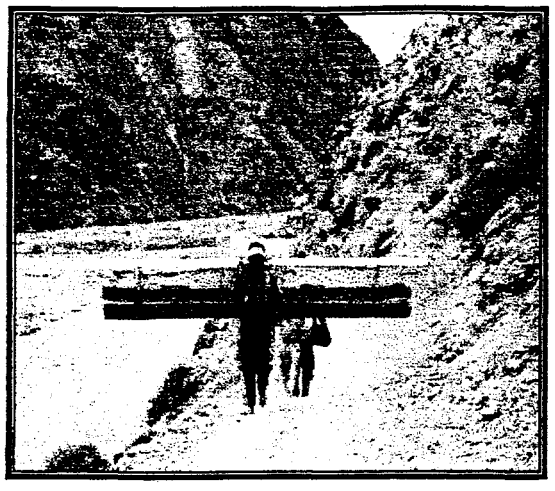
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HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT
DEPARTMENT OF ROADS







ROAD MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

NEW ROAD DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADING COMPONENT

FINAL REPORT

RP-0017

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

SMEC International Pty. Ltd.,
Cooma, NSW, Australia
in association with
CEMAT Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd., Nepal

June 1999

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DEFINITIONS

(a) **Compensation:** The payment in cash or kind for private property acquired by the RMDP, based on replacement value as defined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC).

(b) **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.

(c) **Corridor of Impact (COI):** For *new* roads, the COI (or initial ROW) is set at 15 m (i.e. 7.5 m on either side of the centerline), except where construction requirements and topography necessitate the acquisition of a wider area. The COI should be clear of habitation and agricultural activities and is therefore the area where direct negative project impacts will occur. For *upgrading* roads, the COI is defined as the road formation plus a safety zone where necessary. Asset acquisition will only take place where required for upgrading purposes (e.g. road widening and realignment) or safety reasons. Other assets outside the COI will be left undisturbed.

(d) **Cut-off Date for Eligibility to Entitlements:** The cut-off date for eligibility to compensation and assistance under the Entitlement Framework. This date will be the date of the joint census of affected households and affected assets.

(e) **Entitled Person (EP):** Any person who is entitled to (i) compensation under the Entitlement Framework because of the loss of privately-owned assets and/or (ii) other rehabilitation assistance.

(f) **Encroachers and Squatters:** Encroachers are land-owning persons from adjacent settlements who have established commercial enterprises or practice cultivation on public land within the COI of existing roads. Squatters are landless persons occupying public land within the COI of existing roads.

(g) **Local Consultative Forums (LCFs):** The VDC-level committees established to assist the affected population, CDCs and project authorities with the identification of potential replacement land where required, monitoring of implementation issues and community reactions, and grievance resolution.

(h) **Poverty Line Income (PLI):** The cost of maintaining basic, minimum needs. PLIs have been defined by different organisations and government departments, using factors such as per capita calorie requirements and expenditure on housing and other non-food items.

(i) **Project Affected Person (PAP):** Any person directly affected by the project through the acquisition of assets belonging to him/her or his/her household or community. 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.

(j) **Project Affected Family (PAF):** The group of people residing in one house (including temporary absent members such as students) and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project. A PAF may consists of an extended family (e.g. husband and wife, plus married sons, daughters in law and grandchildren). Major children over the age of 18 years will be entitled to rehabilitation measures as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix but not to compensation for properties held by other members of the household. A **Seriously Project Affected Family (SPAF)** is defined as:

- a household who has to be resettled because of the acquisition of its house, business enterprise, or rented accommodation: or
- a household from whom land acquisition exceeds 25 % of its total landholdings, in the case of landholdings larger than 0.25 ha, or 10% of its total landholdings, in the case of landholdings of 0.25 ha or smaller, or where land losses lead to the remaining landholding not being economically viable (as identified through the participatory application of context-specific criteria).

(k) **Project Affected Group (PAG):** Communities or groups who lose community resources to the project.

(l) **Rehabilitation:** The measures taken to mitigate identified social impacts, including compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation and transition allowances where required.

(m) **Replacement cost:** The open/fair market value of a project-affected property. For agricultural land, this includes reference to land of equal size, type and productive potential in the vicinity of the affected land and land preparation costs where required. For houses and other buildings, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labour, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. Replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings.

(n) **Titleholder:** The person in whose name the project-affected land and/or building is registered and who is authorised by law to receive the compensation granted for the acquisition of the land.

(o) **Tenant:** A person occupying/utilising land of a titleholder according to the stipulations of the *Land Act, 2021* (1964).

(p) **Vulnerable Groups:** Social categories whose livelihoods may be particularly vulnerable to disturbances created by the project. These groups may include tribal groups and landless persons who rely on access to local agricultural work and other support systems built up around the agricultural resource base.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

His Majesty's Goveniment of Nepal (Ministry of Works and Transport, Department of Roads) is preparing a Road Maintenance and Development Project (RMDP), with assistance from the World Bank. The RMDP is concerned with the strategic road network and comprises (a) periodic maintenance of the core network and (b) construction and improvement of road access to non-road-served hill/mountain districts, using low-cost, labour-based methods. The current study is concerned with the second of these components.

Five of the roads identified in the Priority Investment Plan (PIP) were selected for consideration in the RMDP., with a further three non-PIP roads added. The eight roads were screened down (as part of the initial RMDP activities) to five sections of new roads and four sections of existing earth roads for upgrading to gravel fair weather standards. One of the upgrading roads (Sitalpati-Tharmare, DoR Classification No. F1S) was subsequently eliminated following economic re-evaluation, leaving the following roads and road lengths:

Table 1: Roads Included in the RMDP

Road No.	Road	Start		End		Length (km)
		Settlement	DoR Chainage	Settlement	DoR Chainage	
Upgrading Roads						
H13	Surkhet – Kalikot	Bangesimal	0+000	Sirane	132+000	132.00
F47	Dharapani – Chedegad	Bhurke	24+500	Dhaira	86+000	61.50
F11	Gorusinge – Sandhikharka	Birpur	9+000	Sandhikharka	68+200	59.20
New Roads						
H14	Chameliya – Darchula	Thaktholi	93+000	Darchula	126+700	33.70
-	Sanfebagar – Martadi	Singada	19+000	Martadi	56+156	37.16
-	Sanfebagar – Mangalsen	Timilsain	23+000	Mangalsen	37+620	14.72
H13	Kalikot – Jumla	Sirane	132+000	Jumla	220+440	88.44
F47	Chhedegad – Jajarkot	Dhaira	86+000	Jajarkot	107+000	21.00

Social Development Potential

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world, with up to 45 % of its population defined as "poor" (HMG/N, 1996b; UNDP 1998: 126). The new roads in the RMDP are situated in the Far-Western Development Region (FWDR) and Mid-Western Development Region (MWDR), two of the most underdeveloped regions in the country. Four of the six districts crossed by the new roads are amongst the 10 worst-performing districts of Nepal. Achham District is rated as the worst performing district, followed by Kalikot, Jumla, Bajura and Jajarkot Districts. Darchula District is also fairly poorly rated (26th). Two of the five districts crossed by the upgrading roads (Dailekh and Salyan) are also poorly rated (10th and 16th respectively), while Kapilbastu, Arghakhachi and Surkhet Districts are rated higher.

HMG/N's Eight Plan (1992-1997), as well as the Agricultural-Perspective Plan, emphasise the importance of rural road linkages in the development process. The rural population, in particular, is restricted from participating in economic growth, because of inadequate access to health, education, transport, communication and market facilities. Apart from the periodic repair and maintenance of highways, the Eight Plan, therefore, proposed the construction of 1,200 km of rural roads, 125 km of main tracks and 830 km of mule trails (HMG/N 1997e). As a component of the infrastructure development programme, the RMDP, particularly the new road section, is anticipated to aid the Government's poverty alleviation efforts as detailed in the Ninth Plan.

This emphasis on the role of roads in economic growth and poverty alleviation highlights the fact that roads create opportunities for development: for example, by stimulating new or enhanced income-generating opportunities. These indirect impacts are often much more significant than the direct impacts caused during road construction (e.g. land acquisition), since they may induce enduring socioeconomic changes. The positive reaction of roadside communities and district officials to road construction, underscores the importance attached to these indirect impacts. It was frequently stated, for example, that the roads would improve access to market areas, lead to a reduction in the cost of imported household goods (consumer items), create opportunities for the export of crops and stimulate local development. Their support of the project does not imply a lack of concern over property losses (the effect of land losses in particular), but a belief that the development potential associated with the roads outweighs direct adverse impacts.

Given the key features of the socioeconomic environment (as detailed in the RAP and Environmental Impact Assessment), the following key indirect impacts may result from road construction:

- Potential for human development through an improvement in access to essential services. The new roads, for instance, are anticipated to improve general mobility and access for an estimated population of 124,314 in the road VDCS, and nearly 370,000 in the roads' wider zones of influence (HMG/N, 1998c). For people in close proximity to the roads, this benefit is considerable. More distantly-located people, too, will benefit from the new roads, since their journey time to services and opportunities in the Terai and elsewhere, while remaining high, will nevertheless be significantly reduced.

- New or adjusted economic opportunities within the agricultural and off-farm sectors, through easier access to agricultural inputs (e.g. fertiliser and seeds), the creation of opportunities for the export of agricultural and livestock products, and opportunities for the establishment of local businesses. The new roads may reduce the use of porters and other providers of non-vehicular transport, reduce the cultivation production levels of households whose land is acquired, but also lead to an increase in land prices along the road and at market areas.

- An improvement in food supply and a reduction in the cost of consumer items.

- An improvement in the overall health status of people and a reduction in child mortality rates, through improved access to health facilities, counselling and information.

- Possible increases in literacy rates through improved access to education.

- An improvement in the position of vulnerable social categories and groups, through the creation and stimulation of income-generating opportunities and a reduction in social and economic disparities.

Substantive increases in levels of human development depend not only on improved access to existing facilities, but also on accompanying developments in the non-road sector (e.g. increases in the number of health facilities and schools). While it is difficult to separate road-induced impacts from other regional/national development efforts, evidence from other hill/mountain roads, nevertheless, suggests that roads do have a development effect, since their primary benefits (increased access and mobility) are available to a wide pool of people.

The evidence also shows that a profit-maximising response to new and enhanced commercial opportunities in the agricultural sector is not necessarily automatic. It is more likely where there already is an established commercial agricultural sector, together with associated credit services, input supplies and marketing arrangements. Additionally, subsistence farmers may (understandably) be averse to diverting resources away from a known and secure form of farming practice to a commercial one which carries considerable risks. Thus, while the new roads will create the potential for economic diversification, and while nearly all of the household respondents believed that the roads would provide these opportunities, it may take time for them to be fully realised.

Road Construction Employment

Access to construction employment opportunities is often regarded as an important (albeit short-term) beneficial impact associated with a development. The maximisation of local participation in road construction and maintenance should, therefore, be encouraged. From discussions with a sample of contractors, the biggest constraint to achieving this aim appears to be the unavailability/irregular supply of local workers resulting from agricultural obligations and seasonal labour migration. Individual and group discussions in roadside settlements, on the other hand, show that people are concerned about being paid fair wages for work on road construction.

Three international organisation were also asked to share their experiences with community-based road construction projects in Nepal (GTZ, Care Nepal and Helvetas). All of them highly recommended the employment of local persons, stating that it creates local income-generating opportunities, helps to overcome food deficiencies, contributes to poverty-alleviation and promotes skills development. The unavailability of local workers during key agricultural periods (i.e. planting and harvesting) and for other social obligations (e.g. festivals) may lead to irregular work attendance and interruptions of construction schedules. However, if properly planned and monitored, there is no disadvantage in employing local workers.

Approach To Resettlement Planning

The RMDP is being prepared under HMG/N policies and World Bank guidelines. Bank policy emphasises the need to avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement on development projects. Where the acquisition of private property is unavoidable, involuntary resettlement should be an integral part of project design and preparation (Operational Directive 4.30/Operational Policy 4.12).

HMG/N policy, too, acknowledges the importance of avoiding adverse socio-economic impacts in road design and construction: "in fixing the road alignment, an attempt should be made to avoid areas of small land parcels, homes, shops and other structures, and to minimise the number of people who will have to be resettled ... judgement must be used when agricultural land is utilised for road construction ... the acquisition of strips of prime agricultural land from a small farm could make farming unprofitable" (HMG/N, 19997d).

The preparation of the RMDP has been guided by these Government and Bank objectives, and social considerations have, as far as possible, been incorporated into alignment selection and road design. However, geological and topographical factors, as well as land use and settlement patterns, make the acquisition of private property for road construction inevitable. A key objective directing the development of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has therefore been to ensure that the pre-project living standards of affected persons are restored (and where possible improved) at no cost to themselves. This will be achieved through the measures specified in the project's Entitlement Framework.

The successful implementation of these measures requires an enabling, supportive environment. This will be achieved through the following objectives:

- Ongoing community consultation will occur to ensure that people's views, concerns and suggestions, particularly those of vulnerable groups, are satisfactorily incorporated into implementation procedures.

- An institutional framework will be developed as an integral part of the project to ensure that appropriate social impact management mechanisms are set up and maintained during implementation. These mechanisms and arrangements will ensure that compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation are carried out timely and effectively.

- Construction work will commence on road sections only after acquisition procedures as detailed in the Entitlement Framework have been successfully initiated.

Efforts to Minimise Social Impacts

The primacy of geological and topographical considerations in road construction in Nepal, restricts the extent to which social and environmental considerations can have a bearing on new road alignment selection. Within this constraint, the shortest possible length was selected to minimise land take, while the alignments were refined to avoid or reduce impacts on archaeological, religious and cultural sites; large settlements; high-value production land; high conservation forests areas; and rainfed cultivation.

In an effort to further reduce the substantial impact that land acquisition would have on household production levels, adjustments were made to the Right of Way (normally between 30 m - 50 m for feeder roads and highways) specified in DoR design standards. There is little doubt that the land take areas for the two sets of roads (as defined below) has greatly reduced population displacement and other social impacts.

For *new* roads the COI (or initial ROW) is set at 15 m, except where construction requirements and topography necessitate the acquisition of a wider area. Property acquisition will be limited to the COI and other assets outside the COI will be left undisturbed.

For existing roads the COI is defined as the existing road formation plus a safety zone where necessary. To further miminise population displacement, land acquisition will only take place where required for upgrading purposes (e.g. road widening and realignment) or safety reasons. Other assets will be left undisturbed.

Land Acquisition and Population Displacement

The RAP presents information on the reduction in impact on private land and buildings resulting from the selection of narrower impact corridors. In summary, the following have been achieved on the new road sections:

Table 2: Land Take and Population Displacement on New Road Section

Road	Private Land Take (ha)	Total Affected Household	Households Requiring Resettlement
Chameliya-Darchula	28.59	311	38
Sanfebagar-Martadi	27.04	560	37
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	12.68	256	17
Kalikot-Jumla*	36.83	2,243	63
Chhedegad-Jajarkot*	10.35	209	2

* Including estimates from initial surveys: census/asset verification in process (see below).

On the existing roads, land acquisition will depend on actual areas required for widening and upgrading. By limiting the corridor of impact as describe above, the following estimated land take and population displacement will occur:

Table 3: Land Take and Population Displacement on Upgrading Road Section

Road	Private Land Take (ha)	Total Affected Household	Households Requiring Resettlement
Surkhet-Kalikot*	1.64	191	14
Dharapani-Chhedegad*	3.88	186	23
Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	1.37	192	14

* Including estimates from initial surveys: census/asset verification in process (see below).

Entitlement Framework

Through the Entitlement Framework (detailed in Chapter 5 of the RAP), the project is committed to ensure that the livelihoods of project-affected persons are at least restored to pre-project levels, with the opportunity to improve on living standards where possible. The Framework addresses the following impacts associated with road construction and upgrading:

- loss of land and other privately-owned assets;
- adverse impacts on subsistence, livelihood or income-earning capacity; and

- collective adverse impacts on groups (e.g. loss of communal resources and assets).

To mitigate unforeseen effects on roadside communities and promote general upliftment, rehabilitation and support measures will be extended to include vulnerable social categories who may be adversely affected by road construction.

Entitlements are organised around categories of loss (e.g. cultivation land, residential structure, commercial establishment) to ensure that persons who suffer more than one type of loss, receive compensation or rehabilitation support for each category of loss.

Entitlements have been developed according to domestic legislation and supplemented, where necessary, with additional measures to comply with World Bank specifications. Entitlements for land losses are in the form of cash compensation. Throughout Nepal, cultivation land is at a premium and replacement land is, accordingly, not readily available. Areas not under cultivation are generally not suitable for crop production (because of factors such as slope and poor soil quality), while agricultural resettlement on government-owned forest land is prohibited. Every effort will, nevertheless, be made to provide additional land-based options to households whose production levels are severely affected by land acquisition. This will primarily be achieved through Local Consultative Forums (LCFs), established at VDC-level to assist with the identification of suitable privately-owned cultivation land in the vicinity for purchasing by affected households.

The current DoR practice of obtaining land through donations will also be allowed, provided that procedures as laid out in the Entitlement Framework are adhered to. These include that:

- affected owners are informed of their right to compensation for the acquired land;
- affected owners and communities participate equally with project authorities in alignment selection; and
- each donation is fully recorded and verified by the donor, DoR and relevant district and local officials.

For buildings, as well, compensation will be in cash. For fully acquired houses, two approaches will be followed. Displaced households with alternative accommodation will receive a cash lump sum payment. Displaced households who do not have alternative accommodation will receive their compensation in two instalments: an initial payment and a final payment after the construction of replacement housing has successfully commenced. Formal resettlement planning will be undertaken where more than 10 households from the same settlement/residential area have to be relocated.

Project-affected persons will be given written notice of the intent to acquire their properties in accordance with the provisions of the *Land Acquisition Act*. They will furthermore be given written notice to vacate their properties not less than 35 days prior to the intended acquisition date.

HMG/N will not take possession of any private property prior to the full payment of compensation entitlements and, where applicable, initiation of relocation arrangements and economic rehabilitation measures. The project will make every effort to ensure that displaced households have access to replacement housing prior to their evacuation from

the COI, through appropriate advance compensation and shifting allowance payments at the time of serving the notice to vacate, or other forms of relocation assistance agreed with the concerned households.

Compensation Cost Estimate

The total cost estimate for the establishment of a 15m ROW on new roads, and land/building acquisition for actual upgrading requirements, amounts to NRs 138.358 million (US$ 2.054 M). This is made up of NRs 95.918 million direct costs (i.e. property acquisition) for which HMG/N will be responsible, NRs 37.372 million for rehabilitation, support and monitoring (funded from the project budget) and NRs 5.068 million for contingencies.

Table 4: Summary of Compensation and Rehabilitation Costs

Item	NRs Million	US$ Million	Funding Source
Private buildings	43.948	0.653	HMG/N
Community buildings	3.380	0.050	HMG/N
Private land	34.183	0.508	HMG/N
Transfer fees	2.051	0.030	HMG/N
Privately-owned trees	12.356	0.183	HMG/N
Rehabilitation allowances	5.416	0.080	Project
Income generation/life skills	12.520	0.186	Project
Implementation and management	4.436	0.066	Project
Monitoring	15.000	0.223	Project
Contingencies	5.068	0.075	Project
Total	**138.358**	**2.054**	-

Planning and Implementation

As the project authority, DoR will assume overall responsibility for the management of procedures as detailed in the RAP. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established centrally to provide support to the Road Section Project Managers. Key activities that will be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities (detailed in the RAP), include:

- implementation of procedures to (a) minimise adverse social impacts (acquisition of land and building acquisition) throughout the planning, design and implementation phases and (b) accurately record all project-affected persons, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises;

- establishment of systems and procedures for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities on the various road sections;

- establishment of Local Consultative Forums (LCFS) at VDC level to effectively address the social issues associated with the RMDP. The objectives of this participation programme will be to (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project

information to affected households (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between roadside communities, DoR and its contractors; and (c) involve affected communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring, thereby promoting collective organisation and decision-making;

- capacity-building initiatives to create a supportive environment for the implementation of RAP activities, including training on internationally accepted resettlement and rehabilitation practices, training in the establishment of compensation plans for affected households, and training in participatory action research;

- co-ordination with other government line agencies (e.g. Department of Forestry and Ministry of Local Development) to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures; and

- collaboration with other non-governmental agencies who may be able to provide grassroots expertise and resources in areas such as project information campaigns, poverty alleviation and income-generation projects, and impact monitoring.

Census and Asset Verification

A census of potentially affected persons commenced in March 1999, after completion of a Social Impact Assessment and the refinement of new road alignments. The census teams consisted of enumerators, DoR representatives and District Land Survey officials. They were accompanied by engineering staff who pegged the new road centrelines or identified upgrading requirements (e.g. road widening) and likely areas of land acquisition.

Census and asset verification entailed the following:

- recording of household size, composition and related demographic features;

- recording of household assets (land, buildings, trees);

- identification and joint verification of affected assets (type and size);

- numbering, photographs and drawings of affected buildings and structures;

- recording of landowners who had already donated land for the initial construction of the upgrading road sections included in the RMDP.

Census and asset verification have been completed for the following road sections:

- Chameliya-Darchula (full)

- Sanfebagar-Martadi (full)

- Sanfebagar-Mangalsen (full)

- Kalikot-Jumla (partial, first 33 km)

- Surkhet-Kalikot (partical, first 85 km)

- Gorusinge-Sandhikharka (full)

Information from the census and asset verification for these roads is summarised in Annexes 8 to 10, and 12 of the RAP.

Four field teams were deployed in May 1999 to undertake a similar exercise on Dharapani-Jajarkot, and to complete the remainder of Kalikot-Jumla and Surkhet-Kalikot sections. This information will be submitted as a RAP Addendum by end-July 1999.

The resulting lists of potentially affected persons provides a good baseline description of the existing social environment. Because of the nature of the current engineering studies (preliminary design for new road sections and feasibility level for upgrading sections), the lists will be verified and updated during the detailed design phase (to be undertaken as part of the construction supervision contract) to reflect the persons actually affected by road upgrading.

A PAP database has been developed and census information is currently being captured by DoR. This activity is scheduled for completion by November 1999. The list of affected persons and assets will be re-verified prior to construction/upgrading works, and adjustments made to the PAP database. The verified lists of affected persons and properties will be made available to the relevant CDO, CDC and LFC.

Finally, a key activity to be undertaken by the Social Development Unit within the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be to monitor the transfer of land titles from affected owners to HMG/N. A first priority will be to ensure that land already acquired for the initial construction of the upgrading road sections (see list of names in Attachment 12 of the RAP) is transferred to HMG/N.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

As part of its ongoing Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project, His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG/N) has recently prepared a ten year Priority Investment Plan (PIP) for the road sector. The PIP includes both the strategic road network (national highway and feeder roads) and rural transport components. Based on the PIP findings, HMG/N (Ministry of Works and Transport, Department of Roads), is preparing a Road Maintenance and Development Project (RMDP) with assistance from the World Bank. The RMDP is concerned with the strategic road network and comprises (a) periodic maintenance of the core network and (b) construction and improvement of road access to non-road-served hill/mountain districts, using low-cost, labour-based methods. The current study is concerned with the second of these components.

The PIP prioritised 10 new roads that would provide connections to districts in the Eastern, Mid-Western and Far-Western Regions. Five of these were selected for consideration in the RMDP, with a further three non-PIP roads added. The eight candidate roads, consisting of 12 upgrading and construction sections, totalled approximately 637 km. These were screened down as part of the initial RMDP activities to five sections of new roads (totalling approximately 204 km) and four sections of existing earth roads for upgrading to gravel fair weather standards (totalling approximately 278 km).[1] One of the upgrading roads (Sitalpati-Tharmare, DoR Classification No. F15) was subsequently eliminated following economic re-evaluation, leaving the following roads and road lengths:

Table 1: Roads Included in the RMDP

Road Study No.	DoR Road No.	Road*	Current Length (km)		DoR Classification*
			Upgrade	Construct	
1	H14	Chameliya – Darchula	-	35.50	National Highway
2	-	Sanfebagar – Martadi	-	36.90	not available
3	-	Sanfebagar – Mangalsen	-	14.72	not available
4A	H13	Surkhet – Kalikot	132.00	-	National Highway
4B	H13	Kalikot – Jumla	-	88.44	National Highway
5A	F47	Dharapani – Chedegadi	61.50	-	Major Feeder Road
5B	F47	Chedegadi – Jajarkot	-	21.00	Major Feeder Road
7	F11	Gorusinge – Sandhikharka	59.20	-	Major Feeder Road
Total			**252.70**	**196.56**	

* Source: HMG/N, 1994; 1997f.

1.2 SOCIAL IMPACTS

Road construction (and to a lesser degree, road upgrading) will have a range of positive and negative socio-economic impacts. Positive impacts will be experienced at both macro and micro levels, for example, improved access to markets and other social services for people resident within a road's region of influence, and the potential for diversification of local economic activities. Negative social impacts are primarily related to the loss of assets within a road's corridor of impact, disturbances to subsistence and livelihood, as well as less-quantifiable effects on vulnerable social categories and groups.

Table 2: Losses and Potential Social Effects Associated with the RMDP

Private property	Land	Cultivation land, residential plot
	Other natural resources	Perennial and non-perennial trees and crops
	Buildings and structures	Houses, sheds, stores shops, water mills, wells
Community property	Land and other natural resources	Grazing land, *Guthi* land, community forests
	Buildings and structures	Schools, religious archaeological sites, VDC buildings, irrigation canals, water supply points, footbridges
Government property	Land	Land used by other Government Departments
	Other natural resources	Government forests
	Buildings and structures	Government buildings, bridges
Potential social effects	• Changes to subsistence levels and income-generating capacity • Decline in household nutritional standards • Increase in poverty among households dependent on their fields • Changes to local movement patterns: improved access to markets and facilities • Community strife (changes to land use patterns, pressure on remaining resources, socially deestabilising effects)	

1.3 AIMS OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The principal aim of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to address these social impacts and ensure the successful rehabilitation of project-affected households. Specifically, the RAP details:

- private and community resources affected by the project (e.g. land, houses, infrastructure, etc.) and the entitlements required for effective household re-establishment:
- the likely number of individuals and households affected by the project and the number of households that may be displaced:
- organisational and institutional requirements for the implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities:
- implementation schedules and monitoring mechanisms: and
- compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation cost estimates.

[1] Most of the new roads are presently under construction (as earth roads) as part of DoR's ongoing road development programme.

1.4 METHODS AND LIMITATIONS

1.4.1 Research Methods

The RAP research methods and results are detailed in the various annexes to this report. In summary, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was undertaken, followed by a census of potentially affected persons and verification of their affected assets.

1.4.1.1 Social Impact Assessment

The SIA was undertaken as part of a broader Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for new roads and Initial Environment Examinations (IEEs) for upgrading roads.[2] A scoping exercise (which included a scoping meeting with key stakeholders) identified the following key social issues for investigation:

- loss of private property and other assets (e.g. cultivation land and houses) and compensation modalities for these losses;
- population displacement;
- construction employment opportunities; and
- potential for general social development.

The SIA was undertaken in two phases, coinciding with engineering surveys. For new roads, fieldwork commenced with walkover surveys by multi-disciplinary teams to refine the recommended alignments Following these initial surveys, a traverse survey was undertaken for each alignment during which the social aspects teams undertook more detailed data collection of human habitation and activities within the 30 m traverse corridor.

A slightly different approach was used on the upgrading roads. DoR has not legally acquired the Right of Way (ROW) on any of these roads and, consequently, does not possess strip maps or other documentation showing ROW boundaries. In order to link social data to road chainages, the social aspects teams, therefore, undertook data collection only after completion of the initial engineering inventory surveys. The latter only involves an assessment of the road surface and associated structures (e.g. drainage lines), while specific upgrading/works requirements are produced in a subsequent engineering exercise. Accordingly, the initial SIA fieldwork could not include the identification and surveying of persons *actually* affected by upgrading, since this information only becomes available after completion of the engineering feasibility studies.

[2] The primary domestic legislation governing the preparation of an environment assessment is the *Environment Protection Act, 2053* (EPA) and the *Environment Protection Regulations, 2054*. Other guidelines include the *National EIA Guidelines* (1993) and the *Draft EIA Guidelines for the Road Sector* (1997).

SIA fieldwork consisted of the following activities on both sets of roads:

- recording of property and assets located in two bands: 15 m and 30 m (i.e. 7.5 m and 15 m from the centreline of existing roads or traverse line for new roads);
- a questionnaire survey of 410 potentially affected households (197 located on the new roads and 213 on the upgrading roads);
- a questionnaire survey of a sample of 210 business owners (90 new roads and 120 upgrading roads);
- 40 group discussions with residents of settlements located along the roads (19 new roads and 21 upgrading roads);
- interviews with 22 Contractors (category A-D) regarding employment practices in the road construction sector; and
- interviews with district and local stakeholders (e.g. District Development Officers, Local Development Officers and VDC and community representatives).

1.4.1.2 Census and Asset Verification

A census of potentially affected persons commenced in March 1999. The census teams consisted of enumerators, DoR representatives and District Land Survey officials. They were accompanied by engineering staff who pegged the new road centrelines or identified upgrading requirements (e.g. road widening) and likely areas of land acquisition.

Census and asset verification entailed the following:

- recording of household size, composition and related demographic features;
- recording of household assets (land, buildings, trees);
- identification and joint verification of affected assets (type and size);
- numbering, photographs and drawings of affected buildings and structures;
- recording of landowners who had already donated land for the initial construction of the upgrading road sections included in the RMDP.

Census and asset verification have been completed for the following road sections:

- Chameliya-Darchula (full)
- Sanfebagar-Martadi (full)
- Sanfebagar-Mangalsen (full)
- Kalikot-Jumla (partial, first 33 km)
- Surkhet-Kalikot (partical, first 85 km)
- Gorusinge-Sandhikharka (full)

Information from the census and asset verification for these roads is reported on in the RAP. Annexes 8 – 12 provides additional census and asset information.

Four field teams were deployed in May 1999 to undertake a similar exercise on Dharapani-Jajarkot, and to complete the remainder of Kalikot-Jumla and Surkhet-Kalikot sections. This information will be submitted as a RAP Addendum by end-July 1999.

The resulting lists of potentially affected persons provides a good baseline description of the existing social environment. Because of the nature of the current engineering studies (preliminary design for new road sections and feasibility level for upgrading sections), the lists will be verified and updated during the detailed design phase (to be undertaken as part of the construction supervision contract) to reflect the persons actually affected by road upgrading.

1.5 REPORT LAYOUT

The remaining seven chapters of the RAP are organised around the following topics:

- Chapter 2 provides an outline of the approach to, and operational framework for, social impact management on the RMDP;
- Chapter 3 describes the key social impacts associated with the RMDP, against the background of salient social environmental features;
- Chapter 4 presents an outline of the legal and policy framework for property acquisition and compensation;
- Chapter 5 describes entitlements for property losses and other rehabilitation measures for severely affected households;
- Chapter 6 outlines RAP planning, implementation and monitoring requirements;
- Chapter 7 gives a breakdown of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation costs.

2.0 APPROACH AND OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 APPROACH

The RMDP is being prepared under HMG/N policies and World Bank guidelines. Bank policy emphasises the need to avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement on development projects. Where the acquisition of private property is unavoidable, involuntary resettlement should be an integral part of project design and preparation (Operational Directive 4.30/Operational Policy 4.12).

HMG/N policy, too, acknowledges the importance of avoiding adverse socio-economic impacts in road design and construction: "in fixing the road alignment, an attempt should be made to avoid areas of small land parcels, homes, shops and other structures, and to minimise the number of people who will have to be resettled ... judgement must be used when agricultural land is utilised for road construction ... the acquisition of strips of prime agricultural land from a small farm could make farming unprofitable" (HMG/N, 1997d).

The preparation of the RMDP has been guided by these Government and Bank objectives, and social considerations have, as far as possible, been incorporated into alignment selection and road design. However, geological and topographical factors, as well as land use and settlement patterns, make the acquisition of private property for road construction inevitable. A key objective directing the development of this Resettlement Action Plan has therefore been to ensure that the pre-project living standards of affected persons are restored (and where possible improved) at no cost to themselves. This will be achieved through the measures specified in the project's Entitlement Framework.

The successful implementation of these measures requires an enabling, supportive environment. This will be achieved through the following objectives:

- Ongoing community consultation will occur to ensure that people's views, concerns and suggestions, particularly those of vulnerable groups, are satisfactorily incorporated into implementation procedures.
- An institutional framework will be developed as an integral part of the project to ensure that appropriate social impact management mechanisms are set up and maintained during implementation. These mechanisms and arrangements will ensure that compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation are carried out timely and effectively.
- Construction work will commence on road sections only after acquisition procedures as detailed in the Entitlement Framework have been successfully initiated.

2.2 EFFORTS TO MINIMISE ADVERSE SOCIAL IMPACTS

2.2.1 Design Considerations

Two concerns dominate road design in Nepal: geology and topography. Geological considerations dictate that priority is given to the selection of the most stable road landscape. Active landslides and areas with a high potential for landslides are avoided to achieve long-term road stability. Topographical considerations give priority to areas that are not flood-prone. that maximise embankment stability, and have a lower slope to minimise cut and fill and construction costs. Related to the latter is a central DoR requirement that the new roads in the RMDP are designed as low cost roads according to "fair weather track standards."

The primacy of these physical factors and design prerequisites restricts the extent to which social and environmental considerations can have a bearing on alignment selection: social considerations are taken into account. but seldom as the overriding criterion for alignment selection.

The road alignments were planned using two sources of information: DoR's alignment recommendations (based on initial design studies) and alignment refinement undertaken during the walkover surveys as part of the initial RMDP activities.

The walkover surveys were undertaken by multi-disciplinary teams consisting of engineers. geologists. environmentalists and social scientists. Apart from geological and topographical considerations. their assessment and refinement of the initial alignments were based on selection of the shortest possible length to minimise land take and avoidance of. or reduction in impacts on. the following prioritised list of features:

- archaeological. religious and cultural sites;
- large settlements:
- high-value production land:
- high conservation forests areas:
- rainfed cultivation: and
- degraded forest areas. grassland. etc.

Alignment changes to minimise impacts in one area frequently lead to new or increased impacts in other areas. For example. at Sridhuska village (Talium VDC) on Kalikot-Jumla. the displacement of 17 households was avoided. but the realignment had to traverse cultivated land.

Following the walkover surveys. a detailed (traverse) survey was undertaken for each alignment within the parameters of DoR's design specifications and the selection criteria listed above. The detailed survey alignment generally followed the walkover alignment. but occasionally differed substantially due to the need to fit standard road specifications.

or to avoid features not previously recorded. The detailed survey data was used to set the preliminary design alignment (by means of CivilCad) within the surveyed corridor. The CivilCad Road Designer set the alignment by following the shape of the terrain (both horizontally and vertically), wherever possible and within DoR design specifications, in order to minimise earthworks and the number and size of retaining structures.[3]

2.2.2 Corridor of Impact

Nepal's economy revolves around subsistence agriculture, yet cultivation land comprises less than 20% of the country's total land area. In an effort to reduce the substantial impact that land acquisition would have on household production levels, adjustments were made to the Right of Way (normally between 30 m – 50 m for feeder roads and highways) specified in DoR design standards. Accordingly, for the new and upgrading road components, land acquisition will respectively be limited to the following impact corridors:[4]

- For *new* roads the COI (or initial ROW) is set at 15 m, except where construction requirements and topography necessitate the acquisition of a wider area. Property acquisition will be limited to the COI and other assets outside the COI will be left undisturbed.
- For *existing* roads the COI is defined as the existing road formation plus a safety zone where necessary. To further miminise population displacement, land acquisition will only take place where required for upgrading purposes (e.g. road widening and realignment) or safety reasons. Other assets will be left undisturbed.

2.2.3 Land Take

Chapter Three presents information on the reduction in impact on private land and buildings resulting from the selection of narrower impact corridors. In summary, the following have been achieved on the new road sections:

Road	Private Land Take (ha)
• Chameliya-Darchula	28.59
• Sanfebagar-Martadi	27.04
• Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	12.68
• Kalikot-Jumla	36.83
• Chhedegad-Jajarkot	10.35

[3] Other features of the preliminary design include: (a) a standard road width of 4.5 m plus 0.6 m widening (total 5.1 m), increased to 6.1 m to accommodate trapezoidal side drains where required; (b) an additional 15% earthworks (cut) allowance to accommodate 3 m wide passing bays; and (c) horizontal location of the centreline close to the natural slope surface (on slopes of less than 50°) to reduce excavation and the volume of excess fill.

[4] Land acquisition for road construction is generally based on land donations (i.e. affected owners do not receive compensation for land losses). For most existing roads, DoR has not legally acquired the ROW as defined in design specifications. On these roads (including all the upgrading sections in the RMDP) DoR has therefore established a much narrower ROW, namely the actual road surface area and associated structures. The same procedures are generally used for the construction of new roads.

Road	Total Affected Household	Households Requiring Resettlement
• Chameliya-Darchula	311	38
• Sanfebagar-Martadi	560	37
• Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	256	17
• Kalikot-Jumla	2,243	63
• Chhedegad-Jajarkot	209	2

On the existing roads, land acquisition will depend on actual areas required for widening and upgrading. By limiting the corridor of impact as describe above, the following estimated land take and population displacement will occur:

Road	Private Land Take (ha)
• Surkhet-Kalikot	1.64
• Dharapani-Chhedegad	3.88
• Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	1.37

Road	Total Affected Household	Households Requiring Resettlement
• Surkhet-Kalikot	191	14
• Dharapani-Chhedegad	186	23
• Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	192	14

2.3 ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Through the Entitlement Framework (Chapter 5), the project is committed to ensure that the livelihoods of project-affected persons are at least restored to pre-project levels, with the opportunity to improve on living standards where possible. The Policy addresses the following adverse impacts associated with road construction and upgrading activities:

- loss of land and other privately-owned assets:
- adverse impacts on subsistence/livelihood or income-earning capacity; and
- collective adverse impacts on groups (e.g. through the loss of communal resources and assets).

To mitigate unforeseen effects on roadside communities and promote general upliftment, rehabilitation and support measures will be extended to include vulnerable social categories who may be adversely affected by road construction.

Entitlements are organised around categories of loss (e.g. cultivation land, residential structure, commercial establishment) to ensure that persons who suffer more than one type of loss, receive compensation or rehabilitation support for each category of loss.

Entitlements have been developed according to domestic legislation and supplemented, where necessary, with additional measures to comply with World Bank specifications. Entitlements for land losses are in the form of cash compensation. Throughout Nepal, cultivation land is at a premium and replacement land is, accordingly, not readily available. Areas not under cultivation are generally not suitable for crop production (because of factors such as slope and poor soil quality), while agricultural resettlement on government-owned forest land is prohibited. Every effort will, nevertheless, be made to provide additional land-based options to households whose production levels are severely affected by land acquisition. This will primarily be achieved through Local Consultative Forums (LCFs), established at VDC-level to assist with the identification of suitable privately-owned cultivation land in the vicinity for purchasing by affected households.

The current DoR practice of obtaining land through donations will also be allowed, provided that procedures as laid out in the Entitlement Framework are adhered to. These include that:

- affected owners are informed of their right to compensation for the acquired land;
- affected owners and communities participate equally with project authorities in alignment selection; and
- each donation is fully recorded and verified by the donor, DoR and relevant district and local officials.

For buildings, as well, compensation will be in cash. For fully acquired houses, two approaches will be followed. Displaced households with alternative accommodation will receive a cash lump sum payment. Displaced households who do not have alternative accommodation will receive their compensation in two instalments: an initial payment and a final payment after the construction of replacement housing has successfully commenced.

Formal resettlement planning will be undertaken where more than 10 households from the same settlement/residential area have to be relocated.

2.4 ROADS INCLUDED IN THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The Entitlement Framework will cover all road sections approved for Bank funding under the project and will come into force on construction contracts awarded from the date of funding approval.

Most of the new road sections are currently under construction, and have resulted in changes to the road lengths for upgrading and construction since commencement of the study. The actual road lengths to be covered by the Entitlement Framework are shown in Table 3. DoR end point chainages are still to be finalised.

Procedures have been established for the transfer of titles of land acquired for the initial construction of the upgrading road sections. In addition, owners who are affected by current construction activity within the start and end points as defined in Table 3, will be considered as project-affected persons and eligible to entitlements and support as detailed in the Entitlement Framework.

Table 3: Road Lengths for Entitlement Purposes

Road No.	Road	Start		End		Length (km)
		Settlement	DoR Chainage	Settlement	DoR Chainage	
Upgrading Roads						
H13	Surkhet – Kalikot	Bangesimal	0+000	Sirane	132+000	132.00
F47	Dharapani – Chedegad	Bhurke	24+500	Dhaira	86+000	61.50
F11	Gorusinge – Sandhikharka	Birpur	9+000	Sandhikharka	68+200	59.20
New Roads						
H14	Chameliya – Darchula	Thaktholi	93+000	Darchula	126+700	33.70
-	Sanfebagar – Martadi	Singada	19+000	Martadi	56+156	37.16
-	Sanfebagar – Mangalsen	Timilsain	23+000	Mangalsen	37+620	14.72
H13	Kalikot – Jumla	Sirane	132+000	Jumla	220+440	88.44
F47	Chhedegad – Jajarkot	Dhaira	86+000	Jajarkot	107+000	21.00

2.5 OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

As the project authority, DoR will assume overall responsibility for the management of procedures as detailed in the RAP. Key activities that will be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities (detailed in Chapters 6 and 7), include:

- implementation of procedures to (a) minimise adverse social impacts (acquisition of land and building acquisition) throughout the planning, design and implementation phases and (b) accurately record all project-affected persons, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises, and the issuing of identification cards;

- establishment of systems and procedures for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities on the various road sections;

- establishment of Local Consultative Forums (LCFs) at VDC level to effectively address the social issues associated with the RMDP. The objectives of this participation programme will be to (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between roadside communities, DoR and its contractors; and (c) involve affected communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring, thereby promoting collective organisation and decision-making;

- distribution of copies (in *Nepali*) of the approved Entitlement Framework, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full comprehension of its contents;

- capacity-building initiatives to create a supportive environment for the implementation of RAP activities, including training on internationally accepted resettlement and rehabilitation practices, training in the establishment of compensation plans for affected households, and training in participatory action research;

- co-ordination with other government line agencies (e.g. Department of Forestry and Ministry of Local Development) to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures; and

- collaboration with other non-governmental agencies who may be able to provide grassroots expertise and resources in areas such as project information campaigns, poverty alleviation and income-generation projects, and impact monitoring.

3.0 SOCIAL IMPACTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world, with up to 45% of its population defined as poor (HMG/N, 1996b; UNDP 1998: 126). Although a national phenomenon, there are nevertheless differences in the incidence of poverty between the country's five development regions and three ecological zones.[5] The most obvious is the higher incidence of poverty in the rural areas (as much as 2.6 times higher than in urban areas: UNDP, 1998: 128). Also, the incidence of poverty tends to be highest in the mountain zone (followed by the hills and Terai zones) and Far-Western and Mid-Western Development Regions. Although there is a correlation between poverty and caste/ethnic group, these three geographical realities may reduce its importance as a factor in poverty (i.e. people from different caste/ethnic groups in a mountain area of the Far Western Development Region are generally subject to the same structural conditions and may, therefore, experience similar levels of absolute and relative poverty).

HMG/N's Ninth Plan (1997-2002) identifies poverty alleviation as one of the major government objectives, aiming to reduce the number of people living below the poverty line to 32% by the year 2002. This is to be achieved through the creation of employment opportunities, human resource development, special attention to disadvantaged groups and the establishment of a poverty alleviation fund.

This chapter considers key positive and adverse social impacts associated with construction/upgrading of the RMDP roads, including prospects for general social development, against the background of current socio-economic conditions in the concerned development regions and districts.

3.2 REGIONAL, DISTRICT AND VDC PROFILES

3.2.1 Social Development Status

All the roads are situated in the hill zone (i.e. middle and/or high mountain physiographic regions), with the exception of Gorusinge-Sandhikharka, which runs from the Terai through the Siwalik range to the hill region. Three of the RMDP roads are situated in the Far-Western Development Region (FWDR), four in the Mid-Western Development Region (MWDR) and one in the Western Development Region (WDR). The roads cross 11 districts, while a further seven may benefit from improved access created by road construction and upgrading.

[5] Nepal is demarcated into five development regions. These run from east to west and each region therefore encompasses the three major ecological zones of the country (i.e. Mountains, Hills and Terai).

Table 4: Road Districts and Potentially Influenced Districts

Road	Development Region	Districts Crossed	Neighbouring Districts Likely to Benefit
Chameliya-Darchula	FWDR	Darchula	Baitadi, Bajhang
Sanfebagar-Martadi	FWDR	Bajura	Bajhang, Kalikot, Mugu, Humla
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	FWDR	Achham	Bajhang, Kalikot, Bajura
Kalikot-Jumla	MWDR	Kalikot, Jumla	Mugu, Humla, Dolpa
Chhedegad-Jajarkot	MWDR	Jajarkot	Rukum, Surkhet, Salyan
Surkhet-Kalikot	MWDR	Surkhet, Dailekh, Kalikot	Achham, Jumla
Dharapani-Chedegad	MWDR	Surkhet, Salyan	Jajarkot
Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	WDR	Kapilbastu, Arghakhachi	Gulmi

The 11 road districts comprise 508 Village Development Committees (VDCs), of which 33 are crossed by the new roads and 25 by the upgrading roads.

Table 5: VDCs Crossed by the RMDP Roads

Road	VDCs Crossed	VDC Names
New Roads		
Chameliya-Darchula	5	Shankarpur, Bhagawati, Dattu, Dhap, Khalanga
Sanfebagar-Martadi	5	Barhabis, Kuldemandu, Bramhatola, Budiganga, Martadi
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	3	Timilsain, Oligaun, Mangalsen
Kalikot-Jumla	15	Bharta, Sukatiya, Mugraha, Gela (Rapti), Panka, Chhapra, Jubitha, Rainchuli, Phui Mahadev, Rara Lehi, Kundari, Tatopani, Lamra, Talium, Mahat
Chhedegad-Jajarkot	5	Karki Gaun, Bhura, Jagatipur, Punma, Khalanga
Upgrading Roads		
Surkhet-Kalikot	9	Birendranagar (municipality), Utterganga, Kunthari, Lekam, Pokharikanda, Khadkabada, Naulekatuwal, Nepa, Lyatibindabasini
Dharapani-Chhedegad	9	Shahare, Dharapani, Majhkanda, Ghargipipal, Devsthal, Rakam, Bajerichaur, Agrigaon, Ghoreta
Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	7	Mahendrakot, Thada, Sitapur, Kachikot, Narapani, Adguri, Argha

Source: SMEC-CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99.

Numerous studies have been undertaken to assess the social development status of Nepal's development regions and districts, all of which point to the underdeveloped nature of the mountain/hill areas in general and the MWDR and FWDR in particular. One of the most recent, undertaken by ICIMOD in 1997, rates Nepal's 75 districts according to 39 development indicators, broadly categorised as follows:

- poverty and deprivation;
- socio-economic, institutional and infrastructure development;
- women's empowerment; and
- natural resource endowment and management

The key development indicators and ratings from the ICIMOD study are summarised in Table 6. This shows that five of the 11 road districts are amongst the 10 worst-performing districts. Achham District is rated as the worst performing district in the country, closely followed by Kalikot, Jumla, Bajura, Dailekh and Jajarkot Districts.

Table 6: Road Districts by Key Development Indicators

District	Road	Region	Overall Rating*	Poverty and Deprivation	Inst. and Infra. Development
Achham	Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	FWDR	1	1	9
Kalikot	Surkhet-Kalikot; Kalikot-Jumla	MWDR	3	2	2
Jumla	Kalikot-Jumla	MWDR	7	14	5
Bajura	Sanfebagar-Martadi	FWDR	8	12	12
Dailekh	Surkhet-Kalikot	MWDR	10	3	4
Jajarkot	Chhedegad-Jajarkot	MWDR	11	17	7
Salyan	Dharapani-Chhedegad	MWDR	16	16	14
Darchula	Chameliya-Darchula	FWDR	26	35	43
Kapilbastu	Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	WDR	31	26	22
Arghakhachi	Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	WDR	40	45	35
Surkhet	Surkhet-Kalikot; Dharapani-Chhedegad	MWDR	45	49	52

* 1 = worst performing district, 75 = best performing district; source: ICIMOD, 1997.

The recently published Human Development Report (UNDP, 1998), which groups the country's districts according to a Human Development Index (HDI), arrives at similar conclusions. The HDI consists of three human components:

- *longevity* (as a proxy for health-related capabilities);
- *education* (as a proxy for knowledge and information-related capabilities); and
- *income* (as a proxy for capabilities to acquire a particular level of living) (UNDP, 1998:33).

The 1996 HDI value of 0.378 for the country indicates an overall low level of human development (1.0 being the highest level of human development). Two of the road districts (Kalikot and Bajura) are placed in a group of three districts with the lowest HDI (less than 0.2), and seven (Jajarkot, Jumla, Dailekh, Salyan, Achham, Darchula and Kapilbastu) in the group of districts with the second lowest HDI (0.2 – 0.3).[6]

3.2.2 Demographic Profiles and Settlement Patterns

Table 7 summarises key population and demographic figures for the road districts and VDCs. The districts had a total population of 1,818,223 in 1991, rising to a projected 2,075,203 in 1998. Kapilbastu District (situated in the Terai) has the highest population figure and a population density (at 1991 figures) in excess of 300 persons/km.^{2} Jumla District has the lowest population figure and density. Other districts with population densities below 100 persons/km^2 include Bajura, Darchula, Kalikot, Jajarkot and Surkhet.

[6] Most of the country's districts have HDIs of between 0.3 – 0.4. Only six districts have HDIs above 0.4 (UNDP, 1998:42).

Table 7: District Population Figures

District	Area (sq. km)	No. of VDCs	No. of Households (1991)	Population (1991)	Density (persons/ sq. km)	Growth Rate (1981-91)	Projected Population (1998)*
Darchula	2,322	41	18,700	101,683	43.8	1.203	110,561
Bajura	2,188	27	19,368	92,010	42.1	2.113	106,513
Achham	1,680	75	40,267	198,188	118.0	0.679	207,802
Kalikot	1,741	29	16,041	88,805	51.0	0.132	89,629
Jumla	2,531	30	14,231	75,964	30.0	0.996	81,421
Surkhet	2,451	50	39,721	225,768	92.1	3.111	279,768
Jajarkot	2,230	30	22,315	113,958	51.1	1.385	125,476
Dailekh	1,502	60	33,922	187,400	124.8	1.188	203,551
Salyan	1,462	47	31,650	181,785	124.3	1.801	205,979
Kapilbastu	1,738	78	60,948	371,778	313.9	3.249	465,034
Arghakhachi	1,193	41	34,511	180,884	151.6	1.407	199,469
Total	**21,038**	**508**	**331,674**	**1,818,223**	-	-	**2,075,203**

Source: NRA, 1997; HMG/N, 1997a; * based on World Bank projections (HMG/N, 1997b).

The 58 VDCs crossed by the RMDP roads had a combined population of 238,908 in 1991, rising to an estimated 270,161 in 1998. The 33 VDCs crossed by the new roads accommodated an estimated 24,173 households in 1998, the majority (33.6%) of whom are resident in VDCs crossed by the Kalikot-Jumla road. In the case of the upgrading roads, nearly 47% of the estimated 27,470 households are resident in VDCs crossed by the Surkhet-Kalikot road. Nearly 41% of all households are resident in VDCs crossed by the combined Surkhet-Jumla road.[7]

Table 8: Households and Population in the Affected VDCs, 1991 and 1998

Road	VDCs Crossed	Combined VDC Figures, 1991 [(a)]		Combined VDC Figures, 1998 (estimated) [(b)]	
		No. of HH	Population	No. of HH	Population
Chameliya-Darchula	5	2,742	15,445	2,981	16,793
Sanfebagar-Martadi	5	4,561	22,251	5,365	25,759
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	3	2,450	12,193	2,571	12,785
Kalikot-Jumla	15	7,836	40,523	8,125	41,965
Chhedegad-Jajarkot	5	4,656	24,532	5,131	27,012
Total – New Roads	**33**	**22,245**	**114,944**	**24,173**	**124,314**
Surkhet-Kalikot	9	10,743	55,250	12,881	66,264
Dharapani-Chhedegad	9	5,250	30,149	6,318	36,268
Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	7	7,392	38,565	8,271	43,315
Total – Upgrading Roads	**25**	**23,385**	**123,964**	**27,470**	**145,847**
Grand Total	**58**	**45,630**	**238,908**	**51,643**	**270,161**

Source: (a) HMG/N, 1991; (b) estimated through application of World Bank district growth projections (HMG/N, 1997b).

The Hindu caste groups (*Brahmin, Thakuri, Chhetri, Kami, Damai, Sarki,* etc.) are generally dominant in the project areas. A considerable percentage of the population in the districts is classified as "Other," constituting various smaller ethnic groupings. Kapilbastu District, for example, consists of numerous small ethnic groups, with the most dominant being *Muslim* (16.8% of the population), *Tharu* (11.8%) and *Yadav* (9.8%).

[7] Households resident in the municipality of Birendranagar (the starting point of Surkhet-Kalikot road) comprise 28% of the households resident in VDCs that are crossed by the combined Surkhet-Jumla road.

Table 9: Ethnic/Caste Composition (1991)

District	Ethnic/Caste Group (% of District Population)					
	Thakuri	Chhetri	Magar	Bahun	Kami	Other
Darchula	-	60.0	-	19.4	7.4	12.8
Bajura	-	55.5	-	7.5	12.8	24.2
Achham	-	51.5	-	11.4	19.2	17.9
Kalikot	24.7	28.4	-	-	20.0	27.3
Jumla	-	59.6	7.2	12.4	-	20.8
Surkhet	-	28.0	20.4	-	18.7	32.9
Jajarkot	16.7	37.4	-	-	21.9	24.0
Dailekh	-	35.1	-	12.5	17.1	35.3
Salyan	-	52.3	15.5	-	11.3	20.9
Kapilbastu	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Arghakhachi	-	17.9	16.0	38.9	-	27.2

Source: Gurung, 1994.

Table 10 lists key demographic features of the population recorded in the sample survey. A total of 1,558 persons were recorded in the 197 new road households, and 1,231 in the 213 upgrading road households. The average household size for the new road households is considerably higher than the national average (7.9 persons: minimum of one, maximum of 24), while that of the households along the upgrading roads is only slightly higher than the national average (5.8: minimum of two, maximum 22).

Households predominantly consist of nuclear families (68.7% of the household population for new roads and 78.5% for upgrading roads) and other relatives such as grand-children, daughters-in-law and parents (26.5% new roads, 18.2% upgrading roads).

For both samples, the age cohort 15 years and younger constitute about 42% of the household population, while the potentially economically active population (16–65 years) varies between respectively 54.7% and 56.3% for the new and upgrading road samples.

Table 10: Demographic Features of the Household Population

Demographic Feature	New Roads		Upgrading Roads	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Age:				
0-5 years	234	15.0	192	15.6
6-15 years	427	27.4	325	26.4
16-25 hears	323	20.7	266	21.6
26-35 years	231	14.8	157	12.8
36-45 years	108	6.9	124	10.1
46-55 years	112	7.2	95	7.7
56-65 years	80	5.1	50	4.1
66 years and older	43	2.8	22	1.8
Gender:				
Male	794	51.0	612	49.7
Female	764	49.0	619	50.3

SMEC-CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99; excludes Jajarkot road.

Settlement patterns in the project areas generally reflect the distribution of arable land and the development of market areas along trade routes. Accordingly, most of the areas exhibit a scattered settlement pattern, interspersed by a number of large settlements and bazaars/market places. Apart from their trading role, the larger settlements often have important administrative and service functions.

The primary hill/mountain centres in the concerned Development Regions are the municipalities of Birendranagar (Surkhet District), Dipayal (Doti District), Amargadhi (Dadeldhura District), Jumla (Jumla District) and other district headquarters such as Salayan and Dailekh. The larger urban centres of Nepalgunj, Dhangadhi, Mahendranagar and Butwal are located in the Terai, outside of the identified impact districts. These towns nevertheless are "critical junctures for trade and commerce," functioning as gateways into the Himalayan hills and mountain zones (Allan, 1998).

Migration from the hill areas to the Terai (lowlands) is a common demographic feature in many hill/mountain districts, reflecting people's desire to gain access to agricultural land, services and trade and employment opportunities. Gurung's (1998) analysis of census information shows that 86.2% of the out-migrants (i.e. place of enumeration different from place of birth) reported in the 1991 census, originated in the mountain and hill zones. Out-migration from the hill zone constituted 72% of total internal migration, up by 10.7% from the 1981 census. Out-migration from the more remote mountain zone, on the other hand, decreased from 30.3% in 1981 to 4.2% in 1991. This decrease is partly related to the fact that the government practice of promoting and sanctioning settlement on forest land in the Terai was discouraged from about 1980 and officially prohibited by 1985. The continued movement of hill people to the Terai, however, reflects the more direct economic, social and cultural links between the hill and Terai zones.

Regions with the highest levels of out-migration are the Eastern and Western Hills.

Table 11: Out-Migrants in the Mid-, West- and Far-Western Regions (1981-1991)

Region	1981		1991	
	Number	% of Overall Out-Migration	Number	% of Overall Out-Migration
Mountain Zone				
Far-West	13,241	1.3	36,427	2.6
Mid-West	5,912	0.6	12,711	0.9
West	38,219	3.7	5,140	0.4
Hill Zone				
Far-West	47,371	4.6	19,124	8.4
Mid-West	54,528	5.2	124,130	8.8
West	150,104	14.4	306,821	21.6

Source: Gurung, 1998

Information obtained from the survey shows that respectively 7.4% (new roads) and 8.1% (upgrading) of the household population was absent at the time of the survey, living either in other areas of Nepal or outside the country. Absent household members are predominantly students and seasonal labour migrants.

Table 12: Residential Status of the Household Population

Residential Status	% of the Population New Roads	% of the Population Upgrading Roads
Currently living at home	92.6	91.9
Living in other parts of Nepal	2.7	4.9
Living outside Nepal	4.7	3.2

SMEC-CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99; excludes Jajarkot road.

3.2.3 Economic Activities and Subsistence

The economy of Nepal revolves around subsistence agriculture, with a small percentage of the population formally employed outside the agricultural sector. Table 13 summarises the occupational status of the population (1991) older than 10 years in the road districts, showing that the vast majority of the population is recorded in the farming/agricultural sector.

Table 13: Occupational Status of Economically Active Population in the Districts

District	Occupational Category (% of Population 10 Years and Older)						
	Prof/ Technical	Admin/ Clerical/ Sales	Service	Farming	Prod. Labour Workers	Other	Not Stated
Darchula	1.94	2.22	1.65	89.88	3.78	0.38	0.14
Bajura	1.35	1.36	1.53	92.75	2.06	0.86	0.06
Achham	0.78	0.77	0.08	96.50	0.51	0.40	0.24
Kalikot	1.45	1.79	1.65	93.43	1.12	0.37	0.16
Jumla	0.93	0.89	0.73	95.01	1.94	0.31	0.18
Surkhet	1.79	3.69	3.83	84.82	4.25	1.37	0.25
Dailekh	0.98	1.14	1.29	93.87	1.23	1.24	0.23
Kalikot	0.93	0.89	0.73	95.01	1.94	0.31	0.19
Salyan	1.23	1.41	1.72	91.92	2.82	0.54	0.35
Kapilbastu	1.21	3.64	10.65	80.54	2.46	1.13	0.37
Arghakhachi	1.63	1.88	1.26	92.91	1.62	0.54	0.16
Nepal	1.8	4.3	6.2	81.1	4.2	2.1	0.3

Source: HMG/N, 1997a.

The socio-economic survey generally confirms the district-level statistics, showing that the economically-active population is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. Of interest though, is the higher percentage of persons involved in local commercial enterprises in the upgrading road sample, with a corresponding decrease in participation in subsistence agriculture. Occupational status also indicates an incidence of labour migration for both samples (around 3%).

Table 14: Occupational Status of the Household Population

Occupation Status	% of the Population New Roads	% of the Population Upgrading Roads
Occupation:		
Pre-school child	14.1	11.6
Dependent student	19.7	17.3
Agriculture/animal husbandry/fishing	48.7	38.5
Porter or local wage labour	0.4	1.7
Wage labour/services in Nepal	0.1	0.0
Wage labour/services outside Nepal	3.1	3.0
Own business locally (e.g. store, teashop)	1.2	11.3
Own business in other areas of Nepal	0.1	0.7
Own business outside Nepal	0.1	0.1
Teacher/health worker	7.1	0.9
Government service	1.6	1.9
Other/not known	4.0	13.1

SMEC-CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99; excludes Jajarkot road.

Notwithstanding the country's subsistence agricultural orientation, less than 20% of the total land area comprises cultivation land. Accordingly, most household landholdings are small (69% are smaller than 1 ha and 89% are smaller than 2 ha), and the national average landholding size is only 0.24 ha (HMG/N, 1993; UNDP, 1998). With the exception of a higher national average, the Nepal Living Standards Survey (HMG/N, 1996b) recorded similar landholding sizes for a sample of 3,373 households:

- Average for national sample : 1.09 ha
- Average for hill households : 0.89 ha
- Average for Terai households : 1.29 ha
- Average for FWDR : 1.41 ha
- Average for MWDR : 1.21 ha
- Average for WDR : 0.87 ha

The study also reveals the skewed distribution of land ownership. In the hill area, for example, approximately 7% of the sampled households own/operate landholdings of 2 ha or larger, constituting 36% of the total reported hill cultivation area. In the Terai, the 20% largest landowners occupy more than 55% of the cultivation area. (HMG/N, 1996b). These statistics imply that large numbers of households have marginal landholdings (less than 0.5 ha) that are insufficient for household subsistence.

Table 15 shows the number of registered landholdings and combined landholding area for the road districts for 1991. For most of the new road districts, the average landholding size is approximately 0.64 ha, with the exception of Achham (0.28 ha) and Kalikot (0.38 ha). Average landholding sizes in the districts crossed by the upgrading roads vary considerably, from 1.76 ha for the Terai district of Kapilbastu, to 0.38 ha for the hill districts of Dailekh and Kalikot.

The dominant form of land tenure is simple freehold (*raikar*). Cultivation land is registered in terms of the *Land Act 2021* (and amendments). Owners are issued land certificates (*lal purja*) and details are retained at district Land Survey and Land Revenue Offices, along with cadastral maps. The land allocated to the original landowner is mostly inherited within the family, although land transactions between non-related persons do occur. Fragmentation of landholdings is common, with household landholdings often consisting of a number of dispersed land parcels.

Table 15: Landholdings by District

District	Number of Landholdings	Total Area (ha)	Total Number of Parcels	Average Number of Parcels
Darchula	16.806	11.247.0	64.960	3.9
Bajura	16.827	10.467.2	84.416	5.0
Achham	38.346	10.678.1	252.723	6.6
Kalikot	15.846	6.014.4	48.498	3.1
Jumla	13.019	8.755.3	118.775	9.1
Jajarkot	20.187	12.481.0	90.257	4.5
Surkhet	34.583	26.598.9	87.763	2.5
Dailekh	32.881	12.405.7	110.630	3.4
Salyan	30.069	24.161.9	116.934	3.9
Kapilbastu	51.400	90.415.0	462.786	9.0
Arghakhachi	33.393	29.026.7	141.026	4.2

Source: HMG/N, 1997a.

The socio-economic survey reveals a considerable difference between reported landholding sizes for the new and upgrading road sections. For the former, a mean household landholding size of 1.35 ha was recorded. However, as shown in Table 16, this average tends to conceal the range of landholding sizes reported by households. For instance, the 22 landholders with reported holdings larger than 2.5 ha, constitute only 13.5% of the sample but own 36% of the total reported landholdings. On the other hand, the 31 landholders with holdings of 0.5 ha or smaller, make up 20% of the sample, but own only 4% of the total landholdings.

A considerably smaller average household landholding (1.06 ha) was recorded for upgrading roads. Consequently, the number of households with landholdings of 0.5 ha and smaller, is more than for the new road sample (33.8%). These households own only 8.4% of the total reported landholdings, while the top 7.5% (i.e. with landholdings larger than 2.5 ha) own 31.1%.

Table 16: Reported Household Landholding Size

Landholding (ha)	New Roads		Upgrading Roads	
	Number of Households	Percentage	Number of Households	Percentage
0.0001-0.2500	15	9.7	22	13.8
0.2501-0.5000	16	10.3	32	20.0
0.5001-0.7500	26	16.8	31	19.4
0.7501-1.0000	22	14.2	22	13.8
1.0001-1.5000	22	14.2	21	13.1
1.5001-2.0000	23	14.8	9	5.6
2.0001-2.5000	10	6.4	11	6.9
2.5001-3.0000	10	6.4	4	2.5
larger than 3.0	11	7.1	8	5.0
Total	**155**	**100**	**160**	**100**

SMEC-CEMAT field survey, 1998 99; excludes Jajarkot road.

Although private ownership is the dominant form of land tenure (approximately 85% of cultivated land is owner-operated: UNDP, 1998), other forms of tenure occur. These include tenancy, *mate* or *bandaki* (essentially an informal loan system with the land parcels held as surety by the money lender) and share-cropping. Low castes groups such as the *Kami* (iron smith), *Damai* (tailor) and *Sarki* (shoemaker) are often landless or marginal landholders who depend for their subsistence on other landowners.

Slavery was officially abolished in Nepal in 1924, yet the system of bonded labour (*kamaiya*) still prevails in the mid- and far-western Terai. According to officials figures there are approximately 15,000 *kamaiya* households in the country, mainly in the far-western Terai districts (Kathmandu Post, 24/11/98). Debt-bonded agricultural labourers (*haliyas*), mostly from low caste groups, are also found in the mid-western and far-western hills (UNDP, 1998: 110-111).

Cereals are the dominant crops and includes rice, maize, wheat, millet and barely. Other crops include lentil, mustard, and potato. Apple farming is also practised in Jumla District and parts of Kalikot District. Other fruits include oranges, lemon and bananas.

Livestock raising is the second most important production activity after cropping. Livestock provide meat, milk, eggs and a cash income. Large livestock are also an integral part of cropping activities, providing draught power and producing organic fertiliser. Livestock most commonly held are cattle, water buffalo, goats and sheep. The large majority (93.4%) of households in the new road sample own livestock. For the upgrading sample, livestock ownership is considerably less (63.8).

Table 17: Livestock Ownership

Livestock Type	New Roads			Upgrading Roads		
	No. of Households Owning	Total Head	Average	No. of Households Owning	Total Head	Average
Cattle	184	898	4.9	111	581	5.2
Water Buffalo	123	255	2	77	169	2.2
Goats	77	367	4.8	83	359	4.3
Sheep	2	27	13.5	13	75	5.8
Pigs	2	8	4	12	56	4.7
Donkeys/horses	1	8	8	1	4	4

SMEC-CEMAT field survey, 1998/99; excludes Jajarkot road.

Notwithstanding the subsistence orientation of the agricultural sector, the majority of the country's 75 districts (55 in 1995, including most of the road districts) experience food deficits and the country has to import significant quantities of grain. Reliable officials figures are not available, but estimates show a caloric shortfall of approximately 5% per person/day (UNDP, 1998: 65).

In 1994, Nepal had a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of US$ 200, reflecting its status as one of the poorest countries in the world. The Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) recorded a per capita income of US$ 143 for the country as a whole and US$ 131 for rural areas (HMG/N, 1996b). Within the rural areas, the incidence of poverty is higher in the hills than in the Terai, and more concentrated in the western parts (HMG/N, 1997e). The NLSS per capita incomes (in 1995/96 NRs) for the FWDR and MWDR are some 22% lower than the national average, while that of the WDR is much closer to the national average:

- FWDR: NRs 5,928
- MWDR: NRs 6,038
- WDR: NRs 7,011

Table 18: Nominal Household Income and Per Capita Income by Development Region

Region	Average Household Size	Annual Income in 1995/96 Rupees	
		Ave. Household Income	Ave. Per Capita Income
Mid-Western Development Region	6.0	36,435	6,038
Far-Western Development Region	6.3	37,307	5,928
Western Development Region	5.6	39,213	7,011
Nepal	5.7	43,732	7,690

Source: HMG/N, 1996b

Household income derives mainly from farm income, constituting nearly two-thirds of total income in the FWDR and WDR, and 71% in the MWDR. Local off-farm income-generating opportunities are mainly limited to such activities as general stores, restaurants/tea shops and the conveying of goods (porters, sheep/mule trains).

