50	M	"	"	(39)
40	Mr. A. H. Kusana Kusana	52	M	Buddhism	"	(40)
41	Mrs. Tom Yana Kusana	25	F	Buddhism	"	(41)
42	Mr. Kusana Kusana	51	M	Buddhism	"	(42)
43	Mr. Kusana Kusana	46	M	Buddhism	"	(43)
44	Mrs. Kusana Kusana	51	F	"	"	(44)
45	Mrs. Kusana Kusana	52	F	"	"	(45)
46	Mr. Kusana Kusana	40	M	"	"	(46)

Note: Total no. 46 people  
 (37) (38) (39) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46)