Labour migration figures are not available at district level, but the incidence of both seasonal (circular) and permanent labour migration is reported to be high, particularly in the MWDR and FWDR. Push/pull factors leading to migratory employment in India, the Terai and other areas of Nepal include lack of work in the mountain/hill zones during the slack agricultural season and low wage rates in the local off-farm economic sector (UNDP, 1998: 104). The incomes of these migrant labourers are important components of household income and the local economy.

Table 19: Income by Development Region and Source

Region	% of Income over Nominal Household Income		
	From Farm Income	From Non-Farm Income	From Other Sources*
Mid-Western Development Region	71.0	20.0	9.0
Far-Western Development Region	62.0	19.0	19.0
Western Development Region	59.0	19.0	22.0
Nepal	61.0	22.0	16.0

* Includes renting of buildings, remittances, imputed value of owner-occupied housing, etc. (HMG/N, 1996b).

The main features of the reported sources of income and expenditure recorded in the survey (Tables 20 and 21) are as follows:[8]

- For new roads: mean annual income of NRs 25,402, ranging from a minimum of NRs 500 to a maximum of NRs 172,800 (median of NRs 18,000); mean annual expenditure of NRs 27,998.

- For upgrading roads: mean annual income of NRs 29,139, ranging from a minimum of NRs 1,200 to a maximum of NRs 163,700 (median NRs 20,000); mean annual expenditure of NRs 30,254.

- While a wide range of strategies are used to gain access to a cash income, few are used extensively. For the new road sample, the most frequently listed sources were income from labour in other parts of Nepal, income from service positions (e.g. teacher) and income from own commercial establishments (e.g. tea shops). It is noteworthy that nearly the same percentage of households in both samples reported an income from goods conveying during the previous year, although the mean income from the source was considerably higher for the new road sample.[9] Other differences between the two samples include, for the upgrading section, a lower incidence of labour migration to other areas of Nepal, but a higher migration rate to India, as well as a higher incidence of income from commercial establishments, trades and the sale of fruit, agricultural and livestock products.

[8] It should be noted that the measurement of income and expenditure by means of questionnaire surveys is limited. Questions on income may be seen as an invasion of household privacy, and the data collected is entirely dependent on respondent recall and integrity.

[9] This may indicate that porters undertake fewer long-haul journeys along existing roads than in areas where there are no roads.

- For the new road sample, expenditure was most frequently reported for clothing, festivals/marriages, food, kerosene, education and health. For the upgrading road sample, the most commonly reported expenditure items were kerosene, clothing, festivals/marriages, transport, health and food.

Table 20: Reported Sources of Income During the Previous Year

Income Source	New Roads			Upgrading Roads		
	No. of Households	% of Households	Ave. p.a. Income From Source (NRs)	No. of Households	% of Households	Ave. p.a. Income From Source (NRs)
Wage labour elsewhere in Nepal	49	24.9	14.916	23	10.8	6.565
Service holder	46	23.4	4.798	56	26.3	5.198
Income from own business	43	21.8	12.539	64	30.0	25.959
Porter	27	13.7	26.552	30	14.1	10.560
Sale of agricultural products	25	12.7	7.100	51	23.9	4.891
Income from trade (e.g. tailor)	21	10.7	22.500	50	23.5	17.143
Sale of livestock products	15	7.6	4.656	50	23.5	5.455
Pension	13	6.6	7.138	16	7.5	17.576
Local wage labour	13	6.6	12.938	14	6.6	6.828
Sale of forest products	5	2.5	1.900	7	3.3	2.185
Wage labour in India	3	1.5	129.600	20	9.4	24.941
Wage labour in other country	0	0	0	3	1.4	47.000
Sale of fruits	3	1.5	3.533	23	10.8	8.922
Renting of land to other people	3	1.5	7.333	8	3.8	1.225

SMEC-CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99; excludes Jajarkot road.

Table 21: Expenditure by Type

Expenditure Item	New Roads		Upgrading Roads	
	Mean Annual Expenditure (NRs)	% of Households	Mean Annual Expenditure (NRs)	% of Households
Food	7,419	80.2	8,800	82.2
Fire wood	438	23.3	2,379	20.6
Kerosene	1,026	74.1	1,289	98.1
Education	4,356	72.1	4,429	64.8
Health	4,743	60.9	3,408	90.6
Clothing	9,611	95.9	3,971	98.1
Transportation	2,518	24.9	1,838	92.5
Agricultural inputs	1,073	35.0	1,149	23.9
Hiring of labour	4,046	12.7	2,990	25.3
Festival/marriage	4,988	80.7	3,627	93.9
Rent (accommodation)	5,733	1.5	8,989	9.4
Rent (land)	1,420	0.5	2,333	4.2
Other items	887	1.5	13,843	3.8

SMEC-CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99; excludes Jajarkot road.

3.2.4 Key Social Services and Facilities

3.2.4.1 Education

The educational status of Nepal's citizens has increased progressively since the implementation of the National Educational System in 1971. For example, the literacy rate of persons older than six years increased from approximately 15% in 1971 to nearly 40% in 1996, the number of primary schools increased from 7,634 to 21,473, lower-secondary

schools from 677 to 5,041 and secondary schools from 494 to 2,654. Nonetheless, there are disparities between different regions and social categories with respect to access to basic educational facilities and literacy rates remain low: 31.31 for the FWDR in 1996 and 31.89 for the MWDR. The WDR, on the other hand, had the highest rate of all the development regions, namely 44.47 (UNDP, 1998: 77, 80, 82-83).

Although primary school enrolment in the country nearly doubled between 1984 and 1994, drop-out and repetition rates are high, resulting in low promotion rates. Based on 1994 promotion rates, it is expected that 63% of the total primary students enrolled in 1994 will not complete their primary school education (UNDP, 1998: 78). As a result, gross enrolment rates for lower secondary and secondary schools decrease significantly (HMG/N, 1996b).

This high student drop-out rate is attributed to the following:

- household work burden of children;
- irregularity of school operation;
- household income poverty;
- physical distances to schools;
- low perceived relevance of education; and
- caste/ethnic discrimination; neglect of mother-tongue in school (UNDP, 1998: 79-80).

Gross enrolment rates recorded in the NLS Survey show that primary school attendance is highest in the WDR, followed by the Eastern Development Region, the MWDR and the FWDR (HMG/N, 1996b).

Tables 22 summarises educational facilities and student enrolment for the road districts. These figures show that the districts suffer from inadequate secondary and tertiary educational facilities in particular. Jumla and Jajarkot Districts, for example, had less than 10 secondary schools in 1996, and secondary school students comprised less than 5% of the total student population. The same pattern is evident for the other districts, with the possible exception of Arghakhachi, Surkhet and Kapilbastu Districts.

Table 22: Schools and Students in the Road Districts

District	Primary School		Lower Sec. School		Secondary School		Higher Education**		Total Students
	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students	
Darchula	216	19,526	41	3,295	18	900	1	69	23,790
Bajura	192	11,706	35	1,629	13	553	-	-	13,888
Achham	222	26,322	39	2,605	15	1,284	2	80	30,291
Kalikot	132	9,766	26	1,546	13	589	-	-	11,901
Jumla	110	7,865	30	1,196	8	396	1	25	9,482
Jajarkot	215	15,742	27	1,299	9	494	-	-	17,535
Surkhet	376	49,814	60	10,636	33	3,622	2	1,800	65,872
Dailekh	265	33,082	40	5,815	16	1,978	-	-	40,875
Salyan	288	32,108	38	5,457	19	1,946	2	518	40,029
Kapilbastu	230	38,892	48	8,071	20	3,260	1	297	50,520
Arghakhachi	299	47,348	106	10,749	50	4,275	1	84	62,456

* Statistics are for 1994-95, except "Higher Education" which is for 1993-94 (HMG/N, 1997a); ** NRA, 1997.

Educational qualifications recorded in the survey show that people from districts such as Arghakhachi, Surkhet and Kapilbastu do benefit from improved access to educational facilities. A considerably smaller percentage of the population (6 years and older) in the upgrading road sample was recorded as illiterate, with a correspondingly lower incidence of school termination up to Grade 10.

Table 23: Educational Levels of the Household Population (6 years and older)

Educational Level	New Roads	Upgrading Roads
	Percentage of the Population	Percentage of the Population
Illiterate	44.3	24.4
No schooling but literate	8.8	9.7
Grade 1-5	24.5	27.7
Grade 6-8	8.4	12.1
Grade 9-10	5.9	7.4
SCL	3.9	3.9
Intermediate and above	3.5	2.5
Not known	0.6	12.1

SMEC-CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99; excludes Jajarkot road.

3.2.4.2 Health

The average life expectancy in Nepal was estimated at 55 years in 1994. This represents an increase of some 13.5 years in life expectancy between 1976-1996. Factors contributing to this increase are higher rates of immunisation and improved control over epidemics such as cholera, smallpox, measles and malaria (UNDP, 1998: 57). Nevertheless, life expectancy remains low, particularly in mountain and rural areas. Contributing factors include: (a) limited access to health facilities; (b) low level and quality of nutrition; and (c) sanitation problems (UNDP, 1998: 56-57).

Table 24 gives and indication of the problems that people in the road districts experience with regard to access to health facilities. All the districts have very few hospitals, health centers and primary health centers. Accordingly, people mainly rely on health posts and health sub-posts that are often inadequately staffed and experienced to deal with the full range of health issues and cases.

Table 24: Health Facilities in the Road Districts (1996/97)

District	Hospital	Health Center	Primary Health Center	Health Post	Health Sub-Post
Darchula	1	-	1	11	55
Bajura	1	-	-	11	16
Achham	1	-	1	14	62
Kalikot	-	1	-	9	22
Jumla	1	-	-	9	21
Jajarkot	1	-	1	8	26
Surkhet	1	-	1	11	40
Dailekh	1	-	1	8	50
Salyan	1	-	1	10	36
Kapilbastu	2	-	2	7	67
Arghakhachi	1	-	-	10	31

Source: NRA, 1997; Department of Health (HMIS Section).

3.3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

HMG/N's Eight Plan (1992-1997), as well as the Agricultural Perspective Plan, emphasise the importance of rural road linkages in the development process. The lack of appropriate levels of infrastructure (of which rural roads are a key component) is seen as a major impediment to community development. The rural population, in particular, is restricted from participating in economic growth, because of inadequate access to health, education, transport, communication and market facilities. Apart from the periodic repair and maintenance of highways, the Eight Plan, therefore, proposed the construction of 1,200 km of rural roads, 125 km of main tracks and 830 km of mule trails (HMG/N 1997e). As a component of this infrastructure development programme, the RMDP, particularly the new road section, is anticipated to aid the Government's poverty alleviation efforts as detailed in the Ninth Plan.

This emphasis on the role of roads in economic growth and poverty alleviation highlights the fact that roads create opportunities for development: for example, by stimulating new or enhanced income-generating opportunities. These indirect impacts are often much more significant than the direct impacts caused during road construction (e.g. land acquisition and construction employment opportunities), since they may induce enduring socio-economic changes.

The positive reaction of roadside communities and district officials to road construction, underscores the importance attached to these indirect impacts. It was frequently stated, for example, that the roads would improve access to market areas, lead to a reduction in the cost of imported household goods (consumer items), create opportunities for the export of crops and stimulate local development. Their support of the project does not imply a lack of concern over property losses (the effect of land losses in particular), but a belief that the development potential associated with the roads outweighs direct adverse impacts.

These indirect impacts, as well as road construction employment opportunities, are briefly considered in this section, following which the key direct impacts (e.g. land losses) are presented in Section 3.4. Given the key features of the socio-economic environment, as described in the previous section, the following indirect impacts may result from road construction:

- potential for human development through an improvement in access to essential services;
- new or adjusted economic opportunities within the agricultural and off-farm sectors;
- changes to population distribution and settlement patterns.

3.3.1 Potential for Human Development

The first of these impacts is fairly clear: the new roads are anticipated to improve general mobility and access for an estimated population of 124,314 in the road VDCs, and nearly 370,000 in the roads' wider zones of influence (HMG/N, 1998c). For people in close

proximity to the roads. this benefit is considerable. Consequently, nearly all the respondents (96.4%) interviewed along the new roads believed their living standards would be improved. through the improvement of access to market centres and towns in the Terai, health facilities and schools. More distantly-located people, too, will benefit from the new roads, since their journey time to services and opportunities in the Terai and elsewhere, while remaining high, will nevertheless be significantly reduced.

Substantive increases in levels of human development depend not only on improved access to existing facilities, but also on accompanying developments in the non-road sector (e.g. increases in the number of health facilities and schools). While it is difficult to separate road-induced impacts from other regional/national development efforts, evidence from other hill/mountain roads, nevertheless, suggests that roads do have a development effect. Earlier reports on the impacts of the Lamosangu-Jiri Road Project (LJRP) and the multi-focused Integrated Hill Development Project (IHDP), for instance, did not observe significant differences between national improvements in socio-economic indicators and those recorded in the project area (SDC, 1990; 1991). Four years later, though, the final monitoring report found that people in the area considered the road to have "induced more lasting and relevant changes than the IHDP." It has opened up the area, stimulated the creation of new business opportunities and reduced the prices of imported goods. Accordingly, "many of the mega-trends observed in the development of the regional economy can be attributed to the road" (SDC, 1995). This conclusion underscores the fact that development projects such as the IHDP are interventions that rely on continued effort, and are often constrained from serving more than a selected number of beneficiaries. In contrast, roads are more or less permanent, and their primary benefits (increased access and mobility) are available to a wide pool of people.

The LJRP-IHDP reports, along with other studies (HMG/N, 1995; 1996c; 1998d), note the social development effects associated with improved access and mobility. Since the new road sections are situated in the two most underdeveloped regions of Nepal, the RMDP is expected to contribute in a similar manner to:

- an improvement in food supply and a reduction in the cost of consumer items;
- an improvement in the overall health status of people and a reduction in child mortality rates, through improved access to health facilities, counseling and information;
- possible increases in literacy rates through improved access to education;
- an improvement in the position of vulnerable social categories and groups, through the creation and stimulation of income-generating opportunities and a reduction in social and economic disparities.

The literature also points to a range of other socio-cultural effects (both positive and negative) that may result from improved access, particularly to previously isolated areas. For instance, it was postulated that the Arun III access road into the remote Arun valley may lead to an erosion in traditional values, the displacement of traditional crafts due to an influx of consumer products, more substantive houses (with greater use of non-traditional materials) and changes in the physical form and social patterns of settlements (NEA,

1993). The LJRP-IHDP monitoring reports found that younger people in the project area strive for an urban lifestyle, that women from poorer households increasingly assume farm management responsibilities while their husbands migrate in search of seasonal work, and that labour shortages and access to new economic opportunities are leading to a shift in occupational patterns across caste/ethnic lines (SDC, 1991; 1995). The group discussions show that people are aware of these types of effects. For example, it was stated that the roads would:

- increase the incidence of theft and other crimes;
- transmit "outside" cultural practices and fashions to the roadside settlements;
- attract the young generation to "outside"/urban areas.

Many of these changes are occurring across Nepal, as the country becomes more integrated with the "modern" world. Some may be considered as positive changes, others negative. All of them will probably be accelerated by the new roads, particularly in the more isolated districts located in the FWDR.

3.3.2 Economic Stimulation and Adjustment

The roads may stimulate or induce adjustments in (a) local agricultural production and (b) off-farm income-earning activities and opportunities. The group discussions elicited many responses about the potential effects of the roads on local economic activities. For example, it was stated that the roads would:

- provide easier access to agricultural inputs (e.g. fertiliser and seeds);
- create opportunities for the export of agricultural and livestock products;
- create opportunities for the establishment of local businesses;
- attract people from outside the area to start large-scale businesses;
- reduce the use of porters and other providers of non-vehicular transport;
- impel porters and other existing transport providers to sell their services in other areas of the district, or to supplement their livelihoods with other forms of income-generation;
- reduce the cultivation production levels of households whose land is acquired;
- increase land prices along the road and at market areas;
- attract "outsiders" to buy land in the area (local people may sell their land and become poor);
- lead to smuggling of medicinal plants from the area.

In the road districts, where subsistence agriculture is the dominant activity, production increases could be expected for the range of subsistence crops, as may diversification to

higher value crops.[10] Other studies confirm that roads may lead to these production increases and changes. For instance, construction of the Arun III access road was expected to provide access to southern markets for hill products, specifically livestock products and cardamom (NEA, 1993). Reference is made in RMDP Interim Report No.1 to the diversification to higher value export crops that occurred after construction of Ilam-Fikkal-Charali and Fikkal-Pashupatinagar roads.

However, these changes are not necessary automatic, nor do they occur in a short period of time. The Lamosangu-Jiri road studies, for example, found that, apart from the export of seed potatoes, there had been no "major export trend observable since the road opened." There had been considerable production increases in the project area in the period between 1975-1995, similar to increases reported for other hill areas. These increases were considered to be the result of "many small changes in the agricultural system," an important one being the introduction of chemical fertiliser following the opening of the road. While production of potato and oranges had increased substantially, that of other staple crops had apparently stagnated. (SDC, 1995).

A profit-maximising response to new and enhanced commercial opportunities in the agricultural sector is, therefore, not necessarily automatic. It is more likely where there already is an established commercial agricultural sector, together with associated credit services, input supplies and marketing arrangements. Additionally, subsistence farmers may (understandably) be averse to diverting resources away from a known and secure form of farming practice to a commercial one which carries considerable risks. Thus, while the new roads will create the potential for economic diversification, and while nearly all of the household respondents believed that the roads would provide these opportunities, it may take time for them to be fully realised.

Changes may also be expected in local off-farm economic activities. As perceived by participants in the group discussions, the roads will create opportunities for the establishment of small commercial enterprises along the roadside (e.g. stores, shops and lodges). However, while respondents thought that local people would be able to take advantage of this opportunity, there was a concern that "outsiders" would be attracted to the area, particularly market areas, to buy up land and start larger businesses.

Participants in the group discussions also stated that the roads would have an effect (mostly negatively) on the work of porters and other providers of non-vehicular transport. They were of the opinion that porters and other transport providers would change their professions, or extend their "areas of operation" to other parts of the road districts. In the household interviews, on the other hand, only some 10% of the respondents felt that road construction would have an adverse effect on these types of income-earning opportunities. This is somewhat contradictory to the relative importance of income from this source as recorded in the survey: income from goods conveying was recorded for 13.7% of the households, and had the second highest mean income after wages earned in India.

[10] Kalikot-Jumla road, for instance, may stimulate an increase in the production and export of apples from Jumla District.

Interviews with a sample of 90 business owners along the road alignments point to the importance of porters and rented animals for the conveying of consumer goods. Similar interviews with a sample of 120 owners of commercial establishments located along the upgrading roads in the RMDP, show that trucks are the dominant form of transport of goods to/from market centres, but that porters and animals are nevertheless used. This suggests that roads do have an effect on the work patterns of porters and other providers of non-vehicular transport. Long haul work may decline, but since the roads will increase the import of goods into the districts, there may be additional opportunities for porters and other transport providers to convey goods to off-road settlements. One of the LJRP-IHDP monitoring reports reached a similar conclusion: porters undertake goods conveying over shorter distances, but because of increased imports, their work opportunities remain more or less the same (SDC, 1990). Nevertheless, it will be necessary to monitor the impact of the roads on these types of local activities, and provide appropriate support to persons whose livelihoods have been compromised.

3.3.3 Changes to Population Distribution and Settlement Patterns

The roads may also lead to changes in migration and settlement patterns, as well as population growth rates, in the concerned districts/regions. RMDP Interim Report No. 1 anticipated a slight increase (0.25%) over current population growth projections for all the new road districts, primarily due to expected reductions in the migration of people to the Terai, as well as the possibility of re-migration to hill areas (HMG/N, 1998c). For instance, after construction of Dhanghadi-Dadeldhura and Ilam-Fikkal-Charali roads, people were attracted to the concerned hill districts to take advantage of new crop production opportunities (e.g. oranges, tea and cardamom). The report on the Lamosangu-Jiri road and Integrated Hill Development Project (IHDP), on the other hand, notes that notwithstanding evidence of the return of some migrants to Dolakha and Sindhupalchok Districts, "the continued population growth and the slow growth of off-farm employment force people to migrate ... there is a loss of 'human capital.'" (SDC, 1995).

Population growth is influenced by a number of variables, and it is difficult to predict what effect the roads may have on growth rates. Improved access to health services and family planning programmes may affect fertility and mortality rates, and stabilise growth rates in the long-term. Migration patterns may be affected. Improved access to the Terai may increase both seasonal labour migration and permanent migration. Or it may attract out-migrants and other sectors of the population to the newly opened areas. While it is highly likely that some out-migrants who have harnessed sufficient funds and skills may return to exploit new opportunities, the overall effect, as noted for the Lamosangu-Jiri road, is likely to be an increase in out-migration.

Population redistribution may also occur within the road districts and VDCs, as people are attracted to the road corridors to exploit opportunities. Existing market areas proximate to the roads (e.g. Manma and Tatopani on Kalikot-Jumla, Mangalsen on Sanfebagar-Mangalsen and Martadi on Sanfebagar-Martadi) are likely to expand. New market areas

and population concentrations are likely to occur at intersections with major trails.[11] However, a major movement of people from the road districts and VDCs towards the road corridors is not anticipated, as confirmed by current settlement patterns along the upgrading roads in the RMDP.

3.3.4 Road Construction Employment

Access to construction employment opportunities is often regarded as an important (albeit short-term) beneficial impact associated with a development. This sentiment is shared, not only by government and development agencies, but also by affected communities.

On large-scale projects with significant local impacts and large numbers of construction jobs (e.g. hydroelectric projects), the employment of local workers is often a sensitive issue.[12] In the road sector, however, construction is generally undertaken through the annual allocation of small contracts (e.g. 1-2 km road sections) and it may take a number of years to complete a short road. This implies a relatively small construction labour force per contract, in contrast to, for instance, the Arun road project, where it was estimated that the road contractor would employ a labour force of more than 6,700 during peak dry seasons. Access to construction employment opportunities, while not nearly at these levels, is nevertheless a potentially important beneficial impact.

The maximisation of local participation in road construction and maintenance should be encouraged. From discussions with a sample of contractors (summarised below), the biggest constraint to achieving this aim appears to be the unavailability/irregular supply of local workers resulting from agricultural obligations. Cultivation is a key factor in household survival, and agricultural work therefore takes precedence in decisions about the allocation of household labour. However, because subsistence agriculture is seldom sufficient for household survival, people also seek other income-earning opportunities during the slack season. During these periods, the employment-seeking decisions of people (men, mostly) are influenced by the returns they expect to get from their efforts. As opposed to potential work on road contracts that are awarded according to the availability of government funds, seasonal migration to the Terai and India probably offers the best chance of earning a cash income.

Responses obtained from the household interviews would seem to suggest indifference to employment on road projects. However, the group discussions show that rather than being unwilling to work on road construction, people are concerned about wage rates offered by contractors. It was commonly stated that people will be prepared to work on the construction if they are paid fair wages. In a few settlements participants indicated their willingness to work voluntarily on the project.

[11] Temporary markets may also develop at the road head during the construction period.
[12] For example, protests and disruptions occurred at Kali Gandaki 'A' in 1998, *inter alia* over the reported mismanagement of employment procedures.

All of the contractors interviewed (categories A-D) indicated that they employ, or are willing to employ, local labourers on construction projects. They highlighted a range of benefits associated with the employment of local labour. An important obligation is the creation of income-earning opportunities for local people: "to provide employment to local workers" (i.e. from the project area and other districts) was a fairly common statement. The perceived benefits of employing local labourers often revolved around the advantage for the company:

- It is not necessary to provide accommodation for local labourers.
- It is easy to employ and lay off local labour.
- It is not necessary to provide advance payments to local labourers.
- Local labour is sometimes cheaper than foreign labour.
- Local labourers are used to the hard conditions in the mountains.
- The employment of local labour improves community acceptance of the project and creates a feeling of ownership.

Local persons are invariably employed in unskilled job categories, although some contractors stated that jobs like office clerks, supervisors and carpenters are filled by local persons. Nevertheless, skilled work is generally reserved for foreign workers, or persons permanently employed by the contractor. All the contractors stated that local persons are generally happy and willing to work on road construction projects. No formal recruitment procedures are used, other than direct contact with local leaders (e.g. Ward Chairmen) and communities. Contractors use various employment contract procedures: some stated that local persons are employed on a contract basis, which includes stating the period of employment and the rate of payment. Others indicated that workers are organised in groups of between 10 – 20 to complete a task, with a single amount of money paid to the group to distribute amongst themselves.

The problems and constraints associated with the employment of local persons were also raised by contractors. The most frequently raised problem was that local workers are not available on a regular basis because of agricultural commitments. Other problems experienced (some of which contradict the perceived benefits) included the following:

- Local workers demand more money than foreign workers.
- Local workers are more difficult to manage (e.g. absent without notice and strikes).
- Local persons lack construction skills.

Some contractors also stated that the employment of local and foreign labour on a single project occasionally leads to difficulties. Quarrels sometimes occur, either because of cultural divisions or differences in the employment contracts of local and foreign labour (e.g. local workers being paid on an attendance basis and foreign labourers on a monthly contract basis).

Finally, three international organisations were asked to share the experience they have gained in organising and funding community-based road construction projects in Nepal (GTZ, Care Nepal and Helvetas). All of them highly recommended the employment of local persons, stating that it creates local income-generating opportunities, helps to overcome food deficiencies, contributes to poverty-alleviation and promotes skills development. On none of the road projects funded by these organisation have foreign workers been employed.

Workers are generally appointed on a contract basis and paid according to district rates. There is no discrimination in the employment of men and women (although physically strenuous work can often only be done by men), nor in wages paid to them. Short on-the-job training courses are often provided, while community involvement in road maintenance is encouraged through District and Village Development Committees and the establishment of local road user groups/committees.

While projects funded by the three organisation focus on community involvement, some constraints in the employment of local workers where nevertheless noted. As with contractors, the most important of these relate to the unavailability of local persons during key agricultural periods (i.e. planting and harvesting). Apart from agricultural work, other obligations (e.g. festivals) may lead to irregular work attendance and interruptions of construction schedules. However, if properly planned and monitored, there is no significant disadvantage in employing local workers.

3.4 ASSET LOSSES ON NEW ROAD SECTIONS

As stated in Chapter Two, given the context of local subsistence farming practices, the acquisition of land within a ROW as specified in DoR design standards, will have far-reaching effects on roadside households and communities. A basic principle to be adopted by the project is, therefore, to limit land acquisition and population displacement on new roads to an initial ROW of 15 m (except where a wider area is required for construction purposes).

This section summarises the direct impacts associated with the new road sections under the following headings:

- loss of buildings and structures;
- loss of cultivation land and other natural resources;
- population displacement.

It is important to reiterate the various sources on which the current assessment is based. As indicated in Chapter One, a census and verification of potentially affected persons and assets has been completed for most of the new road sections, and is currently underway for the remaining sections. The information sources for this assessment is:

- *Full census and asset verification survey*: Chameliya-Darchula. Sanfebagar-Martadi and Sanfebagar-Mangalsen.
- *Initial estimates of asset losses undertaken during the walkover survey*: Chhedegad-Jajarkot. Census and asset verification survey scheduled for completion and reporting in a RAP Addendum by end-July 1999.
- *Partially completed census and asset verification survey*: Kalikot-Jumla up to 33 km. Remaining section based on recording of asset losses undertaken during socio-economic survey. Census and asset verification of remaining section scheduled for completion and reporting in a RAP Addendum by end-July 1999.

The roads were assessed on the following lengths:

Table 25: Road Lengths for Construction

Road No.	Road	Start		End		Length (km)
		Settlement	DoR Chainage	Settlement	DoR Chainage	
H14	Chameliya – Darchula	Thakthali	93+000	Darchula	126+700	33.70
-	Sanfebagar – Martadi	Singada	19+000	Martadi	56+156	37.16
-	Sanfebagar – Mangalsen	Timilsain	23+000	Mangalsen	37+620	14.72
H13	Kalikot – Jumla	Sirane	132+000	Jumla	220+440	88.44
F47	Chhedegad – Jajarkot	Dhaira	86+000	Jajarkot	107+000	21.00

3.4.1 Chameliya-Darchula

This road is located in Darchula District. and crosses five VDCs (Shankarpur. Bhagbati. Dattu. Dhap and Khalanga). Road access into the area is provided from Satbajh up to the current roadhead at Thakthali village. This section of the road was constructed between 1994 – 1998 (see Annex 18 for descriptions of the new road alignments).

3.4.1.1 Loss of Buildings and Other Structures

A total of 55 private buildings and eight community structures will be affected by road construction. The majority of the buildings are located in Dhap VDC (30 buildings). Other moderately affected VDCs are Khalanga (19 buildings) and Bhagbati (9 buildings). Dattu VDC is only marginally affected. while there are no buildings in the alignment through Shankarpur VDC.

Table 26: Affected Buildings by VDC: Chameliya-Darchula

District	VDC	Ward	Number of Affected Buildings/Structures*	
			Private	Community/ Government
Darchula	Shankapur	-	-	-
	Bhagbati	1. 2	9	-
	Dattu	2. 3	5	-
	Dhap	4. 5. 6	25	5
	Khalanga	1	16	3
Total			**55**	**8**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys. 1998/99.

The buildings are mostly residential structures (22) and combined residential buildings/businesses (16). A further 6 businesses and 11 other structures (sheds, water mills, etc.) will be required for road construction. Two of the affected community structures are schools and two are temples.

Most of the affected buildings (85.7%) are classified as *pakki*, with only a few *kachhi* and *jhupro* structures.[13] Together, the buildings comprise 2,104.64m^2.

Table 27: Affected Buildings by Type and Use: Chameliya-Darchula

Use	Total No.	Type*					
		Jhupro		Kachhi		Pakki	
		No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)
Private							
Residential	22	-	-	-	-	22	876.27
Business	6	1	7.56	2	16.19	3	54.92
Combined residential/business	16	-	-	2	41.85	14	601.35
Shed	2	-	-	2	30.72	-	-
Other	8	-	-	2	21.32	6	48.35
Water mill	1	-	-	-	-	1	7.5
Total	**55**	**1**	**7.56**	**8**	**110.08**	**46**	**1,588.39**
Community/Government							
School	2	-	-	-	-	2	167.61
Temple	3	-	-	-	-	3	207.00
Other building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other structure	3	-	-	-	-	3	24.00
Total	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**398.61**
Grand Total	**63**	**1**	**7.56**	**8**	**110.08**	**54**	**1,987.00**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.4.1.2 Loss of Land and Other Natural Resources

Road construction on Chameliya-Darchula will acquire approximately 50.55 ha of land within a 15 m COI. Table 28 shows that some 28.59 ha (56.5%) of this is private land. Less than 10% of the private land is irrigated cultivation. The VDCs that will experience the highest incidence of land losses are Shankarpur (8.31 ha), Dhap (5.82 ha), Dattu (5.0 ha) and Bhagbati (4.89 ha).

[13] Buildings in Nepal are often grouped into three categories, according to the type of building materials used: *Jhupro* is a "rural hut" made of wood, bamboo or stone with mud mortar, and a thatched roof; *Kachhi* is a "semi-urban structure" made of stone with mud mortar, and clay, timber, slate or corrugated iron roofing; *Pakki* is a "permanent structure" made of bricks with mud or cement mortar, and slate, corrugated iron or RBC/RCC roofing.

Table 28: Private Land Take for Road Construction: Chameliya-Darchula

District	VDC	Ward	Land Status and Type (m^2)					
			Private (Owner)		Private (Rented)		Communal	
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Cultivated	Commercial
Darchula	Shankarpur	2, 7	-	83.142.00	-	-	-	-
	Bhagbati	1, 2, 3, 6	-	48.939.00	-	-	-	-
	Dattu	1, 2, 8	-	50.318.81	-	-	-	-
	Dhap	1, 4, 5, 6	19.980.25	38.215.59	-	-	-	-
	Khalanga	1, 2, 7	7.821.75	36.717.76	-	-	-	-
Area occupied by affected buildings			-	730.33	-	-	-	-
Total			**27.802.00**	**258.063.49**	-	-	-	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 29 shows that the affected private land is spread over 473 land parcels. These parcels belong to 300 owners, most of whom are located in Dhap, Shankarpur and Dattu VDCs. There are no affected tenants on this road section.

Table 29: Owners/Users of Affected Land: Chameliya-Darchula

Distict	VDC	Ward	Private Land		Public Land	
			No. of Parcels	No. of Owners	No. of Tenants/ Lessees	No. of Squatters/ Encroachers
Darchula	Shankarpur	2, 7	110	64	-	-
	Bhagbati	1, 2, 3, 6	49	28	-	-
	Dattu	1, 2, 3	89	62	-	-
	Dhap	1, 4, 5, 6	152	102	-	-
	Khalanga	1, 2, 7	73	44	-	-
Total			**473**	**300**	-	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

The Entitlement Framework established for the RMDP makes provision for the payment of cultivation disruption allowances to households whose production levels are severely affected by land acquisition. With respect to land losses, a severely affected project family (SPAF) is defined as: a household from whom land acquisition exceeds 25% of its total landholdings, in the case of landholdings larger than 0.25 ha, or 10% of its total landholdings, in the case of landholdings of 0.25 ha or smaller, or where land losses lead to the remaining landholding not being economically viable (as identified through the participatory application of context-specific criteria: see Chapter Five).

During the census exercise, it was possible to verify the total landholding size of 257 of the 300 affected owners. Table 30 shows that 13 of these 257 owners have holdings of 0.25 ha or smaller. Of these, nine will lose more than 10% of their total landholdings, thus qualifying for the allowance described above. Only 13 of the landowners with holdings larger than 0.25 ha are expected to be severely affected by land losses.

Table 30: Landholding Size and Loss: Chameliya-Darchula

Number with Landholding of 0.25 ha or Smaller*		Number with Landholding Larger than 0.25 ha*	
13		244	
Number Losing Less than 10%	Number Losing More than 10%	Number Losing Less than 25%	Number Losing More than 25%
4	9	231	13

* Landholding size of 43 owners not available: SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 31 shows that 10,617 privately-owned trees (girth 0.5 m >) are located within the 15 m COI, most of these (63.5%) being fruit trees. Only those required for construction works will be removed.

Table 31: Private Trees in the 15 m COI: Chameliya-Darchula

VDC	Privately-Owned Trees			
	Fruit	Fodder	Other	Total
Shankarpur	1,260	191	948	2,399
Bhagbati	1,481	132	627	2,240
Dattu	924	139	823	1,886
Dhap	1,421	72	376	1,869
Khalanga	1,661	55	507	2,223
Total	**6,747**	**589**	**3,281**	**10,617**

3.4.1.3 Population Displacement

Table 32 shows that a total of 311 owners will be affected by road construction on Chameliya-Darchula: 11 will lose buildings only, 256 will lose land only, and 44 will lose both land and buildings.

VDCs where a significant number of property owners will be affected are: Dhap (36.3% of owners), Shankarpur (20.6%) and Dattu (19.9%).

Table 32: Affected Owners by Category of Loss: Chameliya-Darchula

VDC	No. of Owners Who Lose:			Total
	Building Only	Building and Land	Land Only	
Shankarpur	-	-	64	64
Bhagbati	-	9	19	28
Dattu	-	5	57	62
Dhap	11	14	88	113
Khalanga	-	16	28	44
Total	**11**	**44**	**256**	**311**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 33 details population displacement estimates for construction of Chameliya-Darchula road. Out of the total of 311 affected households (2,640 persons), an estimated 38 (316 persons) will require resettlement because of the acquisition of their residential properties. Displaced households constitute just over 12% of the total affected households.

Table 33: Population Displacement: Chameliya-Darchula

District	VDC	Ward	Households Requiring Resettlement		Other Affected Households		Total Affected Households*	
			No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Darchula	Shankarpur	2, 7	-	-	64	559	64	559
	Bhagbati	1, 2, 3, 6	6	60	22	188	28	248
	Dattu	1, 2, 3, 8	4	28	58	486	62	514
	Dhap	1, 4, 5, 6	18	144	95	839	113	983
	Khalanga	1, 2, 7	10	84	34	252	44	336
Total			**38**	**316**	**273**	**2,324**	**311**	**2,640**

* 23 households not interviewed. Average household size (7.85) recorded in survey used to project population of these households.
SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

All of the affected households indicated a willingness to make their land available for road construction, with the majority requesting cash compensation for land losses. Cash compensation was also the most common preference for building losses.

While there was a concern over the loss of cultivation land, few respondents believed that land acquisition would significantly affect their agricultural production levels.[14] Some stated that road construction would increase agricultural and livestock farming activities in the area, by improving access to markets and agricultural support services.

Respondents were also hopeful that land prices along the alignment would increase following road construction.

3.4.2 Sanfebagar-Martadi

This road is located in Bajura District and crosses five VDCs (Barabisa, Kuldevmandu, Brahmatola, Budhiganga and Martadi). The alignment starts at the end of current roadworks at Singada village, some 19.4 km from Sanfebagar (see Annex 18).

3.4.2.1 Loss of Buildings and Other Structures

A total of 57 private buildings will be affected by road construction. No community buildings will be affected. Most of the buildings are located in Budhiganga and Barabisa VDCs, with the remaining three VDCs only marginally affected.

[14] Just over 43% of the landowners indicated that their agricultural production provides between 10-12 months of food sufficiency, 46% reported between 4-9 months of sufficiency, and 10% reported food sufficiency of 3 months or less.

Table 34: Affected Buildings by VDC: Sanfebagar-Martadi

District	VDC	Ward	Number of Affected Buildings/Structures	
			Private	Community/ Government
Bajura	Barabisa	7, 9	15	-
	Kuldevmandu	7	6	-
	Brahmatola	8	7	-
	Budhiganga	4, 7	23	-
	Martadi	2, 6	6	-
Total			57	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

The majority of the buildings (namely 41) are residential or combined residential/business structures. A further 13 businesses and three other structures will be required for road construction.

Most of the affected buildings are classified as *kachhi*. There are few *jhupro* and no *pakki* structures. Together, the buildings comprise some 907.48 m^2.

Table 35: Affected Buildings by Type and Use: Sanfebagar-Martadi

Use	Total No.	Type					
		Jhupro		Kachhi		Pakki	
		No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)
Private							
Residential	33	-	-	33	389.33	-	-
Business	13	3	27.90	10	156.57	-	-
Combined residential/business	8	-	-	8	293.25	-	-
Shed	2	1	18.55	1	11.88	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water mill	1	-	-	1	10.00	-	-
Total	57	4	46.45	53	861.03	-	-
Community/Government							
School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	57	4	46.45	53	861.03	-	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.4.2.2 Loss of Land and Other Natural Resources

Road construction on Sanfebagar-Martadi will acquire approximately 55.74 ha of land within a 15 m COI. Table 36 shows that some 27.04 ha (48.5%) of this is private land. Just over 41% of the private land is irrigated cultivation. The VDCs that will experience the

highest incidence of land losses are Barabisa (7.11 ha), Martadi (6.15 ha), Budhiganga (5.94 ha) and Brahmatola (4.70 ha).

Table 36: Private Land Take for Road Construction: Sanfebagar-Martadi

District	VDC	Ward	Land Status and Type (m²)					
			Private (Owner)		Private (Rented)		Communal	
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Cultivated	Commercial
Bajura	Barabisa	3, 7, 8, 9	24,735.00	46,330.00	-	-	-	-
	Kuldevmandu	7	9,792.50	20,137.50	-	-	-	-
	Brahmatola	8	19,642.50	27,332.50	-	-	-	-
	Budhiganga	4, 7	27,688.50	31,705.50	-	-	-	-
	Martadi	6	30,201.80	31,282.80	-	-	-	-
Area occupied by affected buildings			-	1,521.36	-	-	-	-
Total			**112,060.30**	**158,309.66**	-	-	-	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 37 shows that the affected private land is spread over 833 land parcels. These parcels belong to 558 owners. There are no affected tenants on the Sanfebagar-Martadi section.

Table 37: Owners/Users of Affected Land: Sanfebagar-Martadi

Distict	VDC	Ward	Private Land		Public Land	
			No. of Parcels	No. of Owners	No. of Tenants/ Lessees	No. of Squatters/ Encroachers
Bajura	Barabisa	3, 7, 8, 9	137	116	-	-
	Kuldevmandu	7	80	78	-	-
	Brahmatola	8	222	120	-	-
	Budhiganga	4, 7	182	133	-	-
	Martadi	6	212	111	-	-
Total			**833**	**558**	-	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

During the census exercise, it was possible to verify the total landholding size of 231 of the 558 affected owners. Table 38 shows that 13 of these 231 owners have holdings of 0.25 ha or smaller. Of these, seven will lose more than 10% of their total landholdings, thus qualifying for the cultivation disruption allowance described in the Entitlement Framework (see Chapter Five). Only three of the landowners with holdings larger than 0.25 ha are expected to be severely affected by land losses.

Table 38: Landholding Size and Loss: Sanfebagar-Martadi

Number with Landholding of 0.25 ha or Smaller*		Number with Landholding Larger than 0.25 ha*	
13		218	
Number Losing Less than 10%	**Number Losing More than 10%**	**Number Losing Less than 25%**	**Number Losing More than 25%**
6	7	215	3

* Landholding size of 327 owners not available: SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 39 shows that 1,817 privately-owned trees (girth 0.5 m >) are located within the 15 m COI, most of these (56.8%) being fruit trees. Only those required for construction works will be removed.

Table 39: Private Trees in the 15 m COI: Sanfebagar-Martadi

VDC	Privately-Owned Trees			
	Fruit	Fodder	Other	Total
Barabisa	97	32	145	274
Kuldevmandu	78	74	23	175
Brahmatola	35	84	10	129
Budhiganga	594	390	23	1,007
Martadi	228	4	-	232
Total	**1,032**	**584**	**201**	**1,817**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.4.2.3 Population Displacement

Table 40 shows that a total of 560 owners will be affected by road construction on Sanfebagar-Martadi: 2 will lose buildings only, 509 will lose land only, and 49 will lose both land and buildings.

The affected property owners are fairly equally spread across the five VDCs, with Budhiganga having the highest number of affected owners (23.9% of total affected owners).

Table 40: Affected Owners by Category of Loss: Sanfebagar-Martadi

VDC	No. of Owners Who Lose:			Total
	Building Only	Building and Land	Land Only	
Barabisa	1	11	105	117
Kuldevmandu	-	6	75	81
Brahmatola	-	6	111	117
Budhiganga	1	21	112	134
Martadi	-	5	106	111
Total	**2**	**49**	**509**	**560**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 41 details population displacement estimates for construction of Sanfebagar-Martadi road. Out of the total of 560 affected households (4,869 persons), an estimated 37 (324 persons) will require resettlement because of the acquisition of their residential properties. Displaced households constitute less than 7% of the total affected households.

Table 41: Population Displacement: Sanfebagar-Martadi

District	VDC	Ward	Households Requiring Resettlement		Other Affected Households		Total Affected Households*	
			No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Bajura	Barabisa	3, 7, 8, 9	8	62	109	959	117	1,021
	Kuldevmandu	7	6	56	75	655	81	711
	Brahmatola	8	5	45	112	960	117	1,005
	Budhiganga	4, 7	13	111	121	1,004	134	1,115
	Martadi	2, 6	5	50	106	967	111	1,017
Total			**37**	**324**	**523**	**4,545**	**560**	**4,869**

* 284 households not interviewed. Average household size (8.6) recorded in survey used to project population of these households.

As with the previous road section, all of the affected households indicated a willingness to make their land available for road construction, with most requesting cash compensation for land losses. Cash compensation was also the most common preference for building losses. While there was a concern over the loss of cultivation land, few respondents believed that land acquisition would significantly affect their agricultural production levels.[15] Respondents were also hopeful that land prices along the alignment would increase following road construction.

3.4.3 Sanfebagar-Mangalsen

This road section is located in Achham District and crosses three VDCs (Timilsen, Mangalsen and Oligaun) (see Annex 18).

3.4.3.1 Loss of Buildings and Other Structures

A total of 17 private and three community buildings will be affected by road construction. Most of the buildings are located in Mangalsen VDC, with Oligaun and Timilsen VDCs only marginally affected.

Table 42: Affected Buildings by VDC: Sanfebagar-Mangalsen

District	VDC	Ward	Number of Affected Buildings/Structures	
			Private	Community/ Government
Achham	Timilsen	2	1	1
	Mangalsen	8, 9	11	2
	Oligaun	4	5	-
Total			**17**	**3**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

All of the private buildings are residential structures. The affected community structures include one school.

[15] Just over 36% of the landowners indicated that their agricultural production provides between 4-6 months of food sufficiency, while some 25% reported food sufficiency of 3 months or less.

Most of the affected buildings are classified as *kachhi*. Only two of the buildings are *pakki* structures. Together, the buildings comprise 676.85 m^2.

Table 43: Affected Buildings by Type and Use: Sanfebagar-Mangalsen

Use	Total No.	Type					
		Jhupro		Kachhi		Pakki	
		No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)
Private							
Residential	17	-	-	17	545.73	-	-
Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined residential/business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	-	-	17	545.73	-	-
Community/Government							
School	1	-	-	1	105.60	-	-
Temple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other building/structure	2	-	-	-	-	2	25.52
Total	3	-	-	1	105.60	2	25.52
Grand Total	20	-	-	18	651.33	2	25.52

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.4.3.2 Loss of Land and Other Natural Resources

Road construction on Sanfebagar-Mangalsen will acquire approximately 22.08 ha of land within a 15 m COI. Table 44 shows that some 12.68 ha (57.4%) of this is private land. Less than 13% of the private land is irrigated cultivation. Mangalsen VDC will experience the highest incidence of land losses, namely 10.34 ha (81.9% of the affected private land). Timilsen VDC will lose some 1.74 ha of land, while Oligaun VDC is only marginally affected.

Table 44: Private Land Take for Road Construction: Sanfebagar-Mangalsen

District	VDC	Ward	Land Status and Type (m^2)					
			Private (Owner)		Private (Rented)		Communal	
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Cultivated	Commercial
Achham	Timilsen	2, 8	3,097.00	14,309.00	-	-	-	-
	Mangalsen	2, 8, 9	12,751.40	90,694.60	-	525.00	125.00	-
	Oligaun	4	-	4,930	-	-	-	-
Area occupied by affected buildings			-	545.79	-	-	-	-
Total			15,848.40	110,479.39	-	525.00	125.00	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 45 shows that the affected private land is spread over 468 land parcels. These parcels belong to 253 owners, most of whom are located in Mangalsen VDC. There are also one affected tenant and two encroachers on public land, all located in Mangalsen VDC.

Table 45: Owners/Users of Affected Land: Sanfebagar-Mangalsen

Distict	VDC	Ward	Private Land		Public Land	
			No. of Parcels	No. of Owners	No. of Tenants/ Lessees	No. of Squatters/ Encroachers
Achham	Timilsen	2, 8	50	31	-	-
	Mangalsen	2, 8, 9	407	216	1	2
	Oligaun	4	11	6	-	-
Total			**468**	**253**	**1**	**2**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

It was possible to verify the total landholding size of 111 of the 253 affected owners during the census survey. Table 46 shows that five of these 111 owners have holdings of 0.25 ha or smaller. All of them will lose more than 10% of their total landholdings, thus qualifying for the cultivation disruption allowance described in the Entitlement Framework. None of the landowners with holdings larger than 0.25 ha are expected to be severely affected by land losses.

Table 46: Landholding Size and Loss: Sanfebagar-Mangalsen

Number with Landholding of 0.25 ha or Smaller*		Number with Landholding Larger than 0.25 ha*	
5		106	
Number Losing Less than 10%	**Number Losing More than 10%**	**Number Losing Less than 25%**	**Number Losing More than 25%**
-	5	106	-

* Landholding size of 142 owners not available; SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 47 shows that 1,914 privately-owned trees (girth 0.5 m >) are located within the 15 m COI, most of these being fruit and fodder trees. Only those required for construction works will be removed.

Table 47: Private Trees in the 15 m COI: Sanfebagar-Mangalsen

VDC	Privately-Owned Trees			
	Fruit	Fodder	Other	Total
Timilsen	74	56	23	153
Mangalsen	510	543	285	1,338
Oligaun	302	103	18	423
Total	**886**	**702**	**326**	**1,914**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.4.3.3 Population Displacement

Table 48 shows that a total of 256 owners will be affected by road construction on Sanfebagar-Mangalsen: 3 will lose buildings only, 239 will lose land only, and 14 will lose both land and buildings.

Mangalsen VDC is the most significantly affected of the three VDCs, with Oligaun VDC, in particular, only marginally affected.

Table 48: Affected Owners by Category of Loss: Sanfebagar-Mangalsen

VDC	No. of Owners Who Lose:			Total
	Building Only	Building and Land	Land Only	
Timilsen	-	1	30	31
Mangalsen	-	11	205	216
Oligaun	3	2	4	9
Total	**3**	**14**	**239**	**256**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 49 details population displacement estimates for construction of Sanfebagar-Mangalsen road. Out of the total of 256 affected households (2,121 persons), an estimated 17 (150 persons) will require resettlement because of the acquisition of their residential properties. Displaced households constitute less than 7% of the total affected households.

Table 49: Population Displacement: Sanfebagar-Mangalsen

District	VDC	Ward	Households Requiring Resettlement		Other Affected Households		Total Affected Households*	
			No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Achham	Timilsen	2	1	10	30	248	31	258
	Mangalsen	8, 9	11	97	205	1,689	216	1,786
	Oligaun	4	5	43	4	34	9	77
Total			**17**	**150**	**239**	**1,971**	**256**	**2,121**

* 40 households not interviewed. Average household size (7.85) recorded in survey used to project population of these households.

Again, affected households indicated a willingness to make their land available for road construction, with most requesting cash compensation for land losses. While there was a concern over the loss of cultivation land, few respondents believed that land acquisition would significantly affect their agricultural production levels.[16] Some stated that road construction would increase agricultural and livestock farming activities in the area, by improving access to markets and agricultural support services.

3.4.4 Kalikot-Jumla

This section summarises asset losses on Kalikot-Jumla in two sections: the first reports on information collected for the first 33 km (132+000 to 165+000) during the census and asset verification exercise, while the second provides estimates for the remaining road section recorded during initial fieldwork. A census and asset verification survey is currently underway for the latter road section (165+001 to 220+440), and this information will be provided under separate cover by end-July 1999.

This road section is located in Kalikot and Jumla Districts and crosses 15 VDCs. The alignment starts at the current road works at 132+000 km (see Annex 18).

[16] Nearly 49 percent of the land owners indicated that there agricultural production provides between 4-6 months of food sufficiency, while a considerable percentage (41%) indicated food sufficiency of 3 months or less.

3.4.4.1 Loss of Buildings and Other Structures (132+000 to 165+000)

The portion of Kalikot-Jumla road between 132+000 and 165+000 crosses five VDCs, all located in Kalikot District.

A total of eight private buildings will be affected by road construction between 132+000 and 165+000. The buildings are located in Bharta, Sukatiya and Mugraha VDCs. Gela and Panka VDCs will not experience any building losses.

Table 50: Affected Buildings by VDC: Kalikot-Jumla (132+000 to 165+000)

District	VDC	Ward	Number of Affected Buildings/Structures*	
			Private	Community/ Government
Kalikot	Bharta	7	4	-
	Sukatiya	2, 3	2	-
	Mugraha	2, 9	2	-
	Gela	4, 6	-	-
	Panka	1	-	-
Total			**8**	**-**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

None of the affected buildings are residential or business structures. All of them are *kachhi* structures, comprising some 337 m^2.

Table 51: Affected Buildings by Type and Use: Kalikot-Jumla (132+000 to 165+000)

Use	Total No.	Type*					
		Jhupro		Kachhi		Pakki	
		No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)
Private							
Residential	-		-	-	-	-	-
Business	-		-	-	-	-	-
Combined residential/business	-		-	-	-	-	-
Shed	7		-	7	319.40	-	-
Other	-		-	-	-	-	-
Water mill	1		-	1	17.68	-	-
Total	**8**		**-**	**8**	**337.08**	**-**	**-**
Community/Government							
School	-		-	-	-	-	-
Temple	-		-	-	-	-	-
Other building	-		-	-	-	-	-
Other structure	-		-	-	-	-	-
Total	-		-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**8**		**-**	**8**	**337.08**	**-**	**-**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.4.4.2 Loss of Land and Other Natural Resources (132+000 to 165+000)

The Kalikot-Jumla road will acquire approximately 132.66 ha of land within a 15 m COI. Of this, some 49.50 ha is located between 132+000 and 165+000. Only approximately 7.89 ha (15.9%) of this land is privately-owned. Nearly one third of the private land is irrigated cultivation. With the exception of Sukatiya and Mugraha VDCs, none of the VDCs will lose more than 2 ha of private land.

Table 52: Private Land Take for Road Construction: Kalikot-Jumla (132+000 to 165+000)

District	VDC	Ward	Land Status and Type (m^2)					
			Private (Owner)		Private (Rented)		Communal	
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Cultivated	Commercial
Kalikot	Bharta	6, 8	1,805.00	12,390.00	30.00	-	-	-
	Sukatiya	2, 7	9,330.00	15,103.00	-	675.00	380.00	-
	Mugraha	3, 9	8,615.00	11,405.00	-	-	-	-
	Gela	4, 6	1,376.00	6,626.00	-	-	-	-
	Panka	1	4,791.34	6,428.66	-	-	-	-
Area occupied by affected buildings			-	337.08	-	-	-	-
Total			**25,917.34**	**52,289.74**	**30.00**	**675.00**	**380.00**	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 53 shows that the affected private land is spread over 229 land parcels. These parcels belong to 179 owners. There are also two affected tenants and one encroacher on public/communal land.

Table 53: Owners/Users of Affected Land: Kalikot-Jumla (132+000 to 165+000)

Distict	VDC	Ward	Private Land		Public Land	
			No. of Parcels	No. of Owners	No. of Tenants/ Lessees	No. of Squatters/ Encroachers
Kalikot	Bharta	6, 8	34	25	1	-
	Sakatiya	2, 7	55	42	1	1
	Mugraha	3, 9	52	42	-	-
	Gela	4, 6	30	24	-	-
	Panka	1	58	46	-	-
Total			229	179	2	1

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

During the census exercise, it was possible to verify the total landholding size of 125 of the 179 affected owners. Table 54 shows that five of these 125 owners have holdings of 0.25 ha or smaller, none of whom will lose more than 10% of their total landholdings. Only three of the landowners with holdings larger than 0.25 ha are expected to be severely affected by land losses, thus qualifying for the cultivation disruption allowances described in Chapter Five.

Table 54: Landholding Size and Loss: Kalikot-Jumla (132+000 to 165+000)

Number with Landholding of 0.25 ha or Smaller*		Number with Landholding Larger than 0.25 ha*	
5		120	
Number Losing Less than 10%	**Number Losing More than 10%**	**Number Losing Less than 25%**	**Number Losing More than 25%**
5	-	117	3

* Landholding size of 54 owners not available: SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys 1998/99.

Table 55 shows that 232 privately-owned trees (girth 0.5 m >) are located within the 15 m COI between 132+000 and 165+000, most of these being fodder and fruit trees. Only those required for construction works will be removed.

Table 55: Private Trees in the 15 m ROW: Kalikot-Jumla (132+000 to 165+000)

VDC	Privately-Owned Trees			
	Fruit	**Fodder**	**Other**	**Total**
Bharta	45	105	25	175
Sakatiya	6	12	-	18
Mugraha	30	6	3	39
Gela	-	-	-	-
Panka	-	-	-	-
Total	**81**	**123**	**28**	**232**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.4.4.3 Population Displacement (132+000 to 165+000)

Table 56 shows that a total of 180 owners will be affected by road construction on Kalikot-Jumla between 132+000 and 165+000: one will lose a building only, 172 will lose land only, and seven will lose both land and buildings.

The affected owners are predominantly located in Panka, Mugraha and Sukatiya VDCs, although Gela and Bharta also have a significant number of affected owners.

Table 56: Affected Owners by Category of Loss: Kalikot-Jumla (132+000 to 165+000)

VDC	No. of Owners Who Lose:			Total
	Building Only	**Building and Land**	**Land Only**	
Bharta	-	4	21	25
Sukatiya	-	2	40	42
Mugraha	1	1	41	43
Gela	-	-	24	24
Panka	-	-	46	46
Total	**1**	**7**	**172**	**180**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

A total of 180 households (1,358 persons) will be affected by road construction. None of the households will be displaced.

Table 57: Population Displacement: Kalikot-Jumla (132+000 to 165+000)

District	VDC	Ward	Households Requiring Resettlement		Other Affected Households		Total Affected Households*	
			No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Kalikot	Bharta	6, 8	-	-	25	189	25	189
	Sukatiya	2, 7	-	-	42	323	42	323
	Mugraha	3, 9	-	-	43	319	43	319
	Gela	4, 6	-	-	24	177	24	177
	Panka	1	-	-	46	350	46	350
Total			-	-	**180**	**1,358**	**180**	**1,358**

* 33 households not interviewed. Average household size (7.5) recorded in survey used to project population of these households.

As for the previous road sections, households were willing to make their land available for road construction. Most requested cash compensation for land losses. It was stated that road construction would increase agricultural and livestock farming activities in the area, by improving access to markets and agricultural support services. Respondents also stated that land prices along the alignment would increase following road construction.

3.4.4.4 Estimate of Asset Losses on Remaining Road Section (165+001 to 220+440)

The initial portion of the Kalikot-Jumla alignment passes through steep and rocky forested terrain, and impacts on private assets are therefore relatively insignificant. The terrain gradually becomes less steep and the alignment finally enters the Jumla valley. Social impacts on the remaining road section are, consequently, anticipated to be more significant than on the portion where the census and asset verification have already been completed.

The initial socio-economic survey and asset recording exercise confirms this. Table 58 summarises anticipated building and land losses as recorded during this initial survey. This shows that up to 63 residential buildings and 100 commercial enterprises may have to be relocated. VDCs where population displacement may be significant are Tatopani and Lamra. A significant number of commercial establishments may also have to be relocated in Phui Mahadev, Kundari, Tatopani and Lamra VDCs.

Table 58: Estimate of Building Losses on Remaining Kalikot-Jumla Section (165+001 to 220+440)

VDC	House	Shed	Shop//Store
Chhapra	1	6	2
Jubitha	2	3	2
Rainchuli	9	12	11
Phui Mahadev	-	1	23
Rara Lehi	2	9	9
Kundari	9	7	19
Tatopani	22	8	18
Lamra	14	14	12
Talium	-	-	2
Mahat	4	2	2
Total	**63**	**62**	**100**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

The Kalikot-Jumla road will acquire a further 83.16 ha of land within the 15 m ROW from 165+001 to 220+440. Table 59 shows that an anticipated 28.94 ha (34.8%) of this will be private land, comprising 18.79 ha of irrigated land and 10.15 ha of rainfed/other private land. An estimated 2,071 owners will be affected along this portion of the road.

Table 59: Estimate of Land Losses on Remaining Kalikot-Jumla Section (165+001 to 220+440)

VDC	Cultivated (ha)	Other Private (ha)	No. of Owners
Chhapra	3.11	8.15	81
Jubitha	0.68	0.54	87
Rainchuli	0.58	0.05	57
Phui Mahadev	0.78	0.06	83
Rara Lehi	1.62	0.02	250
Kundari	2.27	0.29	494
Tatopani	2.11	0.31	369
Lamra	3.66	0.44	293
Talium	1.47	0.09	145
Mahat	2.51	0.20	212
Total	**18.79**	**10.15**	**2,071**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

As stated earlier, a census and asset verification exercise is currently being undertaken for this latter portion of Kalikot-Jumla road. This information will be compiled in a separate RAP Addendum by end-July 1999.

3.4.5 Chhedegad-Jajarkot

Because of civil unrest no social survey work was possible on this road section, apart from the initial walkover survey undertaken in September 1998. Field teams had to terminate their work on two occasions: in December 1998 and again in March 1999. A team has recently been deployed (following the national elections) and is scheduled to complete the

census and asset verification by mid-June 1999. This information will be compiled in a separate RAP Addendum by end-July 1999.

The initial walkover survey, nevertheless, shows that adverse social impacts are expected to be insignificant. Table 60 shows that only two residential buildings are expected to be relocated for road construction. No other private and community buildings are anticipated to be affected.

Table 60: Estimate of Building Losses: Chhedegad-Jajarkot

VDC	House	Shed	Shop//Store
Jagtipur	1	-	-
Khalanga	1	-	-
Total	**2**	-	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys. 1998/99.

The Chhedegad-Jajarkot road will acquire approximately 31.50 ha of land within a 15 m ROW. Table 61 shows that an anticipated 10.35 ha (32.9%) of this is private land, mostly irrigated cultivation.

Table 61: Estimate of Private Land Take: Chhedegad-Jajarkot

VDC	Irrigated Cultivation (ha)	Rainfed Cultivation (ha)	Total (ha)	Estimated Owners
Jagtipur/Khalanga	8.40	1.95	10.35	207

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys. 1998/99.

3.4.6 Summary of Direct Losses on New Road Sections

There is little doubt that asset acquisition and population displacement is significantly reduced by limiting land take to 15 m COI (as opposed to a 30-50 ROW). Table 62 shows that an estimated 3,372 owners will be affected by road construction. This includes an estimated 2,063 owners along the remaining portion of Surkhet-Kalikot (165+001 to 220+440). This number is likely to be reduced following completion of the census and asset verification survey.

Table 62: Affected Owners by Category of Loss: New Road Sections

Road	No. of Owners Who Lose:			Total
	Building Only	Building and Land	Land Only	
Chameliya-Darchula	11	44	256	311
Sanfebagar-Martadi	2	49	509	560
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	3	14	239	256
Kalikot-Jumla (1st 33 km)	1	7	172	180
Kalikot-Jumla (remaining 55.44 km)*	71	158	1,834	2,063
Chhedegad-Jajarkot**	2	-		2
Total	**90**	**272**	**3,010**	**3,372**

* Estimated, based on initial socio-economic survey; number of affected owners likely to be less.

** Estimated, based on walkover survey.; SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys. 1998/99.

Table 63 shows that an estimated 3,579 households (24,620 persons) will be affected by road construction. Just under 4.4% of the households (amounting to some 1,180 persons) will be displaced. As stated above, these figures include an estimated 2,063 owners along the remaining portion of Kalikot-Jumla (165+001 to 220+440). The final numbers of affected and displaced households are therefore likely to be reduced following completion of the census and asset verification surveys on Kalikot-Jumla and Chhedegad-Jajarkot.

Table 63: Population Displacement: New Road Sections

District	Households Requiring Resettlement		Other Affected Households		Total Affected Households*	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Chameliya-Darchula	38	316	273	2,324	311	2,640
Sanfebagar-Martadi	37	324	523	4,545	560	4,869
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	17	150	239	1,971	256	2,121
Kalikot-Jumla (1st 33 km)	-	-	180	1,358	180	1,358
Kalikot-Jumla (remaining 55.44 km)*	63	378	2,000	12,000	2,063	12,378
Chhedegad-Jajarkot**	2	12	207	1,242	209	1,254
Total	**157**	**1,180**	**3,422**	**23,440**	**3,579**	**24,620**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

In the context of road development, the number of affected households, particularly those facing displacement, is relatively small. Nevertheless, involuntary resettlement is often traumatic, and for those individuals and households being displaced, the disturbances could be highly significant.

3.5 ASSET LOSSES ON UPGRADING ROAD SECTIONS

Given the context of local subsistence farming practices, the acquisition of land within a ROW as specified in DoR design standards (30-40 m), will have far-reaching effects on roadside households and communities. A basic principle to be adopted by the project is, therefore, to minimise land acquisition as far as possible. Accordingly, the corridor of impact (COI) on the upgrading road sections is defined as the road formation plus a safety zone where necessary. Asset acquisition will only take place where required for upgrading purposes (e.g. road widening and realignment) or safety reasons. It is anticipated that this COI will vary (according to topography and upgrading requirements) between 6 m and 9 m.

This section discusses potential direct impacts associated with road upgrading under the following headings:

- loss of buildings and structures;
- loss of cultivation land and other natural resources;
- population displacement.

Information is drawn from (a) the detailed census survey undertaken on Gorusinge-Sandhikharka and the portion of Surkhet-Kalikot up to 85 km and (b) initial fieldwork undertaken on Dharapani-Chhedagad during November-December 1999. The latter survey was undertaken prior to the completion of the engineering feasibility studies. Estimates were made of assets located within a 15 m and 30 m COI. The information gathered for the 15 m COI are presented in this report, together with (reduced) estimates for asset acquisition associated with actual upgrading works (i.e. a COI of roughly 8 - 9 m).

Census and asset verification surveys are currently being completed for Dharapani-Chhedegad and the remaining portion of Surkhet-Kalikot. This information will be compiled into a RAP Addendum by end-July 1999.

The roads were assessed on the following lengths:

Table 64: Road Lengths for Upgrading

Road No.	Road	Start		End		Length (km)
		Settlement	DoR Chainage	Settlement	DoR Chainage	
H13	Surkhet – Kalikot	Bangesimal	0+000	Sirane	132+000	132.00
F47	Dharapani – Chedegad	Bhurke	24+500	Dhaira	86+000	61.50
F11	Gorusinge – Sandhikharka	Birpur	9+000	Sandhikharka	68+200	59.20

3.5.1 Surkhet-Kalikot

Surkhet-Kalikot road commences at Bangesimal (km 0+000) in Surkhet District and ends at Sirane (132+000) in Kalikot District. Although classified as an upgrading road, the latter portion of the road is not yet fully constructed. The road has been classified into three sections, based on existing surface and construction conditions:

- *Bangesimal-Syaule (0+000 to 40+000):* This is the only gravel paved section of the road. It has a formation width of 5.5 m and is motorable throughout the year. The only settlement of note along this section is Baddichaur bazaar (km 26).

- *Syaule-Ramgadh (40+000 to 94+000):* Excavation has been completed but because of landslides, the section is only motorable for part of the year. Roadside settlements include Septi, Bagura, Dhungeshwor, Pali and Ramgadh.

- *Ramgadh-Sirane (94+000 to 132+000):* This section has only been partly excavated. It follows the left bank of the Karnali River through the settlements of Saigaon, Rakam, Jaksi and Bheltadi.

3.5.1.1 Loss of Buildings and Other Structures

The nine VDCs crossed by Surkhet-Kalikot road has the highest combined number of households (12,881) of the three upgrading roads, and accounts for more than 45% of the population in the road VDCs. However, most of these households (estimated at 5,918) are located in the municipality of Birendranagar, and the upgrading section traverses a small

portion of the municipality. The remainder of the road corridor is relatively sparsely populated.

The first section of the road, up to approximately 87 km, requires little widening. The impact on buildings is, therefore, minimal: only 11 buildings are affected up to Nepa VDC. Since some widening is required from km 87–00, it is estimated that an additional 10 buildings will be affected from this chainage up to the upgrading end-point.

Table 65: Affected Buildings by VDC: Surkhet-Kalikot

District	VDC	Ward	Number of Affected Buildings*	
			Private	Community/ Government
Surkhet	Kunathari	3	1	-
Dailekh	Khadkabada	4, 7	5	-
	Naulekatuwal	6	1	-
	Nepa	6, 8	4	-
Estimate for 47 km still to be surveyed			10	-
Total			**21**	-

* 4.5 m and less from centreline; Source: SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Of the total of 11 buildings affected up to km 85–00, four are houses and six are commercial enterprises. One kitchen is also affected. Most of these buildings are classified as *kachhi*.

There are no affected community buildings or other structures on this section of the road.

Table 66: Affected Buildings by Type and Use: Surkhet-Kalikot

Use	Total No.	Type*					
		Jhupro		Kachhi		Pakki	
		No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)
Private							
Residential	4	-	-	4	282.60	-	-
Business	6	2	26.70	4	125.06	-	-
Combined residential/business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-	1	32.34	-	-
Total	11	2	26.70	9	440.66	-	-
Community/Government							
School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimate for remaining 47 km	10			10	670.00	-	-
Grand Total	21	2	26.70	19	1,110.00	-	-

* 4.5 m and less from centreline; SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.5.1.2 Loss of Land and Other Natural Resources

According to the engineering estimates, a total of 4.702 ha is required for road widening along the area already surveyed (i.e. km 0+00 to km 87+00). Approximately 0.203 ha of this is privately-owned cultivation land, located in four VDCs. In all four VDCs land take is fairly insignificant, with the largest occurring in Nepa VDC (some 1,150 m^2 of rainfed cultivation).

It is estimated that a further 4.786 ha will be required for road widening from km 87+00 to km 132+00 (i.e. the area still to be surveyed). Of this, some 1.44 ha is taken to be cultivation land.

Table 67: Land Requirement for Upgrading: Surkhet-Kalikot

District	VDC	Ward	Land Status and Type (m^2)			
			Private (Owner)		Private (Rented)	
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed
Surkhet	Pokharikanda	9	-	436.00	-	-
Dailekh	Khadkabada	2, 4, 7	-	268.00	-	-
	Naulekatuwal	4	-	180.00	-	-
	Nepa	8	-	1,150.00	-	-
Estimate for remaining 47 km			4,800.00	9,600.00	-	-
Total			**4,800.00**	**11,634.00**	-	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 68 shows that the cultivation land required between km 0+00 and km 85+00 is spread over 26 land parcels. These parcels belong to 23 owners, most of whom are located in Nepa VDC. There are no tenants or squatters on this section of the road.

It is estimated that road widening from km 87+00 to km 132+00 may affect an additional 156 landowners.

Table 68: Owners/Users of Affected Land: Surkhet-Kalikot

Distict	VDC	Ward	Private Land			Public Land
			No. of Parcels	No. of Owners	No. of Tenants	No. of Squatters/ Encroachers
Surkhet	Pokharikanda	9	4	3	-	-
Dailekh	Khadkabada	2, 4, 7	5	5	-	-
	Naulekatuwal	4	2	2	-	-
	Nepa	8	15	13	-	-
Estimate for remaining 47 km			176	156	?	?
Total			**202**	**179**	-	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

As for the new road section, the Entitlement Framework established for the RMDP makes provision for the payment of cultivation disruption allowances to households whose production levels are severely affected by land acquisition (see Chapter Five). Table 69 shows that none of the landowners are expected to suffer severe land losses.

Table 69: Landholding Size and Loss: Surkhet-Kalikot

Number with Landholding of 0.25 ha or Smaller		Number with Landholding Larger than 0.25 ha	
2		21	
Number Losing Less than 10%	**Number Losing More than 10%**	**Number Losing Less than 25%**	**Number Losing More than 25%**
2	-	21	-

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.5.1.3 Population Displacement

The results of the census survey (up to km 85) show that property acquisition for upgrading of Surkhet-Kalikot road is fairly insignificant: 10 owners will lose buildings only, 22 will lose land only, and 1 will lose both land and buildings. Nepa is the worst affected of the VDCs along this section of the road, with a total of 16 affected owners.

Because the remaining road section up to km 132+00 requires considerable widening, it is estimated that an additional 158 property owners may be affected by upgrading activities, through the acquisition of buildings, land or both.

Table 70: Affected Owners by Category of Loss: Surkhet-Kalikot

VDC	No. of Owners Who Lose:			Total
	Building Only	Building and Land	Land Only	
Kunathari	1		-	1
Pokharikanda	-	-	3	3
Khadgabada	5		5	10
Naulekatuwal	1		2	3
Nepa	3	1	12	16
Est. remaining 47km	8	2	148	158
Total	**18**	**3**	**170**	**191**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 71 details population displacement estimates for the upgrading of Surkhet-Kalikot road. Along the area already surveyed, population displacement and involuntary resettlement is minimal: out of a total of 33 affected households (312 persons), only 4 (74 persons) will require resettlement because of the acquisition of their residential properties.[17] It is estimated that an additional 10 households (64 persons) will be displaced along the remaining 47 km still to be surveyed.

[17] By limiting the corridor of negative impact to actual areas required for upgrading (as opposed to a 15m COI), population displacement is reduced by an estimated 30 households.

Table 71: Population Displacement: Surkhet-Kalikot

District	VDC	Ward	Households Requiring Resettlement		Other Affected Households		Total Affected Households	
			No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Surkhet	Kunathari	1	-	-	1	9	1	9
	Pokharikanda	9	-	-	3	25	3	25
Dailekh	Khadkabada	2, 4, 7	-	-	10	80	10	80
	Naulekatuwal	4	-	-	3	26	3	26
	Nepa	8	4	74	12	98	16	172
Total up to 85 km			**4**	**74**	**29**	**238**	**33**	**312**
Estimate for remaining 47 km			10	80	148	1,184	158	1,264
Grand Total			**14**	**154**	**177**	**1,422**	**191**	**1,576**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Households along the surveyed section are willing to make their land available for road upgrading. While some respondents expressed a willingness to donate the required land, the majority requested compensation (in replacement land or cash).[18] While there was a concern over the loss of cultivation land, few respondents believed that land acquisition would significantly affect their agricultural production levels.[19] It was commonly stated that road upgrading will increase agricultural and livestock farming activities in the area, through an improvement in access to markets and agricultural support services.

3.5.2 Dharapani-Chhedegad

Information in this section is based on the initial walkover surveys. A census and asset verification survey is currently underway and scheduled for completion by end-July 1999.

The starting point of this upgrading section is Bhurke, a settlement some 24 km from Chhinchu in Surkhet District. It ends at Dhaira, 61.5 km from Bhurke. The road follows the left bank of the Bheri River up to Salli Bazaar (45 km), where it crosses to the right bank (a ferry service operates during the winter and dry months). Most of the road is still under construction after this crossing, leaving only a few kilometres of motorable road.

Road width varies between 3 m and 4.5 m. Engineering estimates show that some 6.922 ha of land will be required for road widening.

[18] The group discussions conducted during the initial fieldwork also highlighted people's dissatisfaction with land donated for the initial road construction still being registered in their names (i.e. owners still liable for taxes on land acquired by the roads). A total of 98 persons have already donated land (up to km 85+00) for the initial construction of the road.

[19] Of 32 affected landowners interviewed up to km 85, only six (19%) indicated that their production is sufficient for their annual subsistence requirements. The majority indicated food sufficiency of between four and six months.

3.5.2.1 Loss of Buildings and Other Structures

Dharapani-Chhedegad is the least populated of the three upgrading roads, accounting for less than 25% of the population resident in the 25 road VDCs. Nonetheless, in contrast to Surkhet-Kalikot, the road corridor is characterised by numerous small settlements, while the area around Salli Bazaar has a considerable concentration of people.

Table 72 shows that a COI of 15 m would affect an estimated 119 private and six community buildings, located across all nine of the road VDCs. By limiting the COI to actual areas required for upgrading, an estimated 46 private and three community buildings will be acquired.

Table 72: Estimate of Affected Buildings by VDC: Dharapani-Chhedegad

District	VDC	Ward	Buildings in 15 m COI		Buildings Required for Upgrading Works*	
			Private	Community/ Government	Private	Community/ Government
Surkhet	Shahare	9	13	2	5	1
	Dharapani	8, 9	6	-	5	-
	Rakam	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	22	-	11	-
	Bajerichaur	5, 6	2	-	1	-
	Agrigaon	6, 7, 9	16	1	8	-
	Ghoreta	1	9	1	3	-
Salyan	Majhkanda	7, 9	18	-	2	-
	Gharipipal	2	1	-	1	-
	Deusthal	6, 9	32	2	10	1
Total			**119**	**6**	**46**	**3**

*Based on a COI of up to 9 m: SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Tables 73 and 74 show that the majority of affected buildings are used for residential and business purposes. In a 15 m COI scenario, an estimated 39 houses, 28 commercial establishments and 38 combined residential/business structures will be affected, representing just over 88% of all private buildings.

By limiting property acquisition to actual areas required for upgrading, the impact on residential and business structures is reduced to approximately 12 houses, 18 commercial enterprises and 11 combined residential/business structures.

Most of the affected buildings are *kachhi* and *jhupro*, with only a few classified as *pakki* structures.

Table 73: Estimate of Affected Buildings by Type and Use: Dharapani-Chhedegad (15 m COI)

Use	Total No.	Type					
		Jhupro		Kachhi		Pakki	
		No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)
Private							
Residential	39	6	129.44	30	1,793.51	3	264.94
Business	28	9	232.09	19	580.64	-	-
Combined residential/business	38	12	314.60	26	714.93	-	-
Shed	14	11	104.94	3	104.49	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**119**	**38**	**781.07**	**78**	**3,193.57**	**3**	**264.94**
Community/Government							
School	-						
Temple	4	-	-	1	1.84	3	50.39
Other Building	2	2	34.21	-	-	-	-
Total	**6**	**2**	**34.21**	**1**	**1.84**	**3**	**50.39**
Grand Total	**125**	**40**	**815.28**	**79**	**3,195.41**	**6**	**315.33**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 74: Estimate of Buildings Required for Road Upgrading: Dharapani-Chhedegad

Use	Estimated Number*
Private	
Residential	12
Business	18
Combined residential/business	11
Shed	5
Other	-
Total	**46**
Community/Government	
School	-
Temple	2
Other Building	1
Total	**3**
Grand Total	**49**

* Based on an COI of 9 m; SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.5.2.2 Loss of Land and Other Natural Resources

Table 75 details the estimated land losses associated with a 15 m COI, showing that nearly 14 ha of private land is located in this impact corridor. This land belongs to an estimated 517 owners. In 15 m COI scenario, VDCs such as Rakam, Agrigaon and Duesthal will be most heavily affected.

Table 76 shows the estimated reduction in land acquisition by limiting land take to areas required for upgrading: down from 14 ha to just under 4 ha.

Table 75: Estimated Land Take for a 15 m COI: Dharapani-Chhedegad

District	VDC	Irrigated Land (ha)	Other Private Land (ha)	Number of Owners
Surkhet	Shahare	0.34	0.35	12
	Dharapani	0.19	0.60	15
	Rakam	2.34	3.03	190
	Bajerichaur	0.09	0.14	10
	Agrigoan	1.09	1.02	80
	Ghoreta	0.97	0.11	48
Salyan	Majhkanda	0.48	0.36	53
	Ghargipipal	0.04	0.13	2
	Deusthal	0.99	1.54	107
Total		**6.53**	**7.28**	**517**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 76: Estimated Land Take for Road Upgrading: Dharapani-Chhedegad

Land Category	Estimated Land Take (ha)
Irrigated	1.48
Rainfed and other	2.40
Total	**3.88**
Estimated owners	**145**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.5.2.3 Population Displacement

The Dharapani-Chhedegad census survey (terminated because of potential civil unrest and security problems) is scheduled to be completed by mid-June 1999. It is, consequently, not possible to give accurate figures pertaining to population displacement. Based on the initial fieldwork, it is estimated that some 23 households (140 persons) will be displaced by road upgrading. This represents a significant reduction over the 15 m COI scenario, where an estimated 54 additional households (324 persons) would have been displaced.

Table 77: Estimate of Population Displacement: Dharapani-Chhedegad

Impact Category	Estimated Number of Households*	Estimated Household Population*
Households requiring resettlement	23	140
Other affected households	163	1,141
Total	**186**	**1,281**

* Based on an average COI of between 7-9 m; SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Affected households were generally willing to make their land available for road upgrading. While some respondents expressed a willingness to donate the required land, the majority requested compensation (in replacement land or cash).[20] Similarly, cash compensation was the most common preference for affected buildings.

While there was a concern over the loss of cultivation land, few respondents believed that land acquisition would significantly affect their agricultural production levels. Some stated that road upgrading would increase agricultural and livestock farming activities in the area, by improving access to markets and agricultural support services.

Respondents were also hopeful that land prices along the road would increase following road upgrading.

3.5.3 Gorusinge-Sandhikharka

This road starts at Gorusinge on the East-West Highway, some 50 km west of Butwal. The upgrading section starts nine kilometres from Gorusinge, at the village of Birpur. The first two kilometres of the upgrading section (Birpur to Patharkot) is in the Terai. It then passes through Siwalik hills before ending at Sandhikharka (the headquarters of Arghakhanchi District).

The section from Patharkot (km 2) to Narapani (km 59) is mostly on an ascending gradient and subject to landslides during the rainy season. The section from Narapani to Sandhikharka generally passes through stable land areas and experiences few landslides.

Road width is mostly 4.5 m. Engineering estimates show that some 2.080 ha of land will be required for road widening.

3.5.3.1 Loss of Buildings and Other Structures

Gorusinge-Sandhikharka is the most heavily populated of the upgrading roads. Major settlements and market centres include: Patharkot, Chakla, Amarai, Thada, Sitapur, Narapani, Ghumti, Fudwang and Sandhikharka.

Because of this population concentration along the road, there is a significant reduction in building acquisition by limiting land take to actual areas required for upgrading (as opposed to a 15 m COI). Table 78 shows that a total of 69 buildings will be affected by upgrading, consisting of 65 private buildings and four community buildings. Three water points will also be affected. Thada, Khanchikot and Sitapur are the most heavily affected VDCs.

[20] The group discussions conducted during the initial fieldwork also highlighted people's dissatisfaction with land donated for the initial road construction still being registered in their names (i.e. owners still liable for taxes on land acquired by the roads).

Table 78: Affected Buildings by VDC: Gorusinge-Sandhikharka

District	VDC	Ward	Number of Affected Buildings*	
			Private	Community/ Government
Arghakhachi	Thada	1, 2, 3, 5	21	2
	Sitapur	4, 5	12	-
	Khanchikot	1, 5	13	2
	Narapani	1, 4, 6, 7	5	-
	Adguri	1	9	-
	Sandhikharka	6	5	-
Total			**65**	**4**

* 4.5 m and less from centreline: SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

The majority of the 65 private buildings (namely 30) are combined residential/business structures. A further 16 business structures, 15 houses and four sheds will be required for road widening. The four affected community structures include three temples and one toilet.

Most of the affected buildings are classified as *kachhi* and *jhupro*. Only seven of the buildings are *pakki* structures.

Table 79: Affected Buildings by Type and Use: Gorusinge-Sandhikharka

Use	Total No.	Type*					
		Jhupro		Kachhi		Pakki	
		No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)	No.	Total Area (m^2)
Private							
Residential	15	2	58.35	12	1,143.02	1	229.50
Business	16	8	126.93	8	288.15	-	-
Combined residential/business	30	9	210.91	18	1,400.63	3	155.64
Shed	4	3	66.17	1	27.60	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**65**	**22**	**462.36**	**39**	**2,859.40**	**4**	**385.14**
Community/Government							
School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temple	3	-	-	-	-	3	98.43
Other Building	1	-	-	1	10.20	-	-
Total	**4**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**10.20**	**3**	**98.43**
Grand Total	**69**	**22**	**462.36**	**40**	**2,869.60**	**7**	**483.57**

* 4.5 m or less from the centreline: SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.5.3.2 Loss of Land and Other Natural Resources

According to the engineering estimates, a total of 2.08 ha is required for road widening on Gorusinge-Sandhikharka. Approximately 1.4 ha of this is privately-owned land, located in six of the seven road VDCs. All of the affected land is classified as rainfed, although it

should be noted that most of the land take will occur in market areas where land prices are considerably higher.

Land losses are concentrated in three VDCs: Thada (an estimated 0.9 ha). Sitapur (0.18 ha) and Sandhikharka (0.17 ha).

Table 80: Land Requirement for Upgrading: Gorusinge-Sandhikharka

District	VDC	Ward	Land Status and Type (m^2)					
			Private (Owner)		Private (Rented)		Communal	
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Cultivated	Commercial
Arghakhachi	Thada	1, 2, 3	-	8,877.08	-	-	-	-
	Sitapur	4, 5	-	1,851.66	-	14.00	-	-
	Khanchikot	1, 5	-	473.71	-	-	-	61.40
	Narapani	1	-	285.00	-	-	-	40.00
	Adguri	1	-	55.00	-	132.00	-	-
	Sandhikharka	6	-	1,691.01	-	-	-	-
Area occupied by affected buildings				485.12				
Total			-	**13,718.58**	-	**146.00**	-	**101.40**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998 99.

Table 81 shows that the affected private land is spread over 154 land parcels. These parcels belong to 146 owners, most of whom are located in Thada, Sandhikharka, Sitapur and Khanchikot VDCs.

There are also 13 affected tenants and lessees on the private land (the majority located in Adguri VDC), as well as 15 squatters/encroachers (mostly located in Khanchikot VDC) who are using public/communal land required for road widening.

Table 81: Owners/Users of Affected Land: Gorusinge-Sandhikharka

Distict	VDC	Ward	Private Land		Public Land	
			No. of Parcels	No. of Owners	No. of Tenants/ Lessees	No. of Squatters/ Encroachers
Arghakhachi	Thada	1, 2, 3	88	85	-	-
	Sitapur	4, 5, 7	33	32	1	-
	Khanchikot	1, 5	6	5	-	13
	Narapani	1	1	1	3	2
	Adguri	1	1	1	9	-
	Sandhikharka	6	25	22	-	-
Total			**154**	**146**	**13**	**15**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998 99.

Table 82 shows that 61 (just over 36%) of the affected landowners have holdings of 0.25 ha or smaller. Of these, 24 will lose more than 10% of their total landholdings, thus qualifying for the cultivation disruption allowance described in Chapter 5. None of the landowners with holdings larger than 0.25 ha are expected to suffer severe losses.

Table 82: Landholding Size and Loss: Gorusinge-Sandhikharka*

Number with Landholding of 0.25 ha or Smaller		Number with Landholding Larger than 0.25 ha	
61		107	
Number Losing Less than 10%	Number Losing More than 10%	Number Losing Less than 25%	Number Losing More than 25%
37	24	107	-

* All affected owners and tenants (land and buildings); landholding size of 24 owners not available; SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

3.5.3.3 Population Displacement

Table 83 shows that a total of 192 owners will be affected by upgrading works on Gorusinge-Sandhikharka: 46 will lose buildings only, 127 will lose land only, and 19 will lose both land and buildings.

VDCs where a significant number of property owners will be affected are: Thada (95 affected owners), Sitapur (37 affected owners), Sandhikharka (26 affected owners) and Khanchikot (18 affected owners). Appropriate resettlement and rehabilitation support measures will be necessary in these VDCs. Adguri and Narapani VDCs are only marginally affected, while Mahendrakot VDC will not be affected by upgrading works.

Table 83: Affected Owners by Category of Loss: Gorusinge-Sandhikharka

VDC	No. of Owners Who Lose:			Total
	Building Only	Building and Land	Land Only	
Thada	10	11	74	95
Sitapur	5	7	25	37
Khanchikot	13	-	5	18
Narapani	5	-	1	6
Adguri	9	-	1	10
Sandhikharka	4	1	21	26
Total	**46**	**19**	**127**	**192**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Table 84 details population displacement estimates for the upgrading of Gorusinge-Sandhikharka road. Out of the total of 192 affected households (1,173 persons), an estimated 14 households (91 persons) will require resettlement because of the acquisition of their residential properties. Displaced households constitute only 7.3% of the total affected households.[21]

[21] A 15m COI would have led to the displacement of an estimated additional 234 households.

Table 84: Population Displacement: Gorusinge-Sandhikharka

District	VDC	Ward	Households Requiring Resettlement*		Other Affected Households		Total Affected Households	
			No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Arghakhachi	Thada	1, 2, 3, 5	5	30	90	488	95	518
	Sitapur	4, 5, 6, 7, 9	2	17	35	211	37	228
	Khanchikot	1, 5	3	18	15	106	18	124
	Narapani	1	-	-	6	30	6	30
	Adguri	1	2	12	8	42	10	54
	Sandhikharka	6	2	14	24	205	26	219
Total			**14**	**91**	**178**	**1,082**	**192**	**1,173**

* Residential or combined residential/business structures within 3.5 m of centreline; SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

Again, households were willing to make their land available for road upgrading. While some respondents expressed a willingness to donate the required land, the majority requested compensation (in replacement land or cash).[22] Few respondents believed that land acquisition would significantly affect their agricultural production levels.[23] Some stated that road upgrading would increase agricultural and livestock farming activities in the area, by improving access to markets and agricultural support services.

3.5.4 Summary of Direct Impacts on Upgrading Road Sections

There is little doubt that asset acquisition and population displacement is significantly reduced by limiting land take to actual areas required for upgrading works, as opposed to a 15 m COI. In summary, the following estimated reduction will be achieved:

- a reduction in the acquisition of private land, from 55.37 ha (if a 15 m COI had been established) to approximately 6. 89 ha;
- a reduction in the acquisition of residential and business structures, from 435 (if a 15 m COI had been established) to and estimated 122 actually affected by upgrading works.

[22] The group discussions conducted during the initial fieldwork also highlighted people's dissatisfaction with land donated for the initial road construction still being registered in their names (i.e. owners still liable for taxes on land acquired by the roads). A total of 278 persons donated land for the initial construction of the road.

[23] Of the 192 affected landowners, the majority (38.5%) indicated that their agricultural production provides between 4-6 months of food sufficiency, while a considerable percentage (nearly 19%) indicated food sufficiency of 3 months or less.

Table 85: Summary of Affected Households by Impact Corridor – Upgrading Road Section

Road Section	Land Acquisition Confined To:			
	15 m Corridor		Actual Upgrading Requirements*	
	Affected Houses and Businesses**	Private Land Take (ha)	Affected Houses and Businesses**	Private Land Take (ha)
Surkhet-Kalikot	50	20.51	20	1.64
Dharapani-Chhedegad	106	13.81	41	3.88
Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	279	21.05	61	1.37
Total	**435**	**55.37**	**122**	**6.89**

* Estimated for the remaining 47 km of Surkhet-Kalikot and the entire Dharapani-Chhedegad.
** Excluding sheds and other structures: SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

The number of households affected by upgrading works on the three road sections is estimated at 569 (4,030 persons). The estimated number of households facing displacement is 51 (less than 9% of total households), consisting of some 385 persons. The additional 518 households (3,645 persons) will be affected through the acquisition of land, commercial establishments and other buildings.

Table 86: Summary of Affected Households by Road Section

District	Households Requiring Resettlement		Other Affected Households		Total Affected Households	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Surkhet-Kalikot	14	154	177	1,422	191	1,576
Dharapani-Chhedegad	23	140	163	1,141	186	1,281
Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	14	91	178	1,082	192	1,173
Total	**51**	**385**	**518**	**3,645**	**569**	**4,030**

SMEC-CEMAT Field Surveys, 1998/99.

In the context of road development, the number of affected households is relatively small, particularly since the Dharapani-Chhedegad figure is expected to be reduced following additional engineering and census surveys. The estimated number of displaced households is also low, amounting to just under 9% of the affected households. Nevertheless, involuntary resettlement is often traumatic, and for those individuals and households being displaced, the disturbances could be highly significant.

4.0 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 LEGISLATION

Prior to 1990 there was no constitutional obligation for the State to pay compensation for the acquisition of personal property. The right to receive compensation was therefore not a fundamental right, although there was a "moral obligation to pay for what you take" (Thapa, 1988). Article 17 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal (1990), however, establishes the right to property as a fundamental right, stating that "no person shall be deprived of his property save in accordance with the law." The basis of compensation and the procedures for delivering compensation for any property acquired by the State shall therefore be as prescribed by the law.

Land and asset acquisition will be undertaken within the framework of the *Land Acquisition Act* (for permanent land acquisition) and the *Public Road Act* (for temporary land acquisition).[24]

4.1.1 Land Acquisition Act, 2034[25]

(a) The Act empowers HMG/N to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation, for public purposes and works.

(b) The acquisition and compensation of privately-owned assets are undertaken according to a formal procedure, consisting of (a) initial procedures, (b) a preliminary investigation process, (c) acquisition notification, (d) compensation notification, and (e) appeal procedures.

(c) Compensation Determination Committees are established (at district level) to ascertain compensation rates for land and other assets.

(d) Compensation must be paid (a) for damages caused as a result of investigations during the preliminary investigation process, and (b) for land and assets permanently acquired by the project (including, standing crops, trees and houses).

(e) Compensation must be in cash (lump sum), although titleholders who have lost all of their landholdings may be given replacement land, if available.

(f) Titleholders are required to submit compensation claims or complaints within a specified period after the land acquisition notice had been issued by the Local Authority (Chief District Officer). Compensation for land is paid after determination of rates and verification of the list of entitled applicants by the CDC.

[24] The 1978 amendment of the *Public Road Act* was promulgated to ensure uniformity with the *Land Acquisition Act*. It amended Section 4 and repealed Section 5 to 13 of the 1974 Act.
[25] See Annex 16 for further details.

4.1.2 Public Road Act, 2031

(a) The Act empowers DoR to acquire any land on a temporary basis (for storage facilities, construction camps, etc.) during road construction and upgrading. The temporary acquisition of land containing any buildings (e.g. houses, sheds, temples and schools) is avoided wherever possible. The Act also empowers DoR to "lift earth, stone or sand from any adjoining land" during construction and upgrading works.

(b) The Act does not provide for leasing of land. However, DoR is required to pay compensation for any damages caused to buildings, crops and trees, where the farming activity of the landowner is interrupted, and where the landowner has to incur expenses to restore the land after its return.

(c) Compensation is determined between DoR and the titleholder, or through mediation, involving officials from the relevant VDC and District.

(d) HMG/N may prohibit, through notification in the *Nepal Rajapatra* (Government Gazette), the construction of any permanent structure (other than walls) within 6 m of the road limit or edge.

(e) Chapter Four (yet to come into force) empowers HMG/N to collect a once-off development tax from owners of land situated up to a distance of 250 m from a newly constructed road.

4.1.3 Other Relevant Legislation

The provisions of the *Land Act, 2021* (1964) pertaining to the maximum permitted size of individual landholdings also apply to land acquisition, since a landowner may not be compensated for more land than he is entitled to under the *Land Act* regulations.

The *Land Act* additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for development purposes. The provisions of the *Land Acquisition Act* are in accordance with those of the *Land Act* of 1964, namely that a registered tenant is entitled to 25% of the compensation. However, the fourth amendment of the *Land Act* in 1997 increases the tenant's entitlement to 50%. This amendment was challenged in the Supreme Court and is currently being deliberated by a Special Bench of the Court.

Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions of the *Guthi Corporation Act, 2033* (1976). Section 42 of this Act states that *Guthi* (religious trust land) acquired for a development must be replaced with other land (rather than compensated in cash).

4.2 WORLD BANK GUIDELINES

Land acquisition, compensation and resettlement will, furthermore, comply with World Bank Operational Directive 4.30 (being reissued as Operational Policy 4.12 and Bank Procedure 4.12), dealing with involuntary resettlement and compensation for losses associated with development projects.

The overall principle of OD 4.30/OP 4.12 is that project-affected people (PAPs) are provided with prompt and effective compensation for all losses directly attributable to the project, with lost assets valued at full replacement cost. The value of benefits to be derived from the project is also not deducted from the valuation of the affected asset, nor is depreciation of the asset or the value of salvage materials.

OD 4.30/OP 4.12 requires that PAPs who lose land are given a range of options from which to choose, rather than cash compensation only. It recommends replacement land where losses occur in an agricultural setting, while acknowledging that cash payments may be appropriate "where the residual landholding of the affected person remains economically viable."

It also states that a flat rate of cash compensation (based on, or exceeding, local land market rates) may be paid on linear projects where narrow strips of land are required (e.g. for road widening) and it is "inefficient to determine the precise replacement cost for each affected parcel," provided that these land losses do not have a significant effect on household living standards. To ensure that living standards are maintained, this practice is recommended only where land losses amount to less than 10% of any land parcel.

Apart from legal titleholders, OD4.30/OP 4.12 additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of different categories of non-titleholders. Those with no legal rights at the time of the census and verification exercise who have a claim to such rights under domestic law (e.g. from uninterrupted use of public land with no official eviction orders) should qualify for the full range of entitlements, provided that "such claims become recognised under the laws of the country through a process identified in the resettlement plan." Other PAPs who occupy land in violation of domestic laws are entitled to compensation for assets such as buildings and standing crops but not to compensation for land losses. Where they have had uninterrupted possession of the land "for at least one year prior to the commencement of the census, they are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land."

Finally, OD 4.30/OP 4.12 specifies a number of measures to enhance the reestablishment of PAPs. These include timely consultation with affected and host communities and assistance to PAPs during the acquisition, resettlement and reestablishment periods.

4.3 LAND ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER

The procedures detailed in the *Land Acquisition Act. 2034* form the overall framework for the acquisition of land and other assets. It specifies the actions and responsibilities of the agency requiring the land (in this case DoR) and the district government department that will acquire the land (Land Revenue). DoR's responsibility is to ensure that the project is approved by its superior ministry (Works and Transport) and that the requisite initial studies are undertaken to indicate land areas required. Following completion of these studies, the process is transferred to the office of the Chief District Officer, whose responsibility it is to ensure that the required legal and administrative procedures are followed for acquiring the land.

The procedures in the Act are broadly categorised as follows: (a) Initial Procedures, (b) Preliminary Process, (c) Notice of Acquisition, and (d) Compensation Determination and Eligibility. These are depicted in Figure 1 and summarised below. The requisite RAP activities are highlighted under each procedure.

4.3.1 Initial Procedures

The Department or Agency requiring the land forwards a proposal for acquisition to its superior Ministry. The proposal must show the location, area of land required, purpose, and maps. Initial approval can take approximately one month.

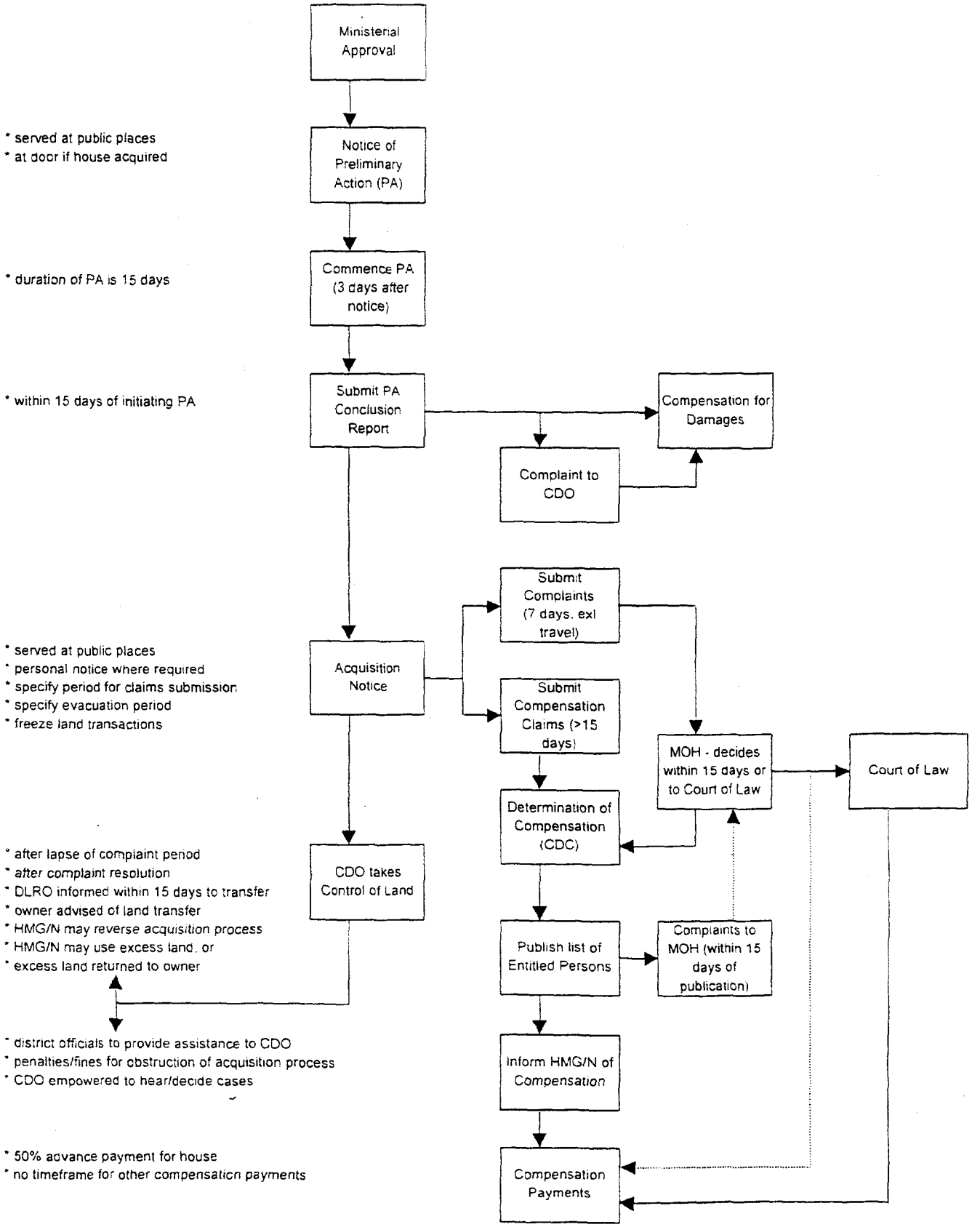
4.3.2 Preliminary Process

The Preliminary Process starts with the issuing of a notice (within seven days but up to one month if more than one district is involved) to landowners to inform them of the preliminary investigations by the Project Investigation Officer (PIO). The preliminary investigation can commence three days after the notice had been issued.

The PIO is required to submit a report within 15 days of the issuing of the notice. This report must contain all pertinent information, as well as details of the extent of damage caused during the preliminary investigations and compensation due for these damages. The process is then transferred to the Local Officer (Chief District Officer), who must arrange for the serving of notices at the principal places of public thoroughfare, at local settlement offices and on the door of affected houses.

- *Prioritise RMDP road sections for construction/upgrading.*
- *Establish construction schedule according to priority list.*
- *Set out centreline (new roads) and determine land requirements for upgrading (existing roads), commencing with sections to be constructed/upgraded first.*
- *Record all damages incurred during pegging of centreline.*
- *Undertake census of affected persons (demographic details).*

Figure 1: Diagram of the Land Acquisition Process



- *With Land Survey/Revenue officials, identify and record all affected properties (building, land, trees) in the corridor of impact.*
- *Verify type and size of affected properties with concerned owner by means of Asset Verification Form.*
- *Finalise list of affected land parcels and owners, including confirmation of remaining household landholding (District Land Survey and Revenue officials).*
- *Establish cut-off date for entitlements.*
- *Prepare list of entitled persons for publication (CDO).*
- *Arrange payment of compensation for damages incurred during preliminary investigation (DoR).*
- *Commence establishment of computerised land acquisition plan for each completed road section.*

4.3.3 Notice of Acquisition

The Local Officer is required to prepare a Notice of Acquisition, which indicates that the assets under consideration are to be acquired. The notice must provide details on the type and location of the required properties. The Local Officer must also advises the District Land Revenue Offices to stop any transactions on the concerned land.

The concerned owners are granted at least 15 days from the issuing of the notice to submit an application for compensation (with the necessary supporting documents), or seven days (excluding travelling time to the district office) to submit a letter of complaint/contest. The Ministry of Home Affairs is normally required to make a decision on a complaint within 15 days, unless further information is required, or unless the complaint has to be solved in a court of law (e.g. ownership disputes).

The concerned properties can be acquired at any time after the lapse of a period granted for the lodging of complaints, or after a final decision on a complaint has been made. The Local Officer must arrange for the transfer of ownership to HMG/N within 15 days of taking control of the land.

- *Ensure that Acquisition Notice specifies evacuation period, compensation arrangements and grievance resolution mechanism.*
- *Coordinate with district officials to ensure that PAFs are given written notice of the intent to acquire their properties, written notice to vacate their properties not less than 35 days prior to the intended acquisition date.*
- *Initiate procedures for the tracing of absent landowners (DLRO).*
- *Establish and train Community Liaison Forums (CLFs).*

4.3.4 Compensation Determination and Eligibility

A Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) is established to assess the list of compensation claims and determine compensation rates for the lost assets. A list of entitled persons is prepared and submitted to the Local Officer for publication. Anyone who disagrees with the list can register a complaint with the Ministry of Home Affairs within 15 days of the issuing of the notice. The Ministry is required to solve any complaints within approximately 15 days, except for those which have to be resolved in a court of law.

- *Ensure payment of compensation advance and displacement allowance where residential or business structure is displaced.*
- *Coordinate with district officials to ensure that compensation payments are made as stipulated in the Entitlement Framework.*
- *Initiate rehabilitation and support measures for SPAFs, including resettlement assistance where more than 10 households from the same settlement/residential area are displaced.*
- *Coordinate with other government line agencies (e.g. Departments of Forestry and Local Development) to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and support measures.*
- *Coordinate with DLRO to ensure that ownership of all land already acquired for initial road construction is transferred to HMG/N.*
- *Coordinate with DLRO to ensure that ownership of all land acquired for road construction is transferred to HMG/N.*

4.4 VALUATION AND VERIFICATION OF LOST ASSETS

All assets within the COI will be properly recorded and verified by delegated representatives from DoR, the relevant District Land Revenue/Survey Office (DLR), the concerned VDC/Ward and the affected property owner. Census and asset information will be computerised to monitor the reestablishment of PAPs.

Valuation of assets will be undertaken by district-level Compensation Determination Committees (CDCs), as provided for in the *Land Acquisition Act*. The CDCs will consist of:

- Chief District Officer;
- District Land Revenue Officer;
- District Land Survey Officer;
- representatives from the relevant District Development Committee and VDC;
- representatives from project-affected households/communities; and
- the DoR Project Chief or his delegated district representative.

In the determination of compensation rates, the CDCs will take account of rates in the open local market and information gathered during RAP preparation to ensure that compensation is at replacement value.

4.5 PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

HMG/N will not take possession of any private property prior to the full payment of compensation entitlements and, where applicable, initiation of relocation arrangements and economic rehabilitation measures. The project will make every effort to ensure that displaced households have access to replacement housing prior to their evacuation through payment of a compensation advance and displacement allowances at the time of serving the notice to vacate, or other forms of relocation assistance agreed with the concerned households.

To ensure transparency of procedures, payment of compensation will, as far as possible, be made in the presence of Local Consultative Forum (LCF) representatives and other local authorities. These witnesses will ensure that the affected person understands and agrees with the compensation amount, and is informed of the grievance appeal mechanisms available on the project. Certificates of compensation will, in addition, be issued to each entitled person.

All government taxes and duties related to the acquisition and registration of affected assets will be borne by the project.

4.6 CONSTRAINTS

Since it deals with the acquisition of private assets (some of which will lead to the displacement of households), the RAP has risks and practical uncertainties, notwithstanding the adoption of principles to guide actions.

In the first place, land acquisition and compensation activities will take place in a large number of districts, spread across three development regions. This will require effective co-ordination to ensure adherence to RAP procedures and uniformity of practice. At the local level, the required surveys and legal and administrative procedures will put considerable strain on district officials to achieve target dates. The assets of affected owners need to be measured and verified by these officials, prior to initiation of the various land acquisition procedures specified in the *Land Acquisition Act*. On the new road section, most of the affected households are located at considerable distances from the district offices, and can only be reached on foot. The process of asset verification is clearly going to require sufficient time, and has to be completed before commencement of construction activities.

Secondly, landholdings are registered in terms of the *Land Act, 2021*. Land ownership details are retained at the District Land Revenue Offices, along with cadastral maps. However, land ownership changes, through inheritance and subdivision, are not always recorded at the district offices. These discrepancies will undoubtedly complicate the process of identifying and confirming entitled persons.

Thirdly, because of DoR's current practice of obtaining land through donations, many land parcels acquired for the initial construction of roads have not been legally transferred to HMG/N. As a result, the concerned owners are still liable for annual taxes on the acquired land. DoR has undertaken to rectify the matter, by collecting and forwarding the names of these owners to the relevant district officials. This activity will further increase the workload on DoR and district officials.

Finally, the deliberations over the fourth amendment of the *Land Act* (which increases the tenant's entitlement to 50%) may have an influence on the land acquisition process.

5.0 ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

This Chapter sets out the entitlements approved for the RMDP. It describes:

- the units of entitlement;
- entitlements for the loss of private buildings;
- entitlements for the loss of cultivation and other privately-owned land;
- entitlements for the loss of non-perennial and perennial crops;
- rehabilitation and support measures for severely-affected individuals and households.

A detailed Entitlement Matrix is also appended at the end of the Chapter.

5.1 UNIT OF ENTITLEMENT

Through the acquisition of private and community assets, the RMDP will affect property owners, their dependants and community groups. The Entitlement Framework accordingly specifies compensation and/or rehabilitation measures for two units of entitlement: individuals (i.e. affected individuals and their households) and groups.

5.1.1 Individuals

This category includes individuals (men and women) who may suffer one or a combination of the following losses:

- loss of cultivation land (titleholders and tenants);
- loss of residential land;
- loss of all or part of residential building (titleholders, tenants and squatters);
- loss of all or part of a commercial building (titleholders, tenants and squatters);
- loss of rented accommodation (tenants); and
- loss of income sources and income-earning capacity (e.g. porters).

This category also includes the household members of the person suffering any of the above-mentioned losses (i.e. Project Affected Family). For compensation against the loss of privately-held assets and resources, the unit of entitlement will be the titleholder/household head. For rehabilitation assistance, the unit of entitlement will be the PAF. For example, in some cases, household subsistence and survival strategies may be disrupted through the loss of land or business enterprises. In these cases, rehabilitation measures will be extended to all adult household members to support the re-establishment of their former living standards.

5.1.2 Groups

The project may also have indirect, less-quantifiable or unforeseen effects on people living inside and in the vicinity of the road corridor. Positive impacts (such as the potential for agricultural exports and diversification of local economic activities) may occur spontaneously or require co-operation between different government sectors. Potential negative impacts may include a reduction in, or constrained access to, natural resources, impacts on water supply and irrigation systems, or changes to local employment practices. Where these impacts occur, they will be mitigated under the project.

Special attention will be given to social categories and groups who, because of their social position, may be vulnerable to the changes brought about by the project, or excluded from its associated benefits.

5.2 HOUSES AND OTHER STRUCTURES

(a) Owners of houses and other structures such as sheds and water mills will be compensated in cash, for full or partial losses, at replacement cost as determined by the CDCs. This will include titleholders, tenants and squatters occupying public land at the time of the *eligibility cut-off date* (i.e. census) for each road.

(b) Owners will have the right to salvage materials from the affected buildings. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the final compensation amount.

(c) Owners (i.e. titleholders, tenants in own accommodation, and squatters on public land) of houses and commercial establishments to be relocated will receive displacement allowances as described in Section 5.6. Displaced occupants of rented accommodation will receive a rental stipend as described in Section 5.6.

(d) Displaced households and owners of commercial establishments who own the affected residential land will be assisted with the identification of suitable replacement residential or commercial plots in the vicinity, or paid cash compensation (at replacement value) for the lost plot.

(e) Tenants who have built their own houses on rented land will be assisted with the identification of alternative residential sites in their local communities.

(f) Since this is a linear development, the relocation of large numbers of households to new settlements involving host communities is not anticipated. However, if this is to happen, resettlement assistance will be provided to ensure effective integration with host communities and adequate provision of facilities.

(g) Affected community buildings and facilities will be repaired to their previous condition or replaced in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and the relevant authorities. These include schools, temples, health posts, water points, irrigation canals and footbridges.

5.3 LAND

(a) Titleholders will be compensated for all permanent land losses at full replacement cost.

(b) The current DoR practice of acquiring private land through donations will be allowed, provided that:

- the land in question is free of squatters, encroachers or other claims or encumbrances;
- affected owners and communities participate equally with project authorities in alignment selection;
- affected owners are informed of their right to compensation for the acquired land;
- affected owners are not classified as SPAFs;
- affected owners have recourse to CDCs to raise and have grievances resolved; and
- the voluntary nature of each donation is fully recorded and verified by the donor, DoR and relevant district and local officials.

(c) In conformity with current international and local practice, households will be classified according to the percentage of land loss for the determination of entitlements and rehabilitation assistance. The overall principle will be that titleholders with total landholdings of 0.25 ha or smaller who lose more than 10% of their landholdings, and titleholders with total landholdings above 0.25 ha who lose more than 25% of their landholdings, will be classified as SPAFs and entitled to additional rehabilitation measures.

However, SPAF classification based only on percentage land loss, potentially ignores or simplifies complex socio-economic processes and additional context-specific criteria will be applied in conjunction with local officials and representatives to further identify SPAFs. One of the most important is loss of irrigated cultivation, since this land type plays an important role in household agricultural production. Another is the size of household landholdings, both before and after land acquisition. Additional social criteria to determine severity of land losses include the household's development cycle and off-farm economic activities.

- Titleholders who lose less than 10% (landholdings of 0.25 ha or less), or 25% (landholdings larger than 0.25 ha) of their total landholdings, or whose production levels are not severely affected by the loss of land, will be offered cash compensation, payable at the time of land acquisition.

- Titleholders who lose more than 10% (landholdings of 0.25 ha or less), or 25% (landholdings larger than 0.25 ha) of their total landholdings, or whose production levels are severely affected by the loss of land, will be offered a choice of assistance with the identification and purchasing of replacement land, or cash compensation. Additionally, they will receive a cultivation disruption allowance, released at the time of acquisition.

- Local Consultative Forms (LCFs) will be established in each affected VDC to assist SPAFs with the reinvestment of their compensation in other productive assets, specifically with the identification and purchasing of suitable privately-owned cultivation land in the vicinity.

- At the request of project authorities, local government authorities or LCFs, the CDCs will be responsible for determining the SPAF status of households whose production levels are deemed to be severely affected, but who do not fall within the two bands as described above.

(d) A titleholder who loses more than 75 % of a land parcel or total landholding, will have the option to relinquish the remainder of that parcel or landholding, in return for assistance with the identification and purchasing of replacement land or cash compensation at replacement cost.

(e) Tenants will be eligible for the portion of the compensation payable to the affected landowners as required by HMG/N legislation. Where tenants lose more than 10 % of the land being cultivated by them (in the case of a cultivated area less than 0.25 ha) or more than 25 % of the land being cultivated (in the case of a cultivated area above 0.25 ha), they will receive a cultivation disruption allowance as specified in Section 5.6. They will also be assisted by the LCFs with the identification of alternative agricultural production opportunities.

(f) Temporary occupation of privately-owned land will be undertaken within the framework of the *Public Road Act*. A temporary occupation contract will be signed with affected landowners, specifying:

- the period of occupancy;
- the formula for the calculation of production losses (the market value of crops normally produced on the land) and annual inflation adjustments;
- the frequency of compensation payment; and
- land protection and rehabilitation measures.

(g) It is not envisaged that the project will have a significant impact on communal land (e.g. grazing land). However, where such land is acquired by the project, the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry will assist affected communities in the improvement of remaining grazing areas and fodder resources to ensure that pre-

project levels are maintained or improved upon. Where they are required, these support programmes will be funded by the project.

5.4 CROPS AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

(a) Construction works will as far as possible be planned to allow for the harvesting of non-perennial and perennial crops before land is acquired. Where crops can not be harvested or the destruction of crops is unavoidable, cash compensation will be paid, based on crop market values as determined by the CDCs. All other resources from privately-owned trees (e.g. timber/fuelwood) will remain the property of the concerned owner.

(b) Compensation will also be paid for the loss of future production from individually-owned fruit, fodder and timber/fuelwood trees, and other perennial crops. Compensation rates will be calculated by the CDCs, based on five years annual net production for fruit and fodder trees, and three years annual net production for timber/fuelwood trees and other perennial crops. The annual production value of the different categories of trees will be established by a local natural resource specialist.

(c) Affected owners will additionally be assisted by the Departments of Forestry and Agriculture with the reestablishment of new trees/perennial crops. Where they are required, these support programmes will be funded by the project.

(d) Where community-owned trees are acquired, the Department of Forestry will consult with user groups regarding future production losses and compensation modalities. These consultations will be formally recorded to ensure equitable access to rehabilitation and/or compensation measures. User groups will also be assisted with the reestablishment of new trees/perennial crops and the establishment or improvement of community forestry programmes. Where they are required, these support programmes will be funded by the project.

(e) Loss of trees in the COI will furthermore be mitigated by means of afforestation exercises (as specified in the *Public Road Act*), to be undertaken by DoR in consultation with local communities and the Department of Forestry.

5.5 DISPLACEMENT ALLOWANCES

In addition to compensation for asset losses, SPAFs will qualify for the following allowances:

(a) Households who are required to relocate will receive a *Housing Displacement Allowance* equal to two months poverty line income (PLI) (calculated for a household of 5.5 members).[26] Titleholders, tenants in own accommodation and squatters will be entitled to this allowance, to be paid at the time of compensation payment (see Section 1.3.8).

(b) Owners of commercial enterprises who are required to relocate will receive a *Business Displacement Allowance* equal to two months PLI for a household of 5.5 members, paid at the time of compensation payment.

(c) Households whose landholdings are no longer economically viable as a result of land losses (as defined in Section 5.3 (b)) will receive a *Cultivation Disruption Allowance* equal to one season's production on the area of cultivation land lost. The amount payable will be based on published District and VDC production figures, land type (i.e. irrigated and non-irrigated) and market prices for crops for the year in which the land is acquired. The allowance will paid at the time of compensation payment.

(d) The allowances stipulated in para. (a) – (c) will be paid severally.

(e) Displaced households of rented accommodation will receive a *Rental Stipend* equal to 0.5 month PLI for a household of 5.5 members, paid at the time of compensation payment to the house owner.

5.6 REHABILITATION MEASURES

(a) Apart from the provision of displacement allowances, the rehabilitation of SPAFs will additionally be supported through the following measures:

- counselling regarding project impacts, compensation alternatives and risks, and resettlement options (where required);
- counselling on saving schemes and cash management;
- preferential access to road construction employment opportunities, to the extent possible;
- assessment of current economic activities and potential for improvement to these activities, as well as alternative income-earning opportunities;
- assistance with training in life skills; and
- assistance to gain access to national poverty alleviation and credit programmes.

(b) The Small Farmers Development Programme (SFDP, administered by the Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal), Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW, Ministry of Local Development) and the Rural Development Banks and Intensive Banking

[26] PLI will be based on the average per capita income recorded for the MWDR and FWDR in the Nepal Living Standards Survey (CBS, 1997) and annually adjusted for price escalation (see Annex 13).

Programme (run by Commercial Banks) are the main poverty alleviation programmes adopted by the HMG/N. The project will ensure that these programmes are made available to SPAFs (e.g. through the proposed Local Consultative Forums) and lobby for their extension to RMDP areas that may be poorly serviced.

(c) The project will, in addition, facilitate the assessment and (where feasible) establishment of small-scale incoming-generating schemes for SPAFs. These schemes, implemented by a number of INGOs and NGOs, include horticulture, sericulture, handicrafts and bee-keeping.

(d) These rehabilitation measures will be extended to vulnerable groups in the vicinity of the road corridor who may be adversely affected by the project, even though they do not lose assets within the COI. These social categories will be identified in consultation with local communities and may include:

- porters and other non-vehicular transport providers;
- tribal groups; and
- landless households.

(e) Finally, through the establishment of Local Consultative Forums (LCFs), PAPs and local communities will be able to discuss the position of severely affected and vulnerable people within their communities, monitor their rate of reestablishment, and recommend additional corrective measures where necessary.

5.7 GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

(a) Government infrastructure and facilities affected by the RMDP will be repaired or replaced in consultation with the relevant departmental authorities. These include police stations, government offices and footbridges.

(b) Government forested areas will be acquired in consultation with the Ministry of Forests.

(c) The loss of government trees in the COI will be mitigated by means of afforestation exercises (as specified in the *Public Road Act*) undertaken by DoR in consultation with the Department of Forestry.

Figure 2: DETAILED ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENT UNIT	DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES
I. HOUSES AND OTHER STRUCTURES			
1.1 Loss of own house and residential plot	• Titleholder • Tenant (own accommodation) • Squatter on public land	1. Cash compensation for full or partial loss of house at replacement cost, according to house type.	• Land valuation undertaken by DLRO; building valuation undertaken by project authorities; compensation rates established by CDC • Material may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. • Displaced households will receive a housing displacement allowance as described in 5.1. • Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date. • An appropriate compensation advance and housing displacement allowance (see 5.1) to be paid at time of notice to vacate; balance payable prior to possession of property. • Compensation for partial losses payable prior to acquisition. • To ensure fair compensation, determination of rates will be done not more than one year prior to property acquisition. • All transfer costs and taxes will be the responsibility of the project. • Formal resettlement planning will be undertaken where more than 10 households from one settlement/residential area are displaced.
	• Titleholder	2. Where displaced, cash compensation (at replacement value) for residential plot, or provision of suitable replacement residential plot in the vicinity, if available.	
	• Tenant	3. Assistance with identification of alternative residential land.	
1.2 Loss of rented accommodation	• Tenant/Lessee	1. Rental stipend as defined in 5.1.	• Compensation for structure payable to owner.
1.3 Loss of commercial establishment	• Titleholder • Tenant • Squatter on public land	1. Cash compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost, according to building type.	• Compensation determination, notice to vacate and compensation payment as for 1.1. • Owners of displaced commercial establishments will receive a business displacement allowance as described in 5.2.

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENT UNIT	DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES
	• Titleholder • Tenant	2. Where displaced, cash compensation (at replacement value) for plot, or provision of suitable replacement plot in the vicinity, if available. 3. Assistance with identification of alternative business plot.	
1.4 Loss of other privately-owned structures	• Titleholder • Tenant (own building) • Squatter on public land	1. Cash compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost, according to structure type. 2. Cash compensation for damages to structures resulting from temporary occupation of land.	• Other structures include: sheds, walls, fences, water mills, etc. • Loss of structures other than houses and commercial establishments does not entail payment of a displacement allowance. • Compensation determination, notice to vacate and compensation payment as for 1.1.
2. CULTIVATION / ARABLE LAND			
2.1 Loss of private land	• Titleholder	1. For PAFs: cash compensation at full replacement cost. 2. For SPAFs: cash compensation at full replacement cost, or assistance with the identification and purchasing of suitable replacement land. 3. Access for SPAFs to rehabilitation measures as described in 5.4.	• The following categories of affected households will be considered as SPAFs: ◊ households with total landholdings of 0.25 ha and less who lose more than 10 % of their landholdings; ◊ households with total landholdings above 0.25 ha who lose more than 25 % of their landholdings; ◊ households whose production levels are considered to be severely affected through participatory assessment with LCFs. • SPAFs will receive cultivation disruption allowances as described in 5.3. • Compensation determination, notice to vacate and payment as for 1.1. • All transfer costs/taxes will be the responsibility of the project.

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENT UNIT	DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES
2.2 Temporary loss of private land	• Titleholder	1. Compensation for crop losses for the duration of temporary occupation. 2. Compensation for other disturbances and damages caused to property.	• A temporary occupation contract will be signed with the affected landowner, specifying: ◊ period of occupancy; ◊ formula for the calculation of production losses (the market value of crops normally produced on the land) and annual inflation adjustments; ◊ frequency of compensation payment; and ◊ land protection and rehabilitation measures.
2.3 Loss of rented land	• Tenant	1. 50 % of the cash compensation for the acquired area which is farmed by the tenant. 2. A tenant who cultivates a total area of 0.25 ha or less and who loses more than 10 % of this land, or who cultivates a total area of more than 0.25 ha and loses more than 25 % of this land, will be considered a SPAF and qualify for the cultivation disruption allowance and other rehabilitation measures described in 5.4.	• The Titleholder will receive the remaining 50 % of the compensation payable. • Tenant to be assisted with the identification of other agricultural production opportunities in the area. • Where a tenant and landowner has a sharecropping arrangement, the compensation payable should be apportioned according to the arrangement.
2.4 Loss of public land	• Squatter on public land	1. Illegal occupants of public land do not qualify for compensation for land losses.	• Where project authorities and LCFs consider the impact on a squatter to be severe, he/she will qualify for rehabilitation assistance as specified in 5.4.
3. OTHER PRIVATELY-OWNED RESOURCES			
3.1 Loss of non perennial crops	• Person farming the land, whether owner cultivator or tenant/lessee.	1. Advance notice to harvest crops. 2. Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible.	• Crop market values will be determined by the CDCs. • Where a tenant/lessee and landowner has a sharecropping arrangement, the compensation payable should be apportioned according to the arrangement.
3.2 Loss of privately-owned trees and perennial crops	• Titleholder; other evidence of ownership	1. Advance notice to harvest crops. 2. Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible.	• Crop market values and production losses will be determined by the CDCs with assistance from a local resource specialist.

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENT UNIT	DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES
		3. Compensation for future production losses, based on five years annual net production for fruit/ fodder trees and three years annual net production for timber/fuelwood trees and other perennial crops. 4. Rights to all other resources from privately-owned trees (timber; fire wood).	• The Departments of Agriculture and Forestry will be requested to assist affected owners and communities with the reestablishment of new trees and other perennial crops.
4. COMMUNAL FACILITIES AND RESOURCES			
4.1 Buildings and structures	• Local community	1. Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities.	• Community buildings and structures include: schools, temples, health posts, water points, irrigation canals, water mills, trails/foot paths and bridges.
4.2 Land	• Local community or user groups	1. Assistance with improvement of remaining grazing areas. 2. Restoration of access to community resources.	• The Departments of Agriculture and Forestry will be requested to assist communities so that benefits from grazing areas are adequately mitigated.
4.3 Other natural resources	• Local community or user groups	1. Advance notice to harvest resources from affected community forest areas. 2. Assistance with improvement of forest areas.	• The Department of Forestry will consult with communities regarding future production losses from communal forests and restoration requirements.
5. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE AND VULNERABLE GROUPS			
5.1 Displacement of household	• Titleholder • Tenant • Squatter on public land	1. Housing displacement allowance for loss of own residential accommodation. 2. Rental stipend for loss of rented accommodation.	• The *housing displacement allowance* will be based on two months per capita poverty level income (PLI), as established by the Nepal Living Standards Survey, for a household of 5.5 members. The value of the allowance will be adjusted annually for price escalation. • The *rental stipend* will be based on 0.5 month PLI as defined above. • Allowances will be paid at the time of serving the notice to vacate. • Displacement allowances (housing, business and cultivation) will be paid severally.

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENT UNIT	DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES
5.2 Displacement of commercial enterprise	• Titleholder • Tenant • Squatter on public land	1. Business displacement allowance for loss of commercial establishment.	• Calculation as for housing displacement allowance. • Payment as detailed 5.1.
5.3 Severe disruption to cultivation	• Titleholder • Tenant	1. Cultivation disruption allowance for severe disruption to household cultivation levels.	• The following categories of affected households will be entitled to cultivation disruption allowances: ◊ households with total landholdings of 0.25 ha and smaller who lose more than 10 % of their landholdings; ◊ households with total landholdings above 0.25 ha who lose more than 25 % of their landholdings; ◊ households whose production levels are considered to be severely affected through participatory assessment with LCFs. • The cultivation disruption allowance will be equal to one season's production on the area of land lost, based on published District/VDC production figures, land type and crop market prices for the year of acquisition. • Payment as detailed in 5.1.
5.4 Other disturbances to livelihood	• SPAF members 18 years and older	1. Assistance in reestablishment and improvement of livelihood; counseling on alternative subsistence and survival strategies. 2. Assistance with training in life skills. 3. Preferential employment on road construction and maintenance to the extent possible. 4. Assistance to gain access to national poverty alleviation and credit programmes.	• Inter-ministerial/departmental consultation will be necessary to ensure effective delivery of community development products and to avoid duplication. • The project will implement strategies to enhance employment on road contracts, but it will not be possible to employ all PAPs. Preference will be given to SPAF members who are willing and able

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENT UNIT	DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES
5.5 Vulnerable social categories	• Adults 18 years and older in the vicinity of the COI	1. Assistance in reestablishment and improvement of livelihood. 2. Training in life skills. 3. Preferential employment on road construction and maintenance to the extent possible. 4. Assistance to gain access to national poverty alleviation and credit programmes.	• Vulnerable social categories actually affected by the project will be identified in consultation with Local Consultative Forums and may include: ◊ porters and other providers of non-vehicular transport; ◊ tribal groups; ◊ landless households.
5.6 Displacement of tenants and squatters in COI of existing roads	• Tenants and squatters on public land	1. Tenants on private land and squatters on public land who have established commercial enterprises within the COI of existing roads will be displaced only if necessitated by upgrading works or safety considerations.	• The project will investigate ways of legalizing the position of these PAFs.
6. GENERAL COUNSELING			
6.1 All project impacts	• Persons within and proximate to the road corridor.	1. General counseling on project impacts; construction schedules and acquisition dates; valuation, compensation and grievance resolution mechanisms; construction employment procedures; and local development initiatives.	• This will be achieved through the periodic distribution of information sheets and a structured consultation process with LCFs and local officials. • Cooperation with HMG/N ministries and departments such as Local Development, Agriculture and Forestry to support effective resource utilisation and community development.

6.0 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

Since the RAP deals with a wide range of different communities and complex socio-economic systems and issues, it will always have an element of uncertainty. The emphasis must, therefore, be on strategic and adaptive management, monitoring of local reactions and timely implementation of corrective measures

This Chapter outlines the organisational framework to be established for RAP implementation. It also discusses monitoring requirements, before concluding with an overview of the major planning, administrative and logistical requirements for the successful implementation of the RAP.

6.1 ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK

An organisational setup for RAP implementation is necessary for three main reasons: (a) the RMDP covers large, often isolated, areas (11 districts and 58 VDCs) and will require effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures; (b) land acquisition and resettlement activities will place new demands on district officials and local communities; and (c) the implementation of mitigation measures (e.g. fodder development programmes) requires proper cooperation with other government line agencies.

As the project authority, DoR will assume overall responsibility for RAP implementation. As indicated in Chapter Two, this will entail:

- implementation of procedures to minimise adverse social impacts (acquisition of land and buildings) throughout the planning, design and implementation phases;
- implementation of procedures for the recording of all project-affected persons, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises;
- establishment of procedures for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities on the various road sections;
- establishment of Local Consultative Forums (LCFs) at VDC level;
- implementation of information dissemination campaigns (e.g. distribution of *Nepali* copies of the approved Entitlement Framework);
- capacity-building initiatives to create a supportive environment for the implementation of RAP activities;
- co-ordination with other government line agencies and non-governmental organisations to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures.

To ensure the achievement of these activities, organisation for RAP implementation and management will occur at both central and district project level (see Figure 3). Table 87 shows the various levels of HMG/N staffing requirements for RAP implementation.

Table 87: Staffing Requirements

Level	Job Title and Description	Number
Central DoR	Programme Co-ordinator	1
	Social Development Specialist	1
	Computer Operator	1
	Technical Assistance (resettlement and compensation)	1
Project	Project Manager	1 per road section
	Overseer	1 per road section
	Field Assistant	4 per road section
District Government Support	Land Survey Official	as required
	Land Revenue Official	as required
	Local Development Official	as required
	District Agriculture Official	as required
	District Forestry Official	as required

6.1.1 Central-Level Arrangements

The Programme Co-ordinator will be responsible for overall project coordination and management. Operating from the DoR head office, the Project Co-ordination Unit (PCU) will have a small team of DoR support staff dedicated to the social aspects component of the RMDP. This will include a full time official and a computer operator (to manage the database of affected persons). A social development specialist will, in addition, be appointed to DoR's Geo-Environmental Unit (GEU) to provide technical assistance and guidance to the PCU.

The Social Development Support Team within the PCU will be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a centralised RAP management system. In the development of this system, particular attention will be paid to:

- procedures for undertaking and completing census and asset verification exercises;
- integration of construction, land acquisition and compensation activities;
- establishment of PAP data bases for each road section, as well as for the project as a whole;
- procedures for tracking compliance to RMDP policies;
- establishment of procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of project level progress reports;
- procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;
- establishment of liaison mechanisms to ensure proper technical and logistical support to road section project managers and teams, CDCs and Local Consultative Forums (LCFs); and

- establishment of liaison mechanisms to ensure proper technical and logistical support to road section project managers and teams; and

6.1.2 Project-Level Arrangements

While central level arrangements are necessary for co-ordination of RAP activities, road section/project-level arrangements are required for effective RAP implementation. Apart from the formation of Compensation Determination Committees (CDCs), as required by the *Land Acquisition Act*, two additional implementation mechanisms will be established at road section/project level: DoR road Project Teams and Local Consultative Forums (LCFs).

6.1.2.1 Road Section Project Manager and Support Team

Each RMDP road section will be headed up by a Project Manager. The Project Manager will have a road section support team. Other relevant district officials (e.g. from the Departments of Land Surveys and Land Revenue) will be deputed to the RMDP Teams during the land acquisition process as and when required. The overall function of the Road Section Project Managers and Teams (with assistance form the Social Development Support Team within the PCU) will be:

- to establish and maintain consultation mechanisms with the consulting supervising engineer and contractors;
- to integrate construction, land acquisition and compensation activities;
- to establish proper PAP databases for the road section under its control;
- to establish and maintain effective consultation mechanisms with affected households and communities;
- to regularly liaise with the concerned CDC regarding the list of entitled persons, evacuation notices, compensation payments and grievance resolution;
- to regularly liaise with the relevant district Land Revenue Office to ensure prompt transfer of affected land titles to HMG/N; and
- to ensure implementation of rehabilitation and support measures as detailed in the Entitlement Policy.

A member of the DoR Project Team will attend the LCF meetings as shown below. Road Section Managers will also submit monthly progress reports to the PCU.

6.1.2.2 Coordination and Interaction with Other Government Departments

The RMDP Project Manager and Social Development Support Team will develop a programme of interaction with other government departments to ensure effective land acquisition and compensation and implementation of mitigation measures. The five key government departments with whom programmes of complementary planning actions will be developed are:

- Ministry of Home Affairs (Office of the Chief District Officer) – to develop and overall RMDP implementation programme;
- Department of Land Revenue and Surveys – to ensure staff availability for asset verification exercises and to confirm/enhance land acquisition and transfer procedures;
- Department of Forestry – to develop a programme for (a) the timely clearance of trees from the COI, and (b) the delivery of forestry and fodder improvement schemes to affected communities;
- Department of Agriculture – to develop a programme for the delivery of agricultural support/extension programmes (e.g. agricultural inputs);
- Department of Local Development – to develop a programme for the delivery of non-monetary support measures to SPAFs, as well as to provide inputs into general social development initiatives associated with improved access.

The details of this programme of complementary planning, which will be made available at line agency level to guide the actions required for effective RAP implementation, are outlined in Table 88.

6.1.2.3 Compensation Determination Committees

CDCs will be established in each concerned district according to the provisions of the *Land Acquisition Act*. The CDCs will also have PAP representation. The CDCs will be supported by the Social Development Support Team and DoR project teams to ensure adherence to RMDP policies and effective and prompt determination of compensation entitlements.

Apart from their normal duties as specified in the *Land Acquisition Act*, the CDCs will also be requested to assist with the identification of landowners who may be severely affected by land losses, but who do not fall within the SPAF percentage bands as indicated in the Entitlement Policy.

6.1.2.4 Local Consultative Forums

Since the RMDP will deal with large numbers of affected persons, there will always be an element of risk attached to the acquisition and compensation procedures. The management procedures outlined above will therefore be supplemented with an effective local-level consultation mechanism. Local Consultative Forums (LCFs) will be established in each of the VDCs crossed by the RMDP roads, either as new entities or around existing road user committees. LCF composition will be flexible and based on the requirements in each VDC. The following membership is envisaged:

- delegated members from the concerned VDC/Ward;
- representatives from affected communities/households;
- DOR project official;

- representatives from other concerned line agencies (e.g. Department of Forestry); and
- representatives from local NGOs who may be able to assist with implementation of support programmes.

Apart from creating a general forum for the discussion of project activities, the LCFs will specifically be responsible for:

- assistance to severely affected landowners with the reinvestment of their compensation in other productive assets in the vicinity, through the identification of suitable privately-owned replacement land; and
- assistance with the recording and resolution of grievances. Details of LCF proceedings, progress and constraints will be forwarded to the DoR Project Manager;
- organising and managing (in conjunction with appointed monitoring consultants) Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) exercises in its areas of operation.

6.1.2.5 Community Liaison Assistants

The feasibility of establishing a system of Community Liaison Assistants (CLAs) will be assessed by the LCFs and DoR Project Manager. Where considered necessary, one or two CLA will be appointed (from the affected community) for each project. Apart from providing support to LCFs, their primary functions will be to:

- assist with the provision of project information (e.g. implementation schedules) to affected households;
- assist with the recording of local grievances and suggestions for discussion with DoR representatives;
- assist with fieldwork and meeting arrangements.

6.1.3 NGO Involvement

The RMDP Project Manager and Social Development Support Team will explore the possibility of involving suitably qualified and experienced NGOs in aspects of the resettlement and rehabilitation activities, in conjunction with district officials and LCFs. These NGOs would provide grassroots expertise and resources to assist with:

- project information campaigns to ensure transparency of procedures;
- community-level consultations about entitlements, reinvestment of compensation and alternative income-generating opportunities;
- assistance to PAPs to gain access to HMG/N and non-governmental poverty alleviation and development programmes, or with the assessment and development of alternative income-generating activities; and
- participatory monitoring and evaluation exercises.

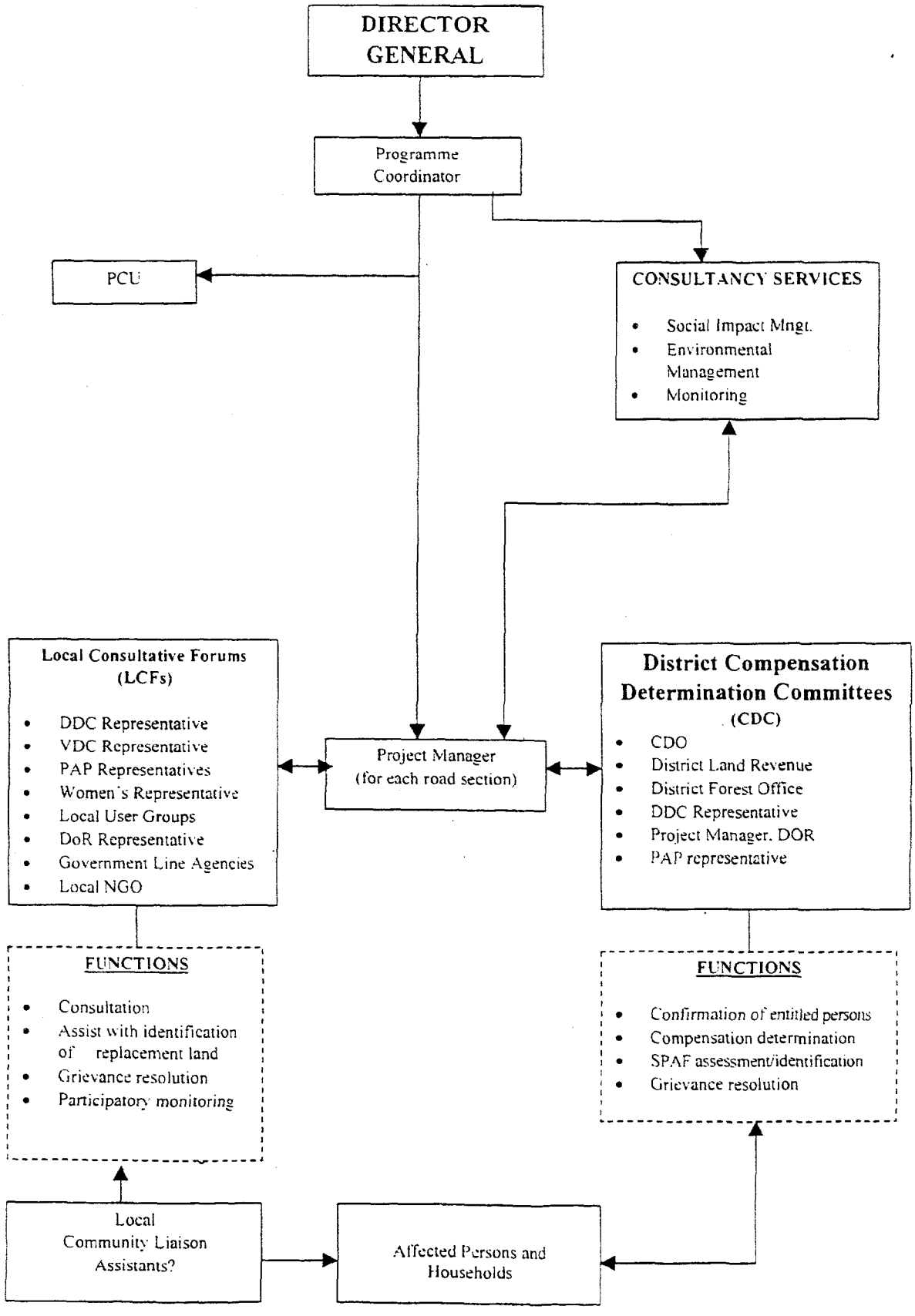
Table 88: Complemtary Planning Actions

Key Activities and Tasks	Responsibilities	Resources and Support	Timing
VERIFICATION OF AFFECTED ASSETS • Verify exact areas of private land losses • Verify remaining land holding areas and percentage land loss • Verify type and size of affected buildings • Verify number and types of affected trees • Ensure all affected buildings are numbered, photographed • Identify SPAFs	• DoR Project officials with assistance from District Land Revenue Office (DLRO) • Supervising Consultant	• Final alignment maps for new roads; final upgrading details for existing roads • List of affected persons and assets compiled during RMDP planning phase census • Drawings and photographs of affected buildings made during RMDP planning phase • Support from GEU social development specialist and Supervising Engineering Consultant	• At least 3 months prior to start of construction work on each road stretch
FORMATION OF CDC • Establish Compensation Determination Committee, under chairmanship of the CDO • Ensure membership from relevant district offices (Land Revenue, Forestry, DDC) and affected communities) • Undertake compensation determination and payment in terms of Entitlement Framework regulations • Address grievances of affected persons, or submit to court of law • Keep proper records of all CDC activities and decisions	• CDO • Assisted by Road Section Project Manager	• List of affected land and household owner from the DOR	• 6 months prior to construction in relevant district
PUBLICATION OF LIST OF ENTITLED PERSONS • Obtain list of PAPs from DoR • Confirm and finalise entitled persons • Publish list of PAPs (at public places and via VDCs)	• Respective Chief District Officer (CDO) and CDC • Assisted by Road Section Project Manager	• Preliminary census undertaken in planning phase • Re-verified list of affected persons compiled by Supervising Consultant and DoR • Support from GEU social development specialist and Supervising Engineering Consultant	• At least 2 months prior to start of construction work on road stretch
FORMATION OF LOCAL CONSULTATIVE FORUMS (LCFs) • Establish forum s at road VDC level • Ensure membership from PAPs, women, DDC, VDC and other local user groups	• DoR Road Section Manager • DDC • Local Development Officer • VDC Chairman	• List of affected owners by VDC • Nepali copies of Entitlement Framework • Construction and evacuation schedules by VDC • Road alignment maps/drawings	• At least 4 months prior to construction work in VDC area

Key Activities and Tasks	Responsibilities	Resources and Support	Timing
• LCF to identify vulnerable households and groups who are seriously affected by the project and who need special support • Record grievances and participate in project implementation (e.g. valuation of assets, evacuation schedules) • Provide assistance to PAPs, SPAFs and CDC		• Support from Social Development Specialist	
NOTICE TO VACATE • Circulate notice to vacate in respective VDCs, Ward Offices and the settlements	• Office of the Chief District Officer	• Final list of PAPs recommended by LCF and CDC • Assistance from DDC, VDC and LCF	• 35 days prior to HMG/N taking possession of the property.
COMPENSATION DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT • Obtain list and compensation rate determined by the CDC • Obtain sufficient funds for payment • Make payment according to EF, and approved by the concerned Ministry	• CDO • DoR	• List of people to be compensated • District Treasury Office • Ministry of Finance • Natural Resource Specialist to assist in determination of compensation for trees • Support from Social Development Specialist in compensation planning and scheduling	• For displaced households/business: compensation and displacement allowance 35 days prior to HMG/N taking possession of property • For other PAPs: prior to land acquisition
TRANSFER OF LAND TITLES TO HMG/N • Obtain cadastral maps to identify Kitta numbers and names of affected persons • Initiate and assist in transfer process of land title to the government (DOR) • Reconfirm the entitled person with the total area of land losses • Delete the affected land area from the main land registration book • Issue new land registration certificate showing new land holding of affected person	• CDO • Department of Land Revenue/ Survey	• Additional manpower for prompt execution of transfers • Social Development Unit to provide support in streamlining transfer procedures	• Immediately following land acquisition
CLEARANCE OF TREES AND SOCIAL FORESTRY PROGRAMMES • Confirm actual number of trees to be cleared • Separate no. of fruit trees, timber trees and fodder trees	• CDO • District Forest Office	• Cooperation with LCFs • Approved funds from project	• Prior to road construction

Key Activities and Tasks	Responsibilities	Resources and Support	Timing
• Determine production losses with assistance from local Nresource specialist • Authorise removal of the trees in COI • Develop forestry and fodder improvement schemes • Provide special assistance to PAPs • Supervise and monitor proper plantation of new trees		• Additional manpower required to provide assistance to PAPs and for supervision and monitoring • Support from DoR Road Section Teams • Support from local natural resource specialist • Support from NGOs/INGOs involved in social forestry	
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION • Maintain record of land losses (productive/unproductive land, crop production) • Develop special agricultural support/extension programme for PAPs and SPAFs • Deliver agricultural programme to uplift vulnerable groups who are seriously affected by road construction • Adjust district level figures on land areas and crop production	• District Agriculture Office	• Cooperation with LCFs • Approved funds from project • Additional manpower required to perform the work • Support from DoR Road Section Teams • Support from local natural resource specialist • Support from NGOs/INGOs involved in agricultural projects	• Immediately after land acquisition
REHABILITATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT • Ensure immediate compensation to affected persons • Assist in land purchasing and resettlement of SPAFs nearby their existing settlements • Request central level government to implement poverty alleviation programmes for SPAFs • Arrange for NGOs/INGOs working in the district to assist with development of income generating activities for SPAFs • Monitor SPAF rehabilitation • Monitor/supervise the activities of NGOs/INGOs	• District Development Office • DoR • LCF	• Approved funds from project • Support from DoR Road Section Teams • Support from NGOs/INGOs involved in community development	• Continuously during project planning and implementation

Figure 3: ORGANISATION FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION



6.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project has an obligation to ensure that affected households regain, and preferably improve upon, their living standards. The measures detailed in the RAP are designed to meet this obligation. In turn, the implementation of these measures and the extent to which RAP objectives are being met, require proper checking and assessment. A monitoring and evaluation programme will, accordingly, be implemented to (a) record and assess project inputs and the number of persons affected and compensated, and (b) confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being reestablished.

The range of activities and issues that would therefore have to be recorded and checked, include:

- land acquisition and transfer procedures;
- compensation payments;
- construction of replacement houses by displaced households;
- reestablishment of displaced households and business enterprises;
- reaction of severely affected households, in particular, to resettlement and compensation packages; and
- reestablishment of income levels.

6.2.1 M&E Indicators and Mechanisms

A range of indicators have been established to ensure attainment of RAP objectives. These are listed in Appendix 15, and summarised below:

Table 89: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicator	Staffing	• Number of DoR staff on RMDP, by road and job function • Number of other line agency officials available for tasks
	Consultation	• Number of LCFs established and meetings held • Grievances by type and resolution • Number of field visits by DoR road section staff • Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in project
	Procedures in Operation	• Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place • Effectiveness of compensation delivery system • Number of land transfers (owner to HMG/N) effected • Coordination between DoR and other line agencies
Output Indicator	Acquisition of Land	• Area of cultivation land acquired by road section and contract • Area of other private land acquired • Area of communal/government land acquired
	Buildings	• Number, type and size of private buildings acquired • Number, type and size of community buildings acquired • Number, type and size of government buildings acquired
	Trees and Crops	• Number and type of private trees acquired • Number and type of government/community trees acquired • Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	• Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) • Number of owners compensated by type of loss • Amount compensated by type and owner • Number and amount of allowances paid • Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners • Number of replacement businesses constructed by concerned owners • Number of owners requesting assistance with purchasing of replacement land • Number of replacement land purchases effected
	Reestablishment of Community Resources	• Number of community buildings repaired or replaced • Number of seedlings supplied by type • Number of trees planted by government agency • Number of forestry resource user groups established/in operation
Impact Indicator	Household Earning Capacity	• Employment status of economically active members • Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop • Selling of cultivation land • Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance • Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post disturbance • Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance • Amount and balance of income and expenditure
	Changes to Status of Women	• Participation in training programmes • Use of credit facilities • Participation in road construction • Participation in commercial enterprises
	Changes to Status of Children	• School attendance rates (male/female) • Participation in road construction
	Settlement and Population	• Growth in number and size of settlements • Growth in market areas • Influx of squatters

The various indicators and benchmarks will be monitored by means of three monitoring mechanisms:

- *ongoing internal monitoring* of process and output indicators at both Central and District Project level;
- *participatory monitoring and evaluation* through the work of the LCFs; and

- *mid-term and project conclusion monitoring and evaluation* by external agencies to assess the extent to which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives have been met.

6.2.2 Internal Monitoring

Ongoing monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement will occur as a standard activity of road section Project Managers and the

The Project Manager will submit monthly progress reports to the RMDP Programme Co-ordinator, indicating number of affected persons, compensation effected, grievances and problems, and corrective measures implemented or required.

Members of the Road Section DoR Teams will attend LCF meetings as and when required. They will record and monitor local reactions, concerns and grievances for discussion with the Project Manager. The LCFs will play an important monitoring role by providing feedback on community concerns, grievances and requests.

6.2.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME) will be an additional method through which the attainment of resettlement and compensation objectives will be assessed. PME will involve periodic assessment workshops in different settlements, involving a sample of affected households from different social categories. Special attention will be given to securing the participation of women.

The workshops will provide households the opportunity to discuss both the positive and negative aspects of their resettlement, compensation and reestablishment. An inclusive problem-solving approach will be followed, using local experiences and realities as the basis for solutions.

Suitably qualified local organisations will be appointed to undertake training in and conduct the PME exercises.

6.2.4 External Monitoring

Two monitoring surveys of a sample of affected households will be undertaken to assess the degree to which RAP objectives have been met. The sample survey will cover all the categories of affected households.

An important aim of the sample monitoring survey will be to measure the extent to which household subsistence agricultural production levels and living standards have been restored/improved. Information obtained from the sample socio-economic survey and census will set the baseline for measurement of living standard restoration. For effective comparison and assessment, the monitoring survey will therefore include data collection on the following:

- household composition, demography and occupation and employment levels;
- children's education;
- crop output and production costs;
- household assets;
- income and expenditure; and
- consumption patterns.

6.2.5 Monitoring of Social Issues and Development Trends

It is likely that unanticipated or indirect social issues and impacts may emerge during RAP implementation. These issues will be identified for further action (where required) through the local-level consultation structures and formal monitoring programmes. The following are typical issues that may require further assessment and action during the course of project implementation:

- changes to land use tenure and patterns along the roads;
- changes to settlement patterns and market centres;
- increased indebtedness and mortgaging of land;
- changes in gender and ethnic/caste relations;
- development of, or increases in, "social pathologies" such as alcoholism and STDs;
- disturbances to the social practices and fabric of local communities (e.g. influx of job seekers; development of informal settlements; pressure on local authorities to maintain autonomy).

Finally, although not directly related to the RAP, DoR will cooperate with the Department of Local Development and the concerned DDCs to establish a programme for the monitoring and evaluation of broader social development issues associated with improved access from new road construction. This programme should consider changes to, *inter alia*:

- land use patterns;
- agricultural production levels;
- off-farm economic activities;
- local development initiatives;
- population distribution and settlement patterns;
- health indicators; and
- school attendance and literacy rates.

6.3 IMPLEMENTATION

The previous sections described the organisational framework necessary for implementation of RAP activities. This final section considers the complementary plan of actions required for RAP implementation.

6.3.1 Construction Schedule and RAP Implementation

Road construction and upgrading will occur over a four year period, and is scheduled to commence in January 1999. Construction will commence in the first year on all the new road sections, with the exception of Chhedegad-Jajarkot which is scheduled to start in the second year. Upgrading works commence early in the first year on Surkhet-Kalikot, and a few months later on Dharapani-Chhedegad and Gorusinge-Sandhikharka.

Table 90: Schematic Diagram of the Construction Schedule

Construction Schedule	Construction Period (Year 2000 – 2003)															
	2000				2001				2002				2003			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
New Roads																
1st Year Progamme																
Chameliya-Darchula	▬	▬	▬													
Sanfebagar-Martadi	▬	▬	▬													
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	▬	▬	▬													
Kalikot-Jumla	▬	▬	▬													
2nd Year Programme																
Chameliya-Darchula		▬	▬	▬	▬											
Sanfebagar-Martadi		▬	▬	▬	▬											
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen		▬	▬	▬	▬											
Kalikot-Jumla		▬	▬	▬	▬											
Chhedegad-Jajarkot		▬	▬	▬	▬											
3rd Year Programme																
Chameliya-Darchula						▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬					
Sanfebagar-Martadi						▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬					
Kalikot-Jumla						▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬					
Chhedegad-Jajarkot						▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬					
4th Year Programme																
Kalikot-Jumla												▬	▬	▬	▬	▬
Upgrading Roads																
Surkhet-Kalikot	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬				
Dharapani-Chhedegad		▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬				
Gorusinge-Sandhikharka		▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬	▬				

RAP implementation will be integrated with the construction schedule. Key activities to be undertaken prior to, and for the duration of, construction, are summarised below.

Table 91: Implementation Schedule

Action	Target Date
1. Deploy and train DoR social development specialist and computer operator.	30 May 1999
2. Distribute copies of Entitlement Framework to CDOs, DDCs, VDCs and affected communities: • for communities affected by first year construction: • for remaining project-affected communities.	 30 June 1999 30 Aug 1999
3. Conduct training workshop on RAP implementation for DoR field staff.	30 May 1999
4. Conduct workshops on Entitlement Framework at District and VDC level: • for areas affected by first year construction: • for remaining project-affected areas.	 Nov 1999 sequentially up to Dec 2000
5. Strengthen or establish mechanisms for local consultation, participation and grievance resolution: • for communities affected by first year construction: • for remaining project-affected communities.	 Nov 1999 sequentially up to Dec 2000
6. Develop plan of complementary actions with relevant government line agencies for effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation measures.	Oct 1999
7. Complete census and asset verification of project-affected persons: • initial census of potentially affected persons on all road sections; • re-verify for first year construction; • for remaining contracts two months prior to construction.	 June 1999 Nov 1999 April 2000, ongoing
8. Establish database of affected persons.	Nov 1999 (ongoing update)
9. Undertake documentation and registration of land already acquired for existing upgrading road sections.	Dec 1999
10. Establish Compensation Determination Committees by road section.	July-Dec 1999
11. Finalise list of entitled persons, establish compensation, ensure appropriate advance evacuation notification, implement land transfer procedures and effect compensation payments: • for first year construction: • for remaining contracts.	 Jan 2000 35 days prior to construction
12. Provide resettlement and rehabilitation support where necessary.	ongoing from Jan 2000
13. Develop and implement RAP and social impact monitoring system (internal and external monitoring programmes).	Nov 1999
14. Implement internal and external monitoring programmes.	ongoing from Feb 2000

6.3.2 Key Implementation Issues

6.3.2.1 Census of Affected Persons and Assets

A census of potentially affected persons and their assets has been completed for most of the road sections, with the remaining sections scheduled for completion by end-July 1999. Information obtained from this exercise is summarised in Attachments 8 to 10, and 12.

A PAP database has been developed and census information is currently being captured by DoR. This activity is scheduled for completion by November 1999. The list of affected persons and assets will be re-verified prior to construction/upgrading works, and adjustments made to the PAP database. The verified lists of affected persons and properties will be made available to the relevant CDO, CDC and LCF.

6.3.2.2 Deployment and Training of Staff

The deployment of DoR staff at central and road section level (as indicated in Table 42) has commenced, and will be completed according to the project construction schedule. A DoR official has recently been seconded to assist with RAP related issues, while a computer operator has been made available to complete input of PAP data generated during the ongoing census and asset verification. Summarised copies of PAP information is being made available to the relevant Road Section Managers as data input is completed.

A general programme of capacity building for DoR staff commenced in May 1999. A workshop was held with the DoR Road Section Managers to discuss social and environmental implementation issues, and other general matters. A training session was also held with the DoR computer operator and social development officer on the development and maintenance of the PAP database, including procedures for the dissemination of updated PAP information between central and road project level.

Additional capacity-building will occur during project implementation. This programme will have the following aims:

- to create/enhance awareness of RMDP policies and procedures;
- to provide training in the establishment of compensation plans for each affected household and PAP databases for each road section;
- to provide training on internationally accepted resettlement and rehabilitation practices; and
- to provide training on participatory action research.

Components of this programme will also be presented (on site) to community representatives as part of the PME training to be undertaken by an NGO.

6.3.2.3 Procedures for the Transfer of Land Titles

A key activity to be undertaken by the Social Development Unit within the PCU will be to monitor the transfer of land titles from affected owners to HMG/N. A first priority will be to ensure that land already acquired for the initial construction of the upgrading road sections (see list of names in Attachment 12) is transferred to HMG/N.

6.3.2.4 Coordination with Other Government Agencies

Reference was earlier made to the coordination required with other government line agencies to ensure effective delivery of support measures to SPAFs. The Social Development Support Team, with assistance from the (to be appointed) social development specialist, will further develop the plan of complementary actions indicated in Table 88, to ensure that agreed action plans are in place for development delivery by the time of project implementation.

7.0 COST ESTIMATES

This Chapter provides cost estimates for the RAP activities described in preceding chapters under the following items:

(a) direct compensation costs for acquisition of assets;
(b) costs associated with rehabilitation measures for severely project affected households and persons; and
(c) costs associated with the implementation and management of RAP activities (institutional arrangements, training and capacity-building and technical assistance to DoR).

Item (a) will be the responsibility of HMG/N, while the remaining two will be covered by the project budget.

Rates are base-dated February 1999, at the following exchange rate: 1 US$ = NRs 67.35. Budget tables are appended in Annex 13.

7.1 DIRECT COSTS

7.1.1 Compensation For Buildings

The following numbers of *Jhupro*, *Kachhi* and *Pakki* were recorded:

Table 92: Private Buildings by Construction Type

Road	Building Type					
	Jhupro		Kachhi		Pakki	
	Number	Area (m^2)*	Number	Area (m^2)*	Number	Area (m^2)*
New						
Chameliya-Darchula	1	8.00	8	111.00	46	1,589.00
Sanfebagar-Martadi	4	47.00	53	861.00	-	-
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	-	-	17	546.00	-	-
Kalikot-Jumla**	30	1,500.00	183	9,150.00	20	1,000.00
Chhedegad-Jajarkot**	-	-	-	-	2	263.00
Total	**35**	**1,555.00**	**261**	**10,668.00**	**68**	**2,852.00**
Upgrading						
Surkhet-Kalikot**	2	27.00	19	1,110.00	-	-
Dharapani-Chhedegad**	11	222.00	33	1,650.00	2	42.00
Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	22	462.00	39	2,859.00	4	385.00
Total	**35**	**711.00**	**91**	**5,619.00**	**6**	**427.00**
Grand Total	**70**	**2,266.00**	**352**	**16,287.00**	**74**	**3,279.00**

* Rounded off.
** Includes estimates from earlier surveys where census/asset verification has not been completed.

Table 93: Community Buildings by Construction Type

Road	Building Type					
	Jhupro		Kachhi		Pakki	
	Number	Area (m^2)*	Number	Area (m^2)*	Number	Area (m^2)*
New						
Chameliya-Darchula	-	-	-		8	399.00
Sanfebagar-Martadi	-	-	-		-	
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	-	-	1	106.00	2	26.00
Kalikot-Jumla**	-	-	15	750.00	-	
Chhedegad-Jajarkot**	-	-	-		-	
Total	**-**	**-**	**16**	**856.00**	**10**	**425.00**
Upgrading						
Surkhet-Kalikot**	-	-	-		-	
Dharapani-Chhedegad**	-	-	1	2.00	2	50.00
Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	-	-	1	10.00	3	98.00
Total	-	-	2	12.00	5	148.00
Grand Total	**-**	**-**	**18**	**868.00**	**15**	**573.00**

* Rounded off.

** Includes estimates from earlier surveys where census/asset verification has not been completed.

Respondents in the household survey were asked to indicate the current estimated value of their different buildings. These values, together with the total area and average cost per sq.ft. and m^2, are shown below.

Table 94: Reported Value of Buildings by Construction Type

Construction Type	Number	Total Reported Value (NRs)	Total Area (m^2)	Cost (NRs)	
				per sq.ft.	per m^2
New Roads					
Jhupro	24	1,932,000	3,238.0	55	596
Kachhi	105	6,628,000	3,279.5	188	2,021
Pakki	13	1,380,000	581.22	221	2,374
Upgrading Roads					
Jhupro	45	727,500	1,167.33	58	623
Kachhi	179	14,491,500	10,494.39	128	1,381
Pakki	11	3,410,000	1,221.51	259	2,792

It is difficult to obtain official building construction rates. The Kailali District Housing and Town Development Office uses sq.ft. rates (Nepal Bank) of between NRs 200-350 for *Kachhi* type buildings, and NRs 400-550 for various types of *Pakki* buildings with RCC/RBC roofing. Given that these rates are for semi-urban and urban areas, and given the average rates calculated from survey information, the following replacement value rates are used for budget purposes:

Jhupro :	NRs 60/sq.ft.	NRs 646/m^2
Kachhi:	NRs 190/sq.ft.	NRs 2,045/m^2
Pakki:	NRs 260/sq.ft.	NRs 2,799/m^2

Table 95 summarises the cost estimates for acquisition of private buildings on the two road sections.

Table 95: Compensation Estimates for Private Buildings

Building Type	Total Area (m^2)	Cost per m^2 (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs million)
New Roads			
Jhupro	1,555	646	1.004
Kachhi	10,668	2,045	21.816
Pakki	2,852	2,799	7.983
Total	**15,075**	-	**30.803**
Upgrading Roads			
Jhupro	711	646	0.459
Kachhi	5,619	2,045	11.491
Pakki	427	2,799	1.195
Total	**6,757**	-	**13.145**
Grand Total	**21,832**	-	**43.948**

Cost estimate for compensation of privately-owned buildings for (a) establishment of a 15 m ROW on new roads and (b) road upgrading amounts to NRs 43.948 million (US$ 0.653 M).

7.1.2 Community Buildings

This cost item covers affected community buildings, as summarised in Table 96 (replacement of taps/wells and irrigation canals is included in the engineering cost estimates).

Table 96: Compensation Estimates for Community Buildings - New Roads

Building Type	Total Area (m^2)	Cost per m^2 (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs million)
New Roads			
Jhupro	-	646	-
Kachhi	856	2,045	1.751
Pakki	425	2,799	1.190
Total	**1,281**	-	**2.941**
Upgrading Roads			
Jhupro	-	646	-
Kachhi	12	2,045	0.025
Pakki	148	2,799	0.414
Total	**160**	-	**0.439**
Grand Total	**1,441**	-	**3.380**

Cost estimate for replacement of community facilities/infrastructure for (a) establishment of a 15 m ROW on new roads and (b) road upgrading amounts to NRs 3.380 million (US$ 0.050 M).

7.1.3 Land Acquisition

Land in Nepal is grouped into different types and classes, which, in turn, form the basis for the calculation of land taxes. The main land types are *khet, bari* and *kharbari. Khet* is irrigated land, generally situated in valleys and mainly used for paddy rice and wheat production. Since it is mostly situated on hill slopes, *Pakho* and *Bari* are not irrigated and mainly used for rainfed crop production. *Kharbari* is grassland used for harvesting of grasses for thatching, etc. Both *khet* and *bari/Pakho* are subdivided into the following land classes: *Addam* (class 1 land); *Doyam* (class 2 land); *Sim* (class 3 land); and *Chahar* (class 4 land). For budget purposes, only the two main land types (*khet* and *Pakho*) are used for cultivation land losses. Rates for class 4 *Pakho* land are used for other non-cultivation land (e.g. residential plots).

Official land prices are calculated annually at district level for each of the different land types and classes. These prices are used as the basis for the payment of land taxes. It is stated that official land rates often do not reflect actual market values, *inter alia* because of under-valuation for land tax purposes. At the same time, persons along a new road alignment may report inflated land prices in anticipation of compensation payments.

Three sources of information have been used in estimating land value for budget purposes: (a) official government rates, (b) information gleaned during the walkover and detailed surveys and (c) information obtained from the household questionnaires (17 household indicated that they sold land in the previous year). Government land rates have been obtained for most of the road districts. These have been included in Annex 11 of the RAP. Again, to simplify the budgeting process, average land rates have been calculated from these district figures for *khet, pakho* and other private land. Averages for high value "urban" areas have been calculated separately. A similar process was followed for the calculation of average land rates reported during the survey, although rates that were considered to be abnormally high were not used in the calculations (see Annex 11 of the RAP). The three land rates are given below.

Table 97: Average Land Rates

Land Type	Average Rate per Ropani (in NRs)		
	Official	Local Reports	Household Questionnaire
Khet	14,001	28,646	13,538
Pakho	8,479	17,392	
Other private land	3,923	-	-
High value "urban"	55,997	147,000	-

Against this background, it was decided to adjust government rates for *khet, pakho* and other private land by 20%, and to use these rates, plus the unadjusted government rate for higher value areas, for budget purposes. The rates are:

- khet: NRs 16,801 per ropani;
- pakho: NRs 10,175 per ropani;

- other private land: NRs 4,708 per ropani;
- higher value areas: NRs 55,997 per ropani.

Table 98 summarises the cost estimate for acquisition of private land on the two road sections.

Table 98: Compensation Estimates for Private Land

Land Type	Total Area (ha)	Cost per ha (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs million)
New Roads			
Irrigated land	40.07	330,308	13.235
Rainfed land	52.43	200,040	10.488
Other private land	17.89	92,559	1.656
Higher value "urban"	5.10	1,100,901	5.615
Total	**115.49**	**-**	**30.994**
Upgrading Roads			
Irrigated land	1.48	330,308	0.489
Rainfed land	2.84	200,040	0.568
Other private land	3.05	92,559	0.282
Higher value "urban"	1.68	1,100,901	1.850
Total	**9.05**	**-**	**3.189**
Grand Total	**124.54**	**-**	**34.183**

Cost estimate for compensation of private land for (a) establishment of a 15 m ROW on new roads and (b) road upgrading, amounts to NRs 34.183 million (US$ 0.508 M). Transfer fees amount to NRs 2.051 (US$ 0.030).

7.1.4 Acquisition of Privately-Owned Trees

This cost item covers the acquisition of privately-owned trees for the various acquisition scenarios. For budget purposes, average production value is taken as NRs 300 per tree. New trees will require an average of 3-4 years to start producing. The following estimates have been used:

Table 99: Acquisition of Privately-Owned Trees

Road Section	Number of Trees
New Roads	12,131
Upgrading Roads	225
Total	12,356

Cost estimate for the acquisition of privately-owned trees for (a) establishment of a 15 m ROW on new roads and (b) road upgrading amounts to NRs 12.356 million (US$ 0.183 M).

7.2 REHABILITATION SUPPORT

This cost item covers two support measures for severely affected individuals and households:

- displacement allowances: and
- support with alternative income generation and training in occupational/life skills.

7.2.1 Displacement Allowances

The Entitlement Framework provides for three types of allowances (housing and business displacement allowances and a cultivation disruption allowance), as well as rental stipends for displaced occupants of rented accommodation.

Housing and business displacement allowances are based on two month's household income from information obtained in Nepal Living Standards Survey (CBS, 1997), and annually adjusted for price escalation. The NLSS recorded per capita incomes (1996 values) of respectively NRs 6,038 and NRs 5,982 for the MWDR and FWDR. This gives an average per capita income of NRs 5,983 (1996 values) and NRs 7,962 (10% annual escalation to 1999) for the two regions. Displacement allowances will amount to NRs 7,299 (1999 value), calculated as follows:

- NRs 7,962 x 5.5 average household size/12 x 2 months).

Rental stipend is based on 0.5 month household income as defined above.

Cultivation disruption allowances are based on one season's paddy production on the area of cultivation lost (see Annex 11 for crop market prices). An amount of NRs 4,300 has been used for budget purposes (average loss of 0.43 ropani at NRs 10,000 per paddy season).

Cost estimates for these allowances are shown below.

Table 100: Displacement and Rehabilitation Allowances

Allowance	Road Section			
	New		Upgrading	
	No.	Amount (NRs)	No.	Amount (NRs)
Housing	145	1,058,355	89	649,611
Business	143	1,043,757	89	649,611
Cultivation	374	1,608,200	89	382,700
Rental	-	-	13	23,725
Total	**662**	**3,710,312**	**280**	**1,705,647**

Cost estimate for rehabilitation allowances for (a) establishment of a 15 m ROW on new roads and (b) road upgrading amounts to NRs 5.416 million (US$ 0.080 M).

7.2.2 Income Generation and Life Skills

This item covers support to severely affected persons with the reestablishment of their livelihoods, the development of new income-generating opportunities and training in life skills. It is envisaged that the work will be undertaken by suitably qualified local NGOs, with support from DoR and other government line agencies.

The cost is based on an estimated 1,565 severely project affected persons at an average of NRs 8,000 per PAP.

Total cost for income generation/life skill development amount to NRs 12.520 million (US$ 0.186 M).

7.3 IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT

This cost item covers the organisational arrangements required for the implementation and management of resettlement-related activities. It includes information dissemination campaigns and costs for Local Consultative Forum (LCF) meetings..

7.3.1 Information Dissemination

This cost item covers information dissemination campaigns (project-area meetings and the distribution of information fact sheets) to ensure full understanding of entitlements and compensation procedures. A total of 200 meetings, at an average of NRs 10.000 per meeting, has been budgeted for. Budgeted cost amounts to NRs 2.00 million (US$ 0.030 M).

7.3.2 LCF Meetings

This cost item covers meeting support to the Local Consultative Forums. A total of 348 meetings (58 LCFs holding two annual meetings over a period of three years) has been budgeted for, at a cost of NRs 7.000 per meeting. Budgeted costs amounts to NRs 2.436 million (US$ 0.036 M).

Total cost for implementation and management amount to NRs 4.436 million (US$ 0.066 M).

7.4 MONITORING

An amount of NRs 15.0 million (US$ 0.223 M) has been budgeted for two monitoring exercises (mid-term and project conclusion) to be undertaken by local organisations.

7.5 CONTINGENCIES

A contingency amount of NRs 5.068 (5% of compensation and rehabilitation costs) has been included for the full acquisition of land parcels affected by more than 75%.

7.6 TOTAL COST ESTIMATE

The total cost estimate for the establishment of a 15 m ROW on new roads, and land/building acquisition for actual upgrading requirements, amounts to NRs 138.358 million (US$ 2.054 M) made up as follows:

Table 101: Summary of Compensation Costs

Item	NRs Million	US$ Million	Funding Source
(a) Private buildings	43.948	0.653	HMG/N
(b) Community buildings	3.380	0.050	HMG/N
(c) Private land	34.183	0.508	HMG/N
(d) Transfer fees	2.051	0.030	HMG/N
(e) Privately-owned trees	12.356	0.183	HMG/N
(f) Rehabilitation allowances	5.416	0.080	Project
(g) Income generation/life skills	12.520	0.186	Project
(h) Implementation and management	4.436	0.066	Project
(i) Monitoring	15.000	0.223	Project
(j) Contingencies	5.068	0.075	Project
Total	**138.358**	**2.054**	-

Table 102 details the resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation funding requirements over the four-year construction period.

Table 102: Resettlement Funding Over the Project Period

Road	Year 1 (NRs M)	Year 2 (NRs M)	Year 3 (NRs M)	Year 4 (NRs M)
New Roads				
Chameliya-Darchula	6.201	6.200	6.200	-
Sanfebagar-Martadi	4.000	4.000	5.863	-
Sanfebagar-Mangalsen	4.300	4.477	-	-
Kalikot-Jumla	8.000	8.000	12.218	12.218
Chhedegad-Jajarkot	2.442	2.442	-	-
Support, management and monitoring	6.000	6.000	5.000	1.978
Total	**30.943**	**31.119**	**29.281**	**14.196**
Upgrading Roads				
Surkhet-Kalikot	1.000	1.000	1.568	-
Dharapani-Chhedegad	-	3.248	3.248	-
Gorusinge-Sandhikharka	-	4.888	4.888	-
Support, management and monitoring	1.978	6.000	5.000	
Total	**2.978**	**15.136**	**14.704**	-
Grand Total	**33.921**	**46.255**	**43.985**	**14.196**

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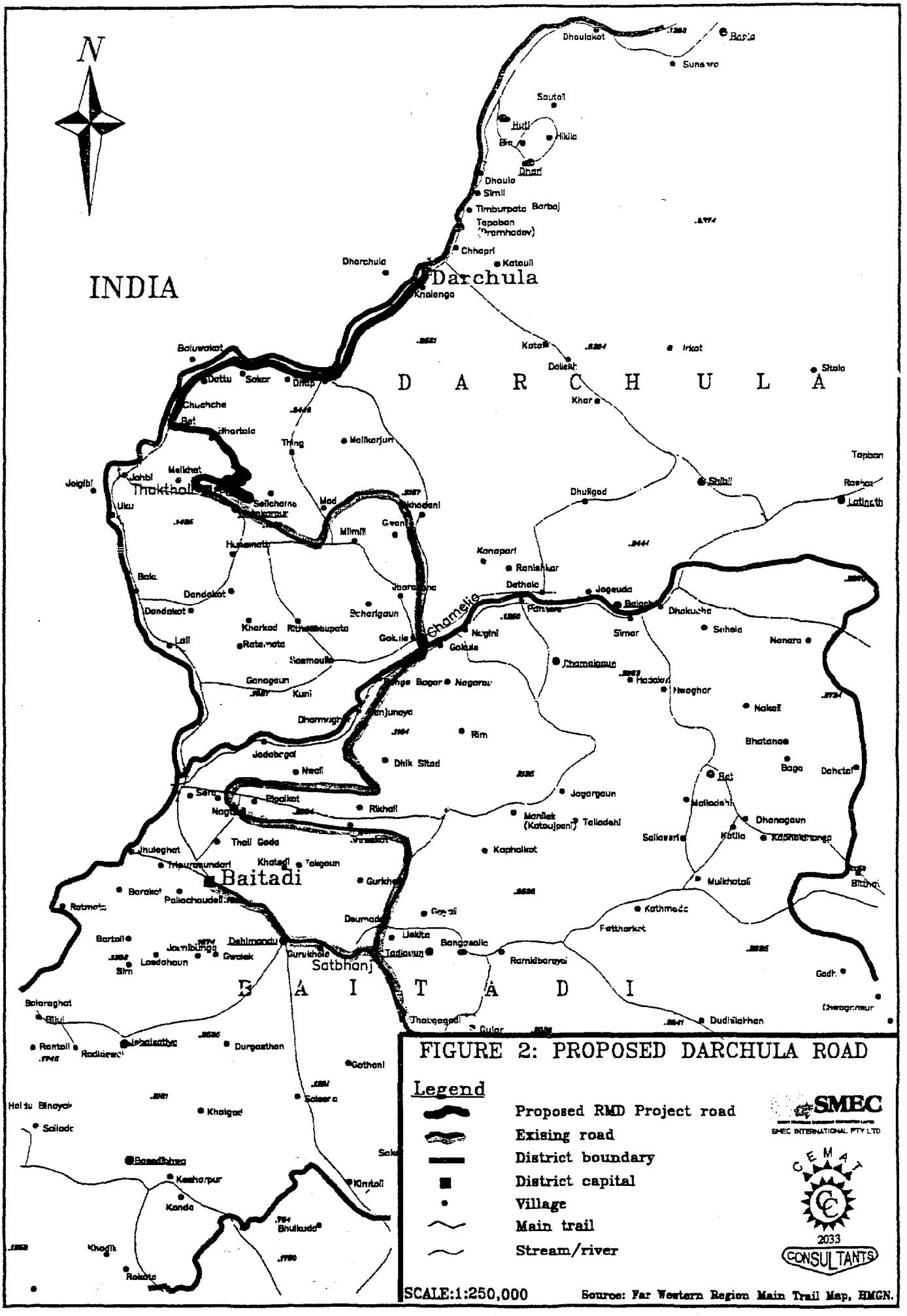
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ANNEX 1

MAPS


N
INDIA
Darchula
D A R C H U L A
B A I T A D I
Baitadi
Satbhanj
Thakthola
Dhaulakot
Sunsera
Sautal
Dhaula
Simli
Timburpata
Barbaj
Tapoban
(Pramhadev)
Chhapri
Dharchula
Khalanga
Kateuli
Baluwakot
Dattu
Sakar
Dhap
Chuchche
Bat
Malikarjun
Thing
Jogibi
Jahbi
Malikhat
Uku
Selicharne
Mad
Khodani
Mimili
Gwani
Hutsenata
Baka
Dandakot
Kharkad
Ratamata
Lali
Kaemouli
Ganagaun
Kuni
Jadabagal
Nwali
Sara
Pipalkot
Nagadi
Rikhali
Jhuleghat
Thali Gada
Khatedi
Talegaun
Baralot
Ratmata
Bartoli
Jamlibunga
Dahlimandu
Gwalek
Sim
Losadahaun
Gurukhola
Tadigaun
Deumada
Uakota
Bangasaila
Ramkibarayal
Gothani
Kaisera
Khalgad
Salad
Basadhara
Kesharpur
Kanda
Kinkoli
Bhulkuda
Rakata
Khagla
Dhaulagadi
Gular
Dudhilakhan
Kathmadu
Fatharkot
Mulkhatoli
Kaphalkot
Jagargaun
Manilek
(Katauljpani)
Taliadehi
Saikasera
Kotila
Dhanagaun
Kalikalehanga
Bitthad
Gadh
Chwagamaur
Matiadehi
Bat
Bhatanae
Baga
Dahchal
Nakal
Nwaghar
Hadadeh
Thamelgaun
Simar
Dhakuche
Sathola
Nanara
Jogauda
Dethola
Kanapari
Ranishikar
Dhulgad
Shibil
Tapban
Rashar
Latinath
Irkot
Dalekh
Sitola
Khar
Katal
Ngini
Gokule
Pattare
Chamelie
Bagar
Negarau
Rim
Dhik Sitad
Echarigaun
Jharaincha
Dhamjunaya
Dhamsighat
Gurkhe
Thalagaudi
Durgasthan
Radikawal
Rantoli
Bilauri
Belaraghat
Ishaleshwar
Bhatkot
Bhatkatya
Kharkad
Ritheshwupata
Gokule
Gwani
Mimili
Hutsenata
Dandakot
Baka
Lali
Kaemouli
Ganagaun
Kuni
Jadabagal
Nwali
Sara
Pipalkot
Nagadi
Rikhali
Jhuleghat
Thali Gada
Khatedi
Talegaun
Baralot
Ratmata
Bartoli
Jamlibunga
Dahlimandu
Gwalek
Sim
Losadahaun
Gurukhola
Tadigaun
Deumada
Uakota
Bangasaila
Ramkibarayal
Gothani
Kaisera
Khalgad
Salad
Basadhara
Kesharpur
Kanda
Kinkoli
Bhulkuda
Rakata
Khagla
Dhaulagadi
Gular
Dudhilakhan
Kathmadu
Fatharkot
Mulkhatoli
Kaphalkot
Jagargaun
Manilek
(Katauljpani)
Taliadehi
Saikasera
Kotila
Dhanagaun
Kalikalehanga
Bitthad
Gadh
Chwagamaur
Matiadehi
Bat
Bhatanae
Baga
Dahchal
Nakal
Nwaghar
Hadadeh
Thamelgaun
Simar
Dhakuche
Sathola
Nanara
Jogauda
Dethola
Kanapari
Ranishikar
Dhulgad
Shibil
Tapban
Rashar
Latinath
Irkot
Dalekh
Sitola
Khar
Katal
Ngini
Gokule
Pattare
Chamelie
Bagar
Negarau
Rim
Dhik Sitad
Echarigaun
Jharaincha
Dhamjunaya
Dhamsighat
Gurkhe
Thalagaudi
Durgasthan
Radikawal
Rantoli
Bilauri
Belaraghat
Ishaleshwar
Bhatkot
Bhatkatya
FIGURE 2: PROPOSED DARCHULA ROAD
Legend
Proposed RMD Project road
Exising road
District boundary
District capital
Village
Main trail
Stream/river
SMEC
SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD
CEMAT
2033
CONSULTANTS
SCALE:1:250,000
Source: Far Western Region Main Trail Map, HMGN.

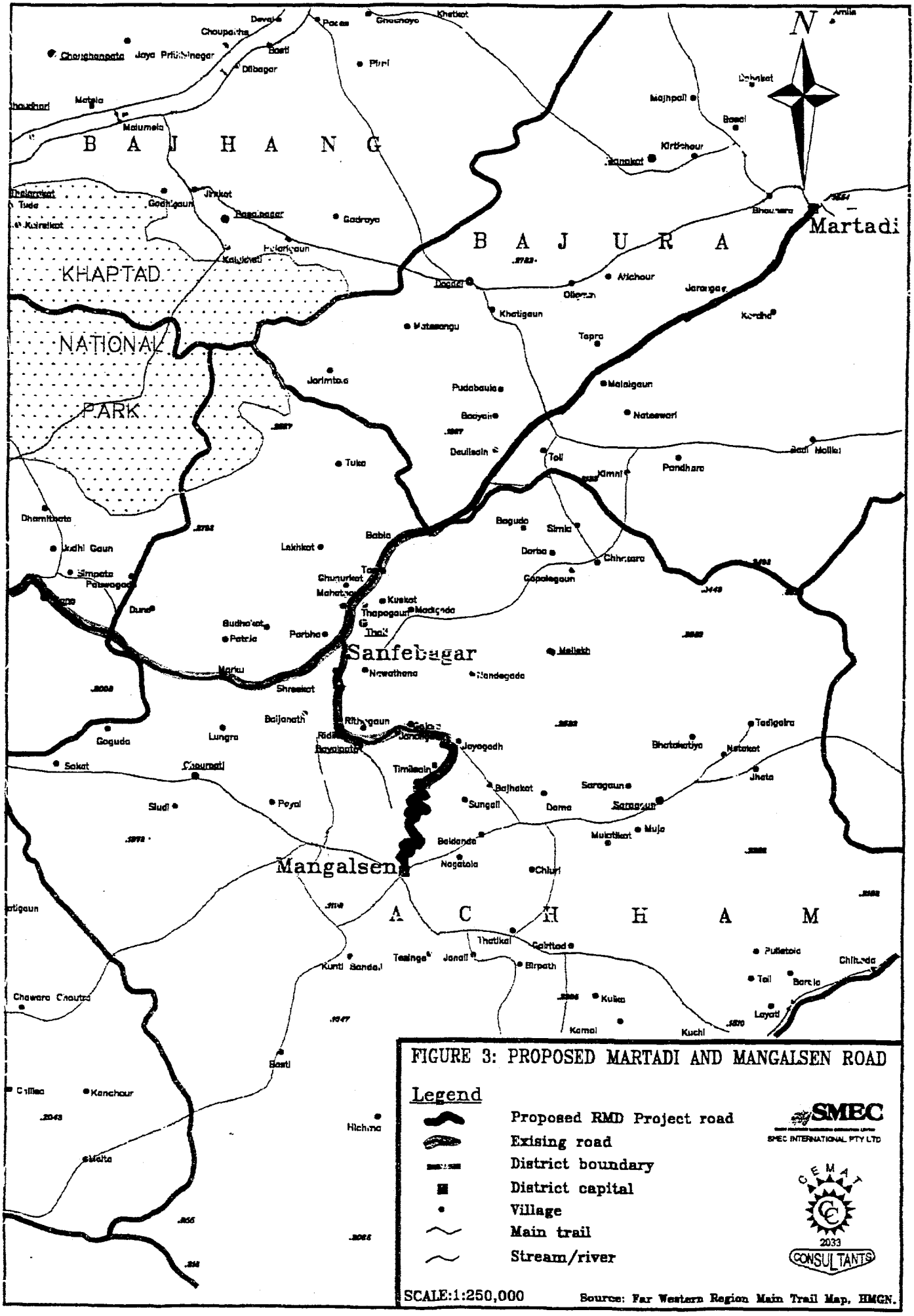
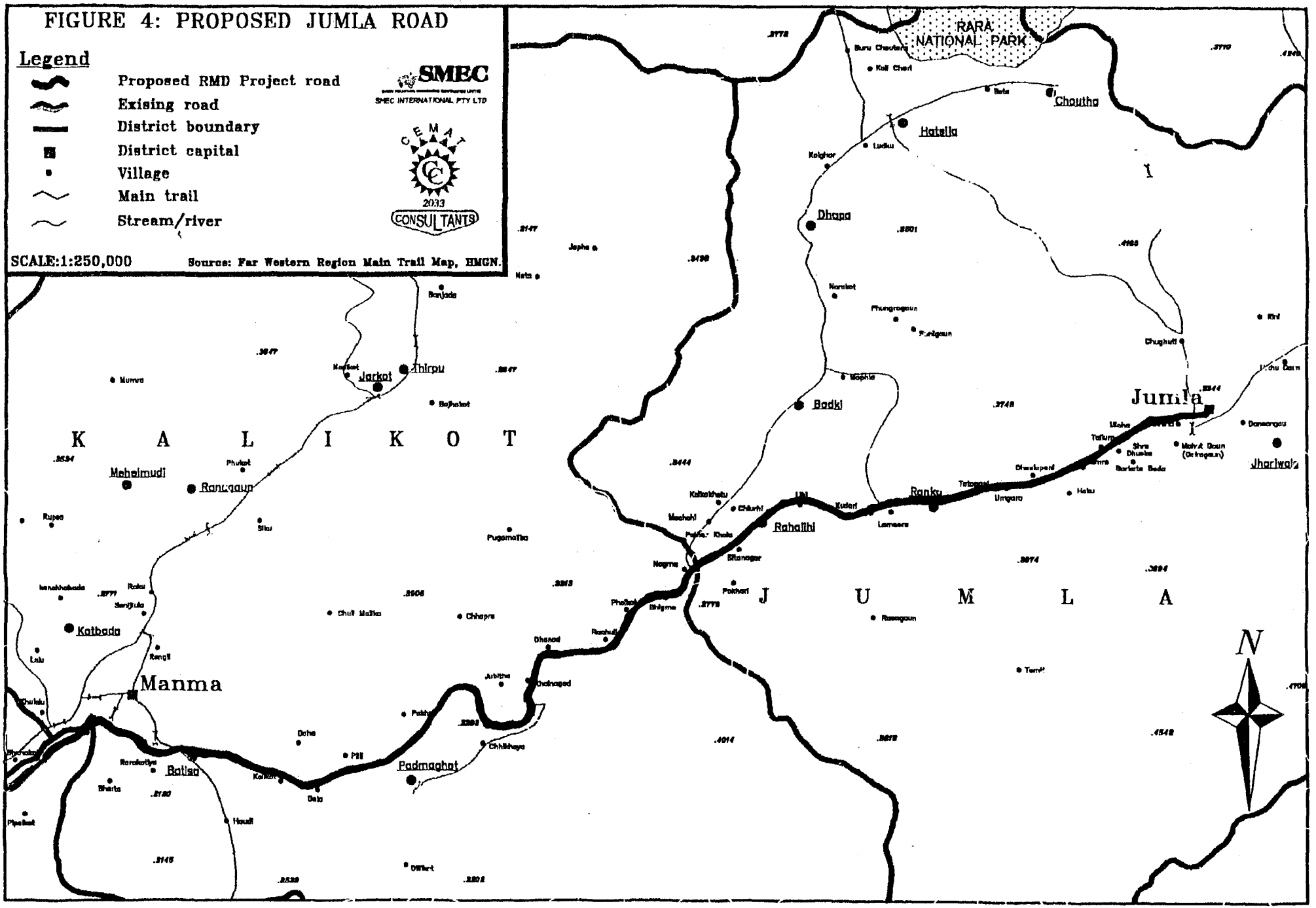


FIGURE 3: PROPOSED MARTADI AND MANGALSEN ROAD


FIGURE 4: PROPOSED JUMLA ROAD
Legend
Proposed RMD Project road
Exising road
District boundary
District capital
Village
Main trail
Stream/river
SMEC
SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD
CEMAT
2033
CONSULTANTS
SCALE:1:250,000
Source: Far Western Region Main Trail Map, HMGN.
RARA NATIONAL PARK
Chautha
Hatsila
Dhapa
Badki
Jumla
Jharlwala
Ranku
Rahalihi
Jarkot
Thirpu
Mehelmudi
Ranigaun
Katbada
Manma
Balisa
Padmaghat
K A L I K O T
J U M L A
N

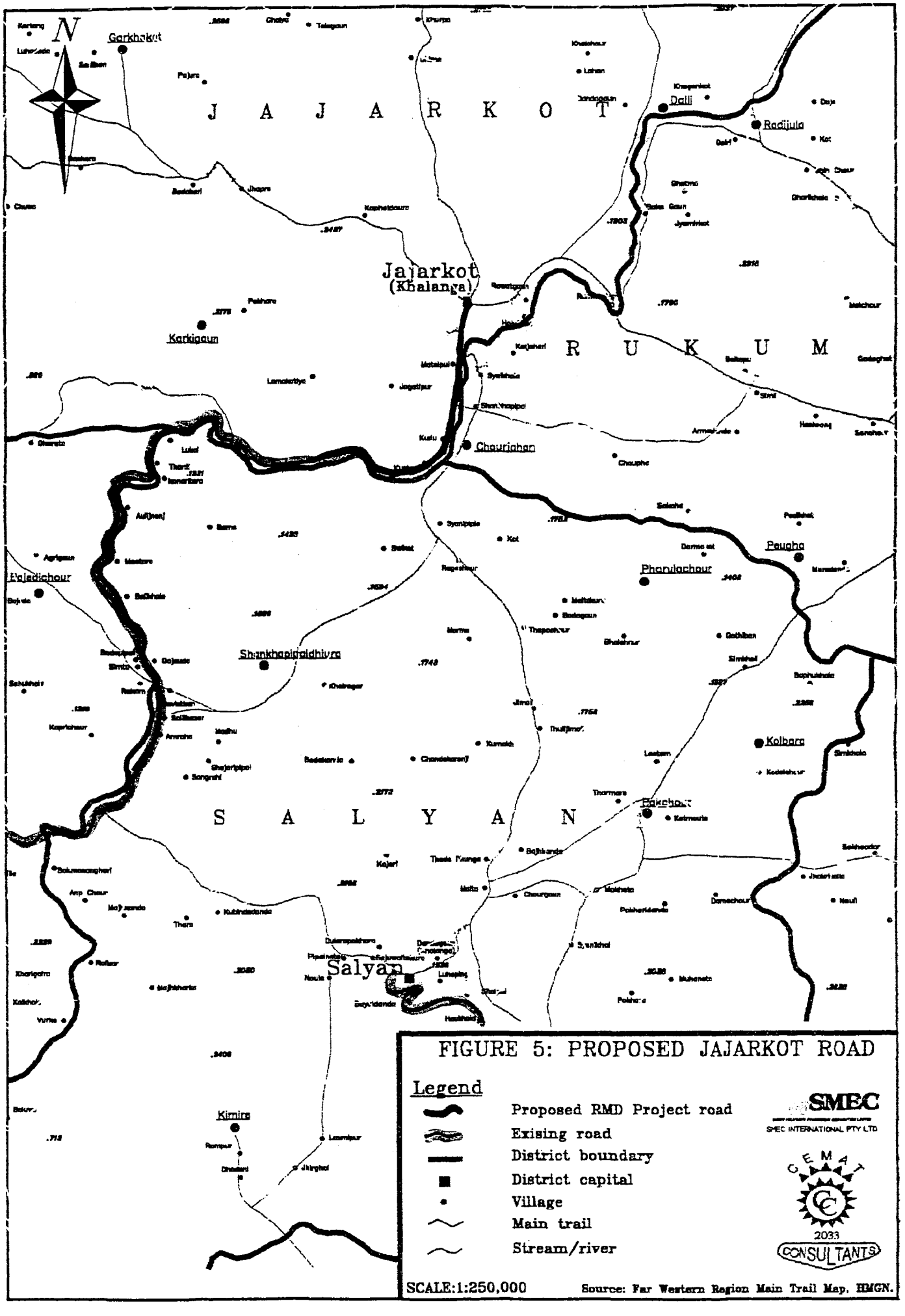


FIGURE 5: PROPOSED JAJARKOT ROAD

Legend

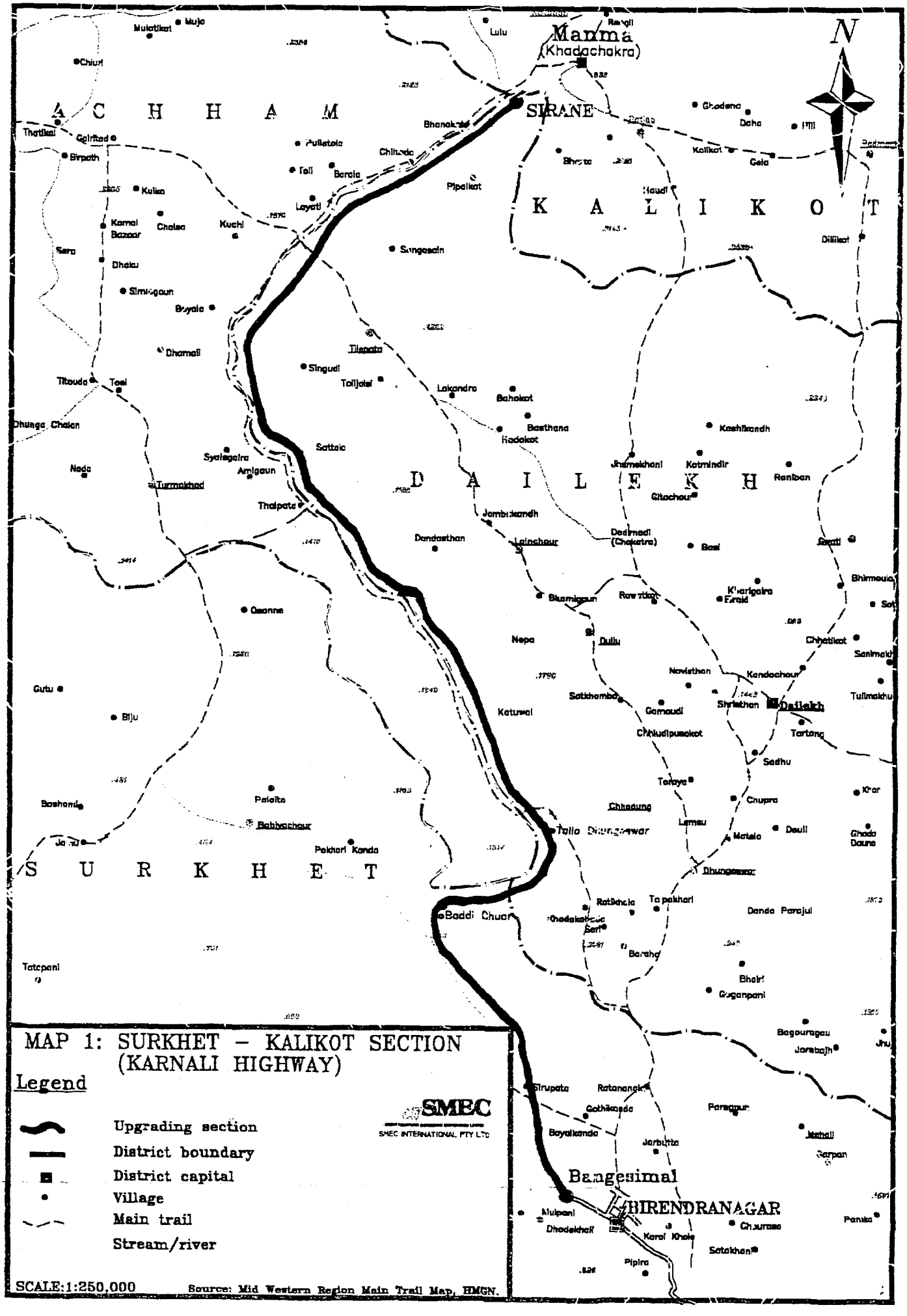
- Proposed RMD Project road
- Exising road
- District boundary
- District capital
- Village
- Main trail
- Stream/river

SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD

GEMAT 2033 CONSULTANTS

SCALE:1:250,000

Source: Far Western Region Main Trail Map, HMGN.



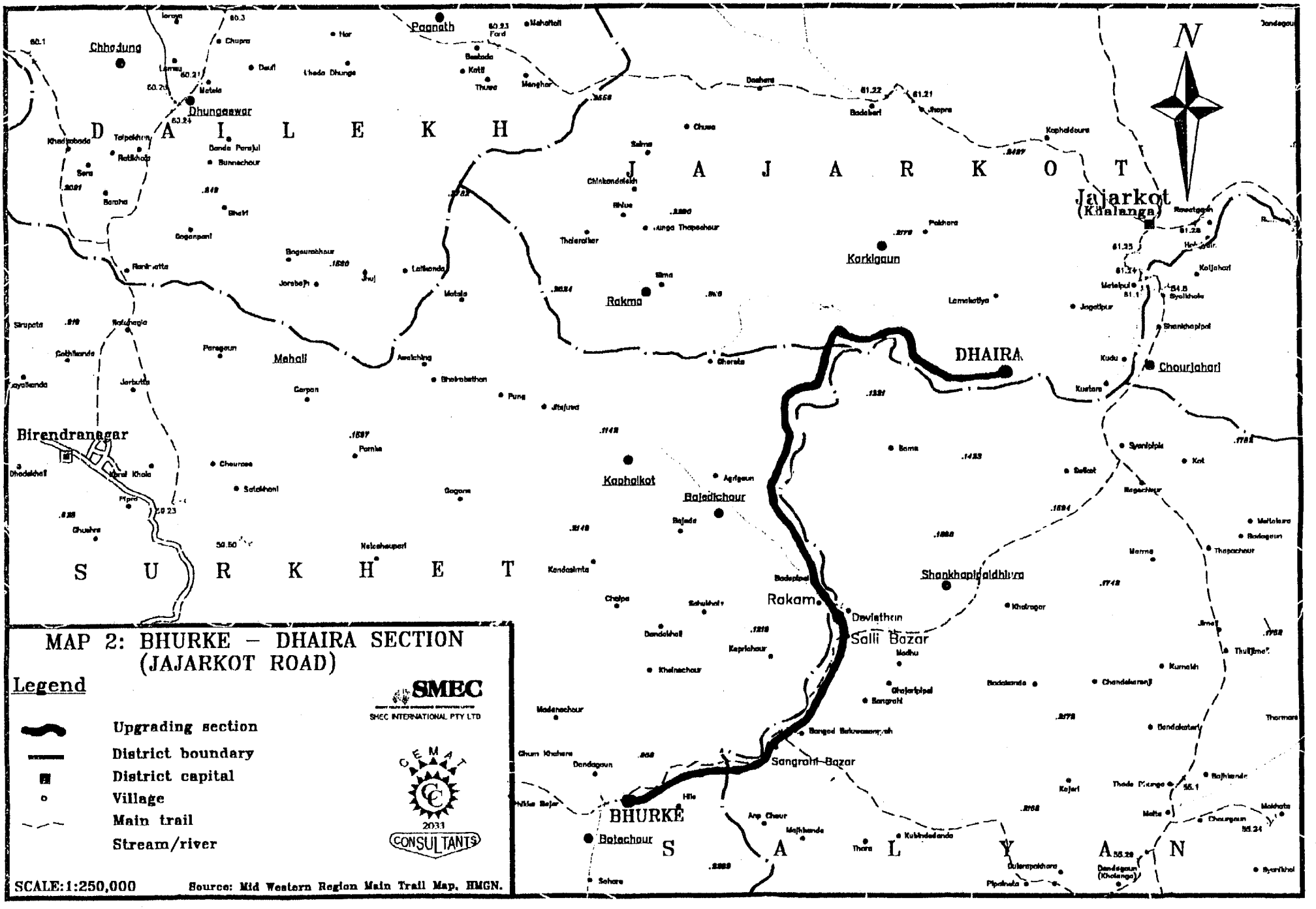
MAP 1: SURKHET – KALIKOT SECTION (KARNALI HIGHWAY)

Legend

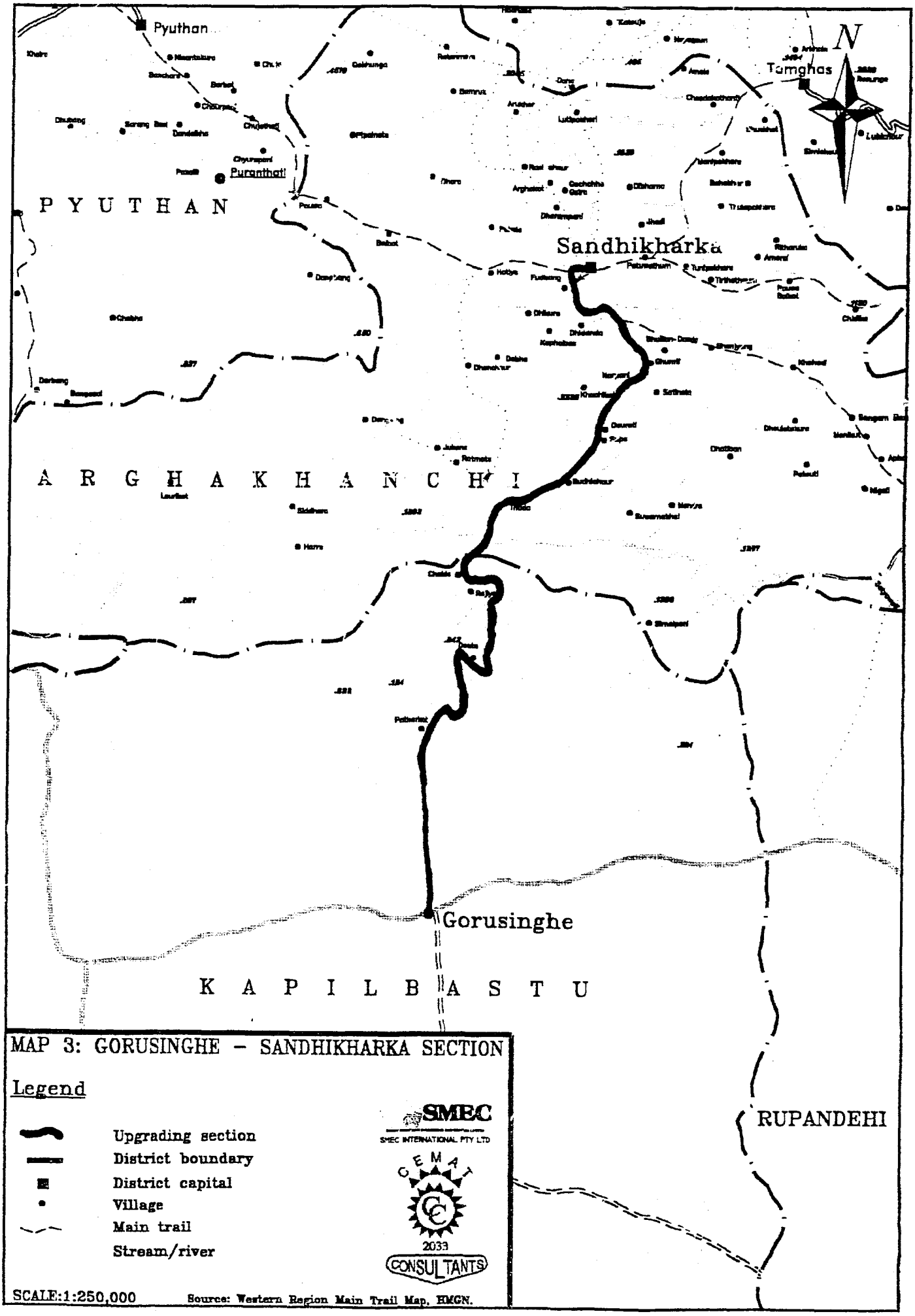
- Upgrading section
- District boundary
- District capital
- Village
- Main trail
- Stream/river

SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD

SCALE:1:250,000 Source: Mid Western Region Main Trail Map, HMGN.



MAP 2: BHURKE – DHAIRA SECTION
(JAJARKOT ROAD)


Pyuthan
Tamghas
N
Puranthati
PYUTHAN
Sandhikharka
ARGHAKHANCHI
Gorusinghe
KAPILBASTU
RUPANDEHI
MAP 3: GORUSINGHE – SANDHIKHARKA SECTION
Legend
Upgrading section
District boundary
District capital
Village
Main trail
Stream/river
SMEC
SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD
GEMAI
2033
CONSULTANTS
SCALE:1:250,000
Source: Western Region Main Trail Map, HMGN.

ANNEX 2

LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

ANNEX 2

LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

1. Mr. Ram Kaji Khanal. Act. CDO. Darchula District
2. Mr Sitaram Khanal. CDO. Bajura District
3. Mr. Karan Singh Dhami. Act. LDO. Bajura District
4. Mr. Rang Man Shahi. DDC Vice Chairman. Bajura District
5. Mr. Dibya Dev Bhatta. District Agriculture Officer. Bajura District
6. Mr. Daya Ram Sharma. CDO. Accham District
7. Mr. Krishna Prasad Jaishi. DDC Chairman. Accham District
8. Mr. Devi Bhakta Jaishi. District Agricultural Officer. Bajura District
9. Mr. Tek Raj Pant. District Agriculture Officer. Accham District
10. Mr.Ramesh Raj Regmi. District Cottage and Village Development Officer. Accham District
11. Mr.Dolakh Bahadur Gurung. CDO. Surkhet District
12. Mr.Hari Bashistha. LDO. Surkhet District
13. Mr.Nabaraj Raut. DDC Vice Chairman. Surkhet District
14. Mr.Deepak Jung Shah. Member of Parliament. Jajarkot District
15. Mr.Om Datta regmi. Engineer. DDC. Jajarkot District
16. Mr.Bishnu Nath sharma. CDO. Jumla District
17. Mr.Shree Hari Sharma. LDO. Jumla District
18. Mr.Basudev Poudel. CDO. Salyan District
19. Mr.Bharat K. Budathoki. LDO. Salyan District
20. Mr.Shiva Prasad Nepal. CDO. Jajarkot District
21. Mr.Narendra Raj Sharma. CDO. Arghakhanchi District
22. Mr.Rajendra Prasad Upadhayaya. LDO. Arghakhanchi District
24. Mr.Nanda B. Khatri. Chairman. Narapani VDC. Arghakhanchi District
25. Mr.Birendra P. Mishra. Chairman. Mahendrakot VDC. Kapilbastu District
26. Mr.Hiramani Sunar. President Nepali Congress. Village Committee. Rakam VDC. Surkhet District
27. Mr.Dhal Bahadur Singh. Head Master. Devisthal L.S. School. Devisthal VDC. Salyan District
28. Mr.Gagan Bahadur Gharti. Ward Chairman (7). Mahendrakot VDC. Kapilbastu District
29. Mr.Mahesh R. Sharma. Under Secretary. Ministry of Local Development. Kathmandu District

30. Mr.Purushowtam Kunwar. Under Secretary. Ministry of Population and Environment. Kathmandu District
31. Mr.Puspa Raj Upadhayaya. Deputy Director. Department of Land Revenue. Kathmandu District
32. Mr.Gokarna Pd. Sapkota. General Manager. Rural Housing Company Ltd. Kathmandu District
33. Mr.Ramesh Prasad Rijal. Project Coordinator. RMRP. Department of Roads. Kathmandu District
34. Mr.Basant Raj Gautam. Under Secretary. Ministry of Local Development. Kathmandu District
35. Mr.M.G. Malekhu. Deputy Director. Department of Roads. Kathmandu District
36. Mr.Meghan Shah. Propritor. Rabi & Babee Co.. Dang District
37. Mr.Jagat bahadur Gharti Magar. Propritor .Seram Nirman Sewa. Rolpa District
38. Mr.Dilli Bahadur Raut. Propritor. Devsthal Nirman Sewa. Salyan District
39. Mr.Gangaram Deopa. Propritor .Deopa Nirman Co.. Surkhet District
40. Mr.Basant Bikram G.C.. Propritor. Busy Construction. Latikoilee. Surkhet District
41. Mr.Bhagat Ram Sunar. Propritor. Shiva Bhakta Nirman Sewa. Birendranagar. Surkhet District
42. Mr. Bhim Bahdur Bam. Propritor .V&B Nirman Sewa. Seeona. Kalikot District
43. Messers Yakchya Dhoj karki and Kumar Dhoj Karki. Managing Directors. Sky Builders Pvt. Ltd. New Baneshwor. Kathmandu District
44. Mr.Nanda K. Rajbhandari. Propritor. Shree Gokarna Nirman Sewa (Pvt.) Ltd. and Kanti Bhairab Nirman Sewa. Jorpati. Kathmandu District
45. Mr.Ramesh Sharma. Managing Director. Sharma & co. Pvt. Ltd. Tripureshwor. Kathmandu District
46. Mr.Satyalal Hirachan . Propritor. Hirachan Lumbini J/V. Bhairahawa. Rupandehi District
47. HMG/ National Construction Co. Nepal (NCCN Ltd.) .Kathmand District
48. Shree Amar Construction Pvt. Ltd.. Kalimati. Kathmandu District
49. Mr.Bikram Pandey. Propritor. Kalika Construction (pvt.) Ltd.. Maharajgunj. Kathmandu District
50. Palanchowk Bhagawati Construction Pvt. Ltd. Ramshahpath. Kathmandu District
51. Mr.Anagat Ratna Kansakar. Propritor. Shree Balkumari Nirma Sewa (Pvt.) Ltd.. Jorpati. Kathmandu District
52. Mrs.Durga Giri. Mr. Sambhu Raj Giri.Propritors. Shree Param Bhakta Constructiion Pvt. Ltd. Kathmandu District
53. Mr.Abhaya Ratna Kansakar. Propritor .Maitidevi Construction . Dillibazar. Kathmandu District
54. Shree Himalayan Engineering Associates Pvt. Ltd.. Maharajgunj. Kathmandu District

55. Mr.Prahlad Sharma. Propritor .Koshi & Neupane Nirman Sewa. Baneshwar. Kathmandu District
56. Mr.Kumar Dhoj Karki. Managing Director. Laliguras Construction Pvt. Ltd.. Naya Baneshwor. Kathmandu District
57. German Technical Assistance. (GTZ). Sanepa. Kathmandu District
58. HELVETAS. Jawalakhel. Kathmandu District
59. CARE. Nepal. Pulchowk. Kathmandu District
60. Mr. Surendra Singh Mahara. Proprietor. Surmiya Nirman Sews. Baitadi district
61. Mr. Deependra Bd. Chand. Proprietor. Rauleshwor. Nirman Sewa. Baitadi district
62. Mr. Bharat K. Karki. Proprietor. Neaven Construction. Darchula district
63. Mr. Jahendra Singh Aitwal. Proprietor. Jaya Byas Nirman Sewa. Darchula district
64. Mr. Kalu Singh Kumal. Proprietor. Jalapa Devi Nirman Sewa. Accham. district
65. Mr. Lokendra Gurung. Proprietor. Chandani Construction. Dadeldhura district
66. Mr. Deepak Pantha. Proprietor. Panthe Nirman Sewa. Surkhet district

ANNEX 3

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

ANNEX 3

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS & STAKEHOLDERS

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
A.District Officials **1. Chameliya – Darchula**	3 Nov'98	Ram Kaji Khanal	Act. CDO – Darchula District	**New Construction of the Road** a) The proposed road will assist the Chameliya and Sunsera hydro power plant. b) Local development projects will be completed in time because of timely available of raw materials. c) Problems of travelling through India will be minimised. d) Easy access and frequent travel within the Nepalese territory. e) Environmental degradation, restricted medicinal herbs as well as timber may be smuggled to India. f) There will be access to export and import commodities within Nepal. People will get reasonable price for export as well as import of goods and commodities.
2. Sanfebagar – Martadi	15 Oct'98	Sitaram Pokhrel	CDO – Bajura District	**New Construction of the Road** a) Access of consumer goods easily with low price. b) Easy accessibility of construction materials for the local development projects. c) Communication will be very easy. Electrification in different villages will be faster. d) Lot of apples can be exported outside. e) Social change might occur. f) Lot of agricultural land, forest will be lost due to the existence of road. g) Medicinal herbs, timber will be destroyed as well as smuggled out of the country. h) Politicians will not interfere in the road construction activities. i) Seasonal migration to India and other parts of the country can be checked to certain extent if the people could get work in the road construction.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
	16 Nov'98	Dibya Dev Bhatta	District Agricultural Office – Bajura	a) After the construction of road, people can export apple, orange, lemon, potato etc to other region. b) People will motivated to grow more cash crops in the district. c) There will be negative impact on agriculture land and forest since they have to be used for the road. d) There will be easy access of chemical fertilizers and improved seeds. e) It should be better to compensate those people who have less land but lost more. f) Compensation should be more for the COI than the ROW land. g) There will be negative impact to the porters and the mule owners. h) Road will promote the development of women.
	15 Oct'98	Lal Bahadur Thapa	Act. LDO, Bajura	a) Citrus as well as woolen carpet, medicinal herbs can be exported in huge quantity. b) There is a high probability in the increase of domestic as well as tourist if the link road goes from Rara to Khaptad and Chededaha. c) Due to lack of road, people are suffering from high price of food items and other basic commodities for subsistence living.
	16 Nov'98	Rang Man Shahi	Vice DDC Chairman, Bajura	a) Due to lack of road, the price of goods, construction materials are very expensive. For example, people have to pay Rs. 2,200 per 50kg bag of cement. So after the road, goods of daily needs and other commoditive will be easily accessible with low price. b) People are highly willing to participate and cooperate with the project. However those, who are going to lose their land are not happy. c) The mode of compensation should be land for land. d) The compensation rate for COI and ROW should be the same. e) Labourers for road construction can be available from November to March. f) Road will have positive impact on agricultural production since seeds, pesticides, fertilizers will be easily available with reasonable price. g) There will be no effect to the mule and porter.
	16 Nov'98	?	LDO – Bajura District	LDO asked Rs.1000 as a consultant fees to respond the questions asked by the research team. After not getting the money he denied to discuss with the social team.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
3. Sanfebagar – Maugalsen	17 Sep'98	Daya Ram Sharma	CDO – Accham District	**New Construction of the Road** a) Local people can sell their products such as ghee, citrus in higher price after the road. b) The basic commodities such as kerosene, cereals, clothes can be purchased at low price. c) The local development projects will be completed in time and more projects can be done for the development of the district. d) There was some political interference in the road alignment but now there is no such problem. The road alignment fixed by the technical experts will be accepted by the politicians as well as by the community. e) Remittance is one of the major sources of livelihood of the district. Thus, it is very difficult to find adequate labour in the time of road construction.
	18 Sep'98	Krishna Prasad Jaishi	DDC Chairman, Accham District	a) After the road, the development activities will be faster than previous. b) Export of local products such as orange, apples, ghee, medicinal herbs to external market will be easier. c) The level of awareness as well as peoples income will increase tremendously. d) The volume of trade i. e. export and import of goods will increase. e) The installation of bio – gas plant will be increased. f) Seasonal as well as permanent migration to India and other parts of the country will be decreased. g) People have very positive attitude to help and to co-operate the outsiders who are involved in the development work of the district. h) Special compensation should be given to those who lost all their lands or lost majority of land. i) A major portion of the population migrate from the district either for work, education or for other reasons, it is very difficult to find the worker to work in road construction. However people from the neighboring VDC can participate in the construction activities.
4B. Kalikot – Jumla	28 Oct'98	Bishnu Nath Sharma	CDO, Jumla District	**New road Construction** a) The local development activities such as the construction of irrigation canals, drinking water, health post, police post will be faster by the road

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				b) Travel by plane and getting tickets is a very difficult task for the local people. The road will ease this trouble c) Development activities in the village level can be anticipated d) People will be initiated for more production and for export because of access of road e) Jumla is deficit in food, so, the food stuffs and other requisites can be brought very easily with fair price f) After the road is constructed, the life of the people will be very fast and challenging g) Chances for new market centres for trade like herbal medicine, pinus oil will be established
	29 Oct'98	Shree Hari Sharma	LDO, Jumla District	a) Development activities need a lot of construction materials on time. Thus, materials can be carried out from the road easily and in low price b) Apples, beans, potatoes and vegetables are produced in the district. However, apple is produced in massive scale and it can be further expanded if the road is available c) The road passes through 7 – 8 VDC's of the district, so they will be benefited d) People are very much positive about the road. As in other development activities such as drinking water, local track maintenance, irrigation cannal, they will participate in road construction e) People should be compensated whatever possible because people living here are desperately poor f) There would be no problem of labour for construction in the district
5A. Dharapani - Chedegad	16 Nov'98	Basudev Poudel	CDO – Salyan	**Upgrading of the Road** a) The upgrading of road increase the local production (ginger, timur, turmeric, khoto) fruits, i.e. (orange, apple and citrus), development of market centers, organise market system, living standard and surrounding districts (Rukum, Dolpa, Jajarkot some part of Jumla) b) Proper compensation according to the situation of landowner and house owner.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				c) Most important from the view of public health. d) Local people are not aware to the environment. e) Quite essential to the all weather road. f) Problem of drinking water, school and treatment. g) Enough local labour is available. h) Indirect impact to the porter. i) Govt. or local committee can manage road tax for the sustainability of the road.
	16 Nov'98	Bharat K. Budhathoki	LDO – Salyan	a) Increase agri-production, motivate farmers to export vegetables, fruits, natural resources and herbs. b) Job opportunity through the good limestone. c) People used to go for seasonal job in India. d) Raise living standard e) For the sustainability of the road maintenance in time and tree plantation in road side is expected. f) Available sufficient local labour. g) Promote public health, emergency treatment in time
	26 Nov'98	Dolakha Bahadur Gurung	CDO, Surkhet	a) Easy access to transportation even in administration work. b) Increase mobility c) East and West part of the district benefited d) Shortage of drinking water in Surkhet Municipality e) 70 % land of Surkhet district covered by forest, as a result, natural resources also might create employment opportunity to the local people (i.e. khoto, Riltha, Timur, herbs, spices etc.) f) Export of beans, ginger, ghee and livestock g) Dervaki groups (Tribes) are squatting. h) Sufficient local labour. i) The way of earning might differ to the porter but not less. j) Need to construct suspension bridge. k) Possibility of cement industry, timber industry, i.e. plywood and paper, etc. l) Promotion of tourism through boating in Bheri River and tourist places are Kakre Bihar, Revati Bajai.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				m) Raise local living standard. n) Job opportunity. o) Standard construction work, supervision of DOR and involvement of Transport business groups are the most important factors for the sustainability of the road. p) Encroachment in roadside and possibility of burglars.
	26 Nov'98	Hari Basistha	LDO, Surkhet	a) 70% of district land is covered by forest (Bardiya Royal Forest). b) Possibility of cement factory facilitated by the upgrading road. c) Possibility of deforestation. d) Road is the main infrastructure of development. e) Development of market centers and increases mobility of the local people. f) Taxation of road vehicles can be utilised for the sustainability of the road.
	1 Dec'98	Gangan Bahadur Gharti	Ward Chairman Ward No. 7 Manjhkanda VDC, Salyan District	a) Easy transportation, cheap fare, check monopoly fare. b) Emergency treatment in time. c) Employment opportunity. d) Compensation to the owner who lose house in current price. e) Promote agriculture, motivate farmers to grow more vegetables, fruits and other cash crops to be benefitedby easy access and market. f) Promote livestock farming and its products. g) Construction of all weather road is essential. h) Development of surrounding area. i) Certainly raise the rural life.
	4 Dec'98	Hiramani Sunar	President Nepal Congress Village Committee, Rakam VDC, Surkhet District	a) Important for the development of neighboring districts Dailekh, Musikot, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Dolpa, Salyan and some parts of Jumla. b) No direct impact on local means of transportation sheep, mules (Jumla, Jajarkot) and porters. c) Compensation need to be provided to those who lose every thing (all). d) Existence of Badi tribes (21 thousands) in Rakam. e) Increase in agri-production, easy access to chemical fertilizers, insecticides, agri-equipments and veterinary health services. f) Possibility of migrations and deforestation. g) Unaware to the sanitation, health and environment

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				h) Make aware of tree plantation in their compound and toilet construction.
	4 Dec'98	Dhal Bahadur Singh	Head Master Devisthal L. S. School , Rakam VDC, Surkhet District	a) Raise life standard. b) Sufficient local labour available. c) Need awareness for the sustainable development of the road by the formation of local committee. d) Liquor drinking problem has been minimised due to the dry area, Surkhet district. e) Compensation need to be provided who lose home.
5B. Chedagad - Jajarkot	3 Nov'98	Hari Bashista	LDO - Surkhet District	**New Road Construction** a) There is no such coordination between the Department of Roads and District Development Office in Surkhet District. b) People have positive attitude towards the construction of roads. c) Medicinal herbs, timber can be smuggled outside. d) There are not such commodities which can be exported, however, daily consumable goods, clothes, medicines are imported in huge amount. e) The road has been considered as a prerequisites for development. It will help to the farmers, businessmen and everybody. f) Workers are available for the road construction. g) Cash should be provided in the form of compensation for those who lose land or house. h) The road might create the problem of resettlement i) The road will benefit mostly to the rich and high class persons. j) People will not provide land without compensation. k) The mule owner, traders may have problems after the road is constructed.
	3 Nov'98	Nabaraj Raut	DDC Vice Chairman Surkhet District	a) People will enjoy the transportation facility for different purposes. b) The price of the consumer goods will be decreased. c) New employment opportunity will be increased. d) The farmers will increase their farm production due to the availability of market and price.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				e) The government should manage the project-affected people immediately otherwise it will create political and social problems to the government. Because people are so poor, that they cannot provide their land voluntarily to the government. f) The government should provide employment opportunity, vocational education, proper housing to those who are seriously affected by the project. g) The tourism will be flourished in this district after the completion of the road construction.
	3 Nov'98	Dolakh Bahadur Gurung	CDO – Surkhet District	a) The district is deficit in food. Thus huge quantity of cereal grain are imported in the district. The proposed road will help in easy accessible of the commodities. Similarly, the price will also decrease in the essential commodities. b) The road is necessary not only to the Surkhet District but also its neighboring districts. c) The road will have positive impact on agriculture, trade and commerce, politics, etc. d) There should be some arrangement to the project affected people otherwise there will be the problem for their settlement. e) The businessmen will be benefited more from the road. f) One separate compensation committee on which the project affected people should be involved to make the decision. g) People will not be involved in the repair and maintenance of the road. h) There will be no such effect to the porters, mule owners and traders after the construction of the road.
	?	Shiva Prasad Nepal	CDO, Jajarkot District	a) Road is one of the main prerequisites for development. b) Road can play a vital role for the development activities in the district. c) Jajarkot district is very backward due to lack of road transport. d) We will start to find out the local resources and their extensive use after the existence of road. e) Road transport will assist to improve the social and economic status of the local people. f) After the road, the proper market of local products will be established.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				g) Road will assist to improve agriculture, business, small-scale industries, vegetable, fruits and livestock farming h) Road can play a vital role to overall development of this district. i) Some conflicts may happen with those people who lose their houses and agricultural land during the road alignment by the technicians.
7. Gorusinghe – Sandhikharka	5 Nov '98	Narendra Raj Sharma	CDO – Arghakhanchi District	**<u>Upgrading of the road</u>** a) Chain effect by the transportation b) Fixed market price of daily goods by the all weather road c) Promote vegetables, ginger, spices, (Dalchini, Tejpat) farming, livestock farming and its products d) Cheap transportation cost e) Minimise cost of daily goods f) Maximise benefit to the travelers g) Public health and emergency treatment in time specially in delivery cases, and easy transportation of goods to the women h) Development of education i) Facilitate infrastructure i.e. water supply, electricity, telephone to the villages j) Employ local labourers to create feeling of ownership k) Development of tourism, tourists places and ArghaBhagwati, Kanchikot, Balkot pati constructed by Chandra Samsher and Durbasesor Gufa (Den), Khidim VDC l) Possibility of lime and cement industry and other small scale industries m) Provide proper compensation to the owner who lose the house n) Free contribution of land o) Political interference, political pollution p) Tax in vehicles for the road maintenance is needed for the sustainability q) Surkhet district is a dry area r) Crime and accidents are negative side
		Rajendra Prasad Upadhyay	LDO - Arghakhanchi District	a) Road is a spinal cord of development b) Export of vegetables, natural resources and fruits c) Cheap daily goods & (food deficit area) d) Development of trade and commerce

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				e) Development of small or large scale industries i.e. cement factory f) Access of chemical fertilizers, improve seeds in time and cheap g) Easy access of treatment specially delivery cases to women h) Development of tourism, tourists places are Chhatra Maharaj, Chhatragunj VDC, natural sceneries, snow peaks, Mathura Wangla VDC, Panena Daha, Panena VDC i) Supa Deurali Narpani VDC, Thada Daha, Thada VDC Durbaseswor Gufa, Khidim VDC j) Local people are labourious k) All VDC's (42) excluding two have motorable access constructed by voluntary labour of labourious local people l) Community forest organised by the local people m) Less possibility of migration of the villagers due to village to village access road n) Local people are aware to the environment o) Raise living standard p) Tree plantation on both sides of road is necessary to protect landslides q) Organise a committee from DDC, VDC, MP and DOR to create and manage operation and maintenance of the road including watchman. r) Beneficiary groups are all the travelers and local people s) Planning of bus park is supposed to be in ward no. 6, Sandhikharka
B. Central Government Officials	8 Jan'99	Mahesh R. Sharma	Under Secretary – Ministry of Local Development	a) <u>Beneficial social impact</u> – Will open new market center. Will increase local administration capability and empowerment. Production & distribution of food materials will help in the promotion of health and education there by developing economic activities and will ensure law and order. b) <u>Adverse social</u> - Natural Hazard. Dust and smoke pollution. Urban migration. Shifting from subsistence to market there by increasing dependency without capacity. Socio-cultural traditions will change. Concentration of fortunes & knowledge to outsiders. Exploitation of the poor & marginalized people. c) <u>Addressing the adverse impact</u> – Develop access with planned packages. Mobilize local resources capacity & potentials. Increase local earnings. Mitigate the exposure of market mechanism & subsistence destabilization.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				d) Realization of Development Potential – Resource mapping followed with district plan. Focussing integration & co-ordination. Develop market mechanism through co-operatives. Orientation of local community at the beginning. e) Role of Govt./ Organization – MOLD can help in liasioning with districts. Can initiate and rationalize plan to provide opportunity due to new access. Depends on the initiatives of LDO and DDC Chairman. f) Role of Govt./Organization setting dispute compensation & resettlement activities – Mobilization of community. Help in setting the disputes. Minimizing conflicts at the very start. g) Suggestions – Select and prioritize roads that connects the least developed with focus on potential resource availability where export potential exists.
	7 Jan'99	Puruswatam Kunwar	Under Secretary – Ministry of Population & Environmental	a) Beneficial social impact – Migration to market area. Rural to urban rather than hills to Terai. Income generating activities will emerge. Upliftment of standard of life of ethnic and vulnerable group through social change. b) Adverse social – Displacement of population. Encroachments due to outside migrants as well. Loss of natural resources. Change in original land sketch. c) Addressing the adverse impact – Address by taking best alternatives. Sustainability needed. d) Realization of Development Potential – Opportunities will provide & transfer fruitful results. Utilization natural resources and potential production. Peoples involvement positive participation by both gender. e) Role of Govt./ Organization - Will protect and conserve environment for sustainable development. Interrelationship between development and environment will be made compensatory rather than alternative. f) Role of Govt./Organization setting dispute compensation & resettlement activities – Ethnic group, minority and vulnerable group should be compensated and resettled. Consideration for temporary and permanent settlement may be co-operated. h) Suggestions – Avoid environmental problems as well as the loss of life of poor people & their land/house.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
	5 Jan '99	Puspa Raj Upadhyay	Deputy Director - Dept. of Land Revenue	a) Beneficial social impacts – Faster development of the area. Increase economic activity. Lessens economic activity. Lessens hardship. Facilitate the internal trade and market. Spreads social services and education. b) Adverse social – Increment of social evils. Social values with class of various interest groups. Social crime. c) Addressing the adverse impacts – Increasing social consciousness. Local institutions such as VDC's and municipalities should take appropriate measures to regularise the daily life of the people. Police personnel be increased to control crimes. d) Realization of development potential – Will increase development activities. Agriculture's productions will get good prices. Income level of rural people will be high. Cultural harmony will be increased due to contacts. e) Role of Govt./organization – Will help in land revenue collection and land management. Can play a role of facilitator. Can make easy land management. Will deliver prompt and delivery service to affected farmers. f) Role of Govt./organization in setting disputes compensation & resettlement activities – Can help in the process of land acquisition and distribution of compensation. Can provide prompt land records and other necessary administrative help. g) Suggestions – RMDP should be launched without any biases and delay. Equal services to poor & rich must be provided during the project cycle.
	4 Jan '99	Gokarna Pd. Sapkota	General Manager – Rural Housing company Ltd.	a) Beneficial social impacts – Easy transportation for people and their products from rural to urban area. Improvement of living standards of rural areas. Products get markets in the cities. b) Adverse social – Environmental deterioration. Financial losses of people. Loss of land and habitation. c) Addressing the adverse impacts – It should be addressed in such a way that there are minimum or no effects to the life and the natural resources. Minimum requirement for compensation and resettlement. d) Realization of development potential - By surveying the places accurately. Creating opportunities for export of agricultural products.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				c) Role of Govt./organization – Improved access to various places. Creating opportunities for economic development. Facilitating export of agricultural products. f) Role of Govt./organization in setting disputes compensation & resettlement activities - Can assist DOR by making the implementation of compensation and resettlement efficiently. Rural housing company can organize and implement resettlement activities if provided necessary fund either from HMG or NGOs. g) Suggestions – The compensation and resettlement activities should be effective. There should be no adverse effects on environment and people during construction and upgrading of the roads.
	9 Jan'99	Ramesh Prasad Rijal	Project co-ordinator – (DOR) RMRP	a) Beneficial social impacts – Decrease in travel time, transportation cost and vehicle operating cost. Facilitates to and for movement of goods and people. Saves time. Links access to education and health services. Generates economic activities. Generates employment opportunities. Promotes use of local materials. b) Adverse social – Destruction of green decrease of agricultural land. Invites slides and slips. Begins gradual urbanization promoting adverse effects on: i) cultural and social system ii) rural environmental balance iii) rise of commodity prices beyond purchasing capacity of the rural population (during construction period) c) Addressing the adverse impacts – Avoiding: i) deforestation ii) alignment along agricultural land iii) use of explosives iv) ensuring environmental protection works such as: a) bio-engineering b) appropriate water management c) maintaining rural environmental balance v) ensuring resettlement. d) Realization of development potential – Post surveys and evaluation. Traffic volume along the road corridor during the feasibility stage. Preparation of land acquisition and resettlement plan and its implementation. e) Role of Govt./organization – Management part of: i) planning ii) execution iii) monitoring for the implementation of the development potentials.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				f) Role of Govt./organization in setting disputes compensation & resettlement activities – Not applicable g) Suggestions – Sharing of experiences with RMRP will be beneficial.
	15 Jan'99	Basant Raj Goutam	Under Secretary – Ministry of Local Development	a) Beneficial social impacts – Will help to generate employment. Will change the frustrating behavior of local people towards government. Downward migration to terai will change & checked. b) Adverse social -- With the access the local food production will decrease. Imported food will dominate the local product & will be costlier. Local entrepreneurs will decay. c) Addressing the adverse impacts – It is to be assessed if such construction is meant only for import of food items. Maintenance of the roads will have to be shared by the respective local governments. A clear cut taxation/road toll policy. d) Realization of development potential - Import goods should not displace local product. Infrastructure like cold storage, warehouse and market related needs should go together. e) Role of Govt./organization – RCIW programme has components of rural roads development. Agroforestry, farmers Managad irrigation, River training can be linked along side of district feeder roads. f) Role of Govt./organization in setting disputes compensation & resettlement activities – In the programme districts community related infrastructures can be built to feed the rural poor and increase the food reach. g) Suggestions – To have "communities" belongings is the only way. Transparency is the only solution. RCIW can share its experiences in both aspects.
	13 Jan'99	M. G. Malekhu	Deputy Director – DOR	a) Beneficial social impacts - Population of the influence area will benefit from lower cost of imported consumer goods. Surplus agricultural products will get market. Easy access for education and health. b) Adverse social -- Loss of agricultural land and property will be the adverse social impact. If not well compensated there will be great social impact. c) Addressing the adverse impacts - Affected people should be well focussed. Mechanism should be addressed to their better livelihood.

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				d) Realization of development potential – Will have direct impact on the life of the people. Will have cheaper goods. Access to export of agricultural products. Access to education & health facilities. e) Role of Govt./organization – Dissemination of programme of new construction & upgrading of roads. Encourage people to grow more agricultural products through transport access. f) Role of Govt./organization in setting disputes compensation & resettlement activities - × g) Suggestions - RMDP should be the source for the development of the area which will ultimately enhance economic activities to generate additional source of income to make better quality of life of the local people.
C. Other State Holder 7. **Gorusinghe – Sandhikharka**	6 Nov'98	Netra Bahadur Chhetri	Ex-President, Mid Western Region	a) Road is foundation of development a) Easy access to transport and treatment b) Development of industries c) People willing to contribute their land d) Benefits all the people e) Raise awareness, sanitation and health f) Possibility of small scale industries specially to women groups g) The district is in second position for bee farming – good fact h) Development of tourism i) A private technical school is running to train the local people on bamboo crafts and electric wiring j) Problem of unemployment and other facilities k) Migration trend can be checked by introducing poultry farms, cash crops and other small industries in the villages
	6 Nov'98	Nanda B. Khatri	Chairman VDC – Narapani, Arghakhanchi District	a) Easy access and cheap fare a) Emergency treatment in time b) Cheap daily goods c) Job opportunity (in search of job people used to go India, Saudi Arabia) d) Possibility of industries i.e. cement & other industries e) Compensation to the land owner

Road Name	Date	Person Interviewed	Designation & Organisation	Summary of Discussion
				f) Development of tourism – Sitapur VDC is famous from the cultural and archeological point of view
	7 Nov '98	Birendra P. Mishra	Chairman Mahendrakot VDC, Kapilvastu District	a) Easy access, saving time and fare, easy to be in SandhiKhark, daily goods can be easily available and cheap a) Local labour is available b) VDC will support to make available land for the road c) Compensation is needed to such people who lose the house d) Compensation of land to such people (who loss all his land) depends on reasonable decision of local people and VDC e) Promote agricultural production by easy transportation, easy access of equipments for irrigation, chemical fertilizers, organized market system and farmer himself will be benefited but at present the middleman are getting benefit f) Development of tourism g) Specially easy access for service holder women & provides security as the road passes through the forest h) Saves time and fare i) The area is backward from the view of education, employment and economy j) The local people understands well local problem so easy to solve any local problems k) Less possibility of the migration flow due to limited land ownership l) Increase agricultural production and market also create job opportunity

ANNEX 4

DISTRICT PROFILE

ANNEX 4

DISTRICT PROFILE

1. DARCHULA DISTRICT

1.1 Introduction

Darchula district is located along the Mahakali river in the Far Western Developmenrt Region of Nepal. It had a population of 101.683 in 1991. The population has been estimated to be 110.561 with an annual growth rate of 1.203 in 1998. The total area of the district is 2.322 sq. km. The district is surrounded by Bajhang in the east. Baitadi in the south. China in the north and India in the west. It has 41 Vilage Development Committees. The total number of househods were 18.700 in 1996.

1.2 Economic Activities

Nearly 46 % of the population are economically active in the district. of which 90 % are depending on agriculture and fishing. Remittance is one of the main source of income of the people. Most of the people go to Pitthouragad , Nainital. Delhi in search of work.

Maize (11.140 MT) and Wheat (8.657 MT) are the major cereal crops followed by Paddy (4.075 MT) and Millet (1.650 MT) in terms of production. Potato is the only major cash crop of the district. In 1994/95. 4.305 MT of potato was produced in the district.

Livestock rearing is also one of the major occupation of the people. In 1994/95. the district had 78.722 cattle. 71.448 goats. 41.934 buffaloes. 21.242 sheep and 193.000 fowls.

The per capita income of the district was Rs. 4.876 in 1996.

13 Social Services

1.3.1 Education

The district had 180 primary. 34lower secondary and 27 high schools. Due to proximity and access. people usually go to India for basic and higher education.

1.3.2 Health

The district has one hospital. one primary health centre (under construction in Gokuleshwor). 11 health posts and 29 sub-health posts. It means that one health institution is providing health facilities to more than 2.500 population in the district.

1.3.3 Market

The main market centre are Gokuleshwor. Dhap and Darchula. where the marketing activities occur. Due to proximity to India. major trading and business occur with India. Thus the goods are imported from India and distributed to different parts of the district through mules and porters

1.3.4 Electricity

A small 300 kw. Of hydro power plant has been installed in Dumre. Khalanga VDC. The electricity has been distributed to some settlements of Khalanga. Dhap. Kote. Chhapre VDCs. About 1000 households are enjoying the facilities at the moment.

1.4 Labour Availability

Like Achham and Bajura. people of darchula usually go to India in search of work. However. they are available if they receive Rs.160 per day as they were getting in India.. The local people are very much aware of working with the local contractor. Sometimes they have not been paid for a long time or paid very less than they have been told to pay. The following is one of the case story of one labourer who was exploited by a Nepalese contractor.

Case Study 1

Mr. Narayan Dutta Pant, age 70, resident of Parti Village. ward no. 1. Sankarpur VDC, Darchula district, was exploited by a local contractor, Mr. Gyan Prasad Singh, a resident of Mamra VDC of Darchula. Mr. Singh stayed for more than 2 months on Pant's house. He used his room. utensils. He did not paid a single rupee to him for using his residence and utensils. Again. Mr. Pant was hired for labour in the road construction for three months. He was paid Rs. 50 for working nine hours a day. Mr Pant also lost his house , cowshed in course of road construction. His land was also filled by stone. mud where he had grown orange, lemon and other fruits. He had earned Rs. 6 to 7 thousand from that land by growing the fruits. Mr. Pant did not received compensation for his loss of house. cowshed and land. He has to feed his 7 family members (wife. 2 sons and 3 daughters) from that land. He is now struggling to survive with his family members.

1.5 Proposed Road

This new road is also proposed to link with the district headquarter from Satbanj to Gokuleshwor and then to Darchula. The road follow the main existing trial to reach the district headquarter. The road passes through Shankarpur. Bhagawati. Dhap. Dattu and finally the Khalanga VDcs. Nearly 72. 000 people of 13 VDCs will have direct influence after the road construction

2. BAJURA DISTRICT

2.1 Introduction

Bajura is one of the remote mountain district of Far Western Development Region of Nepal. It is surrounded by Kalikot in the east. Bajhang in the west. Humla and Mugu in the north and Accham and Doti in the South.

The district had a population of 92.010 in 1991. It is estimated to be 106.300 in 1998 with an annual growth rate of 2.09 %. The total area of the district is 2.168. The total number of households were 19.368 with an average household size of 5.3 in 1996.

It has 27 Village development Committees and 9 Illakas. Martadi. the headquarter of Bajura. lies above 500 ft. from thre sea level. Tate (Kuldemandu VDC) was the headquarter of Bajura from 2019 B.S. (1962) to 2034 (1977). The district headquarter was shifted from Tate to Martadi since Jestha 9. 2034 B.S.

2.2 Economic activities

About 56 % of the total population of the district are economically active . Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants. About 93.5% of the economically active population depend on agriculture and fishing. Livestock farming is one of the prerequisites of the farmers. They have been reared for manure as well as for land ploughing purpose. In 1994/95. the district had 55.738 cattle. 45.988 goats. 26.732 buffaloes. 17. 464 sheep and 20.974 fowls. Paddy (5.765 MT) and Wheat (5.210 MT) are the major food crops followed by Millet (2.990 MT) and Maize (1.697 MT) of the district. Potato (4.500 MT) is the only major cash crop of the district

The per capita income of the district was Rs.3.428 in 1996.

The district has an annual deficit of 6.136 MT of food in 1994/95. This shows that substantial amount of cereals have to be imported to fed the population in the district.

2.3 Social service

2.3.1 Education

The district had 141 primary, 24 lower secondary, 17 high schools and 3 campuses (including (10 +2). More than 18.000 students have enrolled for education during the fiscal year 1997/98. The literacy rate of 6 years of age and above of the district was 30 % in 1996.

2.3.2 Health

The district had one hospital, 11 health posts and 16 sub health posts. It means that one health institution provide services to 3.600 population.

2.3.3 Market centre

Martadi, Tante, Maure, Kolti and Sanfe (Achham) are the main market centres of the district. At the moment , Sanfe is the main market centre for buying and purchasing of the goods which is 48 km. away from the district headquarter.

Herbs, ghee , citrus (apple, orange, lemon) are the main exportable items of the district. The district imports food grains, kerosene, salt, clothes and other basic commodities from Sanfe.

The mode of transport to carry out the commodities are porters and mules. The transport from Sanfe to Martadi were from Rs. 15 per kg and Rs. 13 per kg. from porter and mules respectively.

2.3.4 Electricity

A small hydro power plant has been established in Martadi. It has 200 KW capacity from two turbine producing 100 KW each. It has been producing electricity from 1990. About 200 households are getting the electricity facility in the district. At the moment the households of Martadi and Jugoda VDCs are receiving the eletricity.

In Jukot VDC, there is one small hydro power plant producing 18 kw. of eletricity which is distributed to the local villages. Another micro hydro power plant capacity of 20 kw. has been installed in Kanda VDC. The production of electricity has been expected by the end of financial year 1998/99.

2.3.5 Religious and trade centre

Malika (14.050 ft.), Khaptad (11.050 ft.), Budinanda (16.025 ft.) are the attraction centre for tourist as well as the religious spot. In malika and Budinanda, there has been a great festival

during *Janai Purnima* each year. People from Doti. Achham. Bajura. Bajhang. Humla. Kalikot. Dailekh. Surkhet and from Pitthouraghat (India) come to worship the gods and goddess.

2.4 Proposed Road

The proposed road from Sanfe to martadi will link the district headquarter of Bajura. The road in most cases go along the bank of Budiganga river. At the time of walkover survey. the research team found that the road up to Singhara (Bajura District). 19.4 km. from Sanfe was already constructed by DOR. However. some parts of the road were damaged by slides and some portion of the road is still to be constructed within that 19.4 km. The proposed road alignment passes through various settlements of Barhbis. Kulevmandu. Brmhatola. Budiganga and Martadi VDCs.

After the construction of road. about 117.00 people will be benefitted. More than 30 VDCs of Bajura district will be influenced from the road for their different activities.

A total of 18 families houses were destructed during the road construction up to Singhara. However. the people who lost their productive land were not satisfied with the government and asked for compensation. The following is one of the case study of Mr. Buddhi Singh Budda.

Case Study :1

Mr. Buddhi Singh Budda, a resident of Binayak Bandal, Parbha Village, ward no. 9, Siddheshwor VDC, Achham District, complained that he lost *Three jaini land* (one jaini land means one person work in land for a full day) from the road construction. He had purchased that land for Rs. 22,000. He was much worried because he had earned that money by working in India. He did not received a single penny from the government for the loss of such productive land. He had grown 7 quintal of paddy from that land. Similar case was happened with Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Budda. He had also lost *Five Jaini* land from the road which he possesed in Bil Dayak, Binayak Bandal, ward no. 9, Siddheshwor VDC, Achham District.

2.5 Labour availability

The labourers are available but not as much required by the contractor. The local people complained that the petty contractor did not paid their wages on time and some times they left

the project area without making their payment. On the other hand. the contractor complained that the local people are irregular and serious for work They come whenever they like so they have to brought the workers from other VDCs as well as from other districts.

At the time of walkover survey. the research team found 30 persons were working in Sera. 19.4 km. from Santebagar. Before *Dasai* there were 100 workers and they were expected to join to work after *Tihar*. Majority of these workers were brought from Puythan and Kailali district. The wage rate were Rs. 85. Rs. 70 and Rs.60 for male. female and children below 15 years of age respectively. They were working from 7 a.m. in the morning to 6 pm till the evening except 2 hors break for lunch during 11am to 1pm.

The researcher found that the local people do not want to work in their locality. There is lot of evidences of people from Achham and Bajura were working in their own district but not in their own villages or locality. This is true that they want to work in another VDC or districts very far from their residence so that their fellow. relatives. neighbours could not see them working as a labourer in the locality.

3. ACHHAM DISTRICT

3.1 Introduction

Achham district is located in the middle hills of far- Western Development Region of Nepal. It had a population of 198.188 in 1991. It has been estimated to be 207.800 with an annual growth of 0.679 in 1998. The total area of the district is 1680 sq. meter. The district is surrounded by Doti in west. Surkhet in the south. Dailekh in the east and Bajura and Bajhang to the north. It has 75 Village Development Committees. The total number of households were 40.276 with an average size of households of 5.1 in 1996.

3.2 Economic Activities

About 56 % of the population are economically active in the district. Agriculture is the main and major source of livelihood. Nearly 97 % of these active population are solely depend on agriculture and fishing activities. The district is heavily deficit in food. It has a deficit of 23.822 MT of food in 1995/96.

The per capita income of the district was Rs. 5.035 in 1966.

Livestock farming is one of the basic occupation of the farmers. The district had 94.967 cattle. 58.810 buffaloes. 48.799 goats. 46.515 fouls and 1.019 sheep.

Paddy (12.000 MT.) and wheat (8.400 MT) are the major cereal crops in the district followed by maize (7.882 MT) and millet (2.250 MT.) Potato is the major cash crop in the district.

Achham has been ranked on top out of 75 districts on poverty and deprivation index in 1988 (ICIMOD. 1997). Remitance is one of the main source of the household. Thus substantial number of young and older people migrate seasonally to India in search of work. It has been said that at least one person from each household go to India (especially to Bombay. Delhi and Nainital) every year for work. Their average stay in India is about 8 months. It is estimated that about 250 – 300 million rupees have been remitted each year to Achham.

3.3 Social Services

3.3.1 Education

The district has 225 primary. 35 lower secondary. 29 secondary schools and 2 campuses and 3 higher education (including 10 +2). Altogether 41.147 students were enrolled for education in 1996/97. The literacy rate of 6 years of age and above of the district was 2.6 % in 1996.

3.3.2 Health

The district has one hospital. one primary health care centre. 14 health posts and 62 sub health posts.

3.3.3 Electricity

A small 400 KW. micro hydro power plant is established in the district. Electricity has been generated for the distribution to the public and government offices. The electricity has been supplied to some wards of Mastamandu. Oli Gaun. Mangalsen. Jamal Gaun. Timilsain. Bayalpata. Kumal Gaun. Ridikot and Siddheshwor VDCs.

3.3.4 Market centre

Sanfebagar is the main market centre of the district. More than 400 shops (Old bazar: 200 and new hat bazar: 210) are opened for the supply of various commodities. The other markets in the district are Bayalpata. Jayagargh. and Mangalsen. Mules and porters are the main means of transportation from Sanfe to Mangalsen and other parts of the district. Orange. apple. banna. peas. medicinal herbs. ghee. wool and woolen goods are the main items of export from the district.

Achham is a major food deficit district in the kingdom. Cereals (rice. wheat) as well as salt. kerosene. clothes. vegetables are the main commodities imported to the district from teraj and India.

3.4 Labour Availability

In Achham. it is very difficult to get sufficient number of workers either for road construction or for other purposes. They prefer to work outside the district and even to India.

At the time of walkover survey. the social team found 50 persons working in the road construction at Sungarkhal village. ward no. 2. Timilsain VDC. 21.5 km. from Sanfebagar. All of them were from Rolpa. Rukum and bardia districts of Nepal. The male workers were paid Rs. 85 and the females were paid Rs. 70 for working more than 9 hours a day.

When we asked the contractor for not using the local labour. he responded that the local people prefer to work in East Nepal. and India. Again if they were employed. they would not work regularly and seriously. So the workers had to be brought from other part of the country.

3.5 Compensation procedure for the loss of house and building at the time road construction

The road department/project office has paid money in form of compensation for those who had lost their land during construction. But there was no provision for the compensation of land that has been used for construction.

In Achham district. DOR has fixed two rates for compensation of building lost during the construction. The owner. who constructed his house after 1993. had received Rs. 100 per cu.ft. and the house built before 1988 and then up to 1993 had received Rs. 60 per cu.ft.

The supervisor (Mr. Prem Budda) from road office. Mangalsen was in charge of measuring the house structure. While fixing the compensation. he had to look the type of house (i.e. mud. brick. cement). roofing pattern (i.e. slate. tin. timber). number of storey. door and window type (i.e. timber. tin). height. length. breadth (cu. ft.) of the house structure. After this he had calculated the the total cost of the house. The total cost of the buildings of affected families had been sent to the compensation committee in district. The committee consisted of CDO. DDC chairperson. representative from DDCO. police office . engineer. The committee fixed the compensation amount for individual household and then forwarded to Dipayal road division. After reviewing the statement sent by the project office and the compensation committee. Dipayal road division sent money to CDO office for distribution.

3.6 Proposed Road

The proposed road will link the district headquarter from Sanfe. At the time of walkover survey, the research team observed that the road was already constructed up to Sallaghari, Timilsain VDC (21.5 KM.) from Sanfe. From that point, the engineering team tentatively fixed the alignment up to Mangalsen. The road was tentatively fixed from sallaghari down and then cross to kailash Khola and reach Mangalsen via Oligaun. The road alignment up to Oligaun was already finalised by DOR. The road passes through Timilsain, Oligaun, and Mangalsen VDCs.

A total of 187,125 population will be benefitted after the construction of road. Nearly 30 VDCs will have direct influence from the road.

The goods and commodities are imported from the terai (Nepalgunj, Dhangadi) and even from India to Safebagar through buses and trucks. The commodities include salt, kerosene, food grains, vegetables, construction materials (cement, iron rod, corrugated sheets etc. The means of transportation from Sanfe to other parts of the district is mules and porter. The cost of transportation from Sanfe to Mangalsen was Rs. 4 per kg. by the porters and Rs. 3 per kg. by the mules.

The total number of the NGOs registered in the district was 78 up to 1997, but majority of them had not renewed their NGOs in the CDO office. Those who were working in the district are involved in health, sanitation, vegetable farming, awareness and education.

4. SURKHET DISTRICT

4.1 Introduction

Surkhet is located in the hills of Mid Western Developoment Region of Nepal. It is surrounded by Salyan in the east: Kailali, Doti and Achham in the west: Banke, Bardia and Kailali in the south and Achham, Dailekh, Jajarkot and Doti in the north.

The total population of the district was 225,768 in 1991 with an annual growth rate of 3.111. It has been estimated that the population will reached to 279,768 in 1998. The total number of households were 46,182 with an average household size of 4.89 in 1991.

The district has 50 VDCs at the moment. Birendranagar Municipality is the district headquarter of Surkhet.

4.2 Economic Activities

Nearly 32 % of the total population of the district are economically active. of which 85% are totally depend on agriculture and fishing.

In terms of production. Paddy (30.133 MT). Maize (21.263 MT) and Wheat (21.280 MT) are the main cereal crops. where as Potato (6.195 MT) and Oilseeds ((2.124 MT) are the main cash crops of the district.

The district had 121.720 cattle. 85.972 goats. 32.552 buffaloes. 18.426 pigs. 9.464 sheep and 215.700 fowls in the year 1994/95.

The district had a deficit of 1.863 MT of food during 1994/94.

The per capita income of the district was Rs. 7.719 in 1996.

4.3 Social Services

4.3.1 Education

The district had 376 primary. 60 lower secondary. 33 secondary schools and 2 campuses. More than 60.000 students were enrolled during 1995/96. The literacy rate of 6 years of age and above were 49.8 % in 1996.

4.3.2 Health

The district had one district hospital. one primary health care centre. 11 health posts and 40 sub health posts.

4.3.3 Tourist and religious centre

Kankri Bihar. Latikoilee Mandir. Bayakanda. Siddha are the major religious and tourist centres of the district.

4.4 Proposed Upgrading Road

The district has already two link road from Surkhet to Kalikot and Dharapani to Chedagaddi. These two roads are proposed for upgrading. These roads passes through Lekam. Kunthari. Pokharikanda. Uttarganga. Birendranagar Municipality in Surkhet --kalikot road where as Sahare. Dharapani. Rakam. Bajedichour. Agrigaun and Ghoreta in Dharapani- Chedagaddi road.

Around 174.000 population of 32 VDCs will be benefitted directly after upgrading of these two roads which passes through this district.

5. DAILEKH DISTRICT

5.1 Introduction

Dailekh is one of the remote hill district of Mid Western Development Region of Nepal. It is surrounded by Jajarkot and Surkhet in the east: Achham in the west: Kalikot in the north and Surkhet in the south. The total area of the district is 1.502 sq. km.

The district had a population of 187.400 with a total households of 56.324. The population is estimated to be 203.551 in 1998 with an annual growth rate of 1.188. The average population in one household is 3.4.

The district has 60 Village Development Committees. Dailekh bazar is the headquarter of the district.

5.2 Economic Activities

Nearly 49 % of the total population of the district are economically active. Among them, 94 % are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

The district is heavily deficit in the supply of foods to the inhabitants. It had 12.086 MT food deficit in the year 1996/97. Maize (12.180 MT) is the major cereal crops followed by Paddy (9.845 MT), and Wheat (7.735 MT). Potato (3.000 MT) is the main cash crop where as oilseed and sugarcane production is very minimal.

The per capita income of the district was Rs 3.352 in 1996.

There is no establishment of such industries providing more than 10 persons.

Livestock rearing is one of the basic prerequisites of the people. The district had 83.079 cattle, 44.102 buffaloes, 75.427 goats, 5.734 sheep, 4.252 pigs and 75.150 fowls during 1994/95.

5.3 Social Services

5.3.1 Education

The district had 253 primary, 36 lower secondary and 15 secondary schools. The total number of students enrolled during 1994/95 was 35,630. The literacy rate of 6 years of age and above was 52.1 % in the district.

5.3.2 Health

The district had one district hospital, one primary health centre, 8 health posts and 50 sub health posts in 1996/97. It showed that one health institution is providing health facilities to 3,392 population in the district.

5.3.3 Tourist and religious centres

Dailekh bazar, Dullu, Padukasthan, Dhugeshwar, Nabhisthan are the historical and touristic centre of the district.

5.4 Proposed Upgrading Road

Surkhet – Kalikot road, which passes through Dailekh district, is proposed for upgrading. The road cross the Khadkabada, Nawlekatuwal, Nepa and Lyatibindresani VDCs of Dailekh district.

The proposed upgrading road will benefit 65,000 population residing in 16 VDCs of the district.

6. KALIKOT DISTRICT

6.1 Introduction

Kalikot is one of the remote mountain district of Mid Western Development Region of Nepal. It is surrounded by Jajarkot and Jumla in the east; Achham and Bajura in the west; Mugu and Bajura in the north and Dailekh and Achham in the south. The total area of the district is 1,741 sq. km.

The district had a population of 88,805 with a total households of 22,315. The population is estimated to be 89,629 in 1998 with an annual growth rate of 0.132. The average population in one household is 4.0.

The district has 29 Village Development Committees. Manma is the headquarter of the district.

6.2 Economic Activities

Nearly 52 % of the total population of the district are economically active. Among them. 95 % are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

The district is also deficit in the supply of foods to its inhabitants. It had 5.452 MT food deficit in the year 1996/97. Wheat (6.040 MT) is the major cereal crops followed by Maize (3.117 MT). Paddy (2.210 MT). Millet (1.250 MT) and Barley (1.024 MT). Potato (5.850 MT) is the main cash crop.

The per capita income of the district was Rs3.552 in 1996.

There was two establishment of industries providing more than 10 persons for employment.

Livestock rearing is one of the basic requirement for agriculture farming. The district had 56.692 cattle. 17.909 buffaloes. 44.398 sheep. 34.167 goats 737 pigs and 13.694 fowls during 1994/95.

6.3 Social Services

6.3.1 Education

The district had 114 primary. 12 lower secondary. 18 secondary schools and one higher secondary school. The total number of students enrolled during 1996/97 was 11.403. The literacy rate of 6 years of age and above was 26 % in the district.

6.3.2 Health

The district had one health centre. 9 health posts and 22 sub health posts in 1996/97. It showed that one health institution is providing health facilities to 2.800 population in the district.

6.3.3 Tourist and religious centres

Bharta is famous for scenic view where as Lalu is a famous village and Manma is the historical place.

6.4 Proposed New Road

The proposed new road from Kalikot to Jumla passes through various setllements and VDCs such as Bharta. Sukatiya. Mugraha. Gela. Chappra. Jubitha. Rainchuli. Phui Mahadev and Panka VDCs of Kalikot district..

The proposed new road will benefit about 76.000 population residing in 25. VDCs of the district.

7 JUMLA DISTRICT

7.1 Introduction

Jumla is one of the remote mountain district of Mid Western Development Region of Nepal. It is surrounded by Dolpa in the east: Dolpa in the west:Mugu in the north and Jajarkot and Kalikot in the south. The total area of the district is 2.531 sq. km.

The district had a population of 75.964 with a total households of 14.231. The population is estimated to be 81.421 in 1998 with an annual growth rate of 0.996. The average population in one household is 5.3.

The district has 30 Village Development Committees. Khalanga bazar is the headquarter of the district.

7.2 Economic Activities

Nearly 54 % of the total population of the district are economically active. Among them. 93 % are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

The district is heavily deficit in the supply of foods to its inhabitants. It had 7.025 MT food deficit in the year 1996/97. Paddy (2.550 MT) is the major cereal crops followed by Maize (1.800 MT). Wheat (1.794 MT). Millet (1.580 MT) and barley (1.544 MT). Potato (5.530 MT) is the main cash crop.

The per capita income of the district was Rs.5.184 in 1996.

There was no establishment of such industries providing employment more than 10 persons.

Livestock farming is one of the basic requirement of the people. The district had 63.327 cattle. 3.307 buffaloes. 33.439 goats. 30.121 sheep. 645 pigs and 38.629 fowls during 1994 95.

7.3 Social Services

7.3.1 Education

The district had 110 primary, 30 lower secondary , 8 secondary schools and one campus. The total number of students enrolled during 1994/95 was 9,482. The literacy rate of 6 years of age and above was 26 % in the district.

7.3.2 Health

The district had one district hospital, 9 health posts and 21 sub health posts in 1996/97. It showed that one health institution is providing health facilities to 2,626 population in the district.

7.3.3 Tourist and religious centres

Khalanga bazar is the district headquarter and also a religious place. Hadsinja is a historical and religious place where as Pandusain Gufa is an archeological place. Dansangu Dobhan is a pilgrimage place.

7.4 Proposed New Road

The proposed new road from Kalikot to Jumla passes through various settlements of Rara Lehi, Kundari, Tatopani, Labhra, Talium, Mahat Gaun Village Development Committees of the district.

The proposed new road will benefit around 80,000 population residing in 30 VDCs of the district.

8. SALYAN DISTRICT

8.1 Introduction

Salyan is one of the hill district of Mid Western Development Region of Nepal. It is surrounded by Rolpa in the east; Surkhet and Banke in the west; Jajarkot and Rukum in the north and Dang and Banke in the south. The total area of the district is 1,462 sq. km.

The district had a population of 181,785 with a total households of 31,723. The population is estimated to be 205,979 in 1998 with an annual growth rate of 1.801. The average population in one household is 5.7.

The district has 47 Village Development Committees. Khalanga bazar is the headquarter of the district.

8.2 Economic Activities

Nearly 43 % of the total population of the district are economically active. Among them, 92 % are engaged in agriculture and fishing. Maize (26,550 MT) is the major cereal crops followed by Wheat (18,329 MT). Paddy (16,250 MT), Millet (4,600 MT), Potato (3,900 MT) is the main crop where as oilseed production is very minimal.

The per capita income of the district was Rs3,640 in 1996.

There is no establishment of such industries providing employment for more than 10 persons.

The district had 144,622 cattle, 101,852 goats, 26,243 buffaloes, 16,987 sheep, 6,757 pigs and 185,980 fowls during 1994/95.

8.3 Social Services

8.3.1 Education

The district had 277 primary, 36 lower secondary, 18 secondary schools and 2 campuses. The total number of students enrolled during 1994/95 was 34,480. The literacy rate of 6 years of age and above was 32.9 % in the district.

8.3.2 Health

The district had one district hospital, one primary health centre, 10 health posts and 36 sub health posts in 1996/97. It showed that one health institution is providing health facilities for 3,600 population in the district.

8.3.3 Tourist and religious centres

Chadani Khalanga, Phalwang Lekh Bazar, Chaya Chitra, Chapighat are the major touristic and religious centre of the district.

8.4 Proposed Upgrading Road

Dharapani – Chedagaddi road and Chedagaddi to Jajarkot road, which are proposed for upgrading and new construction, passes through Salyan district. These two roads cross the Majhkanda, Dhiragipipal, Devsthal, Suikot, Kalagaun, Badagaun and Marmaparikhanda VDCs of Salyan district.

These proposed new construction and upgrading road will benefit to more than 30.000 population residing in 7 VDCs of the district.

9. JAJARKOT DISTRICT

9.1 Introduction

Jajarkot district is situated in the hills of Mid Western Development Region of Nepal. It had a population of 113.958 with 22.315 households in 1991. The population is estimated to be 125.476 in 1998 with an annual growth rate of 1.41 percent. The district is surrounded by Dolpa and Rukum in the east: Kalikot. Jumla and Dailekh in the west: Jumla. Dolpa and Kalikot in the north and Salyan and Surkhet in the south. The total area of the district is 2.123 sq. km. Khalanga . the headquarter is situated on 1.225 meter high from sea level. The district has 30 VDCs at the moment.

9.2 Economic Activities

Nearly 52 % of the total population are economically active in the district . of which 95 % are totally depending on agriculture and fishing. Livestock rearing is one of the major activity of the people. In 199/95. the district had 66.785 cattles. 24. 626 buffaloes. 44.081 sheeps. 75.681 goats. 92.633 fowls and 2.153 pigs.

In terms of production. Maize (13.662 MT) is the major food crops followed by Wheat (6.670 MT) and Paddy (6.278 MT). Potato (3.960 MT) is the only cash crop of the district.

Jajarkot is also one of the food deficit district in the country. In 1995/96. it had a deficit of 2.581 MT of foods. In order to meet the food deficit people migrate seasonally to terai and India in search of work.

The per capita income of the district was Rs. 3.888 in 1996.

9.3 Social Services

9.3.1 Education

The district had 202 primary. 18 lower secondary. 10 high schools and 2 campuses (including 10 +2). About 19.000 students were enrolled for education in 1996/97. The literacy rate of the district was 23.7 %

9.3.2 Health

The district has one district hospital. one primary health care centre. 7 health posts. and 21 sub – health posts. This indicates that one health institution is serving 4.128 population at the moment.

9.3.3 Market centre

Khalanga. Chaurjhari. Dhungila are the main market centres of the district. The daily necessity goods such as foods. clothes. medicine. construction materials are heavily imported in the district. Medicinal herbs. chiuree. honey. ghee. goat. sheep are the main exportable items of the district.

9.3.4 Tourist and other attraction centres

Khalanga is the district headquarter of the district and also a place of scenic view. Jagatipur is famous for archeological and historical place. Paika is a religious place where as Ramidanda and Silpachour are the tourist attracting centres in the district.

9.3.5 Communication

The district has 27 Illaka. additional and local post offices in its various settlement.The district has also telephone and fax facilities. At the moment 3 VHF telephone lines have been set up in two VDCs .

9.4 Proposed New Road

The proposed new road from Cheddegadi to Jajarkot will also link to the district headquarter Khalanga. The road passes through various settlements and VDCs like Karki Gaun. Bhura. Jagatipur. Punma and Khalanga.

About 45.000 people will be directly benefited from the existence of this new road. Nearly 11 VDCs will have direct access to the road.

10. KAPIL BASTU DISTRICT

10.1 Introduction

Kapilbastu is one of the terai district of Western Development Region of Nepal. It is surrounded by Rupandehi in the east: Dang and UP. India in the west: Arghakhanchi and Dang in the north and UP. India in the south. The total area of the district is 1.193 sq. km.

The district had a population of 371.778 with a total households of 71.334. The population is estimated to be 465.034 in 198 with an annual growth rate of 3.249. The average population in one household is 5.2.

The district has 78 Village Development Committees. Taulihawa is the headquarter of the district.

10.2 Economic Activities

Nearly 37 % of the total population of the district are economically active. Among them, 81 % are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

The district is surplus in the food stuffs. It had 32.102 MT food surplus in the year 1996/97. Paddy (104.970 MT) is the major cereal crop followed by Wheat (28.000 MT). The production of maize, millet and barley is very minimal in the district. Sugarcane (58.590 MT) is the main cash crop followed by Potato (14.110 MT) and Oilseed (2.659MT).

The per capita income of the district was Rs 6.451in 1996.

There were 37 establishment of industries providing employment for more than 2.000 persons.

Livestock rearing is one of the main occupation of the people. The district had 162.042 cattle, 56.067 buffaloes, 53.970 goats, 5.690 sheep, 3.581 pigs and 193.000 fowls during 1994/95.

10.3 Social Services

10.3.1 Education

The district had 215 primary, 44 lower secondary, 21 secondary schools and one campus. The total number of students enrolled during 1994/95 was 46.711. The literacy rate of 6 years of age and above was 36 % in the district.

10.3.2 Health

The district had two hospital, two primary health centre, 7 health posts and 67 sub health posts in 1996/97. It showed that one health institution is providing health facilities to 5.962 population in the district.

10.3.3 Tourist and religious centres

Krishnanagar, Taulihawa and Patharkot are the major trade centre, where as Tilaurakot, Niglihawa, Gotihawa, Kudan, Shiwagadhi are the historical and archeological places of the district.

10.4 Proposed Upgrading Road

The proposed upgrading road from Gorusinghe to Sandhikharka passes some settlements of Kapilbastu district. The road passes through various settlements of Mahendrakot VDC.

The proposed upgrading road will benefit 14.000 population residing in 2 VDCs of the district.

11 ARGHAKHANCHI DISTRICT

11.1 Introduction

Arghakhanchi is one of the terai district of Western Development Region of Nepal. It is surrounded by Gulmi and Palpa in the east; Puythan and Dang in the west; Gulmi and Puythan in the north and Kapilbastu and Dang in the south. The total area of the district is 1,193 sq. km.

The district had a population of 180.884 with a total households of 36.995. The population is estimated to be 199,469 in 1998 with an annual growth rate of 1.407. The average population in one household is 4.9.

The district has 41 Village Development Committees. Narapani (Sandhikharka) is the headquarter of the district.

11.2 Economic Activities

Nearly 42 % of the total population of the district are economically active. Among them, 93 % are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

The district is deficit in the supply of foods to its inhabitants. It had 3,168 MT. food deficit in the year 1996/97. Maize (21,307 MT) is the major cereal crops followed by Paddy (14,000 MT) and Wheat (8,164 MT). The production of Barley and Millet is very minimal in the district. Potato (2,700 MT) is the main crop folowed by Oilseed (655 MT).

The per capita income of the district was Rs.7,857 in 1996.

There was no establishment of such industries providing employment more than 10 persons.

Majority of the farmers possess livestock in the district. The district had 61.668 cattle. 79.642 buffaloes. 58.705 goats. 2.048 sheep. 914 pigs and 85.360 fowls during 1994/95.

11.3 Social Services

11.3.1 Education

The district had 313 primary. 55 lower secondary. 33 secondary schools and one campus. The total number of students enrolled during 1994/95 was 60.619. The literacy rate of 6 years of age and above was 50.8 % in the district.

11.3.2 Health

The district had one district hospital. 10 health posts and 31 sub health posts in 1996 97. It shoed that one health institution is providing health facilities to 4.749 population in the district.

11.3.3 Tourist and religious centres

Narapani. Patharkot and Thada are the major trading centre where as Argharajsthal. Kanchikot. Chutrabensi. Uluk Chatragunj are the archeological and historical place of the district.

11.4 Proposed Upgrading Road

The proposed upgrading road from Gorusinghe to Sandhikharka passes through various settlements and VDCs of Arghakhanchi district.. The proposed road crosses through various settlements of Thada. Sitapur. Khachikot. Narapani and Sandhikharka VDCs of Arghakhanchi district.

The proposed upgrading road will benefit about 150.000 population residing in 29 VDCs of the district.

ANNEX 5

VDC AND SETTLEMENT PROFILES

ANNEX 5

VDC AND SETTLEMENT PROFILES

IDP - SUMMARY OF VDCs AND SETTLEMENTS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY ROAD CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADING

R4 -SUMMARY

OAD NAME: CHAMELIYA - DARCHULA | ROAD NO.: 1 | SHEET NO.: R4-SUMI-

List No.	Chainage/Traverse From	Chainage/Traverse To	VDC		Settlement	District	Settlement Services and Facilities PS	LSS	SS	HP	WS	Land Value (rate per Ropani) Khet	Land Value (rate per Ropani) Bari	Available to Work	Months not Available	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Willing to, Contribute Land
1	1	168	Shankarpur	6 & 7	Thaktoli, Somarajjayabala, Simaldhukuri	Darchula	√	-	-	-	Taps	10,000	10,000	√	March-August	Transportation Facility, Easy to sale Agricultural Production	Loss of Fertile land, Some People have to Migrate to other places	√ (Comp) But need some compensation
2	168	319	Bhagawati	2 & 3	Sajani, Melkhet Duwani, Bhatkada	Darchula	√	-	-	-	Taps, River	30,000	10,000	√	Whole year	Easy to travel, Acces of Market to Export, Employment Opportunity	None	√
3	319	496	Dattu	1	Bet	Darchula	√	-	-	-	Mahakali River, one Tap	Not Yet Sold & Purchased		√	March-August	Harassment by Indian People can be Avoided	None	√ (Comp)
4	319	496	Dattu	2	Chhuchai	Darchula	√	√	√	√	Taps	50,000	25,000	√	March - Sept.	Exports and Imports of Goods will be very easy, Exploitation by Indian in their customs can be avoided	None	√
5	319	496	Dattu	3	Udayee	Darchula	√	√	√	√	Taps	50,000	25,000	√	March - Sept.		None	√
6	319	496	Dattu	7	Dattu	Darchula	√	√	√	√	Taps	50,000	30,000	√	March - Sept.	Harassment and Exploitation by Indian can be Reduced	None	√
7	319	496	Dattu	9	Shakar	Darchula	√	√	√	√	Taps	50,000	30,000	√	March - Sept.	..	None	√
8	496	660	Dhap	1 & 4	Kakada, Aasipada, Sunsebarad,Jyamirpani	Darchula	√	-	-	-	Taps	20,000	10,000	√	Whole Year	..	None	√
9	496	660	Dhap	5	Dhap, Masino Baluwa	Darchula	√	√	√	√	Mahakali River	25,000	13,000	√	March-August	Easy Access to Export Cereals Fruits, Medicinal Herbs	None	√
10	660	819	Khalanga	1	Thette Bagar, Kimtadi,Namaskar	Darchula	√	-	-	√	Tap, River	Not Yet Sold & Purchased		√	March-August	..	None	√

te: PS Primary School, LSS Lower Secondary School, SS Secondary School, HP Health Post, WS Water Supply
urce : SMEC / CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99

fchagar - Martadi

DP - SUMMARY OF VDCs AND SETTLEMENTS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY ROAD CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADING

R4 -SUMMARY

D NAME: SANFEBAGAR - MARTADI | ROAD NO.: 2

SHEET NO.: R4-SUM- 1

Chainage Traverse		VDC	Ward	Settlement	District	Settlement Services and Facilities					Land Value (rate per Ropani)		Available to Work	Months not Available	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Willing to Contribute Land
From	To					PS	LSS	SS	HP	WS	Khet	Bari					
19.4	20.782	Bahbis	4	Panimul Singada	Bajura	√	√	-	-	Taps	40,000	20,000	√	Sept ,Oct , June, July	Access to market, access health facilits	Loss of land, loss of grazing land	√ (comp)
20.782	22.081	Bahbis	7	Arthangetola, Nuwakot	Bajura	-		√	-	Taps	30,000	15,000	√	July, Sept	Transportation facility, employment, markets	Loss of land, loss of grazing land	√ (comp)
23.020	24.309	Bahbis	7	Upaysapata	Bajura	-	-	-	-	River	50,000	25,000	√	April to Nov	Transportation facility, employment, markets	Loss of land, loss of grazing land	√ (comp)
TP 348	356	Kuldivmandu	7	Borabada	Bajura	√	-	-	-	River	40,000	20,000	√	Oct , Feb	No positive impact	Fear of becoming landslides	NO
TP 483	495	Barnbatola	8	Chhal	Bajura	-	-	-	-	River	10,000	8,000	-	-	Transportation facility, market access, easy to sell the product	Fear of becoming landslides	√ (comp)
TP 1	31	Martadi	6,8 & 9	Martadi	Bajura	√	√	√	√	Pipe	80,000	60,000	√	-	Transportaion facility, market access, easy to sell the product	Fear of becoming landslides	√ (comp)
TP 157	164	Martadi, Budiganga	5 & 7	Rapka, Rapak	Bajura	√	-	-	-	River, Spring	50,000	30,000	√	June, July, Sept , Oct	Easy access of food stuffs, transportaion facility, easy for health treatment	Fear of becoming landslides	√ (comp)
TP 344	377	Budiganga	7	Jodanga	Bajura	√	-	-	√	River	30,000	25,000	√	-	Easy access of food stuffs, transportaion facility, easy for health treatment	Environment pollution, people have less land	NO responce
ng Road																	
-	-	Bahbis	4	Daphazar	Bajura	√	√	-	-	Spring	50,000	40,000	√	April, May, Sept , Oct	Easy to travel, easy access of daily necessity goods	Loss of fertile land and forest	NO responce
-	-	Ghurgarkot	2	Thanti Bazar	Bajura	√	-	-	-	Tap	80,000	60,000	-	-	Easy to travel, easy access of daily necessity goods	No negative impact from the road	√

PS - Primary School, LSS - Lower Secondary School, SS - Secondary School, HP - Health Post, WS - Water Supply
: SMEC / CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99

Sanfebagar - Mangalsen

RMDP - SUMMARY OF VDCs AND SETTLEMENTS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY ROAD CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADING

R4 -SUMMARY

ROAD NAME: SANFEBAGAR - MANGALSEN | **ROAD NO.: 3**

SHEET NO.: R4-SUM-

*C/L*ist No.	Chainage/Traverse		VDC	Ward	Settlement	District	Settlement Services and Facilities					Land Value (*rate per Ropani*)		Available to Work	Months not Available	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Willing to Contribute Land
	From	To					PS	LSS	SS	HP	WS	Khet	Bari					
1	1	200	Timilsain	2	Matela	Achham	√	-	-	-	Taps	50,000	20,000	-	-	Access of goods and commodities	Land and houses will be lost	√ (Compensation)
2	200	420	Oligaun	4	Bagdulo	Achham	√	√	-	-	Spring	75,000	60,000	√	June, July, October, November	Transport facility, Employment opportunity, easy access to goods	Increase in pollution, loss of agriculture land, fruits, grazing land	√ (Compensation)
3	420	740	Mangalsen	8	Nagatola	Achham	√	√	-	-	Taps	80,000	50,000	√	June, July, October, November	Transport facility, Employment opportunity, easy access to goods	Loss of fertile land	√ (Compensation)
4	420	740	Mangalsen	8	Pangapata	Achham	√	√	-	-	Taps	70,000	50,000	√	June, July, October, November	Transport facility Employment opportunity, easy access to goods	Loss of fertile land	√ (Compensation)
5	420	740	Mangalsen	9	Khatrigaun	Achham	√	√	-	-	Taps	70,000	45,000	√	June, July, October, November	Transport facility Employment opportunity, easy access to goods	Loss of fertile land	√ (Compensation)
6	420	740	Mangalsen	9	Boharabada/Swarbada	Achham	√	√	√	√	Taps	80,000	50,000	√	May, June, July, October, November	Access of food stuffs, easy to travel outside	Decrease in agricultural production due to the losss of land	√ (Compensation)

Note: PS = Primary School, LSS = Lower Secondary School, SS = Secondary School, HP = Health Post, WS = Water Supply
Source : SMEC / CEMAT Field Survey, *1998/99*

Surkhet - Jumla

RMDP - SUMMARY OF VDCs AND SETTLEMENTS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY ROAD CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADING

R4 -SUMMARY

ROAD NAME: SURKHET - KALIKOT | ROAD NO.: 4A

SHEET NO.: R4-SUM-

CT list No	Chainage From	Chainage To	VDC	Ward	Settlement	District	Settlement Services and Facilities: PS	LSS	HSS	HP	WS	Land Value (rate per Ropani): Khet	Land Value (rate per Ropani): Bari	Available to Work	Months not Available	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Willing to Contribute Land
1	00+000	01+522	Uttarganga	1	Bange Simal	Surkhet	√	√	-	-	√ Irregular	50,000	50,000	√	Nov , Dec , Jan	Easy access and employment		√
2	01+523	01+930	Uttarganga	1	Bange Simal	Surkhet	√	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	Facility to market, business and employment in road construction	Loss of land of poor people	not so willing
3	10+330	10+600	Kunaire	9	Damare Pani	Surkhet	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	June, July, Aug	Easy transportation, treatment, and import agril Equipments, improved seeds & fertilizer	Loss of land of poor people, no price to five	√
4	12+380	12+500	Kunaire	9	Dudkei	Surkhet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Facility of Transportation		√
5	14+300	14+425	Kunaire	9	Jahkeni	Surkhet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	June to Oct	Easy Transportation		√
6	15+600	16+550	Lekh	5	Odaltal	Surkhet	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	June, to Oct	Easy transportation and treatment	Loss of land house	√
7	26+300	26+730	Kunaire	4	Baddichaur	Surkhet	√	√		√	√ *	25,000	25,000	√	-		Loss of land, house and problem of squatting problem	√
8	26+751	28+200	Kunaire	4	Anpkholi	Surkhet	√	√	-	√	√ *	25,000	20,000	√	June, July, Aug	Facility of transportation and treatment promotion of trade & business and job opportunity		
9	28+760	30+809	Kunaire	3	Haldu	Surkhet	-	-	-	-	*	30,000	10,000	√	June, July, Aug	Good but compensation are necessary for the loss of land and house	Loss of land, house	√
10	30+900	31+500	Kunaire	3	Amalkholi	Surkhet	-	-	-	-	*	40,000	25,000	√	-	Market for the production and Job opportunity	Loss of Agri. Land	√ &
11	36+501	36+650	Kunaire Kanda	8	Kalyankath	Surkhet	*	-	-	-	*	8,000	7,000	√	-	Helps to protect that gross land, facility of transportation and employment	Loss of Land	√ #
12	36+750	40+000	Kunaire Kanda	9	Syaule	Surkhet	√	*	-	-	*	30,000	25,000	√	-	Facility of transportation	Loss of land	#
13	41+790	45+019	Kunaire Kanda	9	Kalakhola	Surkhet		-	-	-	√ *	-	-	√	June to Oct	Facility of transportation	Loss of land house	√ #
14	47+116	51+065	Khadak Buda	6	Separi	Dailekh	√	-	-	-	√	12,000	12,000	√	June to Oct	Facility of transportation and business promotion	Loss of land house	no
15	51+066	55+790	Khadak Buda	4	Mainkhola	Dailekh	√	√		√	*	30,000	20,000	-	reasonable migration to India	Facility of transportation and business promotion	Loss of land, house	√ #
16	62+350	62+933	Khadak Buda	2	Dhungeswor	Dailekh	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	..	Market for Production, available daily needs, promotion of business, access to treatment	Less production negative social impacts	√ #
17	63+059	63+600	Naule Kanuwal	6	Tallo Dhungesw	Dailekh	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	June to Sept	Easy transportation and treatment	Loss of land house	√
18	70+471	02+750	Naule Kanuwal	4	Nariya	Dailekh	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	√	-	Facility of transportation, treatment, business, and raise awareness, import export of goods	Loss of land house	√ #
19	72+751	69+200	Nepa	8	Syaule	Dailekh	√	-	-	-	√	15,000	10,000	√	-	Job opportunity	Loss of Land	√
20	79+201	83+100	Nepa	6	Pah	Dailekh	√	-	-	-	*	-	-	√	June - Nov	Transportation facility , Easy access to household goods, Easy access to hospitals	Loss of Agri. Land, possibility of land slide	√ #
21	84+127	87+400	Iyatibinda	6	Sangetade	Dailekh	√	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	June - Nov	Transportation facility, Market for Vegetable , Easy access to hospitals	Environmental deterioration Accidents	√ #
Total:												270,000	209,000					

* Problem of water supply (2-3 hours walk)
^ No more land contributions for the road due to insufficient food
+ With compensation
No land for livihood

Note PS Primary School, LSS Lower Secondary School SS Secondary School, HP Health Post, WS Water Supply

Source SMEC / CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99

Kalikot - Jumla

RMDP - SUMMARY OF VDCs AND SETTLEMENTS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY ROAD CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADING

R4 -SUMMARY

ROAD NAME: KALIKOT - JUMLA (WALK OVER) | ROAD NO.: 4B | SHEET NO.: R4-SUM-

C/List No	Chainage From	Chainage To	VDC	Ward	Settlement	District	Settlement Services and Facilities PS	LSS	SS	HP	WS	Land Value (rate per Ropani) Khet	Bari	Available to Work	Months not Available	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Willing to Contribute Land
1	0+000	9+101	Bharata	7	Paripalbe	Kalikot	√	-	√	√	water hole	10,000	4,000	√	Jul ,Aug , Oct., Nov .., Mar	Easy business, easy access to India	Fear of compensation, increase in accident, theft etc	√ (compensation ROW)
2	9+101	18+118	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagai Bada	Kalikot	√	-	-	√	√	900	1,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov , Dec ,	Transportation facilities	Fear of losing land & house	√
3	18+118	18+118	Mugraham	9	Sanal Gaon	Kalikot	√	-	√	√	√	10,000	6,000	√	July, August	Alignment shold not be changed	None	√
4	18+118	26+679	Mugraham	1,2,3,4	Kalikot	Kalikot	-	-	-	√	√	30,000	15,000	√	Can be available 12 months	No negative feelings	None	√
5	-	-	Phat Gaon	2	Karkibada	Kalikot	√	-	-	-	-	7,000	4,000	√	Can be available 12 months	All positive	None	No Comment
6	-	-	Phat Gaon	8	Talesera	Kalikot	√	-	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
7	26+679	30+781	(Rapti) Gela	9	Panatadi	Kalikot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	30+781	38+000	Chhapre	7	Takulla	Kalikot	-	-	-	-	√	14,000	9,000	√	Available throughout 12 months	Dev. of market, transportation facilities	None	√
9	30+784	38+000	Chhapri	3	Chheka	Kalikot	√	-	√	√	water hole	10,000	7,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov	Easy transportation, market access	Loss of land	√
10	39+200	47+810	Jubiytha	8	Bhainshegaunda	Kalikot	√	√	√	√	√	8,000	-	√	Jul , Aug , Oct , Nov	Easy transportation, market access	Loss of land & house	-
11	39+200	47+810	Jubitha	9	Khalla gaon, Jubitha	Kalikot	√	-	√	√	√	25,000	10,000	√	Jul , Oct	Easy transport, easy to sell product, access to hospital	Negative	-
12	33+026	36+200	Ranchuli	1	Dhawala	Kalikot	√	√	-	√	well	10,000	7,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov	Transportation facilities	Loss of land	√ (compensation)
13	33+026	36+200	Ranchuli	2	Ranchuli	Kalikot	-	√	-	√	2 well	12,000	-	√	Jul , Oct , Nov	Cheaper goods transportation facilities	Problem in livelihood	√ (compensation)
14	31+250	35+200	Phoi Mahadev	5	Chhidena, Nigma	Kalikot	-	-	√	√	water hole	15,000	-	√	Jul , Oct , Nov	-	-	-
15	31+250	35+200	Phoi Mahadev	3	Mahelshera	Kalikot	√	√	√	√	Tila river	10,000	6,000	√	Jul , Oct , Nov	Easy to sell apple, transportation access	If loss of land problem of livelihood	-
16	31+250	35+200	Phoi Mahadev	5,9	Chhidena	Kalikot	-	-	√	√	Tila river	10,000	6,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov ,	Easy transportation, low price	If loss of land problem of livelihood	-
17	31+250	35+200	Phoi Mahadev	1	Nagma	Kalikot	-	-	√	√	-	10,000	6,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct	Easy transportation, low price, business	Loss of house	-
18	22+950	31+250	Rara Lehi	1	Nagma	Jumla	-	-	√	√	Tila river	10,000	6,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov	Easy to sell apple, easy transportation	Negative	√
19	22+950	31+250	Rara Lehi	1,2,3,4	Sita Nagar	Jumla	√	√	√	√	-	15,000	10,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct	Access to market for vegetable	None	-
20	22+950	31+250	Rara Lehi	5,6	Rara Lehi	Jumla	√	√	√	√	Tila river	45,000	7,000	√	July	Access to market, easy transportation	Loss of land	-
21	22+950	31+250	Rara Lehi	3	Gadagaona	Jumla	-	-	-	-	Tila river	10,000	4,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct	Easy to bring goods for shop	Negative	√
22	17+200	22+950	Kudari	3	Gogibara	Jumla	√	-	√	√	water hole	15,000	10,000	√	Jul , Oct , Nov	Cheap goods, access to transport, sell of apple	Theft and immigrants will come	√
23	17+200	22+950	Kudari	1	Lomsera	Jumla	-	-	√	√	Tila river	70,000	30,000	√	Jun , Nov	Market for productions, easy access to transport	None	√ (compensation)
24	17+200	22+950	Kudari	1	Kudari	Jumla	-	-	√	√	√	25,000	10,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov	Access to agri product, easy transportation	Loss of land & house cause subsistence problem	√
25	10+740	18+300	Tato Pani	1,2,3	Ranka	Jumla	√	√	√	√	√	30,000	7,000	√	-	Easy to transport medical herbs	Loss of land & house cause subsistence problem	-
26	10+740	18+300	Tato Pani	4	Wabira	Jumla	√	-	√	-	√	25,000	10,000	√	Nov	Easy to transport of sell fruits & buy goods	None	√ (compensation)
27	10+740	18+300	Tato Pani	8	Litakot	Jumla	-	-	√	√	water hole	30,000	8,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov	Easy to sell fruits and vegetables	Immigrants will buy land	√ (compensation)
28	10+740	18+300	Tato Pani	6	Jarmi	Jumla	-	-	√	√	Tila river	30,000	8,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov	Access to market, selling of herbs and fruits	None	√
29	6+482	10+074	Lamra	9	Dhande Pani	Jumla	-	-	-	-	√	20,000	10,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct	Easy transportation	None	√
30	6+482	10+074	Lamra	6,7	Areni	Jumla	√	√	√	√	-	18,000	10,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct	Easy transportation, market for products	-	√ (compensation)
31	6+482	10+074	Lamra	1,2	Shitthuska	Jumla	√	√	√	√	√	25,000	10,000	√	Jun , Oct , Nov,	Easy to sell apple & bring goods	Nothing	√ (compensation)
32	6+482	10+074	Lamra	1,2,3	Nagari	Jumla	√	√	√	√	well & river	17,000	10,000	√	Jun , Oct , Nov	Easy to sell apple & bring goods	Nothing	√ (compensation)
33	6+482	10+074	Lamra	8,9	Rautawada	Jumla	√	-	√	√	√	25,000	10,000	√	Jun , Oct , Nov	Easy to transport	Negative	√
34	6+482	10+074	Lamra	5	Lamra	Jumla	√	√	-	√	water hole	30,000	4,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov	Easy to transport, access to other cities	Loss of landhouse cause subsistance problem	√ (compensation)
35	4+215	6+482	Taliowa	4	Ourigad	Jumla	√	√	√	√	-	75,000	10,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct	Easy access to buy foods & stuffs	Local people will start to sell land to immigrant & then will be land less	√ (compensation)
36	0+000	4+215	Mahata	4,5,6	Mahata	Jumla	√	√	√	-	spring water	25,000	20,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov ,	Easy to transport, access to other cities	Nothing	√
37	0+000	4+215	Mahata	9	Chhina	Jumla	√	-	√	√	-	20,000	10,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov	Easy access to sell herbs, apples, potatoes	Nothing	-
38	0+000	4+215	Mahata	7,8,9	Mecha	Jumla	-	-	√	√	√	80,000	10,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov	Easy transport, access to sell apples	Nothing	√ (compensation)
39	-	-	Chandranath	6	Jumla	Jumla	√	√	√	√	√	100,000	50,000	√	Jun , Jul , Oct , Nov	Access to export, import goods, opens development	Local people will become landless, after sell of land	√

Note: PS - Primary School, LSS - Lower Secondary School, SS - Secondary School, HP - Health Post, WS - Water Supply

Source: SMEC / CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99

Dharapani - Chhedegadh

MDP - SUMMARY OF VDCs AND SETTLEMENTS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY ROAD CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADING

R4-SUMMARY

OAD NAME: DHARAPANI - CHHEDEGADH | ROAD NO.: 5A

SHEET NO.: R4-SUM-

List No.	Chainage From	Chainage To	VDC	Ward	Settlement	District	Settlement Services and Facilities					Land Value (rate per Ropani)		Available to Work	Months not Available	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Willing to Contribute Land
							PS	LSS	SS	HP	WS	Khet	Bari					
2	1	1+300	Sahare	9	Pokhara	Surkhet	-	-	-	-	√	25,000	17,000	√	Feb. - March Sept. - Nov.	Facility to transport, health, agri. market, cheap fair	Possibility of accident	√
1	1+300	7+300	Maghkanda	7	Raiker Bagar	Salyan	√	√	-	-	√	25,000	13,000	√	-	Easy to transport, cheap fair, cheap price & always available, no dust pollution.	-	√
4	7+300	12+800	Maghkanda	9	Baluwa Sangrahi	Salyan	-	-	-	-	x	100,000	30,000	√	-	Easy to transport, health, cheap daily goods, increase in agro-production & market	-	√
3	12+800	19+700	Devesthal	7	Saile Bagar	Salyan	-	-	-	-	x	20,000	-	√	-	Fair weather transport, cheap fare & no monopoly in fare, daily goods available in cheap rate, easy to health service, increase in agro production - business and employment.	-	-
5	19+700	21+500	Rakam	6	Rakam	Surkhet	√	√	-	√	√ Out of order	40,000	35,000	√	-	Easy to transport, health cheap daily goods, export import, employment oportunity	Accident, air popplution	-
6	21+500	25+100	Rakam	2	Jamure Bagar	Surkhet	-	-	√	√	x	55,000	80,000	√	July, Nov.	Easy to transport, agro-products market, cheap fair & goods	-	√
7	25+100	28+800	Rakam	1	Gajama	Surkhet	√	-	-	-	√	20,000	20,000	√	June, July	Easy to market center & health treatment, agro-product market, cheap daily goods	Increase of theft, burglary	√
8	28+800	37+000	Agrigaun	9	Aulijhama	Surkhet	-	-	-	-	√	35,000	15,000	√	June, July	Easy to transport & health, health of livestock, dairy & livestock product	Increase of theft, burglary	√
9	37+000	40+600	Agrigaun	9	Dhati (Tarkula)	Surkhet	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	25,000	√	Oct., Nov.	Facility to transport, health, education, cheap price, agro-products & market	-	√
10	40+600	43+822	Ghoreda	1	Lukai	Surkhet	√	-	-	-	√ Out of order	35,000	15,000	√	June, July	Facility to transport, health, time saving, agro-products & market, seed and fertilizer in time	Increase of theft, burglary	√

Note: PS = Primary School, LSS = Lower Secondary School, SS = Secondary School, HP = Health Post, WS = Water Supply
Source : SMEC / CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99

Chhedegadh - Jajarkot

RMDP - SUMMARY OF VDCs AND SETTLEMENTS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY ROAD CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADING

R4 -SUMMARY

ROAD NAME: CHHEDEGADH – JAJARKOT (WALKOVER) ROAD NO.: 5B

SHEET NO.: R4-SUM- 1

C/List No.	Chainage From	Chainage To	VDC	Ward	Settlement	District	Settlement Services and Facilities					Land Value (rate per Ropani)		Available to Work	Months not Available	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Willing to Contribute Land
							PS	LSS	SS	HP	WS	Khet	Bari					
1	70+900	72+000	Kaiki Gaon	5	Lirta	Jajarkot	-	-	-	-	-	8000	8000	√	June,July, Oct, Nov.	Facility to transport, education, health etc.	Effect to irrigation Canal	COI
2	72+900	79+000	Bhura	8	Layapokhara	Jajarkot	-	-	-	-	-	25000	15000	√	June,July, Oct, Nov.	Facility to agriculture market, health transport	Effect to irrigation Canal	
3	79+900	82+400	Dhura	7	Bhutchaur	Jajarkot	√	-	-	-	-	12000	9000	√	-	Facility to transport, export, import, education, health	Lose of agriculture land	COI
4	82+400	83+500	Bhura	7	Phera	Jajarkot	-	-	-	-	-	10000	5000	√	-	Facility to transport, export import	Lose of agriculture land	
5	83+500	88+200	Jagtipur	5,6	Dhairapokhara	Jajarkot	-	-	-	-	-	10000	10000	√	JUne, Oct, Nov.	Facility to transport, health easy to get daily goods.	Lose of agriculture land	COI
6	88+200	90+000	Jagtipur	7	Laje	Jajarkot	-	-	-	-	-	10000	10000	√	JUne, July, Oct, Nov.	Facility to transport, health, easy to get goods	Lose of agriculture land	COI
7	90+000	91+200	Jagtipur	7	Kustada	Jajarkot	√	-	-	-	-	15000	15000	√	-	Facility to transport, employment, easy to get goods	Lose of agriculture land	-
8	91+200	91+700	Jagtipur	7	Rokaya	Jajarkot	√	-	-	√	-	15000	15000	√	-	Facility to transport, education, easy to get goods,	Lose of agriculture land	-
9	91+700	91+850	Jagtipur	8	Batalagaon	Jajarkot	√	-	-	-	-	12000	12000	√	June, July,Oct,Nov.	Facility to transport, agriculture market	Lose of agriculture land	-
10	91+850	93+000	Jagtipur	9	Hitan & Routgaon	Jajarkot	√	-	-	-	-	12000	12000	√	-	Facility to transport, agriculture products, health, easy to get goods	Lose of agriculture land	COI
11	93+000	96+000	Jagtipur	4	Manjhighat	Jajarkot	-	-	-	-	-	10000	10000	√	-	Facility to transport, easy to get goods	Lose of agriculture land and irrigation canal	COI
12	96+000	99+000	Jagtipur	1	Langratara, Matela	Jajarkot	√	-	-	-	√	20000	3000	√	-	Facility to transport, easy to get construction materials etc.	Lose of agriculture land and houses	COI
13	99+000	99+500	Panma	4	Ibargaon	Jajarkot	-	-	-	-	√	12000	8000	√	-	Facility to transport, easy to get construction materials etc	-	COI
14	99+500	-	Khalanga	4	Bohara Gaon	Jajarkot	√	-	-	-	√	35000	13000	√	June, July, Nov.	Facility to transport, business, agriculture, vegetables, cheap price, time saving	Possibility of landslides, destroy of forest, lose of houses and agriculture land	COI
15	-	End Point	Khalanga	1,2,3	Khalanga	Jajarkot	√	√	√	√	√	35000	15000	√	-	Facility to transport, easy to export import, development tourism	Lose of agriculture land and houses	COI

Note: PS Primary School, LSS Lower Secondary School, SS Secondary School, HP Health Post, WS Water Supply

Source : SMEC / CEMAT Field Survey, 1998/99

RMDP – SUMMARY OF VDCs AND SETTLEMENTS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY ROAD CONSTRUCTION/UPGRADING

R4 - SUMMARY

ROAD NAME: GORUSINGHE - SANDHIKHRKA | ROAD NO.: 7 | SHEET NO.: R4-SUM -

C/List No.	Chainage		VDC	Ward	Settlement	District	Settlement Services and Facilities					Land Value (rate per Ropani)		Available to Work	Months not Available	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Willing to Contribute Land
	From	To					PS	LSS	SS	HP	WS	Khet	Bari					
12	0+000	2+000	Mahendrakot	4	Pathinkot	Kapilbastu	x	x	-	x	x	46000	46000	x	-	Easy to use bicycle, Rikshaw, cheap fare, time save, etc	Possibility of road accident	
13	2+000	10+350	Thada	5	Dohare	Arghakhanchi	x	-	-	-	-	15000	-	x	-	Facility to transport, medical treatment, export-import, cheap fare	Possibility of thefts & burglary	x
1	10+350	20+500	Thada	5	Rajwa	Arghakhanchi	x	x	-	-	x	21000	10000	x	June & July	Facility to transport, export-import, medical treatment	Possibility of Landslides & destruction of forest	x
2	20+500	21+550	Thada	5	Chakla	Arghakhanchi	x	-	-	-	x	20000	100000	x	June, Oct & Nov	Facility to export-import, medical treatment, cheap fare, dairy collection	Possibility of thefts, affects to small business	x (Compensation ROW)
4	21+550	22+400	Thada	5	Bhedamare	Arghakhanchi	x	-	-	-	x	(50000) 20000	(30000) 80000	x	-	Facility to transport, health treatment, cheap fare	Possibility of thefts	x (Compensation)
5	22+400	27+000	Thada	3	Amarai	Arghakhanchi	x	x	-	-	x	70000	35000	x	June	Possibility of industries, tourism & mineral resources development, improve standard of living	Possibility of Landslides, thefts	x (Compensation)
3	27+000	28+500	Thada	1,2	Thada	Arghakhanchi	x	-	-	x	x	30000	30000	x	-	Facility to export ginger, health treatment, cheap fare, low price, increase of land values	Possibility of Landslides, affects to historical Damaru Pond	x (Compensation)
6	28+500	33+400	Sitapur	4,5	Sem Tirtha (Badachour)	Arghakhanchi	x	x	-	x	x	20000	15000	x	June, July, Oct., Nov	Increase of agriculture, fruit & livestock production, possibility of cement & other small scale industries	-	x
11	33+400	38+700	Khanchikot	1	Demali Sipabazar	Arghakhanchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	Facility for health treatment, cheap fare & low price	-	Vacant Land
8	38+700	40+700	Narapani	9	Narapani	Arghakhanchi	x	-	-	-	x	31000	28000	x	June July & Oct	Facility to transport, medical treatment, cheap fare & low price	Possibility of thefts, pollution	x (Compensation)
7	40+500	45+500	Narapani	1	Ghumte	Arghakhanchi	x	-	-	x	x	80000	30000	x	June July & Oct	Easy to export-import, low price	Possibility of road accident, burglary	x
9	45+500	56+000	Khanchikot	5	Phipwang	Arghakhanchi	-	-	-	-	x	50000-80000	10000-30000	x	June July & Oct	Facility to transport, export-import, medical treatment, cheap fare, low price	-	x (Compensation)
10	56+000	59+500	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	Arghakhanchi	x	x	x	x	x	100000-400000	50000-800000	x	June July & Oct	Improve of living standard, facility of transport, health treatment, development of agriculture market & industry	-	x (Compensation ROW)

Note: PS = Primary School, LSS = Lower Secondary School, SS = Secondary School, HP = Health Post, WS = Water Supply
Source : SMEC / CEMAT Field Survey, 1998 99

ANNEX 6

SUMMARY OF GROUP DISCUSSION

ANNEX 6

SUMMARY OF GROUP DISCUSSION

Road No. 1 (Chamailiya - Darchula)

No. of Discussion	-	4
Total no. of Participants	-	62
Discussion held at	-	Bhartaula.Bhagawati VDC: Chucchai. Dattu and Dhap VDC and Galfai. Khalanga VDC
Type of Participants	-	VDC chairman. secretary. Ward chairman. Veterinary Doctor. Ex- Army. Teachers. Farmers. Shopkeepers.Junior Tehnician. Students. representatives from non-government organization. government service holders.

1. Good things about the new road

- Transportation facilities
- Easy access of market for local products
- Easy access of food stuffs with fair price
- Decrease dependency on India
- Social relation can be maintained frequently
- Increase in income
- Transportation of goods and commodities will be more easier
- Access to education

2. Bad things about the new road

- Loss of culture and tradition
- Increase in theft and robbery
- No. of accidents will be increased
- Environment will deteriorate
- Loss of fertile land
- Loss of house and building

3. Agriculture and livestock market

Commodity	Trade centre	Means of transportation	Time (hours)	Transportation cost/quintal .
Paddy	-	-	-	-
Wheat/Maize	Gokuleshwar India	By foot. mules	30 minutes to 2 days	-
Fruits	Baluwakot (India)	By foot	30 minutes to one day	-
Vegetables	India	By foot	30 minutes to one day	-
Milk. Ghee	India	By foot	30 minutes to one day	-
Others #	India	By foot	30 minutes to one day	-

other includes medicinal herbs. goats. woolen carpet

4

a) Impact on agricultural activities by the road

- Agricultural products can be sold
- Increase in agricultural production
- Different varieties of fruits and agricultural seeds can be introduced

b) Negative impact

- Difficult to surviveafter the loss of land and house

5. Effect on land price

- The price of land will increase only in market areas
- The price of land will increase due to the existence of new road

6.

a) Effect on livestock farming

- There will be increase in livestock farming
- New breeds will be imported

b) Help to sell the livestock products

- People can sell their livestock product (such as wool. ghee. curd) very easily

7. Use of forest products

- Fuel wood.forage. timber. nigalo. medicinal herbs(3 to5 hours to reach the forest) have been collected from the forest. However. it is very difficult to collect since the government has restrictrd to enter the forest.

8. Effect on the use of natural resources

- The natural resources such as medicinal herbs will be heavily exploited and will be smuggled out of the country.

9 .Effect on the local business

- Small as well as big shops like hardware will increase in the locality
- Unemployed educated people will also start doing business.

10 Whether the local people start business?

- Outsider will start the business
- Local people will also start the business

11. Effect on porters and other local transport providers

- The local porters and mule owners will start their business to other areas and some might change their profession .

12. The areas where the people go for the following services

Commodity/ Service	Market centres/ Settlement/ VDC	Mode of Transport	Time (hours)
a. Agricultural products	Dharchula . Baluwakot . Jalgibe (India)	By foot	30. minute to 2 hours
b. Clothing	Dharchula . Baluwakot. Jalgibe (India)	By foot	30. minute
c. Daily neccesities	Dharchula. Baluwakot. Jalgibe (India)	By foot	30. minute
d. Medical treatment	Pitthouragad. Jalgibe (India)	By bus	5 hours
e. Primary school	Khalanga. Dattu. Dhap	By foot	30. minute
f. Lower secondary school	Khalanga . Dattu. Dhap	By foot	30. minute
g. Higher secondary school	Khalanga. Baluwakot (India)	By foot	30. minute to 5 hours

13. Effect on the access of the services

- There will be no effect from the road to achieve the above services
- People of Shankarpur and Bhagawati VDCs will have access to achieve services from Gokuleshwor. Mahendranagar. They are not willing to go to India .

14. Willingness to make available of agricultural land

- People would like to have compensation for the contribution of land
- The government should built the road outside the cultivable land
- People of Dhap VDC are willing to contribute if it will benefit them.

15 Loss of agricultural land in the COI and ROW

- The compensation for COI and ROW should be given according to the existing rate rather than the government rate.

16 .Loss of buildings in COI and ROW and compensation

- The government should built the house and building.
- The government should give resonable price for the compensation to build similar houses.

17. Wiilingness to work in road construction

- People are willing to work in the condition that they should receive the following wage rate:

  a. Male- Rs. 100 to 160/day
  b. Female - Rs. 100 to 160/day
  c. Children - Children will not work

18. People not available for work

- June. July.September. October

19. People benefit or suffer

As described.in no. 1 and 2.

Road No. 2 (Sanfebagar – Martadi)

No. of Discussion - 4
Total No. of Participants - 181
Discussion held at - Ritha Bazar. Barhbis VDC: Sera Bazar. Bramhatola VDC; Jadanga. Budiganga VDC; Salaghat. Martadi VDC.
Type of Participants - VDC Chairman. VDC Secretary. Ward Chairman.Ward Members. Teachers. Intellectuals. Businessmen. Students. Local Persons. etc.

1. Good things about the New Road

- Easy access of agricultural inputs (fertilizers. seeds. pesticides)
- Transportation facilities
- Easy to export agricultural products
- Expansion of business activity
- Easy access of basic commodity (eg. food items. kerosene. clothes. etc) with fair price
- Treatment for disease will be easier.

2. Bad things about the New Road

- Loss of agricultural land
- Loss of crops. vegetation
- Possibility of becoming landless
- Chances of robbery. theft
- Loss of community forest
- Negative impact on natural resources

3. Agricultural and Livestock Market

Commodity	Trade Centre	Means of Transportation	Time (Hours)	Transportation cost / quintal
Fruits	Martadi	Self carry	Local	-
Vegetables	Martad i	Self carry	2 1/2 hrs.	-
Milk. ghee	Martadi	Self carry	2 1/2 hrs.	-
Pulses	Martadi	Self carry	2 1/2 hrs.	-

4.

a) Impact on agricultural activities by the road

- Agricultural inputs can be available on time
- Easy to sell the products

b) Negative impact on the livelihood

- Loss of land. irrigation canal
- Decrease in productivity

5. Effect on Land Prices

- The price of land on the hat bazar will increase. There will be no effect on other parts
- The price of land on corridor will increase

6.

a) Effect on Livestock Farming

- Decrease in grazing land

b) Help to sell the Livestock products

- People can sell their livestock products (milk. ghee. etc) very easily

7. Use of Forest Products

- Fuel wood. fodder. forage. timber. Nigalo. medicinal herbs (4 hours to one day to collect from the Govt. forest)

Use from Community Forest

- People pay certain fares for fuel wood. fodder. forage and timber from community forests.

8. Effect on the use of Natural Resources

- The road passes through some private forests. So there will be loss of forest and other resources
- Lack of natural resources. no effect

9. Effect on the Local Businessmen

- The sales will be decreased
- People from Kalikot. Jumla. Bajhang will come to buy. so there will be increase in the sales
- There will be adverse effect if the road do not pass through the existing market

10. Whether the local people will start business?

- Small scale business will start by the local people, whereas the outsiders will start large scale business
- Small trading/ business will grow

11. Effect on Porters and other local transport providers

- People will less use the porters and mules
- The local porters and other transport providers will shift their profession to other activities
- Those people will go to other parts of the district to involve in such activities

12. The areas where the people go for the following services

Commodity/Service	Marketcentres / settlement / VDC	Mode of Transport	Time (hours)	Trans-port costs
a. Agricultural Products				
b. Clothing	Sanfebagar, Sera, India	By foot,bus	6	-
c.Daily necessities (eg. salt)	Sanfebagar, Sera, India	By foot,bus	12	-
d. Medical treatment	Sanfebagar, Nepalgunj, India	By foot, by Bus	24	-
e. Primary school	On the village	By foot	0.5	-
f. Lower Secondary school	On the village, Martadi	By foot	0.5	-
g. Higher Secondary School	Naubis, Martadi	By foot	2	

13. Effect on the access of the above services

- Easy access of the services after the roads

14. Willingness to make available of agricultural land

- People are not willing to provide land voluntarily since they posses very few agricultural land. But in Jadanga, people are interested because they want road in any situation.

15. Loss of agricultural land in the Corridor of Impact (COI) and Right of Way(ROW) and Compensation

- Land of ROW should be used by the local people
- Land of COI should be compensated by the Government
- The Compensation should be equally given for COI and ROW
- People should receive compensation according to their loss of land
- Those who lose more land should be compensated

16. Loss of Buildings in COI and ROW and Compensation

- The loss of buildings in COI and ROW must be compensated through proper valuation

17. Willingness to work in Road Construction

- Willing to work if the wage rate range between Rs. 100 – 150 per day and same to male and female

18. People not available for work

- March. June. July. September. October. November

19. People benefit or suffer

a) Benifit
- Transportation facilities
- Easy access of commodity

b) Suffer
- Loss of land
- Fear of robbery and theft

Road No. 3 (Sanfebagar – Mangalsen)

S. No.	VDC	Ward No.	Settlement	District	Chainage	Participation		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Mangalsen	4,8	Bagdulo. Dandaghar	Achham	-	44	1	45
2	Oligaun	6	Bararukha	Achham	-	41	-	41

Positive Impact

1. Good things about the New Road

- Export of fruits and other production from the area
- Easy to import food (food deficit area) items from outside
- Access to fertilizers. improved seeds in time
- Road can help in overall development of the district
- Treatment in time

2. Bad things about the New Road

- Bad impact on livelihood who loss more agri-land
- Loss of agri-land and house
- Road accidents. pollution. possibility of burglars and deforestation

3. Agriculture and Livestock Market

Local Market	Means of Transportation	On foot	Per km/quintal
Mangalsen	Self-carry, porter		
Sanfeabagar		2-4 hours	

4. Impact on Agricultural Activities by Road

There will be positive impact on agriculture, vegetables and fruits (specially Orange, Lemon) farming.

5. Effect on Land Price

- Rise in Land Price

6. Effects on Livestock Farming

- Promotion of animal husbandry
- Easy for livestock sale and their products

7. Use of Forest Products and Natural Resources

- Grass, fodder
- Wood for fuel
- Timbers for housing

However, the forest is under the local committee, it will take 2 – 12 hours to reach the forest.

8. Effect on the use of Natural Resources

There will be no such negative impact on natural resource.

9. Effect on the Local Businessmen

- Cheap transportation for goods
- Opportunity of small scale business (tea shop and retail shop)

10. Whether the Local people will Start Business ?

- Local rich people will start business

11. Impact on Porters and Local Transport Providers

- More benefits to local porters as they will start work in other parts (which is far from the road) of the district

12. Facility and Services Available

	Local	Outside Settlement	Walking Dist.
Agriculture products	-	Mangalsen, Sanfe	20 minutes – 4 hours
Clothes	-	Mangalsen, Sanfe	
Daily needs	-	Mangalsen, Sanfe	

Treatment	Local health post
Serious case of treatment	Nepalgunj, Dhangadhi, India

Means of transportation: - On foot

School	Local	Outside the settlement	Walking Dist.
Primary	1	1	15 minutes
LS	1	1	
HS	-	2 (Mangalsen)	1½ hours

13. Effect on the access of above Services and Facility

- The road supports to improve the facilities and services.

14. Willingness to contribute agricultural land

- Not willing to contribute land for 30 meter wide road ROW. However, the contribution of land is in made compulsory for the development of the district.

15. Loss of Agricultural Land in COI and ROW and Compensation

- Compensation needed to COI and ROW with proper evaluation
- Compensation needed if some one lost all his land (who might be squatter) and others who lost agri-land in big amount.

16. Loss of Building in COI and ROW and Compensation

- House compensation must be provided to both kind of houses affected with mud cutting as well as by the road alignment
- Compensation should be according to the valuation of the house

17. Willingness to Work in Road Construction

- People are willing to work if they get wage rate as below:
  Male/female – Rs. 100-150 per day
  Childern – Rs. 60-100 per day

18. People available less

- From June to November

Road No. 4A (Surkhet - Jumla)

No. of Discussion	-	7
Total No. of Participants	-	37
Discussion held at	-	Kunthari, Uttarganga, Lekhgaon VDCs, Surkhet district and Nepa, Lyati Binduse, Khadkawada VDC, Dailekh district.
Type of Participants	-	VDC Chairman, ward chairman, ward members, women representative, school teachers, local persons

1. Good things about the Road

- Transportation facility
- Urbanization process will begin
- Employment opportunity will be created
- Value of land will increase
- Local produce can be exported
- Business activity will expend
- Easy to take patient to the hospital

2. Bad things about the Road

- Loss of land and house
- Environment may be deteriorated
- Land and house will be affected more
- Decrease in agriculture production
- People from outside come to work in road construction
- Problem of settlement to the squatters

3. Agricultural and Livestock Market
(only Lyati Bindyabasini VDC, Surkhet)

Commodity	Market	Mode of Transport	Time (hours)	Transport cost
Paddy	Dullu, Surkhet	Porter	3 hr.	Rs. 12-20/kg
Wheat	Dullu, Surkhet	Porter	3 hr.	-
Fruits	Dullu	Porter	3 hr.	-
Vegetation	Dullu	Porter	3 hr.	Rs. 2/kg
Milk	Surkhet	Porter	30 hr.	Rs. 6/kg

4. Impact on Agricultural Activity by the Road

- Make no difference in agricultural activity
- Increase in agricultural activities
- It will help to explore the market

5. Effects on Land Prices

- Land prices may increase due to road

6. Effect on Livestock Farming and Sell of Livestock Products

- Livestock products should be sold easily

7. Use of Forest Product

- Fuel-wood, fodder, forage have been collected from the govt. forest as well as from the community forest. It will take about 1-2 hours to reach the forest.

8. Effect on the use of Natural Resources

- Negative impact on the environment
- Natural resources (such as timber, fuel-wood) will be exploited heavily

9. Effect on the Local Business

- The tea and small shops will be affected seriously
- Due to the availability of road, people will go far to buy the commodities
- Business activity will flourish

10. Whether the Local People start Business

- Some people can start, but cannot say at the moment

11. Effect on Porters and other Local Transport Provides

- The road will not make any difference to them
- The porter will be affected more. so they have to look after employment

12. The areas where the People go for the following Services

Commodity	Market	Mode of Transport	Time (hours)	Trans-port cost
Agricultural products	Dallu. Surkhet. Dailekh	Foot. Porter	1-4 hr	Rs. 3 – 5/kg
Clothing	Surkhet	Foot. Porter	30 m	
Daily necessities	Surkhet	Foot. Porter	30 m	
Medical treatment	Surkhet	Foot. Porter	30m	
Primary school	Baradanda. Surkhet	Foot	1 hr	
Lower secondary school	Phinigada. Surkhet	Foot	1 hr	
Higher secondary school	Dallu. Surkhet	Foot	1-3 hr	

13. Effect on the access of the above Services

- Easy accessible of the services

14. Willingness to make available of Agricultural Land

- Most of the people are willing to make available the agricultural land except the people Lekhgaon Khadkaweda VDC puju to give only if they get compensation.

15. Loss of Agricultural Land in COI and ROW and Compensation Mechanism

- Compensation should be land for land or cash for land for both COI and ROW land.

16. Loss of Building in COI and ROW and Compensation Mechanism

- Everybody want to have money in the form of compensation for their loss of house and buildings.
- It is better if the government build the house.

17. Willingness to Work in Road Construction

- People are willing to work but the contractor will bring the workers from outsides.
- People are willing to work if they got at least Rs. 100/day as the wage rate.

18. People not Available to Work

- People ill available at all season except in harvesting (June. July. September & October) but they will manage to work at this time also.

19. People Benefit or Suffer from the Road

Positive

- Agricultural production will increase
- Easy to sell and purchase the commodities
- Employment opportunity
- Expansion of business activity

Negative

- The bus fare will increased
- Due to lack of maintenance. the area will be polluted
- People have to leave their productive land

Road No. 4B (Kalikot - Jumla)

No. of Group Discussion	-	9 (6 in Kalikot and 3 in Jumla)
Total No. of Participants	-	87
Discussion held at	-	Bharta. Mugraha. Pakha. Chhapra. Jubitha. Rainchuli (Kalikot District). Raralahi. Tatopani. Mahatgaon (Jumla District)
Type of Participants	-	Ex-member of parliament. VDC chairman. ward chairman. school teachers. non-government organizations. regional representative of DDC. local people

1. Good things about the Road

- Increase in land price
- Access of food stuffs with low price
- Transportation facility
- Easy to travel
- Easy to sell fruits. medicinal herbs
- Increase in the no. of industries. education facility. service sector. business. etc.
- Food deficit in Karnali Zone can be minimised through the supply from the road.
- Can start apple farming which is very beneficial
- Opportunity to sell local agricultural products in reasonable price
- Employment opportunity

2. Bad things about the Road

- Increase in robbery and theft
- Decrease in agricultural production. hence difficult to feed the family
- Children will go outside
- Loss of fertile land
- Danger of accident
- Smuggling of livestock and medicinal herbs out of the district
- Loss of land. house and shops
- People from outside migrate and buy the land
- Outside culture. fashion will immerge in the village
- Medicinal herbs will be extinguished
- People will sell the land to the outsiders and if the money is not used properly. they might be land-less and homeless

3. Sale of agriculture and livestock products

Commodity	Trade Centre	Mode of Transport	Time (hours)	Transport cost
Rice	Dailekh. Surkhet	By foot	24	-
Wheat	Dailekh	By foot	24	-
Fruits	Manma. within the village. Jumla. Tatopani	Porter, foot	15min-2hr.,5 –8 hr.	-
Vegetables	Manma	Porter	12	-
Milk. ghee	Chisapani,.Chhapra. Dailekh. Surkhet	Porter. foot	5-72hr.	-
Others(Beans. herbal medicines)	Surkhet. Nepalgunj	By foot. porter	24	Rs. 24/quintal

4.

a) Impact on Agricultural Activities

- Agricultural Production will decrease
- House. Building will be constructed in the land
- People will change the cropping pattern from rice. millet to apple. beans. potato. soybean
- Modern technology (such as use of pesticides. fertilizers. improved seeds) will immerge
- Could get fair price of the agricultural products
- Agricultural commodity can be exported

b) Negative Impact on the Livelihood

- The village is producing apple only at the moment. There is no agricultural production of cereal crops (paddy, wheat, and millet). But it seems that if the road goes through this land, there will be no land left either for cereal production or for fruit production
- Some of the people will be land-less

5. Effect on the Land Price

- The land price will increase
- The price of land close to the road will increase. The rest will not be affected by the road
- The land price will increase because people from outside will come and buy the land

6.

a) Impact on Livestock Farming

- People will start rearing livestock

b) Sale of Livestock Products

- It will certainly help to sell the livestock products more easy

7. Use of Natural Resources and Animals

- Firewood, fodder, forage, timber are collected from the forest as well as from the Community forest
- Medicinal herbs
- People hunt deer, cock for meat consumption specially in Tatopani VDC and Mahatgaon, Jumla Districts.
- People used to sell the medicinal herbs to Nepalgunj and India but did not want to talk about

8. Effect on the use of Natural Resources

- People will protect the illegal use of natural resources (timber, medicinal herbs)
- Medicinal plants will be smuggled out from the area
- People will collect and use the medical herbs from private sector
- Local people could not identify and understand the use of herbal medicine. So after the road, the expert from outside can visit the area and the importance of herbal can be identifying for good use
- The herbal medicine processing plant can be opened in the area
- The herbal medicine processing plant can be opened in the area

9. Effect on the Local Business

- Small shops. Lodging and hotel business will increase
- There will be negative effect to the local business except to those who run their tea stalls. shop in bus station

10. People from the Settlement Start the Local Business

- After the road people will start apple and other business

11. Effect on Porters and other Local Transport (eg. mule business)

- The porters and mule owners will be affected. They will shift their business in other part of the district and region
- The mule owners will sell their animal to other and will start another business

12. People go for the Services

Commodity	Market centre Settlement/VDC	Mode of Transport	Time (hours)	Transport cost
Agricultural products	Surkhet. Jumla. Dailekh	Porter, Self, Mules	45 hr.	Rs. 20 /kg. Rs. 25/kg
Clothing	Surkhet. Dailekh. India. Nepalgunj	Porter. Self	45 hr.	-
Daily necessities (eg. salt. spices. oil)	Surkhet. Dailekh	Mules	45 hr.	-
Medical treatment	Within the village Jumla	By foot	30 min.	-
Primary School	Within the village	-	30 min.	-
Lower S. School	Within the village	-	30 min.	-
Higher S. School	Jumla. Manma	By foot	2 hr.	-

13. Effect on the Access to these Services

- Save in time to use these services
- Easy. fast. cheaper and access of these services
- The poor people can not enjoy these facilities

14. Willingness to make available the Agricultural Land

- People really don't care about the land. They have number of such pieces of land in different place (Rainchuli VDC. Kalikot district)
- People will contribute rainfed than irrigated land. (Tatopani VDC)
- people will provide only if they get compensations (Mahatgaon. Mugraha. Chhappra VDC)
- People of ward no. 1 are willing. However. people of ward no. 7 are not willing to make available (Pakha VDC , Kalikto district)

15. Lose of Agricultural Land in COI and ROW and Compensation Mechanism

- The government should provide land for their subsistence living
- They should be compensated at the local market price
- Few people want job instead of compensation
- The project should identify the victims who lose most of their land and give cash compensation at the local market rate.
- People are willing to donate their land on COI. but want compensation for the land on ROW (Raralehi VDC, Jumla)
- People should be compensated for the loss of irrigated land both falls in ROW and COI (Tatopani VDC)
- The land on ROW should belongs to the ownership of the local people (Mahatgaon. Jumla)

16. Lose of Building in the COI and ROW and Compensation Mechanism

- The government should compensate for house, shops and shed in both COI and ROW so that they can construct similar houses outside.

17. Willingness to Work on the Road

- All the people including women and children are willing to work in the road construction
- They will work if they are paid well by the contractor (Male – Rs. 100. Female – Rs. 80 & Children – Rs. 60 per day)
- The people of Rarka (Tatopani VDC. Jumla) are interested to work voluntarily for road construction.
- People demand the wage rate as (Male - Rs. 250 & Children – Rs. 100 per day) Pakha VDC, Kalikot.

18. People not available for the Work in Road Construction

- June. July. August. September & October

19. Benefit from the Rad

- Easy access of daily necessity goods. selling and producing more cereal and fruit products. employment opportunity. establishment of industry and fruits products

Suffer from the Road

- People living in subsistence form portering and mule business will suffer. People who lose the land and house will be unhappy. Many deformation might came to the village. The prostitution business may develop in the area.

Road No. 5A (Dharapani - Chedagad)

S. No.	VDC	Ward No.	Settlement	District	Chainage	Participation		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Sahare	9	Pokhare	Salyan	1+150	14	7	21
2	Majhakanda	7	Raikar	Salyan	7+300	13	2	15
3	Majhakanda	7 (only women)	Raikar Bazar	Salyan	7+300	0	12	12
4	Majhakanda	9	Baluwa Sangrahi	Salyan	12+800	8	1	9
5	Devsthal	7	Salle Bazar	Salyan	15+800	12	1	13
6	Rakam	5.6.7	Rakam	Surkhet	21+500	19	2	21

1. Good things about the New Road

- Increase in Production
  Easy to market
- Easy to access of chemical fertilizers insecticides and seeds in time & cheap
- Save dirt pollution in agricultural production
- Cheap fare, control monopoly in transport rate
- All weather road. no mud in rainy season
- Less accidents
- Easy to import and export
- No dirt pollution
- Easy access to emergency patient
- Easy access to the medicines job opportunity
- Access to emergency. delivery cases in time (specially to women)
- Easy to carry grains up to water mill or other mill (specially to women)
- Easy access and transportation
- Cheap daily goods

2. Bad things about the New Road

- Loss of Land
- Still payment of land revenue for the aligned road
- Loss of house
- Loss of food due to loss of agricultural land

3. Agriculture and Livestock Market

Local Market		Means of Transportation	On foot	Per km/quintal
			½ - 3 hours	Rs. 00.62
Chhinchu	i..	Self-carry on foot		
Salleri Bazar	ii.	Self-carry on fot		
Outside Market		Bus/Truck		
Nepalgunj	i.	Porter		

4. Impact on Agricultural Activities by Road

- Easy to sell the agriculture product such as Maize, Soya bean, Other beans, Ginger, Chilly, Potato, Radish, Tomato, Green vegetables, Lemon, Orange and Timur, Herbs, Animal fodder, Khoto, Rittha

5. Effect on Land Price

Increase in Land Price

6. Effects on Livestock Farming

- Promotion of animal husbandry
- Easy access to animal products
- Protect animal fodders from dirt
- Livestock treatment in time

7. Use of Forest Products and Natural Resources

- Forest Wood, fooders, Thatch, Timur, Rittha, Timber
  The community has taken care of the forest and natural resources. It will take 15 minutes to 1 hour to reach the forest.

8. Effect on the use of Natural Resources

- There will be no effect since the local committees are responsible to take care the forest
- Wood and Timber may be exported illegally

9. Effect on the Local Businessmen

- Local trade and business
  (commercial center point – Salle Bazar)
- Local trade and business promotion

10. Whether the Local people will Start Business ?

- Increase in the transportation facility may decrease the local business in between the beginning and the end of the road.
- Local trade may be decreased due to private land ownership

11. Impact on Porters and Local Transport Providers

- There will be no effect on porter
- There will be an increment in the wages of a porter
- Porters might earn more

12. Facility and Services Available

Agricultural products	Local market
Clothes	Near to local settlements
Daily needs	(Bote Chaur & Mehalkuna)
Treatment	Local health post
Serious case of treatment	Nepalgunj

Means of transportation: Truck. bus. on foot. porter

School	Local	Outside the settlement
Primary	3	3
LS	1	5
HS	-	6

13. Effect on the access of above Services and Facility

- Use of Bicycle can be done to have the services
- Easy and improved service after upgrading

14. Willingness to contribute agricultural land

- Govt. road alignment is already accepted, so people are willing to contribute land

15. Loss of Agricultural Land in COI and ROW and Compensation

- Still landowner paying land revenue for aligned road which is not good
- Some sort of compensation needed to the landowner
- Road should be aligned for two vehicles up and down otherwise two much land alignment may create difficulty in livelihood.
- Proper compensation to the needy (land less / home less or who lost everything) Salleri bazar

16. Loss of Building in COI and ROW and Compensation

- House for house should be replaced
- Proper compensation should be given to home less (according to current price)

17. Willingness to Work in Road Construction

- Willingness to work as labourers in the road construction
- Due to lack of proper wages. the local labourers do not prefer to work in road construction.

18. People available less

- During May. June. July Oct.. Nov. & March
- Due to the practice of Purma system (replacement of labour). it is difficult to get labour in harvesting season

Road No. 7 (Gorusinghe - Sandhikharka)

S. No.	VDC	Ward No.	Settlement	District	Chainage	Participation		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Thada	3	Chakla	Sandhikharka	21+500	18	1	19
2	Thada	2	Thada	Sandhikharka	27+600	23	2	25
3	Narpani	1	Ghumti	Sandhikharka	45+450	22	5	27
4	Khanchikot	5	Phujwang	Sandhikharka	56+000	22	7	29
5	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	Sandhikharka	59+200	9	-	9
6	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	Sandhikharka	59+200	16	1	17
7	Khanchikot	6	Supa Deurali	Sandhikharka	38+700	5	5	10
8	Mahendrakot	7.8	Pattharkot	Kapilvastu	2.000	32	13	45

1. Good things about the Upgrading Road

- Export of production to Terai towns in time and get reasonable price and profit
- Access to fertilizer. seeds and insecticides in time
- Access to market system. easy export import
- Promote agriculture and horticulture activities
- Origanise vegetable market
- Possibility of the establishment of cottage industries
- Solve mud problem in rainy season
- Reasonable Transportation charge
- Solution of unemployment.to some extent
- Improvement in health facility and emergency cases in time Development of tourism. historical places (Argha Bhagwati. Khanchikot Bhagwati temples. Chhatra Maharaj. Panini Tapobhumi. Dubraseswor Gufa. Soma Tirtha and Thada Daha)
- Development of education and easy access of higher education
- Easy to start industries. industrialist may benefit from upgrading
- uniformity in market price due to all weather road
- Possibility of mining and cement industries and development of quarry. slate industry
- Increase in use of bicycle

2. Bad things about the Upgrading Road

- The house owner of COI will suffer
- Possibility of land slides

- Loss of land, deforestation, increase burglary
- Possibility of road accident
- Air pollution, import of mosquitoes and poisonous snakes through transportation from Terai
- Decrease in production due to engagement of local people in road construction

3. Agriculture and Livestock Market

Market	Means of Transportation	Per km/quintal
Local Market	on foot	
Outside Market	Bus/Truck/Tractor	
Butwal		Rs. 2.50
Krishna Nagar		
Bhairahawa		
Taulihawa		

4. Impact on Agricultural Activities by Road

There will be positive impact on agriculture : (Ginger, Soybean, Phaper, Millet (Kodo), Maize, Mustard Seeds). Vegetables : (Pumpkin, Cucumber, Cabbage, Kauli flower) and fruits farming :(Guava, Orange, Lemon, Pear, Beach, Citrus fruits). The road has also help in the export of natural resources and livestock products such as Herbs, Chiuri, Khoto, Dalchani (spices), Animal & Animal products: (such as Ghee, Animal Leather, Chicken, Milk).

5. Effect on Land Price

- Increase in Land Price, though there is some loss to small land holders

6. Effects on Livestock Farming

- Easy to market (buffalo, goats, cow, chicken etc.)
- Get reasonable profit
- Easy access to animal, its products and export of animal skin in good price
- Promote dairy business
- Promote animal husbandry, high breed and facility of veterinary services, management of feed and medicine for the animal

7. Use of Forest Products and Natural Resources

- Grass, fodder, thatch
- Wood for cooking
- Timbers for housing
- Herbs, Timur, mushroom (available in June, July, Aug.), Khanjuri (food), Dalachini and Jhuse (spices)

There is existence of private & community forest and the VDC wards take care the government forest.

Distance
1 – 5 hours

8. Effect on the use of Natural Resources

- Decrease of trees
- Deforestation (due to illegal export). But the local people are aware for protection of natural resources
-

9. Effect on the Local businessmen

- Business promotion
- Increase in number of local businessman (i.e. teashop, retail)
- Decrease in transportation cost
- Increase mobility
- Possibility of income generation

10. Whether the Local people will Start Business ?

No

11. Impact on Porters and Local Transport Providers

- There will be an increase in the income of porters and other local transport providers.

12. Facility and Services Available

Agricultural products	Outside local market
Clothes	Local Market
Daily needs	Local market (Sandhikharka)
Treatment	Local health post (minor) outside Butwal (major)
Means of transportation:	Truck, bus, on foot, tractor

Outside markets – Butwal, Kishna Nagar

School	Local	Outside the settlement
Primary	3	4
LS	1	6
HS	-	7 (Sandhikharka)

13. Effect on the access of above Services and Facility

- The above services and facilities will be accessible easily, quickly with low price. The fare rate is Rs. 160 from Butawal.

14. Willingness to contribute agricultural land

- Majority of the people are willing to contribute the land.

15. Loss of Agricultural Land in COI and ROW and Compensation

- Ready to contribute if the compensation is provided according from the group discussion
- Proper compensation needed to agri-land
- The people's mind have already diverted to contribute land according to DOR rules and regulation (COI and ROW)

16. Loss of Building in COI and ROW and Compensation

- Agree to contribute at proper compensation of the house within COI and ROW

17. Willingness to Work in Road Construction

- Willingness to work if they receive current wage rate given inn the community

18. People available less

- During June, July, Nov. and Dec

ANNEX 7

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS WITH CONTRACTORS AND INGOs

ANNEX 7

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS WITH CONTRACTORS AND INGOS

Interview with Contractors

S. No.	Contractor's category	Contract taken from DOR		District where work was done	Number of full time skilled workers	Types of personnel Administration and others	Employment of local labourers	Reasons to employ local labourer	Employed workers from near by village from the road construction	Works given to local labourers	Process of employing local workers	Types of workers employed in road construction	Problems when local workers are employed
		Yes	No				Like		Yes		Directly		
1	A	√		Kathmandu	12	15	√	No advance payment, no need to provide lodging, happy to work	√	Works where skill is not needed. Soil cutting, unskilled works, sub-contract.	√	Local workers and workers from other district.	Not available during cultivation period, want more money, difficult to manage.
2	A	√		Kaski (Pokhara)	3	1	√	Because local people can get work	√	Works where skill is not needed. Soil cutting, unskilled works, sub-contract.	√	Local workers and workers from other district.	Not available during agri seasons, want more money, difficult to manage
3	A	√		Kanchanpur, Kailali, Dhanusha	49	99	√	Easy to employ and easy to remove	√	As local administrative workers or labourers	√	As far as possible, local unskilled workers.	Not available during agri seasons want more money, difficult to manage, irregular.
4	A	√		Doti, Rupandahi	26	-	√	Easy to employ and easy to remove	√	Carpenters, net making, labour work, labour, office clerk, mason chowkidar.	Through personal contract	As far as possible, local unskilled workers	Not available during agri seasons local festivals, want more money, difficult to manage, irregular
5	A	√		Banke, Bardia, Ilam Phidim, Dhankuta, Dang, Nuwakot,Ktm	30	15	√	To provide local employment	√	Carpenters, net making, labour work, labour, office clerk, mason chowkidar.		Generally labour work by local workers and work skill by foreign workers	Not available during agri seasons, want more money, difficult to manage, irregular
6	A	√		Sindhupalanchowk, Makwanpur, Kapilbastu	21	8	√	Not only local but workers from other districts are also employed	√	Soil cutting, brick work, temporary house	Directly	Labour work by local men, skill works by foreign workers	Not available during agri seasons, want more money, difficult to manage, irregular
7	A	√		Ilam, Phidim, Taplejung, Banke, Bardia, Silgadhi, Lamjung	52	30	√	Local people get work / employment	√		Directly	Labour work by local men, skill works by foreign workers	Not available during agri seasons, want more money difficult to manage, irregular
8	B	√		Dhanusha, Saptari	8	-	√	Social acceptance available easily when needed, feeling of ownership, less wage rate.	√	All types of unskilled labour works, eg: soil cutting, gavion	Directly	unskilled local labourers	Not available during agri seasons, want more money, difficult to manage, irregular
9	B	√		-	30	-	√	To provide employment to local workers.	√	"	"	"	"
10	B	√		Banke, Surkhet	3	1	√	"	√	"		"	"
11	C	√		Kathmandu, Lalitpur	1	1	√	"	√	"	"	"	"
12	C		√	-	25	-	√	"	√	"	"	"	"
13	C	√		Nuwakot, Makwanpur	19	2	√	"	√	"	"	"	"
14	C	√		Kavre, Pyuthan	8	3	√	Has groups of labourers, takes where the construction works are done, since 8-10 yrs in the company	√	labourers, supervison & other unskilled related works	"	unskilled workers	Local people do not take interest to work in road construction
15	C	√		-	3	5	√		√	"	"	"	"
16	C	√		Chhinchu - Jajarkot	30	-	170	-Near residence -Local employment	√	Net weaving, mud cutting, digging and stone piece cutting	√	Local labourers	NO
17	C	√		Chhinchu - Jajarkot	25	-	150 (near Rolpa)	Good and honest	√	Carry sand and stone, stone piece making and cutting	Contact familiar local person	Local and outsiders	Not available during cultivation period

Contractor's category	Contract taken from DOR		District where work was done	Number of full time skilled workers	Types of personnel Administration and others	Employment of local labourers	Reasons to employ local labourer	Employed workers from near by village from the road construction	Works given to local labourers	Process of employing local workers	Types of workers employed in road construction	Problems when local workers are employed
	Yes	No				Like		Yes		Directly		
C	√		Chhinchu - Jajarkot	10	-	90	Local employment	√	According to their skill. Mason, carpenter, iron spills, digging, stone cutting	Contact local experienced person	Local and outsiders	Not available during cultivation period
C	√		At present no work	-	-	-	Local labourers used to go in foreign but to provide local employment	√	Carry concrete, mud, Net filling, digging	Contact familiar local person	Local	Not available during cultivation period. Govt. payment is not in time and no fixed rate so difficulty in labour payment
C	√		At present no work	-	-	-	Labourers are available in time and they become happy	√	Carpenter, Mason	Contact head of the labourer	Local	Not available during cultivation period
D	√		At present no work	-	-	-	Unskilled labourers	√	Digging, wall making, filling	Contact familiar person	Labour work by local and skill work by outsider	Not available during cultivation period
C	√		No Road work	4	-	2	Opportunity of employment to the local people	√	Carry cement, digging, wall making, wood sawing, stone piece making	Contact familiar person	Local and Outsider	Not available during cultivation period
D		√	Achham	20	Skill & Unskill supervisor	-	-	-	Digging	- Contact labourer head	- Mason labourer supervisor	-Irregular during agricultural work - Wants more money than outsiders - Difficult to organise them - Not interested in road work
C	√		Achham	7	Supervisor accountant labourers		-	-	-	-	- Supervisor accountant labourers	- More wage, daily payment, run away without completion of work, irregular during agricultural work and not punctual
C	√		Surkhet	20	Supervisor skilled (masom) labourer	-	- Being afraid of local people's anger	–	Masonry labour work	- Direct contact	- Supervisor Masom labourer	- Irregular during agricultural work - 1 - Ask more wage than outsiders- 4 - Difficult to organise - 2 - Not interested in road work - 3
C	√		Dailekh	33	Supervisor	√		-	-	-	-	-
C	√		Dailekh	50	Supervisor	√	Easy management Low cost of labour	√	Cutting	Come all by themselves	Labourer (female) Skilled labour Supervisor	Scarcity of the labourers due to agriculture work
B	√		Dailekh Baitadi Baglung	Depending on the work	Supervisor	√ but only in some extent	Easy to get	√	Cutting Carrying stones	–	Labourer (skilled) Labourers (unskilled) Supervisor	-
B	√		Dailekh Baitadi	300	-	√	-	√	Carrying stone Cutting	On first come first basis	Labourer (skilled) Labourer (unskilled) Engineer Overseer	Scarcity of the workers during agricultural season Easy management for foreigners than locals

S. No.	Advantage of local employees	Disadvantage of local employees	Problems when local and foreign workers are employed together	Reasons for not employing local workers	From where workers are brought	Conditions for employing local workers	Are local workers happy when they work on road construction	Experience of problems gained by employing local workers in new/upgrading construction of road	Preference to employ project affected people		Monthly salary of the labourer	
							Yes		Yes	No	Male	Female
1	Sometimes less money than foreigners, easy approval, creation of ownership, do not need lodging	want more holidays, irregular, not available during agricultural seasons, difficult to manage	Quarell, work slow	Irregular, want more money, difficult to manage, slow in work,	Local workers they themselves come	-	Yes	Sometimes they are absent without notice	√	*	3,000.00	2,550.00
2	"	"	Sometimes quarell due to cultural difference	Slow, irregular, not interested to work	"	Previous fixing of time and rate, taking citizenship certificate along with signed agreement	Yes	works are not completed in time, difficult to control by contractors.	√		3,000.00	-
3	Social approval, ownership feeling, less money than foreigners, can be removed easily, can work hard in hills.	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Call strikes, demand on skill works	Yes, as far as possible		2,400.00	
4	"	Not available in regular basis	"	"	Personal contact from local areas	"	Yes	Untill now there isn't any problem	"		2,100.00	1,800.00
5	"	"	"	Because of absence of skill quality	"	"	Yes	"	"		According to the rate of district	
6	"	"	"	"	From other districts	If they do not disturb in work, work regularly, facility given like to other district workers	Yes	Local workers are hard to control, irregular, unskilled, no quality work, difficult to complete work in time.	"	It depends on situation	2,700.00	-
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"		3,000.00	-
8	Easily available	Lack of skill, call strikes	"	Due to lack of skill, creates disturbances	Locally and from other districts	"	Yes	"	"		2,400.00	-
9	"	"	"	"	"	Works should be given on contract basis	Yes	"	"		3,000.00	-
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"		3,000.00	-
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	It depends on situation	3,000.00	-
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	3,000.00	-
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	3,000.00	-
14	"	"	Local workers are on attendance & contract basis. Foreigners on monthly and contract basis	Not easily available during agriculture period, if they do not get work, quarell & disturb, hinder work	Mostly our own groups and if needed employ local workers.	If workers are organised in groups of 10 - 20, giving them money to distribute & supervision through a common leader	Yes	"	Preferance to the people who has lost all his house and land	"	3,000.00 to 3,500.00	-
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	-	
16	Creation of ownership Agree lite payment of wage	-	No experiences	-	-	-	√	-	-		3,000.00	2,100.00
17	Easy approval	-	The local workers continue the work and outsiders go back after the contract	-	-	-	√	Running festivals and fair irregular	√		3,000.00	2,400.00

S. No.	Advantage of local employees	Disadvantage of local employees	Problems when local and foreign workers are employed together	Reasons for not employing local workers	From where workers are brought	Conditions for employing local workers	Are local workers happy when they work on road construction	Experience of problems gained by employing local workers in new/upgrading construction of road	Preference to employ project affected people		Monthly salary of the labourer	
							Yes		Yes	No	Male	Female
18	Easy approval Less wage than outsiders Creates ownership feeling	-			-	Preference given to the local skill workers	√	Unexpericaced and untrained which needs one week training	√		2,300.00	2,300.00
19	Easy approval Less wage Creates ownership feeling	-	Outside workers run away sometimes and need to pay more	-	-	Contact familiar person	√	No Problem	√		2,300.00	-
20	Easy approval Creates ownership feeling	-	Outside workers are expensive	-	-	Contact labour head	√	Irregular during cultivation	√		3,000.00	-
21	Easy approval Less wage Creates ownership feeling	-	No problem. They work together	-	-	Contact familiar person	√	Irregular during cultivation	√		2,500.00	-
22	Creates ownership feeling Less wage Easy approval	-	No problem. They work together	-	-	Contact familiar person		No Problem	√		3,000.00	-
23	Job opportunity to local people - 1 Wait for payment in case of money shortage - 2	Local wants more money - 1 Not always available due to agricultural work & difficult to finish work in time Difficult to organise Not interested in road work - 4	Outsiders are skilled work longer, local worker can not No special problem	Obedient, & early money to late evening work Ready to work in whole year	Chitwan, Bardiya Rolpa	Contact labourer head	√	Ask more wage, want 10-5 only No work during agricultural work as a result work can not completed in time	√		2,300.00	1,800.00
24	-	-	-	Not always available due to agricultural work - 2 Ask more wage - 1 Difficult to organise-3 Not interested in road work - 4 Feet interior in road work - 5	Rolpa, Dang district	25% more wage to the local workers than the outsiders	-	Ask more wage daily payment of wage, run away without completion of work, not available during agricultural work and not Punctual	√		3,000.00	2,300.00
25	Easy acceptance by the local people - 2 Creates feeling of ownership-3 Less wage than outsiders - 4		Easily work together				√	Treatment expense in any accident of the labourer -if died compensation of Rs 30,000		√ DOR should compensate the loss of house and land	4,000.00	-
26	-	-	-		Dhangadhi Budai, and Jogbuda	Granting the advance money prior to the work	No idea	The problem of payment in the provision of fooding by the contractor himself	√	-	90.00	90.00

S. No.	Advantage of local employees	Disadvantage of local employees	Problems when local and foreign workers are employed together	Reasons for not employing local workers	From where workers are brought	Conditions for employing local workers	Are local workers happy when they work on road construction	Experience of problems gained by employing local workers in new/upgrading construction of road	Preference to employ project affected people		Monthly salary of the labourer	
							Yes		Yes	No	Male	Female
27	People show affinity with the road project. They work even in low pay. It creates the condition of we feeling among the people and the road.	-	Foreign workers (outsiders) being able to contribute their time more than the local ones, it sometimes creates the condition of conflict among them.	-	Dailekh Local	-	Yes	Local workers being inexperienced make the work go slow in the beginning.	√ (there are some events when we had encouraged them even by giving more money than others)	-	100.00	100.00
28	-	-	Foreign workers work more then local workers	Unavailability of the locals due to the agricultural works Hard to manage the locals than foreigners	Neighboring districts	-	-	Not available all the seasons due to agricultural work	-	√	100.00	100.00
29	-	-	Negative	-	-	-	Yes	Scarcity of the workers (for six months) due to the agricultural works	-	√ (We usually don't. It's the DOR which decides whether or not the affected worker's employment is mandatory)	180 (Skilled) [illegible]	180 (Skilled) [illegible]

Informations from GTZ, CARE, HELVETAS

S. No.	Description	GTZ Food for Work	CARE Nepal	HELVETAS
1	Employment of Local Labour	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Advantage of employing local labour	Promotes self help groups helps to over come temporary food deficits generates income	Increases income generation activities develops social sustainability & skills	Increase in small income generating activities contributes to poverty alleviation, develops skill
3	Disadvantage of employing local labour	Hindrance in work irregular attendance, target cannot be fulfilled in time	There is no disadvantage if monitoring is not properly done	Frequent break and irregular attendance hindrance in work completion target
4	Indian workers employed? advantage/disadvantage advantage/disadvantage	Not Employed	Not employed	Not employed
5	Districts where road is completed	Rehabilitated or constructed about 1000 km of rural roads & trails Districts under GTZ are Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Surkhet, Dailekh, Salyan, Parbat, Baglung, Kaski, Tanahu, Banke	Dhading, Mahottari, Jaleswor, Palpa, Dhanusha (Janakpur), Lamjung	Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, Syanja, Nawalparasi, Palpa, Ilam
6	Wage rate monthly/daily	According to district rate	According to district rate	According to district rate
7	Maintenance of local road	Through local VDC/DDC	Road users committees with the co-ordination of VDC/DDC	Through local maintenance committees
8	Wage difference between male/female	No difference	No difference	No ware difference (equal pay) for the same work
9	Experience learnt from the employment of local workers	Significant positive	Very encouraging	Irregular & frequent break but their employment is significant if motivated
10	Difference between the workers employed by DOR, GTZ, Helvetas	Contractual relationship not difference in policy than Helvetas unlike DOR	Better involvement due to regular daily wage payment than DOR	Contractual relationships for local workers. Negative implications like alcoholism, gambling if workers are from outside
11	Kind of co-operation needed from DDC/VDC for road development	Social mobilization initiations from VDC/DDC leaders	Leadership initiation and social mobilization	Leadership and social mobilization DDC/VDC should be facilitate the process
12	Non availability of local labourers in the some seasons of the year	During rains and agricultural seasons	During agricultural season festivals	Labourers are not available during cultivation seasons
13	Presence/absence of insurance for workers	Inficience is not done but if accident occurs compensation is gagged through local means	No insurance system	No insurance is done no accidents as such has occurred yet, but compensation is given locally
14	Provision of training to workers	Training of short period is given to the workers on the basis of the jobs	Short training on job basis for 3-4 days	Yes depends on the nature of job. Mostly job training is given for 3-4 days
15	Preference of male/female workers	Depending upon the nature of the works	Depends on the nature of the works	Not necessarily. But one has to find out right type of Labour for any job
16	Community involvement in the maintenance of roads	Involve through local users committees	Local road users, DDC/VDC	Communities are involved through local road users committees
17	Is the maintenance the responsibility of community	Yes but not well done, depends upon the leaders of VDC/DDC	For local roads are yes but the result is not satisfactory	It depends on the ownership of roads by VDC, DDC, DOR
18	Road maintenance and community awareness	Has to be motivated. Where community is aware, maintenance is good	Community want roads but are not aware of their duty	If local people are involved from the start they have role
19	Motivation factors for involving community in the maintenance of roads constructed in DDC/VDC	If communities through motivation are involved from the start maintenance of roads constructed under VDC/DDC are well don	Decentralization of power, fund and involvement from the beginning	If communities have participated and are involved from the very beginning they are motivated to work for maintenance
20	Suitable type of contractor for local road construction/upgrading	Local "C" or "D" class contractors	Local "C" or "D" contractors	Local small contractors of "C" or "D" class

ANNEX 8

LIST OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED OWNERS

ANNEX 8

LIST OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED OWNERS

Road Name: Chameliya - Darchula **Road Number: H 14**

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land, Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+552-112+700	131	Dilip Singh Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
2	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+552-112+700	130	Aan Singh Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
3	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+363-112+400	129	Bahadur Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
4	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+363-112+375	128	Ganga Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
5	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+363-112+377	127	Ramesh Datta Joshi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
6	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+220-112+363	126	Deepa Devi Choshir	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
7	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+210-112+215	125	Bahadur Singh Khati	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
8	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+195-112+220	124	Pithori Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
9	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+114-112+195	123	Dilip Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
10	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+075-112+120	122	Bangi Devi Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
11	Dattu	9	Sakara	112+055-112+075	121	Ganga Devi Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
12	Dattu	9	Sakara	111+950-111+980	120	Tara Singh Sawot	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
13	Dattu	9	Sakara	111+907-111+950	119	Bahadur Sawot	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
14	Dattu	9	Sakara	111+907-111+950	118	Lathi Sawot	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
15	Dattu	9	Sakara	111+750-111+825	115	Dhan Singh Sawot	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
16	Dattu	9	Sakara	111+750-111+875	114	Bishnu Singh Samanta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
17	Dattu	8	Dattu	110+691-110+850	113	Udaya Singh Bhat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
18	Dattu	8	Dattu	110+500-110+600	112	Sher Singh Choshir	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
19	Dattu	8	Dattu	110+535-110+650	111	Bahadur Singh Choshir	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
20	Dattu	8	Dattu	110+475-110+500	110	Trilok Singh Bhat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
21	Dattu	8	Dattu	110+452-110+475	109	Ram Singh Bhat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
22	Dattu	8	Dattu	110+432-110+452	108	Gopal Singh Bhat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
23	Dattu	7	Dattu	110+325-110+432	107	Mokuda Singh Bhat	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
24	Dattu	8	Dattu	110+325-110+380	106	Phun Singh Nagari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
25	Dattu	1	Udaye	110+270-110+316	105	Chandra Devi Singh Nagari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
26	Dattu	8	Dattu	110+200-110+325	104	Bishan Singh Nagari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
27	Dattu	7	Dattu	110+150-110+157	103	Aan Singh Nagari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
28	Dattu	7	Dattu	110+016-110+105	102	Har Singh Nagari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
29	Dattu	7	Dattu	109+989-110+016	101	Mahabir Singh Bhat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
30	Dattu	7	Dattu	109+860-109+945	100	Moti Devi Choshir	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
31	Dattu	3	Udaye	109+590-109+600	97	Prem Singh Bhat	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
32	Dattu	3	Udaye	109+525-109+550	96	Man Singh Karki	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
33	Dattu	3	Udaye	109+460-109+590	95	Kalyan Singh Choshir	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
34	Dattu	3	Udaye	109+735-109+520	94	Perma Singh Sawot	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
35	Dattu	3	Udaye	109+285-109+311	93	Jagat Singh Samanta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
36	Dattu	3	Udaye	109+185-109+284	91	Kalyan Singh Sawot	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
37	Dattu	3	Udaye	109+280-109+350	90	Dev Singh Bhat	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
38	Dattu	3	Udaye	109+175-109+280	89	Jeet Ram Chonara	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
39	Dattu	3	Udaye	109+050-109+185	88	Vehim Singh Nagari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
40	Dattu	3	Udaye	108+915-109+000	87	Hari Ram Lawad	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
41	Dattu	3	Udaye	108+838-108+915	86	Har Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
42	Dattu	2	Udaye	108+773-108+838	85	Dhan Singh Dagai	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
43	Dattu	2	Chochiye	108+740-108+773	84	Ratna Singh Dagai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
44	Dattu	2	Chochiye	108+650-108+740	83	Jamuna Tamata	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
45	Dattu	1	Chochiye	108+630-108+740	82	Aana Devi Bohara	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
46	Dattu	2	Chochiye	108+580-108+630	81	Nar Singh Choushir	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

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47	Dattu	2	Chochiye	108+585-108+620	80	Tej Singh Bohara	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
48	Dattu	2	Chochiye	108+531-108+580	79	Har Singh Bohara	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
49	Dattu	2	Chochiye	108+530-108+531	78	Pratap Singh Bohara	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
50	Dattu	2	Chochiye	108+293-108+531	77	Gaura Devi Bohara	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
51	Dattu	1	Bet	107+190-107+221	76	Prema Nanda Bhatta	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
52	Dattu	1	Bet	107+075-107+140	75	Bhagarati Bhatta	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
53	Dattu	1	Bet	106+960-107+035	74	Dharma Nanda Bhatta	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
54	Dattu	1	Bet	106+960-107+003	73	Narayan Datta Bhatta	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
55	Dattu	1	Bet	106+925-106+960	72	Indra Dev Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
56	Dattu	1	Bet	106+845-106+900	71	Ghan Shyam Bhatta	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
57	Dattu	1	Bet	106+845-106+900	70	Dhana Devi Bhatta	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
58	Dattu	1	Bet	106+735-106+845	69	Dhagi Datta Bhatta	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
59	Dattu	1	Bet	106+735-106+820	68	Pramanda Bhatta	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
60	Dattu	1	Bet	106+700-106+735	67	Hira Balba Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
61	Dattu	1	Bet	106+660-106+700	66	Pramanda Bhatta	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
62	Dattu	1	Bet	106+600-106+660	65	Suna Devi Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
63	Shankarpur	6	Melakhet	100+430-100+485	36	Kaman Singh Samata	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
64	Shankarpur	1	Chamidada	96+900-96+975	35	Chandra Devi Panta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
65	Shankarpur	1	Dhamigada	97+627-97+700	34	Pratap Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
66	Shankarpur	1	Dhamigada	97+430-97+482.5	33	Ghura Parkhi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
67	Shankarpur	1	Dhamigada	97+400-97+430	32	Kalayan Singh Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
68	Shankarpur	1	Dhamigada	97+335-97+430	31	Madan Singh Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
69	Shankarpur	1	Dhamigada	97+290-97+335	30	Keshar Singh Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
70	Shankarpur	1	Dhamigada	96+850-96+900	29	Keshar Datta Panta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
71	Shankarpur	1	Dhamigada	96+715-97+050	28	Prajapati Datta Panta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
72	Shankarpur	1	Dhamigada	96+454-96+575	27	Gopal Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
73	Shankarpur	1	Dhamigada	96+225-96+454	26	Dan Singh Bohara	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
74	Shankarpur	6	Dhamigada	96+050-96+189	25	Ganga Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
75	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	95+850-95+950	24	Tara Datta Joshi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
76	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	95+700-95+850	23	Pramananda Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
77	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	95+550-95+700	22	Purna Deva Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
78	Shankarpur	6	Thokathali	95+500-95+550	21	Mahesha Rai Joshi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
79	Shankarpur	6	Thokathali	95+462-95+500	20	Ganesh Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
80	Shankarpur	6	Thokathali	95+369-95+462	19	Prem Rai Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
81	Shankarpur	6	Thokathali	95+200-95+369	18	Hari Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
82	Shankarpur	6	Thokathali	95+138-95+200	17	Javananda Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
83	Shankarpur	6	Thokathali	95+089-95+138	16	Bahadur Joshi	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
84	Shankarpur	6	Thokathali	95+000-95+089	15	Keshav Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
85	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	94+943-95+000	14	Ambar Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
86	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	94+738-94+850	13	Hari Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
87	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	94+504-94+545	12	Kamalapati Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
88	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	94+438-94+504	11	Ram Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
89	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	94+350-94+438	10	Jaya Rai Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
90	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	94+040-94+200	9	Dev Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
91	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	94+000-94+040	8	Ram Datta Joshi	6		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
92	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	93+850-94+000	7	Narayan Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
93	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	93+556-93+692	6	Pramananda Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
94	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	93+447-93+556	5	Narad Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
95	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	93+225-93+447	4	Raja Ram Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
96	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	93+137-93+225	3	Gauri Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
97	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	93+100-93+137	2	Jaya Nanda Batta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

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98	Shankarpur	7	Thokathali	93+000-93+100	1	Kalayan Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
99	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	104+434-104+500	64	Dalbati Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
100	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	104+324-104+356	63	Lila Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
101	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	104+100-104+110	62	Kiran Singh Bohara	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
102	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	104+170-104+180	61	Jhuman Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
103	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	104+100-104+175	60	Har Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
104	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	104+050-104+100	59	Chandra Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
105	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	103+861-103+975	57	Ganesh Panth	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
106	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	103+825-103+861	56	Krishna Singh Samanta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
107	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	103+275-103+350	55	Hanta Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
108	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	103+280-103+282	54	Naina Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
109	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	103+250-103+260	53	Gambir Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
110	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	103+260-103+300	52	Gagan Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
111	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	103+105-103+175	51	Mohan Ram Lohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
112	Bhagawati	1	Bhartola	103+000-103+105	50	Harali Devi Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
113	Bhagawati	2	Bhartola	102+815-102+975	49	Chandra Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
114	Bhagawati	2	Phadka	102+650-102+815	48	Ujal Singh Sauwat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
115	Bhagawati	2	Phadka	102+425-102+650	47	Gaura Singh Sauwat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
116	Bhagawati	2	Dungri	102+383-102+425	46	Man Singh Chaisir	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
117	Bhagawati	2	Dungri	102+275-102+383	45	Gagat Singh Chaisir	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
118	Bhagawati	2	Dungri	102+245-102+250	44	Uday Singh Chaisir	2		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
119	Bhagawati	2	Dungri	102+210-102+275	43	Kaman Singh Chaisir	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
120	Bhagawati	2	Dungri	102+200-102+210	42	Padam Singh Chaisir	1		1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
121	Bhagawati	2	Melakhet	102+110-102+200	41	Ratan Singh Chaisir	2		1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1
122	Bhagawati	3	Melakhet	101+450-101+490	40	Ratan Singh Samanta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
123	Shankarpur	6	Melakhet	101+010-101+084	39	Mohan Singh Samanta	1		1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
124	Bhagawati	3	Melakhet	101+525-101+688	38	Har Singh Sauwat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
125	Bhagawati	3	Melakhet	101+390-101+525	37	Ram Singh Samanta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
126	Khalanga	3	Gufa	126+248-126+340	349	Narayan Datta Abasthy	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
127	Khalanga	2	Gufa	126+050-126+130	347	Keshab Datta Abasthy	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
128	Khalanga	2	Gufa	126+050-126+075	346	Daulat Singh Thaguan	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
129	Khalanga	2	Gufa	126+000-126+050	345	Bishnu Datta Abasthy	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
130	Khalanga	2	Gufa	125+933-125+962	343	Dhan Bdr Thaguan	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
131	Khalanga	2	Gufa	125+928-125+933	342	Parbati Devi Thaguan	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
132	Khalanga	2	Gufa	125+933-125+962	341	Jagat Singh Thaguna	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
133	Khalanga	2	Gufa	125+895-125+928	340	Ratan Singh Thaugana	2		1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
134	Khalanga	2	Gufa	125+700-125+750	337	Jit Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
135	Khalanga	2	Gufa	125+670-125+700	335	Lok Mani Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
136	Khalanga	2	Gufa	125+560-125+587	329	Surya Bdr Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
137	Khalanga	2	Gufa	125+520-125+540	327	Tula Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
138	Khalanga	2	Gufa	125+480-125+520	326	Lal Bdr Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
139	Khalanga	2	Gufa	125+435-125+475	324	Kishan Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
140	Khalanga	2	Namaskar	124+900-124+940	309	Jaya Devi Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
141	Khalanga	2	Namaskar	125+093-125+115	303	Gauri Datta Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
142	Khalanga	2	Namaskar	124+690-124+700	302	Jagan Nath Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
143	Khalanga	2	Namaskar	124+790-124+840	301	Huna Nath Mandir	1		2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
144	Khalanga	2	Namaskar	124+790-124+840	300	Dev Datta Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
145	Khalanga	2	Namaskar	124+584-124+600	299	Mohan Devi Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
146	Khalanga	2	Namaskar	125+115-125+120	298	Mahadeva Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
147	Khalanga	2	Namaskar	124+908-125+018	297	Nandi Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
148	Khalanga	2	Namaskar	124+250-124+336	296	Ganesh Datta Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

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149	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+480-123+530	294	Prem Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
150	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+300-123+345	293	Dambar Bdr Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
151	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+205-123+225	292 B	Prem Singh Thaugana	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
152	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+185-123+200	292	Umakanta Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
153	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+170-123+180	291	Dilananda Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
154	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+136-123+157	290	Manorath Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
155	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+116-123+136	289	Baldev Badu	1		2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
156	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+070-123+121	288	Danadevi Joshi	2		2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
157	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+052-123+070	287	Jaituba Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
158	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+050-123+059	286	Nanda Balba Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
159	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+989-123+025	285	Nandi Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
160	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+960-122+989	284	Jaya Datta Joshi	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
161	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+932-122+975	283	Prem Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
162	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+920-122+932	282	Man Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
163	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+830-122+900	281	Janak Raj Joshi	1		2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
164	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+915-122+930	280	Hira Devi Joshi	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
165	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+875-122+900	279	Kalu Singh Thaugana	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
166	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+600-122+604	274	Uday Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
167	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+592-122+600	273	Umara Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
168	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+584-122+592	272	Bhawani Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
169	Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	122+562-122+572	270	Maina Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
170	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	122+215-122+270	268	Hari Pd. Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
171	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	122+061-122+122	267	Narad Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
172	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	122+147-122+175	266	Toya Raj Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
173	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	122+122-122+147	265	Janak Raj Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
174	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	121+953-121+973	264	Bishnu Datta Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
175	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	121+875-121+900	263	Jaya dev Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
176	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	121+775-121+790	262	Jhou Dev Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
177	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	121+540-121+590	261	Madan Raj Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
178	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	121+505-121+540	260	Durga Devi Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
179	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	121+475-121+505	259	Gauri Datta Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
180	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	121+425-121+475	258	Ram Dev Badu	1		1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
181	Khalanga	1	Khotabagar	121+288-121+330	257	Ganesh Datta Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
182	Khalanga	1	Masinbauliwa	120+050-120+225	255	Narman Dattu Badu	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
183	Khalanga	1	Masinbauliwa	119+955-119+980	254	Harak Singh Thaugana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
184	Khalanga	1	Masinbauliwa	119+875-119+955	253	Ram Singh Aairi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
185	Dhap	6	Khanagarda	119+050-119+060	252	Gajendra Singh Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
186	Dhap	6	Khanagarda	119+020-119+025	251	Dilip Singh Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
187	Dhap	6	Thaligad	118+975-119+014	249	Durga Datta Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
188	Dhap	6	Khanagarda	118+945-118+975	248	Sher Singh Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
189	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+825-118+875	247	Parbin Singh Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
190	Dhap	6	Thaligad	118+775-118+825	246	Nara Devi Raikhola	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
191	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+739-118+775	245	Kalyan Singh Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
192	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+710-118+739	244	Prem Singh Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
193	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+690-118+710	243	Kalyan Singh Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
194	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+548-118+603	242	Rabati Devi Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
195	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+548-118+603	241	Ratan Singh Raikhola	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
196	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+520-118+548	240	Bir Singh Raikhola	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	
197	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+436-118+520	239	Shyam Raj Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
198	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+392-118+401	238	Bahadur Singh Raikhola	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
199	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+385-118+435	237	Dhaniram Lohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
200	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+340-118+385	236	Madan Raj Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
201	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+285-118+298	235	Ananda Balb Bhatta	1		2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
202	Dhap	6	Dhap	118+233-118+285	234	Padam Raj Bhatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
203	Dhap	5	Dhap	118+111-118+116	232	Khim Singh Dhami	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
204	Dhap	5	Dhap	118+105-118+110	231	Prem Singh Dhami	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
205	Dhap	5	Dhap	118+091-118+094	230	Dhan Singh Dhami	2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
206	Dhap	5	Dhap	118+042-118+094	229	Raja Ram Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
207	Dhap	5	Dhap	118+005-118+042	228	Ram Datta Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
208	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+935-117+940	227	Ganesh Datta Joshi	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
209	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+961-118+005	226	Dev Raj Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
210	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+852-117+870	224	Naina Singh Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
211	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+781-117+851	223	Dev Singh Raikhola	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
212	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+750-117+781	222	Dharam Singh Raikhola	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
213	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+724-117+750	221	Harak Singh Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
214	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+691-117+695	219	Ganesh Singh Raikhola	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
215	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+685-117+724	218	Birm Devi Koli	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
216	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+662-117+685	217	Mahendra Raj Bista	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
217	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+645-117+655	216	Narendra Singh Raikhola	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
218	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+631-117+636	215	Dev Singh Dhami	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
219	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+615-117+621	214	Dhan Singh Raikhola	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
220	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+590-117+600	213	Machu Ram Koli	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
221	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+554-117+556	212	Hark Singh Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
222	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+475-117+550	211	Jasba Tamata	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
223	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+540-117+547	210	Kalyan Singh Dhami	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
224	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+383-117+475	209	Ant Ram Chonar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
225	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+325-117+337	208	Dhol Singh Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
226	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+364-117+383	207	Toya Raj Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
227	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+337-117+383	206	Rada Devi Tamata	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
228	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+265-117+298	205A	Bahadur Ram Koli	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
229	Dhap	5	Dhap	117+200-117+280	205	Bhairav Raj Bista	1		2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
230	Dhap	4	Jamirpani	117+005-117+040	204	Bijuwa Koli	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
231	Dhap	4	Dadya	117+045-117+047	203	Jogimar Chunar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
232	Dhap	4	Dadya	117+005-117+055	202	Jogi Ram Mahara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
233	Dhap	4	Dadya	116+925-117+005	201	Aankaram Palyal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
234	Dhap	4	Jamirpani	116+900-116+925	200 A	Maniram Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
235	Dhap	4	Jamirpani	116+900-116+925	200	Mani Mati Damai	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
236	Dhap	4	Jamirpani	116+875-116+900	199	Chandra Ram Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
237	Dhap	4	Jamirpani	116+810-116+850	197	Lal Singh Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
238	Dhap	4	Jamirpani	116+700-116+750	196	Kalyan Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
239	Dhap	4	Jamirpani	116+680-116+700	194	Mani Ram Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
240	Dhap	4	Asigada	116+500-116+524	189	Ram Singh Kuwar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
241	Dhap	4	Asigada	116+462-116+489	188	Bahadur Ram Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
242	Dhap	4	Asigada	116+272-116+285	184	Jaya Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
243	Dhap	4	Asigada	116+261-116+272	183	Jagat Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
244	Dhap	4	Asigada	116+142-116+172	181	Indra Singh Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
245	Dhap	4	Asigada	116+130-116+142	180	Fadik Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
246	Dhap	4	Asigada	116+100-116+130	179	Ganga Devi Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
247	Dhap	4	Asigada	116+057-116+100	178	Kalu Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
248	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+939-115+972	176	Ram Singh Dhami	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
249	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+875-115+939	175	Mohan Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
250	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+900-115+930	173	Kalu Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
251	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+929-115+939	172	Aan Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
252	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+923-115+929	171	Ganesh Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
253	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+860-115+895	169	Bhusal Singh Dhami	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
254	Dhap	4	Bagac	115+850-115+875	163	Dhan Singh Dhami	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
255	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+862-115+875	168 A	Pratap Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
256	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+675-115+740	166	Khim Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
257	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+625-115+651	165	Purna Nanda Panta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
258	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+575-115+625	164	Sher Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
259	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+489-116+500	162	Datti Ram Lonar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
260	Dhap	4	Asigada	115+210-115+545	161	Mohan Dev Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
261	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+925-115+025	159	Sunmati Sauwat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
262	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+825-115+010	158	Batu Devi Lonar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
263	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+780-114+925	157	Mohan Singh Chettri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
264	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+748-114+780	156	Bhura Chunar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
265	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+665-114+748	155	Jeet Singh Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
266	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+550-114+602	154	Dilip Singh Samanta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
267	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+376-114+396	153	Prem Singh Raikhola	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
268	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+152-114+376	152	Ram Singh Dagai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
269	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+338-114+364	151	Kusa Devi Sauwat	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
270	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+308-114+338	150	Gagan Singh Sauwat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
271	Dhap	1	Sunkada	114+225-114+308	149	Bijuri Devi Samanta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
272	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+891-113+901	148	Naina Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
273	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+866-113+891	147	Prem Singh Sauwat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
274	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+856-113+866	146	Khudi Devi Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
275	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+847-113+856	145	Dhan Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
276	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+839-113+847	144	Kalabati Devi Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
277	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+822-113+839	143	Kar Bir Sauwat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
278	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+800-113+822	142	Debaki Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
279	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+750-113+800	141	Prem Singh Mahara	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
280	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+667-113+710	140	Dhani Ram Lohara	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
281	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+545-113+590	139	Kalabati Chand	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
282	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+513-113+545	138	Man Singh Khati	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
283	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+353-113+419	137	Man Singh Daga	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
284	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+332-113+503	136	Umad Singh Daga	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
285	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+270-113+332	135	Dan Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
286	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+222-113+270	134	Harak Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
287	Dhap	1	Kakada	113+125-113+222	133	Har Singh Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
288	Dhap	1	Kakada	112+950-113+125	132	Khadga Singh Chettri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Legend for "Status"	Legend for "Impact"	
1 - Legal title	1 - Not affected	a - House only
2 - No title but claims ownership	2 - Partially affected	b - Shop only
3 - Tenant	3 - Totally affected	c - Combined house shop
4 - Squatter		d - Shed
5 - Lessee in rented accommodation		e - Water mill
6 - Own accomodation in rented Business Res. Land		f - Other structure
7 - Encroacher		g - Cultivation land
		h - Other private land

Road Name: Sanfebagar - Martadi

Road Number:

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	61	Gokul Giri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
2	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	60	Lal Bdr Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
3	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	59	Lal Singh Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
4	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	58	Akbir Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
5	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	57	Nanda K.C	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
6	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	56	Rati Lonar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
7	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	55	Krishna Bdr K.C	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
8	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	54	Tulshi Jaisi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
9	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	53	Moti Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
10	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	52	Harka Bdr Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
11	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	51	Lal Bdr Khatri	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
12	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	50a	Nare Lohar	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	50	Dharma Bdr Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
14	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	49	Jaya Lal Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
15	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	48	Giri Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
16	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	47	Indra Bdr Khatri	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
17	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	46	Thimse Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
18	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	45	Dable Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	44	Prem Bdr Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
20	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	43	Dhan Bdr Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
21	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	42	Man Bdr Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
22	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	41a	Aaite Lohar	2		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	41	Bhawan Singh K.C. Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
24	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	39	Deu Ram Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
25	Barabisa	9	Simalkot	24+535~27+795	40	Singh Bir Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
26	Barabisa	8	Betal Mando	23+861~24+535	38	Budhi Singh Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
27	Barabisa	8	Betal Mando	23+861~24+535	37	Bhuwane Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	Barabisa	8	Betal Mando	23+861~24+535	36	Lal Bdr Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Barabisa	8	Saurahe	23+861~24+535	35	Man Bdr Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
30	Barabisa	8	Saurahe	23+580~23+861	34	Gambhire Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
31	Barabisa	8	Baval	23+580~23+861	33	Aaite Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
32	Barabisa	8	Baval	23+580~23+861	32	Sarpe Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
33	Barabisa	8	Saurahe	22+889~23+580	31	Mannade Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
34	Barabisa	7	Betal Mando	22+889~23+580	30	Nanda K. Upadhaya	1		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Barabisa	7	Betal Mando	22+889~23+580	29	Jahare Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Barabisa	7	Upava pato	22+889~23+580	28	Prem Oda	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
37	Barabisa	7	Upava pato	22+889~23+580	27	Mitnu Lohar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
38	Barabisa	7	Upava pato	22+889~23+580	26	Pare Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
39	Barabisa	7	Upava pato	22+183~22+855	25	Dhane Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
40	Barabisa	7	Mota bado	22+183~22+855	24	Rukmini Shah	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
41	Barabisa	7	Deblisain	22+183~22+855	23	Amar Singh Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
42	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	22+183~22+855	22	Naule Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
43	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	22+183~22+855	21	Moti Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
44	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	22+183~22+855	20	Dirgha Singh Thakuri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
45	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	22+183~22+855	19	Moti Bdr Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
46	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	22+183~22+855	18	Hari Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
47	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	21+538~22+010	17	Chandri Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
48	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	21+538~22+010	16	Lalita Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land, Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
49	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	21+538-22+010	15	Bir Bdr. Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
50	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	21+538-22+010	14	Mahabir Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
51	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	21+538-22+010	13	Sete Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
52	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	21+538-22+010	12	Naule Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
53	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	21+538-22+010	11	Nanda Khadka	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
54	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	21+538-22+010	10	Dikra Khadka	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
55	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	21+538-22+010	9	Deu Rame Bhudha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
56	Barabisa	7	Mota Bada	21+538-22+010	8	Raghu Budha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
57	Barabisa	3	Ritha Bazar	20+948-21+175	7	Khamma Kunwar	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1
58	Barabisa	3	Ritha Bazar	20+948-21+175	6a	Dal Bdr. Shah	5		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
59	Barabisa	3	Ritha Bazar	20+948-21+175	6	Bhubindra Bdr. Shah	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
60	Barabisa	3	Ritha Bazar	20+948-21+175	5	Karna Bdr. Kunwar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
61	Barabisa	3	Nuwakot	20+948-21+175	4	Dev Raj Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
62	Barabisa	3	Nuwakot	20+431-20+948	3	Ran Singh Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
63	Barabisa	3	Nuwakot	20+431-20+948	2	Saicha Thapa	3		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	Barabisa	3	Nuwakot	20+431-20+948	1	Udaya Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
65	Kuldevmando	7	Saval	30+467-31+436	62	Dhan Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
66	Kuldevmando	7	Saval	30+467-31+436	63	Ram Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
67	Kuldevmando	7	Saval	30+467-31+436	64	Nanda Lal Bharati	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
68	Kuldevmando	7	Saval	30+467-31+436	65	Lali Devi Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
69	Kuldevmando	7	Saval	30+467-31+436	66	Padma Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
70	Kuldevmando	7	Saval	30+467-31+436	67	Kul Man Bharati	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
71	Kuldevmando	7	Saval	30+467-31+436	68	Hira Bohara	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
72	Kuldevmando	7	Saval	30+467-31+436	69	Gorakh Bdr. Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
73	Kuldevmando	7	Saval	30+467-31+436	70	Ramesh Bdr. Shah	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
74	Kuldevmando	7	Saval	30+467-31+436	71	Padama Bdr. Thapa	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
75	Kuldevmando	7	Bohara Bada	31+451-33+775	72	Shree Nanda Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
76	Kuldevmando	7	Bohara Bada	31+451-33+775	73	Jaya Raj Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
77	Kuldevmando	7	Bohara Bada	31+451-33+775	74	Dev Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
78	Kuldevmando	7	Bohara Bada	31+451-33+775	75	Rai Bhane Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
79	Kuldevmando	7	Bohara Bada	31+451-33+775	76	Nanda Ram Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
80	Kuldevmando	7	Bohara Bada	31+451-33+775	77	Uma Nath Joshi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
81	Kuldevmando	7	Bohara Bada	31+451-33+775	78	Lal Singh Budha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
82	Kuldevmando	8	Nawa Ghar	31+451-33+775	79	Bal Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
83	Kuldevmando	8	Nawa Ghar	31+451-33+775	80	Jabar Singh Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
84	Kuldevmando	8	Nawa Ghar	31+451-33+775	81	Naule Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
85	Kuldevmando	8	Nawa Ghar	31+451-33+775	82	Chet Bdr. Thapa	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
86	Kuldevmando	8	Nawa Ghar	31+451-33+775	83	Hari Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
87	Kuldevmando	8	Nawa Ghar	31+451-33+775	84	Dante Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
88	Kuldevmando	8	Nawa Ghar	31+451-33+775	85	Khada Bdr. Thapa	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
89	Kuldevmando	8	Bel Kate	31+451-33+775	86	Gopi Lal Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
90	Kuldevmando	8	Nawa Ghar	31+451-33+775	87	Bir Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
91	Kuldevmando	8	Nawa Ghar	31+451-33+775	88	Padma Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
92	Kuldevmando	8	Nawa Ghar	31+451-33+775	89	Dharma Dev Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
93	Kuldevmando	8	Bel Kate	31+451-33+775	90	Krishna Pd. Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
94	Kuldevmando	8	Bel Kate	31+451-33+775	91	Subha Raj Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
95	Kuldevmando	8	Bel Kate	31+451-33+775	92	Hari Krishna Upadhaya	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	
96	Kuldevmando	8	Bel Kate	31+451-33+775	93	Cheta Nath Upadhaya	2		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
97	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+094-34+655	94	Hansa Rana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
98	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+094-34+655	95	Pathane Raule	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
99	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+094~34+655	96	Aantava Rana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
100	Bramha Tole	7	Pipal Tola	34+094~34+655	97	Tula Bdr. Rana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
101	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+094~34+655	98	Puran Rana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
102	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+094~34+655	99	Bhaba Rana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
103	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+094~34+655	100	Karna Bdr. Rana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
104	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+094~34+655	101	Bhakta Rana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
105	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+094~34+655	102	Dal Bdr. Rana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
106	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+094~34+655	103	Rang Rana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
107	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+655~35+224	104	Nem Bdr. Katuwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
108	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+655~35+224	105	Aante Adhikari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
109	Bramha Tole	7	Basali	34+655~35+224	106	Mani Ram Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
110	Bramha Tole	8	Rata Dhunga	35+224~35+518	107	Jahar Singh Thapa	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
111	Bramha Tole	8	Rata Dhunga	35+224~35+518	108	Ishwar Thapa	2		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
112	Bramha Tole	8	Rata Dhunga	35+224~35+518	108a	Bala Thapa	2		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
113	Bramha Tole	9	Rata Dhunga	35+224~35+518	109	Prasade Thapa	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
114	Bramha Tole	9	Rata Dhunga	35+518~36+330	110	Patu Thapa	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
115	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	111	Kar Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
116	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	112	Dal Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
117	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	113	Kalu Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
118	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	114	Jahar Singh Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
119	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	115	Janak Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
120	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	116	Dhana Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
121	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	117	Lal Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
122	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	118	Kunthe Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
123	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	119	Kalche Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
124	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	120	Nande Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
125	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	121	Gore Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
126	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	122	Suntola Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
127	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	123	Dal Budha Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
128	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	124	Hansa Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
129	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	125	Kini Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
130	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	126	Hansa Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
131	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	127	Moti Singh Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
132	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	128	Prem Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
133	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	129	Dilli Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
134	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518~36+330	130	Damma Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
135	Bramha Tole	1	Malate	37+691~38+682	131	Pune Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
136	Bramha Tole	1	Malate	37+691~38+682	132	Khate Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
137	Bramha Tole	1	Malate	37+691~38+682	133	Damma Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
138	Bramha Tole	1	Malate	37+691~38+682	134	Bhakta Thapa	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
139	Bramha Tole	1	Malate	37+691~38+682	135	Dhan Singe Budha Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
140	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087~39+446	136	Nanda Ram Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
141	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087~39+446	137	Taka Ram Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
142	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087~39+446	138	Aante Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
143	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087~39+446	139	Nandu Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
144	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087~39+446	140	Kashi Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
145	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087~39+446	141	Bhakta Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
146	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087~39+446	142	Dhani Ram Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
147	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087~39+446	143	Bishnu Bhakta Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
148	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087~39+446	144	Dhananjaya Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

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149	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087-39+446	145	Jhiru Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
150	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087-39+446	146	Dhana Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
151	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087-39+446	147	Dhananjaya Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
152	Bramha Tole	2	Amkot	39+087-39+446	148	Bishnu Bhakta Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
153	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518-36+330	149	Bir Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
154	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518-36+330	150	Jahar Singh Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
155	Bramha Tole	1	Tapra Bagar	35+518-36+330	151	Dev Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
156	Bramha Tole	9	Tapra Bagar	35+518-36+330	152	Jewa Devi Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
157	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	154	Ram Bdr. Singh	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
158	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	155	Daju Budha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
159	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	156	Lok Bdr. Singh	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
160	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	157	Gorkh Bdr. Budha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
161	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	158	Debe Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
162	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	159	Bane Ukheda	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
163	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	160	Parimale Budha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
164	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	161	Biru Ukheda	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
165	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	162	Gopal Bdr. Singh	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
166	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	163	Dilu Nath	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
167	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	164	Bire Nath	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
168	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	165	Saure Ukheda	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
169	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	166	Kamala Devi Singh	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
170	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	167	Dev Kumari Shah	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
171	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	168	Dan Bdr. Singh	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
172	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	169	Prem Bdr. Singh	1			1	1	1	1	1	2	1
173	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	170	Ange Ukheda	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
174	Budhi Ganga	4	Rila	41+134-44+100	171	Singh Budha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
175	Budhi Ganga	4	Tipada	41+134-44+100	172	Bir Singh Karki	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
176	Budhi Ganga	4	Tipada	41+134-44+100	173	Dal Bdr. Karki	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
177	Budhi Ganga	4	Tipada	41+134-44+100	174	Kithe Karki	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
178	Budhi Ganga	4	Tipada	41+134-44+100	175	Padma Bdr. Karki	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
179	Budhi Ganga	4	Tipada	41+134-44+100	176	Nar Bdr. Karki	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
180	Budhi Ganga	4	Tipara Gada	41+134-44+100	177	Suphe Karki	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
181	Budhi Ganga	4	Tipada	41+134-44+100	178	Gokule Karki	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
182	Budhi Ganga	4	Tipada	41+134-44+100	179	Kiru Karki	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
183	Budhi Ganga	4	Tipada	41+134-44+100	180	Hansa Bdr. Karki	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
184	Budhi Ganga	4	Olena	44+100-44+798	181	Dev Nath	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
185	Budhi Ganga	4	Olena	44+100-44+798	182	Debe Nath	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
186	Budhi Ganga	4	Olena	44+100-44+798	183	Biru Nath	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
187	Budhi Ganga	4	Olena	44+100-44+798	184	Keshe Nath	1		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
188	Budhi Ganga	4	Rilo	44+100-44+798	185	Jagannath Nath	1		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
189	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798-46+188	186	Dhan Singh Baduwal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
190	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798-46+188	187	Gore Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
191	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798-46+188	188	Krishna Dani	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
192	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798-46+189	189	Bir Jeet Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
193	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798-46+189	190	Jal Baduwal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
194	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798-46+189	191	Dhan Pati Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
195	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798-46+189	192	Bhakta Baduwa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
196	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798-46+189	193	Dhaule Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
197	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798-46+189	194	Range Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
198	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798-46+189	195	Kalu Singh Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

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199	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	196	Karna Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
200	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	197	Ratna Dani	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
201	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	198	Dev Bdr. Dani	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
202	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	199	Kalche Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
203	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	200	Nanda Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
204	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	201	Dhane Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
205	Budhi Ganga	6	Kordaha	44+798–46+189	202	Man Singh Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
206	Budhi Ganga	6	Kordaha	44+798–46+189	203	Dalu Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
207	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	204	Ghure Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
208	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	205	Dal Bdr. Baduwal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
209	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	206	Tule Baduwal	1		3	1	3	1	1	1	2	1
210	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	207	Kito Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
211	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	208	Kare Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
212	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	209	Bir Baduwal	1		1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
213	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	210	Kido Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
214	Budhi Ganga	7	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	211	Pramate Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
215	Budhi Ganga	7	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	212	Jogi Baduwal	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
216	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	213	Param Baduwal	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
217	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	214	Amma Baduwal	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
218	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	215	Dal Baduwa	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
219	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	216	Man Bir Chadara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
220	Budhi Ganga	6	Jadanga	44+798–46+189	217	Harka Baduwal	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1
221	Budhi Ganga	7	Jadanga	47+784–48+510	218	Mase Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
222	Budhi Ganga	7	Rapka	47+784–48+510	219	Rano Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
223	Budhi Ganga	7	Nune Pani	47+784–48+510	220	Dhana Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
224	Budhi Ganga	7	Rapka	47+784–48+510	221	Mannad Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
225	Budhi Ganga	7	Bire Khola	47+784–48+510	222	Bal Saud	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
226	Budhi Ganga	7	Bire Khola	47+784–48+510	223	Karna Thapa	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
227	Budhi Ganga	7	Bire Khola	47+784–48+510	224	Lal Bdr. Khaka	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
228	Budhi Ganga	7	Bire Khola	47+784–48+510	225	Mane Saud	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
229	Budhi Ganga	7	Bire Khola	47+784–49+333	226	Hansa Saud	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
230	Budhi Ganga	7	Bire Khola	47+784–49+333	227	Mani Saud	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
231	Martadi	6	Rapka	49+333–51+381	228	Gorkh Bdr. Khadka	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
232	Martadi	6	Rapka	49+333–51+381	229	Ane Saud	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
233	Martadi	6	Rapka	49+333–51+381	230	Hari Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
234	Martadi	6	Rapka	49+333–51+381	231	Kanva Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
235	Martadi	6	Rapka	49+333–51+381	232	Dhan Jeete Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
236	Martadi	6	Rapka	49+333–51+381	233	Akya Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
237	Martadi	6	Rapka	49+333–51+381	234	Amma Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
238	Martadi	6	Rapka	49+333–51+381	235	Rana Thapa	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
239	Martadi	9	Sela Ghat	52+489–54+075	236	Dev Sanai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
240	Martadi	8	Martadi	52+489–54+075	237	Khante Ukheda	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
241	Martadi	9	Sela Ghat	52+489–54+075	238	Heole Lwar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
242	Martadi	9	Sela Ghat	52+489–54+075	239	Jhule Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
243	Martadi	9	Martadi	52+489–54+075	240	Ane Thapa	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
244	Martadi	9	Martadi	52+489–54+075	241	Amma Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
245	Martadi	9	Sela Ghat	52+489–54+075	242	Kanide Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
246	Martadi	9	Sela Ghat	52+489–54+075	243	Gache Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
247	Martadi	9	Sela Ghat	52+489–54+075	244	Harka Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
248	Martadi	9	Martadi	52+489–54+075	245	Dhan Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
249	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	246	Pare Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
250	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	247	Mase Sanai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
251	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	248	Dhane Sanai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
252	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	249	Tule Sanai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
253	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	250	Kalak Bdr Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
254	Martadi	9	Chaurata	52-489-54-075	251	Kare Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
255	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	252	Hira Mani Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
256	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	253	Lal Singh Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
257	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	254	Janga Bdr Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
258	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	255	Kare Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
259	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	256	Dhani Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
260	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	257	Hari Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
261	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	258	Dal Bdr Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
262	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	259	Dal Bdr Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
263	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	260	Kare Sunar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
264	Martadi	9	Martadi	52-489-54-075	261	Kide Baduwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
265	Martadi	9	Martadi	54-521-56-156	262	Dev Bdr. Bista	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
266	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	263	Bude Chadara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
267	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	264	Bhote Biswakarma	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
268	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	265	Mani Chadara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
269	Martadi	3	Chaurathi	54-521-56-156	266	Rupa Chadara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
270	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	267	Bharde Chadara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
271	Martadi	3	Chaurathi	54-521-56-156	268	Aji Chadara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
272	Martadi	3	Chaurathi	54-521-56-156	269	Ariane Chadara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
273	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	270	Gagane Chadara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
274	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	271	Mase Chadara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
275	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	272	Khurte Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
276	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	273	Joga Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
277	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	274	Dhana Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
278	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	275	Mana Chadara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
279	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	276	Dalche Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
280	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	277	Khante Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
281	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	278	Debe Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
282	Martadi	8	Martadi	54-521-56-156	279	Kalche Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Legend for "Status"	Legend for "Impact"	
1 - Legal title	1 - Not affected	a - House only
2 - No title but claims ownership	2 - Partially affected	b - Shop only
3 - Tenant	3 - Totally affected	c - Combined house shop
4 - Squatter		d - Shed
5 - Lessee in rented accommodation		e - Water mill
6 - Own accomodation in rented Business Res. Land		f - Other structure
7 - Encroacher		g - Cultivation land
		h - Other private land

Road Name: Sanfebagar - Mangalsen

Road Number: 03

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	1	Dhundi Saud	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
2	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	2	Amar Saud	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
3	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	3	Prem Saud	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
4	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	4	Uddab Saud	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
5	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	5	Dirgha Raj Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
6	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	6	Balram Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
7	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	7	Dale Thakulia	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
8	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	8	Gore Thakulia	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
9	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	9	Jhanak Datta Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
10	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	10	Madhav Pd. Upadhaya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
11	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	10a	Shankar Pd. Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
12	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	11	Amar Bhul	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
13	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	12	Ganga Devi Upadhaya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
14	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	13	Prabhu Nath Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
15	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	14	Krishna Raj Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
16	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	15	Bhagwati Pd. Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
17	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	16	Ganga Ram Jaishi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
18	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	17	Amar Nath Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
19	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	18	Benu Pd. Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
20	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	19	Tek Raj Upadhaya	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
21	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	20	Narapati Saud	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
22	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	21	Bhawani Pd. Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
23	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	22	Dev Jaishi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
24	Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	23	Dharma Raj Upadhaya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
25	Oligaun	2	Matela	26+900-28+111	24	Kallya Thakulia	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
26	Oligaun	4	Svaltukka	28+200-28+438	25	Padma Bdr. Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
27	Oligaun	4	Svaltukka	28+200-28+438	26	Krishna Bdr. Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
28	Oligaun	4	Lama tawala	28+200-28+438	27	Gopal Singh Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
29	Mangalsen	4	Svaltukka	28+200-28+438	28	Maha Singh Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
30	Mangalsen	4	Svaltukka	28+200-28+438	29	Tipure Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
31	Mangalsen	4	Svaltukka	28+200-28+438	30	Kamman Singh Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Mangalsen	8	Svaltukka	28+438-29+854	31	Nawal Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
33	Mangalsen	8	Danda Gada	28+438-29+854	32	Panna Devi Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
34	Mangalsen	8	Danda Gada	28+438-29+854	33	Lal Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
35	Mangalsen	8	Tallo Nagatole	28+438-29+854	34	Chandra Man Singh Dhami	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
36	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	35	Khadak Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
37	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	36	Sete Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
38	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	37	Radha Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
39	Mangalsen	8	Aaula	28+438-29+854	38	Bhakta Bdr. Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
40	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	39	Raje Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
41	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	40	Mana Devi Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
42	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	41	Aasaman Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
43	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	42	Paune Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
44	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	43	Dale Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
45	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	44	Ran Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
46	Mangalsen	8	Svaltukka	28+438-29+854	45	Gore Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
47	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	46	Tilak Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
48	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	47	Ram Bdr. Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
49	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438-29+854	48	Ganga Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land, Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
50	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	49	Nanda Singh Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
51	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	50	Bal Bir Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
52	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	51	Randale Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	52	Jawa Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
54	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	53	Dilli Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
55	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	54	Mani Ram Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
56	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	55	Amare Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
57	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	56	Dhan Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
58	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	57	Harke Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
59	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	58	Dable Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
60	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	59	Nain Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
61	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	60	Thepe Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
62	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	61	Loge Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
63	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	62	Maha Singh Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
64	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	63	Sher Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
65	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	64	Bhaire Kami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
66	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	65	Tej Bdr. Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
67	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	28+438~29+854	66	Bhim Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
68	Oligaun	4	Bagdula	29+854~30+935	67	Dhan Bdr. Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
69	Oligaun	4	Bagdula	29+854~30+935	68	Amar Bdr. Bohora	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
70	Oligaun	4	Bag Dulo	29+854~30+935	69	Lok Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
71	Oligaun	4	Bag Dulo	29+854~30+935	69a	Prem Bdr. Dhimi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
72	Oligaun	4	Bagdula	29+854~30+935	70	Bhairab Singh Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
73	Mangalsen	4	Bagdula	29+854~30+935	71	Dabal Singh Bohora	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
74	Mangalsen	4	Bagdula	30+935~32+287	72	Harka Bdr. Dhami	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
75	Mangalsen	4	Banga bato	30+935~32+287	73	Man Bdr. Tamatta	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
76	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	74	Sarjate Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
77	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	75	Lal Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
78	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	76	Sarjan Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
79	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	77	Nawal Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
80	Mangalsen	8	Dunga	30+935~32+287	78	Bhim Bdr. Biswakarma	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
81	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	79	Gagane Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
82	Mangalsen	8	Saulgaun	30+935~32+287	80	Gore Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
83	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	81	Bhone Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
84	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	82	Kammane Dhami	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
85	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	83	Kalu Singh Dhami	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
86	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	84	Maha Singh Dhami	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
87	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	85	Nagad Singh Dhami	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
88	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	86	Tek Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
89	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	87	Dil Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
90	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	88	Phal Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
91	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	89	Chand Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
92	Mangalsen	8	Nagatole	30+935~32+287	90	Ratu Devi Dhami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
93	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	91	Kallane Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
94	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	92	Kriti Singh Tamata	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
95	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	93	Buddhi Ramata	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
96	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	94	Jhankri Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
97	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	95	Mahabire Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
98	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	96	Dharma Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
99	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	97	Ganesh Shah	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
100	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	98	Dhan Devi Shah	2		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
101	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	99	Kule Kami	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
102	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	100	Sete Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
103	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	101	Jogi Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
104	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	102	Brish Bdr. Shah	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
105	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	103	Sher Bdr. Shah	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
106	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	32+287~33+134	104	Dhoi Bdr. Bhandari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
107	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	33+134~34+170	105	Sete Bhandari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
108	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	33+134~34+170	106	Saraian Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
109	Mangalsen	8	Banghata	33+134~34+170	107	Harka Bdr. Shah	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
110	Mangalsen	8	Tatuke	33+134~34+170	108	Ambar Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
111	Mangalsen	9	Wada Rukh	33+134~34+170	109	Laxmi Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
112	Mangalsen	9	Wada Rukh	33+134~34+170	110	Surpa Bdr. Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
113	Mangalsen	9	Wada Rukh	33+134~34+170	111	Kal Singh Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
114	Mangalsen	9	Wada Rukh	33+134~34+170	112	Jagat Bdr. Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
115	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	33+134~34+170	113	Jhankar Bdr. Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
116	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	33+134~34+170	114	Karna Bdr. Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
117	Mangalsen	9	Wada Rukh	33+134~34+170	115	Tile Luhar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
118	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	33+134~34+170	116	Kashi Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
119	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	33+134~34+170	117	Lal Bdr. Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
120	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	33+134~34+170	118	Dan Singh Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
121	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	33+134~34+170	119	Dhane Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
122	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	120	Kale Bhul	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
123	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	33+134~34+170	121	Hari Singh Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
124	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+126	122	Datta Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
125	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	123	Dhauri Bhul	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
126	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	124	Dane Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
127	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	125	Padme Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
128	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	126	Bisnna Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
129	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	127	Dhuari Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
130	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	128	Padme Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
131	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	129	Dile Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
132	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	130	Khante Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
133	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	131	Jhapare Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
134	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	132	Buddhi Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
135	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	133	Saraiane Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
136	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	134	Nara Bdr. Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
137	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	135	Sarada Bhul	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
138	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	136	Chwane Bhul	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
139	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	137	Kase Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
140	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	138	Ram Pati Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
141	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	139	Dile Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
142	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	140	Prem Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
143	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	141	Kune Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
144	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	142	Manbire Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
145	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	143	Dane Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
146	Mangalsen	9	Khati Gaun	33+134~34+170	144	Pahle Bhul	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
147	Mangalsen	9	Silki Dhara	34+170~35+093	145	Padme Bdr. Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
148	Mangalsen	9	Silki Dhara	34+170~35+093	146	Sher Bdr. Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
149	Mangalsen	9	Silki Dhara	34+170~35+093	147	Jhapat Singh Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
150	Mangalsen	9	Silki Dhara	34+170~35+093	148	Padma Lohar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
151	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170~35+093	149	Gore Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
152	Mangalsen	9	Bada Rukh	34+170-35+093	150	Jhankari Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
153	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170-35+093	151	Ishlash Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
154	Mangalsen	9	Dunga	34+170-35+093	152	Dharma Singh Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
155	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170-35+093	153	Khadke Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
156	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	34+170-35+093	154	Tite Aauji	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
157	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170-35+093	155	Pahale Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
158	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170-35+093	156	Kale Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
159	Mangalsen	9	Dunga	34+170-35+093	157	Thuiri Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
160	Mangalsen	9	Dungra Basti	34+170-35+093	158	Dhadke Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
161	Mangalsen	9	Dungra Basti	34+170-35+093	159	Rang Bdr. Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
162	Mangalsen	9	Bada Rukh	34+170-35+093	160	Nara Pati Kaki	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
163	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170-35+093	161	Ranga Bdr. Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
164	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170-35+093	162	Moti Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
165	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170-35+093	163	Randale Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
166	Mangalsen	9	Silli Dhara	34+170-35+093	164	Kallane Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
167	Mangalsen	9	Silli Dhara	34+170-35+093	165	Dhan Singh Bohora	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
168	Mangalsen	8	Kush Nav	34+170-35+093	166	Dhaule Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
169	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170-35+093	167	Jaya Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
170	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170-35+093	168	Kale Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
171	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	34+170-35+093	169	Mani Ram Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
172	Mangalsen	9	Syal Gaun	34+170-35+093	170	Jaya Lohar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
173	Mangalsen	8	Kush Nav	35+093-35+309	171	Khadak Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
174	Mangalsen	8	Kush Nav	35+093-35+309	172	Pahal Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
175	Mangalsen	8	Kushna	35+093-35+309	173	Purna Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
176	Mangalsen	8	Kushna	35+309-36+734	174	Dan Bdr. Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
177	Mangalsen	8	Kushna	35+309-36+734	175	Maha Singh Dhami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
178	Mangalsen	9	Bada Rukh	35+309-36+734	176	Dhana Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
179	Mangalsen	9	Bohora Bada	35+309-36+734	177	Kari Bohora	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
180	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	178	Jaya Aauji	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
181	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	179	Girna Bdr. Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
182	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	180	Moti Singh Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
183	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	181	Kali Aauji	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
184	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	182	Prem Bdr. Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
185	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	183	Bal Bdr. Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
186	Mangalsen	9	Bada Rukh	35+309-36+734	184	Chandra Aauji	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
187	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	185	Ambar Bdr. Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
188	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	186	Laxman Aauji	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
189	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	187	Giri Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
190	Mangalsen	9	Bar Rukh	35+309-36+734	188	Gai Bdr. Bayak	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
191	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	189	Padma Bdr. Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
192	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	190	Purna Bdr. Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
193	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	191	Jogi Bdr. Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
194	Mangalsen	9	Swar Bada	35+309-36+734	192	Madan Bdr. Swar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
195	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734-37+620	193	Dev Rai Jaishi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
196	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734-37+620	194	Kashi Ram Jaishi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
197	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734-37+620	195	Satya Rai Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
198	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734-37+620	196	Prem Pd. Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
199	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734-37+620	197	Lok Bdr. K C	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
200	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734-37+620	198	Paharame Aauji	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
201	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734-37+620	199	Karna Bdr. K C	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
202	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734-37+620	200	Dij Rai Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
203	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734~37+620	201	Param Bhakta Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
204	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734~37+620	202	Hem Raj Dhungana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
205	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734~37+620	203	Gauri Kanta Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
206	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734~37+620	204	Surya Pd. Dhungana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
207	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734~37+620	205	Ram Chandra Dhungana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
208	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734~37+620	206	Kusma khar Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
209	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734~37+620	207	Mansara Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
210	Mangalsen	6	Kudbasti	36+734~37+620	208	Tikaram Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

Legend for "Status"
1 - Legal title
2 - No title but claims ownership
3 - Tenant
4 - Squatter
5 - Lessee in rented accommodation
6 - Own accomodation in rented Business Res. Land
7 - Encroacher

Legend for "Impact"		
1 - Not affected	a - House only	e - Water mill
2 - Partially affected	b - Shop only	f - Other structure
3 - Totally affected	c - Combined house shop	g - Cultivation land
	d - Shed	h - Other private land

Road Name: Kalikot - Jumla

Road Number: H 13

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact						
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Bharta	6	Chhati (Sirani)	133+700~134+400	1	Bhorva Sunar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2	Bharta	6	Chhati (Sirani)	133+700~134+400	2	Dhanmate Sunar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
3	Bharta	8	Humla	138+030~138+282	3	Mahabir Malla	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
4	Bharta	8	Humla	138+030~138+282	4	Dhana Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
5	Bharta	8	Aalepuchha	139+100~139+522	5	Nar Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
6	Bharta	8	Aalepuchha	139+100~139+522	6	Arjun Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
7	Bharta	8	Aalepuchha	139+100~139+522	7	Budho Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
8	Bharta	8	Aalepuchha	139+100~139+522	8	Anipal Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
9	Bharta	8	Aalepuchha	139+100~139+522	9	Ragnu Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
10	Bharta	8	Aalepuchha	139+100~139+522	10	Birmal Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
11	Bharta	8	Aalepuchha	139+100~139+522	11	Bhim Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
12	Bharta	8	Aalepuchha	139+100~139+522	12	Jagge Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
13	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	13	Pal Nath	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
14	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	14	Prem Nath	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
15	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	15	Dhirendra Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
16	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	16	Bal Bdr. Shahi	1		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
17	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	17	Mohan Bir Nath	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
18	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	18	Kate Nath	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
19	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	19	Pur Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
20	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	20	Dhir Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
21	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	21	Nara Bir Shahi	1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
22	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	22	Bajir Shihi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
23	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	23	Bir Singh Shahi	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
24	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	24	Ganga Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
25	Bharta	7	Sankha ghat	140+547~141+173	25	Dan Nath	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
26	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	26	Gobind Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
27	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	27	Harichandra Caulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
28	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	28	Karna Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
29	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	29	Dale Sunar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
30	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	30	Man Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
31	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	31	Kanna Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
32	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	32	Bishnu Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
33	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	33	Lok Raj Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
34	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	34	Man Rup Chaulagain	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
35	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	35	Sukdhani Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
36	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	36	Nanda Ram Chaulagain	6		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
37	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	37	Run Chandra Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
38	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	38	Jase Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
39	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	39	Hari Lal Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
40	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	40	Prem Lal Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
41	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	41	Dadhi Chaulagain	6		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
42	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	42	Puri Chandra Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
43	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	43	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
44	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	44	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
45	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	45	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
46	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagain wada	143+321~144+555	46	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
47	Sukatiya	3	Tikhe Dhunga	145+334~145+820	47	Shree Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
48	Sukatiya	3	Tikhe Dhunga	145+334~145+820	48	Dhan Bir Chaulagain	1		1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
49	Sukatiya	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	49	Shree Chandra Rokaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
50	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	50	Kamal Bdr. Rokaya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
51	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	51	Kul Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
52	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	52	Datta Rokaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
53	Sukativa	7	Dhule Wadar	146+496~147+586	53	Kumma Lal Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
54	Sukativa	7	Dhule Wadar	146+496~147+586	54	Devi Ram Acharya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
55	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	55	Krishna Pd. Jaishi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
56	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	56	Bishnu Pd. Acharya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
57	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	57	Moti Lal Karki	6		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
58	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	58	Tirtha Rokaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
59	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	59	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
60	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	60	Bhakta Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
61	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	61	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
62	Sukativa	7	Bohar wada	146+496~147+586	62	Karna Bdr. Rokaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
63	Sukativa	7	Uda gaun Batish	149+266~150+185	63	Ram Bdr. Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
64	Sukativa	7	Balighat	149+266~150+185	64	Kalu Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
65	Sukativa	7	Balighat	149+266~150+185	65	Dan Bdr. Rokaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
66	Sukativa	7	Uda gaun Batish	149+266~150+185	66	Jage Rokaya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
67	Sukativa	7	Balighat	149+266~150+185	67	Jit Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
68	Sukativa	9	Balighadh	150+226~150+260	68	Padme Shinjuwal	6		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
69	Sukativa	9	Balighadh	150+226~150+260	68a	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
70	Sukativa	9	Balighadh	150+226~150+260	69	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
71	Sukativa	9	Balighadh	150+226~150+260	70	Khagendra Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
72	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	71	Parasu Ram Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
73	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	72	Dal Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
74	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	73	Dharma Datta Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
75	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	74	Madhusudhan Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
76	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	75	Rana Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
77	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	76	Kala Bdr. Mahatara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
78	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	77	Bishnu Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
79	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	78	Chandra Lal Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
80	Mugrana	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	78a	Chandra Mani Upadhaya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
81	Mugrana	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	79	Mani Rai Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
82	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	80	Kapure Mahatara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
83	Mugrana	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	81	Laxmi Pd. Jaishi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
84	Mugrana	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	82	Nanda risi Bhattarai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
85	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	83	Laxmi Chandra Upadhay	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
86	Mugrana	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	84	Dan Bdr. Shahi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
87	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	85	Bhuwan Pd. Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
88	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	86	Dhirendra Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
89	Mugrana	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	87	Jaya Bdr. Mahatara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
90	Mugrana	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	88	Prem Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
91	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	89	Shree Lal Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
92	Mugrana	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	90	Chhat Bdr. Shahi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
93	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	91	Budhe Mahatara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
94	Mugraha	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	92	Man Bdr. Mahatara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
95	Mugraha	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	93	Haite Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
96	Mugrana	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	94	Rati Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
97	Mugraha	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	95	Devi Lal Bhattarai	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
98	Mugraha	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	96	Dil Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
99	Mugraha	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	97	Jaya Lal Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
100	Mugrana	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	98	Ratna Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
101	Mugraha	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	99	Kame Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
102	Mugraha	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	100	Bire Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
103	Mugraha	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	101	Krishna Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
104	Mugraha	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	102	Hari Krishna Jaisi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
105	Mugraha	2	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	103	Lal Pd. Jaishi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
106	Mugraha	1	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	104	Nanda Bdr. Shahi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
107	Mugraha	1	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	105	Raksosa Kami	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
108	Mugraha	1	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	106	Malibam Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
109	Mugraha	1	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	107	Gorkha Raj Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
110	Gela	1	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	108	Parba Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
111	Gela	1	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	109	Aaite Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
112	Gela	3	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	110	*Harka Bdr. Shahi (cancelled*	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
113	Gela	1	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	111	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
114	Gela	1	Kalikot	153+844~155+500	112	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
115	Gela	4	Olagela	156+129~156+237	113	Jaya Singh Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
116	Gela	4	Olagela	156+129~156+237	114	Mane Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
117	Gela	4	Olagela	157+106~157+207	115	Naine Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
118	Gela	4	Olagela	157+106~157+207	116	Til Pd. Upadhaya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
119	Gela	4	Olagela	157+106~157+207	117a	Rankar Upadhaya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
120	Gela	4	Olagela	157+106~157+207	117	Man risi Upadhaya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
121	Gela	4	Olagela	157+990~158+261	118a	Kali Pd.	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
122	Gela	4	Olagela	157+990~158+261	118	Mansa Jaishi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
123	Gela	4	Olagela	157+990~158+261	119b	Haste Sunar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
124	Gela	4	Olagela	157+990~158+261	119a	Dal Bire Sunar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
125	Gela	4	Olagela	157+990~158+261	119	Dhaniame Sunar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
126	Gela	4	Olagela	157+990~158+261	120	Bhakta Pd. Jaishi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
127	Gela	4	Olagela	157+990~158+261	121	Dhaneete Bohara	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
128	Gela	4	Olagela	157+990~158+261	122	Sune Sejuwal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
129	Gela	4	Olagela	157+990~158+261	123	Mani Pd. Jaishi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
130	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+745~160+833	124	Shiva Pd. Adhikari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
131	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+745~160+833	125	Nandalal Bhattarai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
132	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+745~160+833	126	Parbe Adhikari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
133	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+745~160+833	127	Bhakta Pd. Adhikari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
134	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+745~160+833	128	Mani Saran Adhikari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
135	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+745~160+833	129	Shiva Saran Adhikari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
136	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+745~160+833	130	Krishna Pd. Adhikari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
137	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+740~160+833	131	Maya Ram Bhattarai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
138	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+740~160+833	132	Par Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
139	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+740~160+833	133	Bal Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
140	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+740~160+833	134	Ratna Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
141	Gela	6	Pantadi	159+740~160+833	135	Name Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
142	Gela	1	Shera wada	161+057~161+315	136	Krishna Bdr. Malla	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
143	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	137	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
144	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	138	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
145	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	139	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
146	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	140	Bhakta Bdr. Malla	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
147	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	141	Nara Bdr. Malla	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
148	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	142	Ratna Bdr. Malla	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
149	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	143	Dil Bdr. Malla	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
150	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	144	Deep Bdr. Malla	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
151	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	145	Nil Bdr. Malla	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
152	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	146	Ram Bdr. Malla	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
153	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	147	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
154	Gela	1	Shera wada	163+315~163+500	148	NA	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

Legend for "Status"
1 - Legal title
2 - No title but claims ownership
3 - Tenant
4 - Squatter
5 - Lessee in rented accommodation
6 - Own accomodation in rented Business Res Land
7 - Encroacher

Legend for "Impact"		
1 - Not affected	a - House only	e - Water mill
2 - Partially affected	b - Shop only	f - Other structure
3 - Totally affected	c - Combined house-shop	g - Cultivation land
	d - Shed	h - Other private land

Road Name: Surkhet - Kalikot **Road Number: H13**

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Kunakari	3	Huldu	28+850~29+500	1	Mani Ram Thapa Magar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
2	Pokhari kanda	9	Svaule	39+180~39+550	2	Khabilal Silapati	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
3	Pokhari kanda	9	Svaule	39+180~39+550	3	Kamali Silapati	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
4	Pokhari kanda	9	Svaule	39+180~39+550	4	Basana Bhandari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
5	Pokhari kanda	7	Svaule	47+900~49+600	5	Kul Bdr. Shahi	5		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	6	Tek Bdr. Rawal	2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	8	Rana Bdr. Rawal	1		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	9	Khadge Bdr. Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
10	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	10	Bhakta Bdr. Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
11	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	11	Budhi Bdr. Rawal	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
12	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	12	Nanda Ram Khadga	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
13	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	13	Parimal Khadga	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
14	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	14	Ambar Bdr. Rawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
15	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	15	Amrita Kami	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
16	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	16	Ranga Gire	1		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	17	Padam Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
18	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	18	Pragapati Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
19	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	19	Jagaman B. K.	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	21	Laxmi Ram Buda	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
22	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	22	Padam Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
23	Khadak wada	7	Septi	47+900~49+600	23	Gore Saude	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
24	Nepa	8	Sivala	75+250~75+350	24	Lok Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
25	Nepa	8	Sivala	74+300~76+000	25	Prata Bdr. Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
26	Nepa	8	Sivala	75+500~76+000	26	Jange Saud	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
27	Nepa	8	Sivala	75+650~76+000	27	Jaya Rup Karki	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
28	Nepa	8	Sivala	75+800~75+850	28	Nanda Rawal	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
29	Nepa	8	Sivala	74+500~77+900	29	Jange Karki	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
30	Nepa	8	Sivala	74+500~77+900	30	Laxmi Bdr. Buda	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
31	Nepa	8	Sivala	74+500~77+900	31	Dal Bdr. Mahat	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Nepa	8	Sivala	78+000~82+600	32	Rampure Buda	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
33	Nepa	8	Sivala	78+000~82+600	33	Khadge Mahat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
34	Nepa	8	Sivala	78+000~82+600	34	Dhani Mahat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
35	Nepa	8	Sivala	78+000~82+600	35	Ibinne Mahat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

LIST OF ADDITIONAL BUILDING OWNERS BETWEEN 4.6 - 6m

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Khadak wada	7	Bhubo phalna	47+900~49+600	20	Jamane B. K.	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Khadak wada	7	Bhubo phalna	47+900~49+600	7	Dharmi Rawal	5		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Legend for "Status"	Legend for "Impact"	
1 - Legal title	1 - Not affected	a - House only
2 - No title but claims ownership	2 - Partially affected	b - Shop only
3 - Tenant	3 - Totally affected	c - Combined house shop
4 - Squatter		d - Shed
5 - Lessee in rented accommodation		e - Water mill
6 - Own accomodation in rented Business Res. Land		f - Other structure
7 - Encroacher		g - Cultivation land
		h - Other private land

LIST OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED OWNERS (According to upgrading land take estimate)

Road Name: Gorusinghe - Sandhikharka

Road Numbe F 11

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	60	Om Bdr. Khatri	6	Keshav Panti	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Adguri	1	Ghumti	44+800-45+450	81	Rebuta B. C	6	Keshav Panti	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	82	Ram Bdr. Khadka	6	Keshav Panti	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
4	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	83	Dal Bdr. Khadka	6	Keshav Panti	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	84	Krishna Pd. Acharya	6	Keshav Panti	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	85	Bil Mohamat	6	Keshav Panti	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	100	Shesh Kanta Bhattarai	6	Keshav Panti	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	101	Tulsi Ram Shrestha	6	Keshav Panti	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
9	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	106	Nanda Bdr. Khatri	6	Keshav Panti	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
10	Adguri	1	Rhipdi	44+000-45+000	238	Top Bdr. B. K	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
11	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	56+100-56+000	65	Thambar Pokharel	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
12	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	75	Khum Bdr. Gurung	4		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	76	Bhabishwor Thapa	7	Govt. Land	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
14	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	77	Indrabar Bhartu	4		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
15	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	78	Tulsi Deve Rana	4		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
16	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	87	Bhim Bdr. Gurung	7		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
17	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	90	Nar Bdr. Gurung	4		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
18	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	91	Nan Bdr. Thapa	7	Land of Way	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	92	Khim Bdr. Jhakri	7		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	93	Hukum Bdr. Thapa	4		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
21	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	310	Tulsi Devi Rana	7		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-41+000	311	Ramkhar Paudel	7		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
23	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	42+000-42+000	312	Kamala Thapa	4		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
24	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	41+000-42+000	313	Buddi Bdr. Adhikari	7		1	3		1	1	1	1	1
25	Khanchikot	5	Phudwang	56+100-55+850	35	Niranjan Bhattarai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
26	Khanchikot	5	Fudwang	56+100-55+850	99	Gir Bdr. Khadka	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
27	Khanchikot	5	Fudwang	57+185-55+850	314	Bir Bdr. Rana	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
28	Khanchikot	5	Phudwang	56+000-55+900	66	Bishnu Pd. Chundali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
29	Narapani	1	Bhabandanda	45+700-45+600	73	Hari Pd. Pouel	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
30	Narapani	4	Dahakhola	46+000-45+900	98	Bhim Bdr. Khadka	3		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Narapani	7	Narapani	39+750-41+143	79	Laila Miyan	6	Bhoj Bdr. G. C.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
32	Narapani	7	Narapani	41+000-41+143	80	Ghanashyam Chettri	7		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Narapani	7	Narapani	41+000-41+200	86	Lil Bdr. Bista	7	Inside of Road	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Narapani	7	Narapani	39+753-41+750	96	Bhim Bdr. K. C	7	Govt. Land	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+755-58+606	9	Rudra pd. Sharma	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+450-58400	10	Top Bdr. Bala (Magar)	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+606-58+400	15	Iswori B. C	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
38	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+755-56+10	23	Shanbu K. C	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
39	Sandhikharka	6	Atikapata	56+655-57+158	32	Bob Lal Swarnakar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
40	Sandhikharka	6	Atikapata	57+158	33	Gupt Bikram Shah	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
41	Sandhikharka	6	Simle	57+900-57+700	43	Him Kala Pandey	5	Tek Bdr. Serwal	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
42	Sandhikharka	6	Atikapata	57+850-57+158	46	Mukta Bdr. K. C.	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
43	Sandhikharka	6	Atikapata	57+855-57+155	47	Gor Bdr. Kumal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
44	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+000-59+000	51	Siddi Bhusal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
45	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+000-59+000	52	Gyan Pd. Panthi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
46	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+000-59+000	53	Cham Bdr. Kumal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
47	Sandhikharka	6	Sayle	57+000-58+000	54	Siddi Pd. Gyawali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
48	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+500-58+400	55	Maya G. C	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
49	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+300-58+500	56	Laxman Neupane	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
50	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+300-57+000	57	Kashi Ram Kumal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
51	Sandhikharka	6	Atikapata	57+158-57+100	64	Ananta Kumari Shah	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
52	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	57+200-57+158	67	Om Bd. K. C	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
53	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+300-57+100	68	Sushila Rana	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
54	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+450-58+200	69	Ram Pd. Chundali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
55	Sandhikharka	6	Atikapata	56+655-57+156	70	Bahadur Singh Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
56	Sandhikharka	6	Atikapata	57+155-56+857	88	Deelu Giri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
57	Sandhikharka	6	Atikapata	57+855-57+158	97	Bhagawati Acharya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
58	Sandhikharka	6	Sania	58+000-57+000	102	Yogya Pd. Paudel	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
59	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+600-58+550	29	Devi Bdr. Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
60	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	57+900-57+850	30	Tara Pd. Chunali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
61	Sitapur	5	Sitapur	32+500-32+100	109	Kashi Ram Neupane	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
62	Sitapur	5	Sitapur	32+000-32+500	115	Tikasara Gurung	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
63	Sitapur	4	Badichour	32+200-32+000	134	Ram Kala Poudel	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
64	Sitapur	4	Badichour	32+200-32+000	135	Padam Bdr. Chettri	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
65	Sitapur	4	Badichour	32+200-32+000	136	Rajendra K. C.	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
66	Sitapur	4	Badichour	32+200-32+000	137	Shiva Pd. Ghimire	5	Tiki Kala Pandey	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
67	Sitapur	4	Badachour	32+100-31+900	138	Bug Bdr. Nepali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
68	Sitapur	4	Badichour	32+200-32+000	139	Amba Bdr. Dargi	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
69	Sitapur	4	Badichour	32+000-31+900	140	Hem Kala Adhikari	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
70	Sitapur	4	Badachour	32+000-31+900	141	Kesh Bdr. Chettri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
71	Sitapur	4	Badachour	32+000-31+900	142	Lil Bdr. Nepali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
72	Sitapur	4	Badachour	31+900-31+800	143	Bimala Chettri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
73	Sitapur	4	Badachour	32+900-31+800	149	Lil Bdr. Gharti	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
74	Sitapur	4	Ribaha	31+900-30+000	150	Harka Bdr. Khatri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
75	Sitapur	4	Ripa	31+800-31+300	159	Babu Ram Bhatt Chettri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
76	Sitapur	4	Badachour	32+000-31+900	181	Ram Bdr. Nepali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
77	Sitapur	4	Badachour	32+000-31+900	183	Jit Bdr. Chettri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
78	Sitapur	4	Badichour	32+000-31+900	184	Krishna Bdr. Nepali	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
79	Sitapur	4	Badichour	32+200-32+000	185	Dhan Kala Khatri	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
80	Sitapur	5	Badichour	32+750-32+000	107	Santa Bdr. Bhat	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
81	Sitapur	5	Badachour	32+500-32+100	108	Krishna Pd. Sharma	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
82	Sitapur	5	Bacachour	32+500-32+100	110	Purna Bdr. Gurung	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
83	Sitapur	5	Badichour	32+500-32+100	111	Bhuwan Gurung	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
84	Sitapur	5	Badichour	32+100-31+550	114	Lal Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
85	Sitapur	5	Sitapur	32+000-32+500	116	Min Raj Ghimire	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
86	Sitapur	5	Bhadhichour	32+100-32+100	124	Prem Bdr. Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
87	Sitapur	5	Bhadhichour	32+200-32+100	125	Bikram Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
88	Sitapur	5	Badichour	32+200-32+000	128	Ram Pd. Ghimire	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
89	Sitapur	5	Badachour	32+200-32+100	129	Gopi Lal Belbase	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
90	Sitapur	5	Badichour	32+200-32+100	130	Pitambar Adhikari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
91	Sitapur	5	Badichour	32+200-32+000	132	Tulasha Bhat Chettri	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
92	Sitapur	7	Falachour	37+830-37+329	118	Bhumi Gurung	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
93	Sitapur	7	Phalachour	38+000-40+000	293	Rom Bdr. Gurung	9		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
94	Sitapur	7	Phalachour	38+000-40+000	212	Bhim Bdr. Gurung	9		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
95	Sitapur	9	Bhubanpata	35+000-35+100	126	Indra Bdr. Khatri	6	Ghana Shyam Khadka	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
96	Sitapur	4	Badachour	31+900-31+500	152	Pramod Khadka Chettri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
97	Sitapur	7	Phalachour	40+000-37+329	291	Chali Gurung	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
98	Sitapur	7	Phalachour	38+000-40+000	295	Tul Bdr. Gurung	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
150	Thada	3	Kopchhebas	24+300-24+100	229	Ram Bdr. Tharu	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
151	Thada	3	Bhedamara	22+600-22+400	230	Krishna Bdr. Chawan	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
152	Thada	3	Bhedamara	22+600-22+400	231	Netra Pd. Paudel	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
153	Thada	3	Vedamara	22+400-22+300	232	Yadav Bdr. Acharya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
154	Thada	3	Vedamara	22+600-22+400	235	Lekh Nath Acharya	2		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
155	Thada	3	Bhedamara	22+500-23+800	237	Mohan Sing Khadka	2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
156	Thada	3	Bhadamara	22+600-22+400	238	Lekh Nath Dhakal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
157	Thada	3	Bhedamara	22+600-22+400	239	Yam Kala Poudel	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
158	Thada	3	Bhedamara	24+800-24+200	240	Bal Bdr. Bhat	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
159	Thada	3	Kopchhebas	24+900-24+800	241	Prem Bdr. Chhetri	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
160	Thada	3	Kopchebas	24+900-24+500	242	Om Bdr. G. C	1		2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
161	Thada	3	Kapchebas	24+500-24+200	243	Bir Bdr. Adhikari	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
162	Thada	3	Bhedamare	25+800-24+000	244	Santa Paniyar	5	Parsuram Poudel	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
163	Thada	3	Bhedamara	22+500-23+800	245	Sher Bdr. Belbase	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
164	Thada	3	Bhedamara	22+600-22+400	246	Guru Pd. Bantade	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
165	Thada	3	Kopchhabas	24+900-24+800	248	Keshav Khatri	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
166	Thada	3	Bargithum	26+200-24+300	257	Ram Bdr. Tamrakar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
167	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	264	Khadga Bdr. Chudal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
168	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	269	Ganesh Bdr. Karki	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
169	Thada	3	Chakla	21+900-21+800	271	Ram Bdr. Khanal	2		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
170	Thada	3	Chakla	21+400-21+000	272	Dil Bdr. Belbase	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
171	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	273	Dal Pd. Acharya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
172	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	273	Gyan Bdr. Pokharal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
173	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	274	Tilak Bdr. Karki	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
174	Thada	3	Chakla	21+400-20+800	276	Madav Pd. Poudel	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
175	Thada	3	Chakla	21+400-20+800	277	Bishnu Pd. Belbase	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
176	Thada	3	Chakla	21+400-20+800	280	Man Bdr. Rana	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
177	Thada	3	Chakla	21+400-22+400	283	Bedi Ram Bhusal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
178	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	296	Ganga Bdr. Sunar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
179	Thada	3	Chakla	21+500-21+400	297	Bishnu Bdr. Dargi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
180	Thada	3	Chakla	21+400-20+500	298	Tara Giri	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
181	Thada	3	Chakla	28+000-27+000	299	Krishna Bdr. Sunar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
182	Thada	3	Chakla	21+500-21+400	302	Hari Bdr Basnet	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
183	Thada	3	Chakla	21+900-21+700	305	Prachanda Karki	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
184	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	306	Tej Bdr. Panthi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
185	Thada	3	Vedamara	22+600-22+400	234	Rohilal Mishra	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
186	Thada	3	Chakla	21+400-22+200	262	Prem Bdr. Budha	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
187	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	265	Purna Bdr. K. C	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
188	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	266	Lal Bdr. Sunar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
189	Thada	3	Chakla	21+800-21+700	268	Bishnu Maya Rital	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
190	Thada	3	Kopchebas	30+100-30+000	220	Buddu Bdr. Gharti	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
191	Thada	5	Ramya	22+300-21+400	303	Ganga Bdr. Rana	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
192	Thada	5	Pipapani	4+600-5+000	310	Tul Bdr. Bhudathoki	2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Legend for "Status"	Legend for "Impact"	
1 - Legal title	1 - Not affected	a - House only
2 - No title but claims ownership	2 - Partially affected	b - Shop only
3 - Tenant	3 - Totally affected	c - Combined house shop
4 - Squatter		d - Shed
5 - Lessee in rented accommodation		e - Water mill
6 - Own accomodation in rented Business Res. Land		f - Other structure
7 - Encroacher		g - Cultivation land
		h - Other private land

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
99	Thada	1	Thada	28+500-27+000	147	Moti Lal Poudel	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
100	Thada	1	Thada	28+500-28+200	160	Khim Bdr. B. K.	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
101	Thada	1	Thada	28+000-27+200	165	Jay Narayan Shrestha	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
102	Thada	1	Thada	28+000-27+000	166	Ram Bdr. Nepali	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
103	Thada	1	Thada	28+700-28+500	167	Pan Bdr. Shrestha	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
104	Thada	1	Thadabazar	28+400-28+000	183	Madhab Shrestha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
105	Thada	1	Thada	28+000-29+100	186	Ram Krishna Shrestha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
106	Thada	1	Thada	28+750-28+000	189	Budhi Bdr. Bishkarma	4		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
107	Thada	1	Thada	28+000-27+100	190	Chandra Mani Poudel	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
108	Thada	1	Thada	28+000-27+100	191	Ishwori Pd. Shrestha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
109	Thada	1	Thada	28+000-27+100	192	Susnila Bhusal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
110	Thada	1	Thada	28+400-28+000	196	Tara Devi Gupta	5	Gautam Shrestha	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
111	Thada	1	Thada	28+200-27+000	206	Ayodhye Pd. Shrestha	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
112	Thada	1	Thada	28+500-27+500	207	Hari Bdr. Parivar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
113	Thada	1	Thada	28+000-27+000	209	Rom Bdr. Belbase	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
114	Thada	1	Thadabazar	28+400-28+000	210	Pharashuram Shrestha	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
115	Thada	1	Thadabazar	28+400-28000	211	Dal Kumari Shrestha	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
116	Thada	1	Thadabazar	28+700-27+700	215	Narendra Man Shrestha	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
117	Thada	1	Thada	28+500-27+500	247	Top Lal Pandey	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
118	Thada	1	Thadabazar	28+400-28+000	208	Jit Bdr. Parivar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
119	Thada	1	Thadabazar	28+500-28+200	162	Dhurba Raj Shrestha	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
120	Thada	1	Thadabazar	28+500-28+200	163	Madav Shrestha	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
121	Thada	1	Thada	28+500-28+000	144	Chandra Lal Shrestha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
122	Thada	2	Thada	28+700-28+600	156	Shree Pd. Gauchan	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
123	Thada	2	Thada	28+400-27+000	164	Dhaneshwor Adhikari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
124	Thada	2	Padegaira	28+500-28+200	169	Daliram Poudel	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
125	Thada	2	Padagaura	28+400-27+400	171	Khabishwor Adhikari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
126	Thada	2	Padagaura	28+400-27+400	172	Badri Ram Adhikari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
127	Thada	2	Padagaura	29+000-28+700	173	Tara Pd. Pantni	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
128	Thada	2	Padegaira	28+800-28+000	174	Hari Kala Poudel	6		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
129	Thada	2	Thada	28+500-28+200	175	Kamal Pd. Achikari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
130	Thada	2	Padagaura	28+400-27+000	176	Shovashwor Poudel	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
131	Thada	2	Padagaura	29+000-28+600	177	Dinesh Adhikari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
132	Thada	2	Thada	28+800-28+100	178	Krishna Pd. Poudel	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
133	Thada	2	Thada	28+700-28+500	180	Narayani Poudel	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
134	Thada	2	Thada	28+000-27+200	182	Ghana Shyam Khanel	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
135	Thada	2	Thadabazzar	28+500-28+200	187	Sumanta Poudel	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
136	Thada	2	Thadabazzar	28+400-27+000	188	Umakanta Adhikari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
137	Thada	2	Thadabazar	28+500-28+200	304	Krishna Bdr. Nepali	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
138	Thada	2	Chakla	28+500-28+200	261	Kul Bdr. B. K.	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
139	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	197	Sher Bdr. Singh Balbase	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
140	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	204	Chudamani Bantare	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
141	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	213	Thaneshwor Belbase	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
142	Thada	3	Amarai	26+75026+200	219	Sita Ram Barma	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
143	Thada	3	Kopchebas	30+100-30+000	221	Til Bdr. Chettri	2		1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
144	Thada	3	Kopchebas	24+100-24+000	222	Man Bdr. Chettri	2		3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
145	Thada	3	Kopchhebas	24+300-24+100	224	Ram Bdr. Chhetri	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
146	Thada	3	Kopchhebas	24+300-24+100	225	Bed Lal Bhattarai	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
147	Thada	3	Kopchhebas	27+900-24+800	226	Pahal Singh Chettri	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
148	Thada	3	Kopchhebas	24+300-24+100	227	Lok Bdr. Gharti	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
149	Thada	3	Kopchhebas	30+000-29+900	228	Bhim Lal Acharya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

LIST OF ADDITIONAL OWNERS WHO MAY BE EFFECTED BY ROAD UPGRADING

(Buildings : 4.6 - 6 m ; land -additional potentially affected areas)

Road Name: Gorusinghe - Sandhikharka

Road Numbe F11

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	119	Nim Bdr. Ravamaghi	6	Keshav Panthi	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+500-45+450	95	Tara Devi Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
3	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	103	Keshav Panthi	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	2
4	Adguri	1	Ghumti	45+400-45+520	105	Ramhari Panti	6	Keshav Panti	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Adguri	1	Ribdi	42+400-42+450	233	Rama K. C	6	Tuo Bdr. B K.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	57+158-55+850	24	Tulsi Ram Gyawali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
7	Khachikot	5	Footbam	57+158-55+850	25	SMT Lila Chhetri	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
8	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	57+158-55+050	26	Goda Kola Bhattarai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
9	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	57+158-55+850	27	Giri Devi Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
10	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	57+158-55+850	28	Nama Basnet	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
11	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	56+100-55+850	34	Indra Bdr. Pokhare	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
12	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	56+100-55+850	36	Duk Lal Acharya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
13	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	57+158-55+850	37	Ishwori Pokharel	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
14	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	57+158-55+100	39	Tilak Ram Chudali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
15	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	57+158-55+900	40	Tek Bdr. Sejawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
16	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	56+100-55+850	42	Prem Bdr. Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
17	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	56+100-55+850	44	Man Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
18	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	56+100-55+850	45	Tan Bdr. Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
19	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	57+158-55+900	48	Kashi Rai Gyawal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
20	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	57+158-55+900	49	Januka Bhattarai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
21	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	56+100-56+000	50	Chop Lal Pokharel	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
22	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	58+500-58+360	58	Shyam Lal Bhusal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
23	Khachikot	5	Phudwang	57+158-55+900	62	Khim Bdr. Basnet	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
24	Khanchikot	5	Phudwang	55+900-55+850	38	Moti Rai Pokharel	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
25	Khanchikot	5	Phudwang	56+400-56+200	309	Dhan Bdr. Thapa	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Narapani	1	Ghumti	35+400-35+200	122	Bhuwan Bdr. Khadka	1		1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
27	Narapani	1	Narapani	45+500-46+000	61	Man Bdr. Khadka	2		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
28	Narapani	1	Bhubandanda	45+700-45+660	71	Bam Dev Poudel	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
29	Narapani	1	Bhubandanda	45+700-45+500	72	Shiva Pd. Poudel	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
30	Narapani	1	Ribdi	44+000-45+000	104	Khim Bdr. Mahatara	1		1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
31	Narapani	1	Pallathora	46+100-46+000	120	Tej Bdr. Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
32	Narapani	1	Bhubanpanda	35+400-35+300	121	Bom Kumari Gautam	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
33	Narapani	6	Tallo Jagat	52+000-51+000	59	Netra Lal B. K	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Narapani	6	Rattari	55+850-55+700	63	Lok Bahadur Sarki	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Narapani	7	Narapani	40+700-40+500	74	Manu Uprati	7		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Narapani	7	Narapani	41+143-39+750	89	Bal Kumari K. C	6		1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
37	Narapani	7	Narapani	41+143-39+750	94	Babu Ram Bhandari	6	School's Land	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
38	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	59+200-58+800	1	Ambu Khanal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
39	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	59+200-58+800	2	Thakur Pd. Shrestha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
40	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	59+200-58+800	4	Narendra Kuwar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
41	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	59+200-58+800	5	Hum Kal Bhusal	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
42	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+800-58+755	6	Bhesha Raj Bashyal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
43	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	59+200-58+800	6	Saligram Khanal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
44	Sandhikharka	6	Savale	57+900-57+850	7	Radha Kumari Poudel	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
45	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+755-56+100	8	Netra Pd. Chudali	6	Sidhi Pd. Bhusal	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
46	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+400-58+350	11	Govinda Khadka	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land, Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
47	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+000-57+950	12	Him Lal Bhusal	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	58+800-58+755	13	Sita Pandey	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
49	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	59+200-58+800	14	Rishi Adhikari	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
50	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	59+200-58+800	16	Shakti Kumar Sunair	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
51	Sandhikharka	6	Hospital Area	57+855-56+100	17	Mina Kala Paudel	6	Narayan Bhusal	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
52	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	57+800-56+100	18	Krishna Bdr Shahi	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
53	Sandhikharka	6	Sayle	57+855-56+100	19	Pitamber Bhattarai	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
54	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	57+855-57+158	20	Narayan PD Khanal	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
55	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	57+855-57+100	21	Krishna Pd Chundali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
56	Sandhikharka	6	Sandhikharka	57+850-57+100	22	Churakala Bhusal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
57	Sandhikharka	6	Sayle	57+850-57+158	31	Ramnidhi Gyawadi	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
58	Sandhikharka	6	Khanagarside	56+000-57+000	41	Dashiram Acharya	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
59	Sitapur	4	Badichour	32+200-32+000	133	Pravat Kiran Dargi	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60	Sitapur	4	Badachour	31+900-31+800	151	Tek Bdr Basnet	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
61	Sitapur	5	Badichour	32+500-32+100	112	Tuma Kala Saru	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
62	Sitapur	5	Sitapur	32+500-32+100	117	Bhoi Raj Ghimire	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
63	Sitapur	5	Badichour	32+200-32+000	123	Prem Kala Khatri	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
64	Sitapur	5	Badichour	32+100-31+550	113	Dilli Raj Ghimire	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
65	Sitapur	6	Budhichour	32+200-32+000	127	Maya Gurung	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
66	Sitapur	7	Phalachour	37+830-37+329	131	Bal Bdr Gurung	7		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
67	Sitapur	7	Kunchikhola	36+000-36+800	288	Maita Bdr Gurung	1		2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
68	Sitapur	7	Phalachour	38+000-41+000	205	Som Bdr Gurung	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
69	Thada	1	Thada	28+500-28+000	146	Ram Pd Belbase	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
70	Thada	1	Thada	28+500-28+200	158	Atikala Nepali	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
71	Thada	1	Thada	28+500-28+200	161	Tara Pd Poudel	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
72	Thada	1	Thada	28+400-28+000	194	Bishnu Parivar	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
73	Thada	1	Thada	28+400-28+000	195	Mitra Lal Shrestha	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
74	Thada	1	Thadabazar	28+500-28+200	157	Gyan Pd Shrestha	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	Thada	2	Thada	28+500-28+200	145	Harihar Poudel	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
76	Thada	2	Thada	28+500-28+200	148	Goma Shrestha	5	Krishna Bhagat	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
77	Thada	2	Thada	28+500-28+200	153	Menaka Devi Shrestha	1		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
78	Thada	2	Thada	28+450-28+000	154	Janga Bdr Nepali	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
79	Thada	2	Thada	25+500-28+200	155	Sumanta Bdr Khatri	5	Dambar Pd Sinestha	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
80	Thada	2	Thadabazar	28+000-27+000	168	Judda Bdr Shrestha	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
81	Thada	2	Thadabazzar	28+500-28+200	2	Maheswori Sunar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
82	Thada	2	Thada	28+700-28+500	179	Budhi Bdr Nepali	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
83	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	198	Surya Pd Adhikari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
84	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	196	Narayan Pd Bhattarai	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
85	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	200	Dhan Pd Bangada	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
86	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	201	Narayan Belbase	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
87	Thada	3	Amarai	28+200-	202	Bal Kumari Belbase	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
88	Thada	3	Amarai	26+700-26+200	203	Lekha Nath Rimal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
89	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	212	Hum Bdr Belbase	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
90	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	214	Top Bdr Buda magar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
91	Thada	3	Amarai	24+300-24+100	216	Chung Bdr Gharti	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
92	Thada	3	Amarai	24+100-24+000	217	Manikram Barma	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
93	Thada	3	Amarai	27+000-27+500	218	Mani Belbase	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
94	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	251	Kumar Keshav Singh	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
95	Thada	3	Chakla	31+900-31+800	251	Kul Bdr B K	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
96	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	252	Netra Pd. Acharya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
97	Thada	3	Amarahi	26+750-26+200	254	Khim Nanda Panthi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

S. No.	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Name	Status	If tenant lessee/own str. in rented business/res. land. Name of Owner	Impact							
									a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
98	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	255	Yogya Pd. Acharya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
99	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	255	Lok mani Baigade	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
100	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	256	Uma Kumari Singh	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
101	Thada	3	Chakla	21+400-20+800	258	Bal Bdr. Gharti Magar	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
102	Thada	3	Amarai	27+000-26+900	259	Dadi Ram Acharya	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
103	Thada	3	Amarai	26+750-26+200	260	Dan Bdr. Belbase	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
104	Thada	3	Chakla	21+800-21+700	267	Tika Ram Belbase	2		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
105	Thada	3	Chakla	21+900-21+800	270	Dhan Bdr. Rana	2		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
106	Thada	3	Chakla	21+400-20+800	278	Raj Kumar Panthi	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
107	Thada	3	Chakla	21+400-20+800	279	Bhakta Bdr. Belbase	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
108	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	281	Hom Lal Bhusal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
109	Thada	3	Chakla	22+400-21+400	282	Gyani Pd. Pandey	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
110	Thada	3	Chakla	21+800-21+600	284	Madav Pd. Poudel	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
111	Thada	3	Chakla	21+800-21+600	285	Prem Narayan Gaire	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
112	Thada	3	Chakla	21+800-21+600	287	Netra Pd. Belbase	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
113	Thada	3	Kopchebas	24+300-24+100	223	Debi Pd. Bhattarai	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
114	Thada	3	Vedamara	22+600-22+400	236	Bhoj Raj Poudel	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
115	Thada	3	Bhedamare	22+500-23+800	240	Khadga Bdr Sing	1		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
116	Thada	3	Chakla	21+800-21+600	286	Om Pd. Gaire	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
117	Thada	3	Chakla	21+500-21+400	307	Binod K. C	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
118	Thada	5	Ranwa	20+300-20+000	300	Nim Bdr. Bakabal	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
119	Thada	5	Chakla	21+500-21+400	301	Balananda Adhikari	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Legend for "Status"	Legend for "Impact"	
1 - Legal title	1 - Not affected	a - House only
2 - No title but claims ownership	2 - Partially affected	b - Shop only
3 - Tenant	3 - Totally affected	c - Combined house shop
4 - Squatter		d - Shed
5 - Lessee in rented accommodation		e - Water mill
6 - Own accomodation in rented Business/Res. Land		f - Other structure
7 - Encroacher		g - Cultivation land
		h - Other private land

ANNEX 9A

SUMMARY OF BUILDINGS

ANNEX 9A

SUMMARY OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Status of Privately Owned Buildings and Structures

Road Name : Chameliya - Darchula

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.	Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
Darchula	101+390-104+400	Bhagabati	2	Malekhet	N 0 0 1 R	39	2	13.32	1	13.32	100.00	2.60	kitchen
Darchula	101+390-104+400	Bhagabati	2	Malekhet	C 0 0 2 R	41	3	56.08	2	38.08	67.90	3.60	
Darchula	101+390-104+400	Bhagabati	2	Malekhet	C 0 0 3 C	42	3	9.92	2	9.92	100.00	0.00	
Darchula	101+390-104+400	Bhagabati	2	Malekhet	C 0 0 4 L	44	2	21.15	2	21.15	100.00	1.05	
Darchula	101+390-104+400	Bhagabati	2	Malekhet	R 0 0 5 L	45	3	25.65	2	14.25	55.56	5.00	
Darchula	101+390-104+400	Bhagabati	2	Malekhet	R 0 0 8 L	47	3	52.15	3	22.35	42.86	4.50	
Darchula	101+390-104+400	Bhagabati	2	Malekhet	S 0 0 6 L	49	3	8.12	1	8.12	100.00	2.05	
Darchula	101+390-104+400	Bhagabati	1	Malekhet	R 0 0 7 R	55	3	23.05	2	5.30	22.99	7.50	
Darchula	101+390-104+400	Bhagabati	1	Malekhet	N 0 0 9 L	60	3	3.06	1	1.08	35.29	6.50	Tank
Darchula	106+660-112+700	Dattu	2	Chuchai	B 0 1 0 R	83	3	15.98	1	2.38	14.89	6.80	
Darchula	106+660-112+700	Dattu	2	Chuchai	R 0 1 1 R	83	3	36.80	2	12.00	32.61	6.00	
Darchula	106+660-112+700	Dattu	3	Chuchai	R 0 1 2 R	89	3	31.06	2	10.64	34.26	5.05	
Darchula	106+660-112+700	Dattu	3	Chuchai	C 0 1 3 L	90	3	21.62	2	14.72	68.09	3.20	
Darchula	106+660-112+700	Dattu	2	Chuchai	R 0 1 4 L	107	3	60.90	2	21.75	35.71	5.00	
Darchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	B 0 1 5 R	169	1	7.56	1	7.56	100.00	6.10	
Darchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	C 0 1 6 R	176	2	20.70	2	2.03	9.81	7.00	
Darchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	R 0 2 3 R	205	3	15.68	1	10.97	69.96	4.70	
Darchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	C 0 2 2 L	205	3	54.72	2	20.16	36.84	4.70	
Darchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	R 0 1 8 L	205A	2	30.62	1	12.25	40.01	5.00	
Darchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	C 0 1 7 L	210	3	51.84	2	13.68	26.39	5.40	

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.					Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	N	0	1	9	L	212	2	8.00	1	4.00	50.00	5.50	kitchen
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	R	0	2	0	L	214	2	21.56	2	1.72	7.98	7.20	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	C	0	2	1	L	215	3	35.40	2	7.50	21.19	6.25	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	C	0	2	4	L	216	3	67.90	1	27.55	40.57	4.60	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	C	0	2	5	L	217	3	60.12	2	46.25	76.93	2.50	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	R	0	2	6	R	218	3	30.24	1	8.10	26.79	5.00	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	R	0	2	7	L	219	3	25.84	1	13.30	51.47	4.00	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	R	0	2	8	R	223	3	56.58	2	8.20	14.49	6.50	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	C	0	2	9	L	227	3	18.28	2	6.85	37.47	5.70	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	B	0	3	0	L	230	2	10.12	1	5.50	54.35	4.50	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	C	0	3	1	L	231	3	27.72	1	8.40	30.30	5.50	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	B	0	3	2	L	232	3	29.67	1	9.20	31.01	5.50	
ırchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	C	0	3	5	R	235	3	39.20	2	17.50	44.64	5.50	
rchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	N	0	3	5	R	235	3	5.60	1	5.60	100.00	3.00	kitchen
rchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	N	0	3	5	L	235	3	24.57	1	9.65	39.28	3.00	
rchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Asigada	R	0	3	6	L	238	3	61.14	1	4.12	6.74	7.00	
rchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Dhap	C	0	3	7	L	240	3	35.91	2	12.60	35.09	5.50	
rchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Dhap	C	0	3	9	L	241	3	52.08	2	7.20	13.82	6.50	
rchula	112+950-119+000	Dhap	4,5,6	Dhap	B	0	3	8	L	242	2	6.07	1	6.07	100.00	3.80	
rchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	C	0	4	1	R	258	3	70.56	2	52.80	74.83	2.00	
rchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	B	0	4	2	L	258	3	9.27	1	9.27	100.00	2.00	
rchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	R	0	4	3	R	262	3	13.12	2	5.74	43.75	6.10	
rchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	R	0	4	5	L	279	3	22.04	1	1.16	5.26	7.30	
rchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	R	0	4	8	L	280	3	58.45	3	45.92	78.56	2.00	
rchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	R	0	4	9	L	281	3	34.65	1	2.25	6.49	7.00	
rchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	M	0	4	4	L	281	3	7.50	1	7.50	100.00	3.00	
rchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	R	0	4	6	R	281	3	39.56	1	30.10	76.09	4.00	
rchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	S	0	4	7	R	284	3	22.60	1	30.10	133.19	4.00	
rchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	R	0	5	4	L	284	3	61.54	2	24.84	40.36	3.90	

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.	Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
Darchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	R 0 5 0 L	288	3	32.20	1	13.30	41.30	5.60	
Darchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	N 0 5 1 R	289	3	6.06	1	6.06	100.00	7.00	Toilet
Darchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	R 0 5 2 R	289	3	91.96	2	4.84	5.26	7.10	
Darchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	N 0 5 3 R	292a	3	4.96	1	4.99	100.60	2.30	
Darchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	R 0 5 5 R	292b	3	51.48	2	17.94	34.85	5.20	
Darchula	119+875-126+248	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	N 0 5 7 L	240	3	4.10	1	2.50	60.98	6.30	Tank
Grand Total of all the VDCs:										730.33			

Status of Privately Owned Buildings and Structures

Road Name : Sanfebagar - Martadi

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.	Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
Bajura	25+570 -26+875	Barbisa	9	Simalkot	R 0 1 3 C	50	2	37.96	2	37.96	100	0.00	
Bajura	25+570 -26+875	Barbisa	9	Simalkot	R 0 1 4 R	51	2	61.20	2	61.20	100	5.00	
Bajura	25+570 -26+875	Barbisa	9	Simalkot	R 0 1 5 C	41	2	44.16	2	44.16	100	0.00	
Bajura	20+431 - 21+175	Barbisa	3	Rithabazar	B 0 0 1 R	2	1	14.80	1	14.80	100	3.30	
Bajura	20+431 - 21+175	Barbisa	3	Rithabazar	B 0 0 2 R	6	2	24.64	2	24.64	100	4.30	
Bajura	20+431 - 21+175	Barbisa	3	Rithabazar	B 0 0 3 R	7	2	6.88	1	6.88	100	0.00	
Bajura	20+431 - 21+175	Barbisa	3	Rithabazar	B 0 0 4 R	7	2	15.90	2	15.90	100	1.00	
Bajura	20+431 - 21+175	Barbisa	3	Rithabazar	B 0 0 5 R	7	2	16.80	2	16.80	100	1.00	
Bajura	20+431 - 21+175	Barbisa	3	Rithabazar	B 0 0 6 R	7	2	37.82	2	37.82	100	1.00	
Bajura	21+616 - 21+720	Barbisa	7	Motabada	R 0 0 7 R	11,12	2	102.41	2	102.41	100	5.75	
Bajura	22+973 - 23+030	Barbisa	7	Upaiyapata	R 0 0 8 C	-	2	56.55	2	56.55	100	0.00	
Bajura	22+973 - 23+030	Barbisa	7	Upaiyapata	R 0 0 9 R	28	2	36.66	2	36.66	100	5.60	
Bajura	22+973 - 23+030	Barbisa	7	Upaiyapata	R 0 1 0 L	-	2	40.32	2	40.32	100	1.00	
Bajura	23+400 - 23+580	Barbisa	7	Betalmandu	R 0 1 1 C	-	2	67.32	2	67.32	100	0.00	
Bajura	23+400 - 23+580	Barbisa	7	Betalmandu	B 0 1 2 C	30	2	7.43	1	7.43	100	0.00	
Bajura	31+290-31+989	Kuldevmand	7	Sayal	R 0 1 6 L	68	2	17.25	2	17.25	100.00	1.00	
Bajura	31+290-31+989	Kuldevmand	7	Sayal	R 0 1 7 R	71	2	16.80	2	16.80	100.00	1.00	
Bajura	31+290-31+989	Kuldevmand	7	Sayal	R 0 1 8 R	72	2	29.86	2	29.86	100.00	2.30	
Bajura	33+637-33+682	Kuldevmand	8	Belkatta	R 0 1 9 L	86	2	25.87	2	25.81	99.77	3.00	
Bajura	33+637-33+682	Kuldevmand	8	Belkatta	R 0 2 0 L	91	2	16.80	2	16.80	100.00	4.00	
Bajura	33+637-33+682	Kuldevmand	8	Belkatta	R 0 2 1 L		2	20.00	2	20.00	100.00	4.80	
Bajura	34+166.68-34.883	Brahmtola	7	Pipaltola	R 0 2 2 R		2	18.06	2	18.06	100.00	4.00	
Bajura	34+166.68-34.883	Brahmtola	7	Pipaltola	S 0 2 3 L		1	18.55	1	18.55	100.00	0.00	
Bajura	35+393-35+536	Brahmtola	8	Ratodunga	R 0 2 4 R		2	22.73	2	22.73	100.00	1.00	
Bajura	35+393-35+536	Brahmtola	8	Ratodunga	R 0 2 5 R	108	2	20.52	2	20.52	100.00	1.00	
Bajura	35+393-35+536	Brahmtola	8	Ratodunga	R 0 2 6 L		2	24.85	2	24.85	100.00	6.00	
Bajura	35+393-35+536	Brahmtola	8	Ratodunga	R 0 2 7 L	110	2	20.02	2	20.02	100.00	7.00	
Bajura	35+393-35+536	Brahmtola	8	Ratodunga	R 0 2 8 R	100	2	21.27	2	21.27	100.00	6.80	

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.					Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	B	0	2	9	R	185	2	7.80	2	7.80	100.00	0.00	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	B	0	3	0	R		2	6.72	2	6.72	100.00	5.00	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	M	0	3	1	L	156	2	10.00	2	10.00	100.00	0.00	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	R	0	3	2	R	179,175	2	18.60	2	18.60	100.00	1.00	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	B	0	3	3	R	179	1	5.60	1	5.60	100.00	1.50	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	S	0	3	4	R	180	2	11.88	2	11.88	100.00	1.00	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	C	0	3	5	R	178	2	70.10	2	70.10	100.00	7.00	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	R	0	3	6	R	177	2	14.82	3	14.82	100.00	5.90	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	C	0	3	7	R	180	2	6.75	2	6.75	100.00	5.90	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	C	0	3	8	R	172,174 180,173	2	73.08	3	73.08	100.00	5.60	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	B	0	3	9	R	172	1	7.50	1	7.50	100.00	3.40	
Bajura	41+143-44+530	Budiganga	4	Harade khola	B	0	4	0	R	-	2	16.18	2	16.18	100.00	3.00	
Bajura	45+311-45+625	Budiganga	4	Judanga	L	0	4	1	L	206	2	22.32	3	22.32	100.00	1.00	
Bajura	45+311-45+625	Budiganga	4	Jadanga	R	0	4	2	L	206	2	35.70	2	35.70	100.00	0.00	
Bajura	45+311-45+625	Budiganga	4	Jadanga	B	0	4	3	R	209	2	16.40	2	16.40	100.00	6.60	
Bajura	45+895-49+333	Budiganga	7	Jadanga	C	0	4	4	L	212	2	63.70	2	63.70	100.00	1.00	
Bajura	45+895-49+333	Budiganga	7	Jadanga	R	0	4	5	R	215	2	20.68	2	20.68	100.00	4.80	
Bajura	45+895-49+333	Budiganga	7	Jadanga	R	0	4	6	L	-	2	20.43	2	20.43	100.00	5.00	
Bajura	45+895-49+333	Budiganga	7	Jadanga	C	0	4	7	R	217	2	17.16	2	17.16	100.00	5.70	
Bajura	45+895-49+333	Budiganga	7	Jadanga	C	0	4	8	R	210	2	16.68	2	16.68	100.00	6.00	
Bajura	45+895-49+333	Budiganga	7	Jadanga	R	0	4	9	R	221	2	15.17	2	15.17	100.00	5.30	
Bajura	45+895-49+333	Budiganga	7	Jadanga	R	0	5	0	R	223	2	31.28	2	31.28	100.00	3.20	
Bajura	45+895-49+333	Budiganga	7	Jadanga	R	0	5	1	R	222	2	22.75	2	22.75	100.00	6.80	
Bajura	49+622-50+800	Martadi	6	Rapka	R	0	5	2	L	228	2	18.13	2	18.13	100.00	5.00	
Bajura	49+622-50+800	Martadi	6	Rapka	R	0	5	3	R	232	2	27.20	2	27.20	100.00	6.10	
Bajura	49+622-50+800	Martadi	6	Rapka	C	0	5	4	L	233	2	23.46	2	23.46	100.00	2.00	
Bajura	49+622-50+800	Martadi	6	Rapka	R	0	5	5	R	235	2	27.60	2	27.60	100.00	3.00	
Bajura	49+622-50+800	Martadi	6	Rapka	R	0	5	6	L	235	2	21.50	2	21.50	100.00	1.00	
Bajura	52+544-52+591	Martadi	2	Selaghat	R	0	5	7	R	240	2	28.81	2	28.81	100.00	2.10	
Grand Total of all the VDCs:												1521.42		1521.36			

Status of Privately Owned Buildings and Structures

Road Name : Sanfebagar - Mangalsen

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.					Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
Accham	27+125.55-27+138.6	Timilsen	2	Matela	R	0	0	1	R	19	2	30.36	2	30.36	100	6.70	
Accham	29+785.11-29+806.0	Mangalsen	8	Dadaghar	R	0	0	2	L	34	2	15.75	2	15.75	100	0.00	
Accham	30+011.49-30+374.0	Oligoun	4	Bagdula	R	0	0	3	L	72	2	25.74	2	25.74	100	0.00	
Accham	30+011.49-30+374.0	Oligoun	4	Bagdula	R	0	0	4	R	68	2	18.50	2	18.50	100	0.00	
Accham	30+011.49-30+374.0	Oligoun	4	Bagdula	R	0	0	5	R	69	2	23.40	2	23.40	100	6.10	
Accham	30+011.49-30+374.0	Oligoun	4	Bagdula	R	0	0	6	R	70	2	40.30	3	40.30	100	0.00	
Accham	30+011.49-30+374.0	Oligoun	4	Bagdula	R	0	0	7	L	71	2	31.11	2	31.11	100	0.00	
Accham	31+322.06-31+454.6	Mangalsen	8	Nagatola	R	0	0	8	R	83	2	7.71	2	7.77	100	0.00	
Accham	31+322.06-31+454.6	Mangalsen	8	Nagatola	R	0	0	9	L	85	2	6.46	2	6.46	100	2.50	
Accham	31+322.06-31+454.6	Mangalsen	8	Nagatola	R	0	1	0	L	82	2	73.50	4	73.50	100	2.00	
Accham	31+322.06-31+454.6	Mangalsen	8	Nagatola	R	0	1	1	L	38	2	38.76	3	38.76	100	5.50	
Accham	31+322.06-31+454.6	Mangalsen	8	Nagatola	R	0	1	2	L	84	2	44.28	4	44.28	100	0.00	
Accham	32+406.80-32+687.6	Mangalsen	8	Bangabada	R	0	1	3	L	98	2	40.00	2	40.00	100	2.00	
Accham	32+406.80-32+687.6	Mangalsen	8	Bangabada	R	0	1	4	R	99	2	52.38	3	52.38	100	4.00	
Accham	34+700-34+811.54	Mangalsen	9	Silkidhara	R	0	1	5	R	161	2	14.35	2	14.35	100	0.00	
Accham	34+700-34+811.54	Mangalsen	9	Silkidhara	R	0	1	6	R	165	2	39.05	3	39.05	100	6.00	
Accham	35+550-35+575	Mangalsen	9	Boharabada	R	0	1	7	R		2	44.08	3	44.08	100	6.60	
Grand Total of all the VDCs:												545.73		545.79			

Status of Privately Owned Buildings and Structures

Road Name : Kalikot - Jumla

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.					Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
Kalikot	140+547 - 141+173	Bharta	7	Sankha Ghat	S	0	0	1	L	23	2	55.9	2	55.9	100.00	6.80	
Kalikot	140+547 - 141+173	Bharta	7	Sankha Ghat	S	0	0	2	R	13	2	68.08	2	68.08	100.00	7.00	
Kalikot	140+547 - 141+173	Bharta	7	Sankha Ghat	S	0	0	3	L	16	2	26.10	1	26.10	100.00	4.00	
Kalikot	140+547 - 141+173	Bharta	7	Sankha Ghat	S	0	0	4	C	21	2	100.00	2	100.00	100.00	0.00	
Kalikot	143+321 - 144+555	Sukatiya	2	Chaulagainbada	S	0	0	5	C	40	2	27.00	1	27.00	100.00	0.00	
Kalikot	145+334 - 145+820	Sukatiya	3	Tikhe Dhunga	S	0	0	6	C	48	2	28.80	2	28.80	100.00	0.00	
Kalikot	150+226 - 150+260	Mugaraha	9	Balighad	M	0	0	7	L	68	2	17.68	1	17.68	100.00	4.70	
Kalikot	154+476 - 155+500	Mugaraha	2	Kalikot	S	0	0	8	R	98	2	13.52	1	13.52	100.00	1.20	
Grand Total of all the VDCs:												337.08		337.08	100		

Status of Privately Owned Buildings and Structures

Road Name : Surkhet - Kalikot

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.					Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
Surkhet	28+850-29+500	Kunathari	3	Haldu	N	0	0	1	R	1	2	32.34	2	17.82	55.102041	3.3	
Dailekh	49+600-55+100	Khadkabada	7	Rangosepti	B	0	0	6	L	11	2	25.80	2	13.20	51.162791	3.80	
Dailekh	47+900-49+600	Khadkabada	7	Septi	B	0	0	3	L	6	1	16.50	1	11.82	71.636364	3.85	
Dailekh	47+900-49+600	Khadkabada	7	Rangosepti	B	0	0	5	L	8	1	10.20	1	6.00	58.823529	4.00	
Dailekh	49+600-55+100	Khadkabada	4	Kaphaltoli	B	0	0	7	L	12	2	46.97	2	15.40	32.786885	4.00	
	Sub-total of business structures from 3.1 to 4m:											99.47		46.42	46.667337		
Dailekh	47+900-49+600	Khadkabada	7	Septi	B	0	0	2	R	5	2	13.065	1	5.69	43.551473	4.30	
Dailekh	49+210-50+000	Khadkabada	7	Septi	B	0	0	4	L	7	2	13.50	1	2.10	15.555556	5.30	
	Sub-total of business structures from 4.1 to 6m:											26.57		7.79	29.324299		
Total of business structures from 3.1 to 6m:												126.04		54.21	43.011862		
Dailekh	63+100-63+400	Naulekatuwa	6	Dungeswor	B	0	0	8	L	16	2	39.22	2	39.22	100	6.00	curve
Dailekh	75+800-75+850	Nepa	8	Syanla	R	0	1	1	R	28	2	72.38	2	49.28	68.085106	2.80	
Dailekh	74+300-76+000	Nepa	8	Naule	R	0	1	3	L	25a	2	62.10	2	38.64	62.222222	3.20	
Dailekh	73+550-73+600	Nepa	8	Naule	R	0	0	9	L	19	2	96.12	2	48.06	50	3.90	
Dailekh	75+500-77+900	Nepa	8	Syanla	R	0	1	2	L	30	2	52.00	2	26.00	50	4.00	
	Sub-total of the residential structures from 3.1m to 4m:											210.22		112.70	53.610503		
Dailekh	78+000-82+500	Nepa	6	Naule	R	0	1	4	L	31a	2	150.06	3	30.75	20.491803	4.75	
Dailekh	73+600-73+600	Nepa	8	Musiyamorga	R	0	1	0	L	20	2	56.40	2	9.60	17.021277	5.30	
	Sub-total of the residential structures from 4.1m to 6m:											206.46		40.35	19.543737		
Total of residential structrues from 1m to 6m												489.06		202.33	41.371202		
Grand Total of all the VDCs:												686.66		313.58	45.667766		

Status of Privately Owned Buildings and Structures

Road Name : Gorusinghe - Sandhikharka

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.	Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
Argha-khanchi	13+000 - 37+500	Thada	1,2,3,5	Thada, Amarai Kopchabas, Bhedamare, Chakla	B 1 0 8 R	244	01	25.50	1	15.30	60.00	4.20	
					B 1 1 7 R	310	01	45.50	2	13.80	30.33	5.00	
					B 1 1 2 L	249	01	22.40	1	5.09	22.74	5.10	
					B 0 8 1 L	153	01	6.97	1	3.00	43.04	5.25	
					(Total of the Business Str. from 4.1m to 6m)			100.37		37.19	37.06		
					C 1 0 7 R	235	01	30.21	1	23.63	78.21	3.15	
					C 1 1 1 L	231	02	32.60	2	27.77	85.19	3.35	
					C 1 0 9 R	237	02	55.20	2	40.00	72.46	3.50	
					C 0 9 0 R	196	02	149.24	2	40.91	27.41	3.75	
					C 0 9 5 L	213	02	58.18	2	28.00	48.13	4.00	
					C 1 1 6 L	274	02	40.40	1	17.60	43.56	4.00	
					Sub total of the Combined Str. From 3.1 to 4m :			365.83		177.90	48.63		
					C 1 1 5 L	269	02	55.48	2	23.68	42.68	4.40	
					C 1 1 0 L	236	02	59.34	2	15.71	26.47	4.90	
					C 0 8 6 L	157	02	117.30	3	38.25	32.61	5.00	
					C 0 8 4 R	168	02	244.11	3	30.90	12.66	5.00	
					C 0 9 3 R	162	02	36.00	2	24.00	66.67	5.00	
					C 1 1 4 L	263	02	48.00	2	18.99	39.56	5.10	
					C 1 0 2 R	221	02	39.50	2	15.37	38.92	5.30	
					C 0 8 5 L	148	02	122.00	2	6.18	5.07	5.70	
					C 1 0 6 R	239	03	118.80	2	118.65	99.87	6.25	
					Sub total of the Combined Str. From 4.1 to 6.25m :			840.53		291.73	34.71		
					(Total of the Combined Str. from 4.1m to 6.25m)			1206.36		469.63	38.93		
					R 0 8 8 R	167	02	186.48	2	69.30	37.16	3.25	
					R 0 8 9 R	165	02	143.64	2	62.70	43.65	3.25	
					R 0 9 7 R	206	02	158.20	2	82.56	52.19	3.60	
					R 0 9 2 L	211	02	113.48	3	55.15	48.60	3.75	
					R 0 9 1 L	215	02	111.24	3	54.95	49.39	3.75	
					Sub total of the Residential Str. From 3.1 to 4m :			713.04		324.65	45.53		

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.	Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
					R 1 0 1 R	222	02	85.50	3	19.80	23.16	4.35	
					R 0 8 2 R	174	02	24.98	2	16.14	64.60	4.35	
					R 0 8 7 R	167	02	41.80	2	12.35	29.55	4.70	
					R 1 0 0 R	223	02	19.14	1	6.60	34.48	5.00	
					R 1 0 3 R	242	02	65.80	2	17.80	27.05	5.00	
					R 1 0 4 L	242	02	65.80	2	17.80	27.05	5.00	
					R 0 9 6 R	163	02	96.00	3	30.75	32.03	5.00	
					R 0 8 3 L	166	02	46.40	2	2.80	6.03	5.30	
					R 0 9 9 L	243	02	77.28	2	8.40	10.87	5.50	
					Sub total of the Residential Str. From 4.1 to 6m :			522.70		132.44	25.34		
					(Total of the Residential Str. from 4.1m to 6m)			1235.74		457.09	36.99		
					S 0 9 8 L	243	01	19.16	1	19.94	104.06	3.25	
					S 0 9 4 L	215	01	28.00	1	20.00	71.43	4.00	
					S 1 0 5 R	242	02	27.20	1	12.00	44.12	4.00	
					Sub total of the Shed From 3.1 to 4m :			74.36		51.94	69.85		
					S 1 1 3 L	271	01	15.67	1	8.55	54.56	4.50	
					S 0 8 0 R	169	02	31.50	2	10.49	33.31	5.45	
					Sub total of the Shed From 4.1 to 6m :			47.17		19.04	40.37		
					(Total of the Shed from 4.1m to 6m)			121.53		70.98	58.41		
Argha-khanchi	40+900 - 41+250	Sitapur	4,5	Sitapur (Budichour)	B 0 6 4 R	117	02	14.00	2	9.18	65.57	4.65	
					C 0 6 1 R	130	02	193.05	3	48.42	25.08	3.35	
					C 0 7 1 L	132	02	34.78	2	34.75	99.91	3.50	
					C 0 5 8 L	126	02	14.00	1	11.55	82.50	3.90	
					Sub total of the Combined Str. From 3.1 to 4m			241.83		94.72	39.17		
					C 0 6 5 L	114	02	38.40	2	38.38	99.95	4.10	
					C 0 6 8 R	128	02	195.30	3	50.40	25.81	4.40	
					C 0 6 3 R	111	02	128.79	3	27.90	21.66	4.45	
					C 0 7 7 L	137	02	71.10	3	32.10	45.14	4.70	
					C 0 6 6 R	113	02	182.10	3	35.40	19.44	4.75	
					C 0 6 7 L	107	02	81.39	3	27.91	34.29	4.85	
					C 0 7 5 L	136	02	81.90	3	21.00	25.64	5.00	
					C 0 7 3 R	134	02	30.00	2	10.00	33.33	5.00	

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.	Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
					C 0 7 0 R	107	02	52.82	2	12.49	23.65	5.10	
					C 0 6 9 R	123	02	48.24	2	12.06	25.00	5.10	
					C 0 5 7 L	131	02	48.29	2	9.12	18.88	5.45	
					C 0 6 0 R	112	02	39.00	2	1.90	4.87	5.80	
					Sub total of the Combined Str. From 4.1 to 6m :			997.33		278.66	27.94		
					(Total of the Combined Str. from 1m to 6m)			1239.16		373.37	30.13		
					R 0 7 4 R	135	01	43.40	2	34.96	80.55	3.70	
					R 0 7 8 L	139	02	40.80	2	40.80	100.00	4.00	
					R 0 7 9 L	184	02	34.00	2	34.00	100.00	4.00	
					Sub total of the Residential Str. From 3.1 to 4m :			118.20		109.76	92.86		
					R 0 5 9 R	116	03	103.49	1	13.81	13.34	4.25	
					R 0 7 6 L	185	01	14.95	1	9.00	60.20	4.50	
					R 0 6 2 R	140	02	54.00	2	8.95	16.57	5.10	
					R 0 7 2 L	133	02	36.30	2	20.29	55.90	5.40	
					Sub total of the Residential Str. From 4.1 to 6m :			208.74		52.05	24.93		
					(Total of the Residential Str. from 1m to 6m)			326.94		161.81	49.49		
Argha-khanchi	50+000 - 51+000	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	B 0 5 2 L	91	01	6.20	1	6.192	100	3.60	
					B 0 5 1 L	92	01	19.50	1	19.488	100	3.60	
					B 0 4 5 L	76	01	22.00	1	21.84	100	3.60	
					B 0 4 4 L	312	01	19.60	1	19.44	100	3.60	
					B 0 4 1 L	310	01	18.00	1	18	100	3.60	
					(Total of the Business Str. from 3.1m to 4m)			85.30		84.96	99.60		
					C 0 5 0 L	75	01	41.65	1	41.6325	100	2.75	
					C 0 4 0 L	78	01	19.20	1	19.2075	100	2.75	
					Sub total of the Combined Str. from 0 to 3m :			60.85		60.84	99.98		
					C 0 4 2 L	77	01	19.20	1	19.198	100	3.10	
					C 0 4 8 L	87	01	13.25	1	6	100	3.60	
					C 0 4 9 L	90	01	13.25	1	6	100	3.60	
					C 0 4 6 L	93	02	20.00	1	19.992	100	3.60	
					C 0 4 7 L	313	01	15.75	1	15.744	100	3.60	
					C 0 4 3 L	311	01	18.00	1	18	100	3.60	
					Sub total of the Combined Str. from 3.1 to 4m :			99.45		84.934	85.40		
					(Total of the Combined Str. from 0m to 4m)			160.30		145.774	90.94		

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.	Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
Argha-khanchi	65+200 - 65+400	Khanchikot	5	Fudwang	C 0 1 6 L	314	03	19.50	2	2.7	13.84	4.50	
					C 0 1 7 L	35	03	17.34	2	3.48	20.18	4.50	
					C 0 1 4 L	38	02	52.44	1	12	22.88	5.00	
					(Total of the Combined Str. from 4.1m to 6m)			89.28		18.18	20.362903		
					R 0 1 5 L	309	02	64.20	2	27	42.05	4.75	
Argha-khanchi	54+500 - 64+850	Narapani	1, 4, 6 & 7	Narapani, Ribdi / Ghumti	B 0 2 0 L	98	01	12.80	1	12.78	99.84	3.00	
					B 0 3 3 R	86	02	30.62	1	21.85	71.36	3.50	
					B 0 3 6 R	80	02	12.00	1	7.50	62.50	4.00	
					Sub total of the Business Str. From 3.1 to 4m :			55.42		42.13	76.02		
					B 0 3 4 R	96	02	119.90	2	65.49	54.62	4.50	
					(Total of the Business Str. from 3.1m to 6m)			175.32		107.62	61.38		
					C 0 3 5 R	79	02	24.36	1	8.70	35.71	4.50	
					C 0 3 8 L	94	02	95.55	3	13.50	14.13	4.75	
					C 0 3 9 L	74	02	68.88	2	11.48	16.67	5.30	
					C 0 1 9 L	59	02	98.40	2	9.60	9.76	5.60	
					(Total of the Combined Str. from 3.1m to 6m)			287.19		43.28	15.07		
					N 0 3 7 L	89	02	4.83	1	0.53	10.97	5.75	
					R 0 1 8 L	63	02	23.76	1	9.00	37.88	4.75	
					(Total of the Residential Str. from 4.1m to 6m)			23.76		9.00	37.88		
Argha-khanchi	51+400 - 51+450	Adguri	1	Ghumti,	B 0 2 2 L	84	02	26.95	1	26.92	99.90	1.35	
					B 0 2 4 L	100	02	27.23	1	27.20	99.92	2.75	
					Sub total of the Business Str. From 1 to 3m :			54.18		54.13	99.91		
					B 0 2 5 L	83	02	29.16	1	21.87	75.00	3.30	
					B 0 2 6 L	60	02	21.00	1	13.99	66.61	3.40	
					Sub total of the Business Str. From 3.1 to 4m :			50.16		35.86	71.49		
					B 0 3 1 R	106	02	21.30	1	12.78	60.00	4.20	
					B 0 3 0 R	105	02	20.52	1	7.29	35.53	4.65	
					B 0 2 9 R	119	02	24.60	1	3.05	12.40	5.50	
					B 0 3 2 R	233	02	16.06	1	1.78	11.07	5.65	
					Sub total of the Business Str. From 4.1 to 6m :			82.48		24.90	30.19		
					(Total of the Business Str. from 1m to 6m)			186.82		114.88	61.50		
					C 0 2 1 L	82	02	34.61	1	34.61	99.99	1.50	

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.	Census No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area	% Affected	Distance from center line	Remarks
					C 0 2 7 L	101	02	17.85	1	17.84	99.94	2.00	
					Sub total of the Combined Str. From 1 to 3m :			52.46		52.45	99.97		
					C 0 2 3 L	81	02	26.40	1	13.20	50.00	3.60	
					(Total of the Combined Str. from 1m to 6m)			78.86		65.65	83.24		
Argha-khanchi	65+100 - 66+855	Sankhikhark	6	Sandhikharka, Antikapata, Sanle	B 0 1 1 R	7	01	17.02	1	4.44	26.08	5.40	
					C 0 0 7 R	10	02	24.02	1	24.01	100.00	3.70	
					C 0 1 2 R	43	02	139.20	3	32.58	23.42	4.50	
					C 0 0 8 R	12	01	17.86	1	7.35	41.15	5.00	
					C 0 0 4 R	8	01	26.64	1	5.40	25.33	5.20	
					C 0 0 6 R	29	02	18.70	1	2.04	10.90	5.40	
					C 0 1 0 R	17	01	54.00	2	4.40	8.14	5.70	
					Sub total of the Combined Str. From 4.1 to 6m :			256.40		51.77	20.19		
					(Total of the Combined Str. from 1m to 6m)			280.42		75.78	27.02		
					R 0 0 9 R	15	02	90.86	2	50.04	55.07	3.00	
					R 0 0 5 R	9	03	229.50	2	46.70	20.36	3.25	
					Sub total of the Residential Str. From 3.1 to 4m :			320.36		96.74	30.20		
					R 0 0 3 R	23	02	50.37	1	13.14	26.08	4.20	
					R 0 1 3 R	18	02	98.80	2	16.20	16.39	5.00	
					R 0 0 1 R	5	02	124.32	2	7.40	5.95	5.50	
					R 0 0 2 R	16	03	83.70	2	4.50	5.37	5.50	
					Sub total of the Residential Str. From 4.1 to 6m :			357.19		41.24	11.55		
					(Total of the Residential Str. from 1m to 6m)			677.55		137.98	20.36		

Building/Structure No.

Use

R- Residential
C- Combined residential/business
B- Business
S- Shed
N- Other

Location

Right
R- Left
L- Centre
C-

Type

1. Jhupro
2. Kacchi
3. Pakki

Summary of Community Buildings & Structures

oad Name : **Chameliya - Darchula**

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area (m^2)	% Affected	Distance from center line (m.)	Remarks
rchula	112+950-113+730	Dhap	4	Asigada	E 0 0 1 L	3	80.90	1	30.36	37.53	5.10	N 033L
rchula	112+950-113+730	Dhap	4	Asigada	E 0 0 2 L	3	86.71	1	38.70	44.63	4.80	N 034L
rchula	118+950-119+100	Dhap	6	Asigada	O 0 0 3 C	3	8.00	1	8.00	100.00	0.00	N 040C
rchula	118+950-119+100	Dhap	6	Asigada	O 0 0 4 C	3	8.00	1	8.00	100.00	0.00	N 040C
rchula	118+950-119+100	Dhap	6	Asigada	O 0 0 5 C	3	8.00	1	8.00	100.00	0.00	N 040C
rchula	121+875-122+000	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	T 0 0 6 L	3	190.00	1	90.00	47.37	6.10	N 056L
rchula	121+875-122+000	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	T 0 0 7 L	3	8.00	1	8.00	100.00	6.20	N 056L
rchula	121+875-122+000	Khalanga	1	Khattebagar	T 0 0 8 L	3	9.00	1	9.00	100.00	4.20	N 056L
tal:							398.61		200.06	50.189408		

ilding / Structure No.

Temple
Education Centre
Other structure

Type

1. Jhupro
2. Kacchi
3. Pakki

Summary of Community Buildings & Structures

ad Name : Sanfebagar - Mangelsen

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.	Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area (m^2)	% Affected	Distance from center line (m.)	Remarks
cham	261983-271673	Timilsen	2	Matela	E 0 0 1 L	2	105.60	1	105.6	100	6.25	
cham	311386-311417	Mangalsen	8	Tallo Nagatoli	O 0 0 2 R	3	5.52	1	5.52	100	0	
cham	311386-311417	Mangalsen	9	Khatigaun	O 0 0 3 L	3	20.00	1	20.00	100	0	
tal:							131.12		131.12	100		

ilding / Structure No.

Temple
Education Centre
Other structure

Type

1. Jhupro
2. Kacchi
3. Pakki

Summary of Community Buildings & Structures

id Name : Gorusinghe - Sandhikharka

District	Chainage	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Building/Str. No.					Type of Str.	Total Area	No. of Storey	Affected Area (m^2)	% Affected	Distance from center line (m.)	Remarks
hakhachi	38+100-39+000	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	T	0	0	1	L	3	86.31	1	54.8	63.49	2	
hakhachi	38+100-39+000	Khanchikot	1	Deurali	O	0	0	2	L	2	10.20	1	10.20	100	3.45	
hakhachi	28+000-28+400	Thada	2	Thada	T	0	0	3	L	3	4.62	1	4.62	100	3.50	
hakhachi	14+400-14+000	Thada	5	Deurali	T	0	0	5	L	3	7.50	1	4.37	58.33	4.25	
al:											108.63		73.99	68.11194		

lding / Structures No.

Temple
Education Centre
Other structures

Type

1. Jhupro
2. Kacchi
3. Pakki

ANNEX 9B

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE LAND

ANNEX 9B

SUMMARY OF LAND

Name : Chameliya - Darchula **District : Darchula**

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr										
390-103+105	Bhagbati	6		2048					2			2048.00	14584	54625	14.04	3.75	36	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	3		1575					3			1575.00	49937	7940	3.15	19.84	37	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	3		2445					2			2445.00	8736	61150	27.99	4.00	38	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		3430					3			3430.00	17272	44339	19.86	7.74	39	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		3677					2			3677.00	5040	27194	72.96	13.52	40	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		1350					2			1350.00	12049	17425	11.20	7.75	41	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		9					1			9.00	6096	6096	0.15	0.15	42	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		4087					1			4087.00	6700	15215	61.00	26.86	43	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		375					1			375.00	6699	6730	5.60	5.57	44	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		1620					1			1620.00	5334	5470	30.37	29.62	45	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		315					1			315.00	3651	76819	8.63	0.41	46	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		4875					4			4875.00	17018	45047	28.65	10.82	47	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		2470					2			2470.00		25590		9.65	48	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	2		4125					3			4125.00	18890	20985	21.84	19.66	49	
390-103+105	Bhagbati	1		1575					1			1575.00	24444	29972	6.44	5.25	50	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		525					1			525.00	4405	4405	11.92	11.92	51	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		300					1			300.00	762	5155	39.37	5.82	52	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		75					1			75.00	898	29117	8.35	0.26	53	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		4					1			4.00		52088		0.01	54	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		937					1			937.00	4064	46064	23.06	2.03	55	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		540					1			540.00	2602	4674	20.75	11.55	56	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		2442					2			2442.00	28144	31030	8.68	7.87	57	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		750					1			750.00	7508	8714	9.99	8.61	59	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		6715					4			6715.00	32766	40605	20.49	16.54	60	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		75					1			75.00	274	10160	27.37	0.74	61	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		493					3			493.00	6250	18885	7.89	2.61	62	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		480					1			480.00	5618	21206	8.54	2.26	63	
105-104+520	Bhagbati	1		1627					2			1627.00	5842	20215	27.85	8.05	64	
l:				**48939**					**49**			**48939.00**	**295583**	**736915**	**16.56**	**6.64**		
600-108+530	Dattu	1		900					2			900.00		15477		5.82	65	
600-108+530	Dattu	1		100					1			100.00	1884	17130	5.31	0.58	66	
600-108+530	Dattu	1		525					1			525.00	632	4972	83.07	10.56	67	
600-108+530	Dattu	1		255					1			255.00	543	20360	46.96	1.25	68	
600-108+530	Dattu	1		1525					1			1525.00	2215	21860	68.85	6.98	69	
600-108+530	Dattu	1		412					1			412.00	1016	1016	40.55	40.55	70	
600-108+530	Dattu	1		652					2			652.00	1436	40870	45.40	1.60	71	
600-108+530	Dattu	1		562.5					1			562.50					72	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No of affected privately owned parcels	No of affected tenants	No of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr										
00-108+530	Dattu	1		2235					1			2235.00	4604	18760	48.54	11.91	73	
00-108+530	Dattu	1		562					1			562.00	628	5222	89.49	10.76	74	
00-108+530	Dattu	1		447					1			447.00	442	14241	101.13	3.14	75	
00-108+530	Dattu	1		232					1			232.00	1016	13849	22.83	1.68	76	
00-108+530	Dattu	2		3570					3			3570.00	11430	17925	31.23	19.92	77	
00-108+530	Dattu	2		8					1			8.00	3886	17582	0.21	0.05	78	
31-110+470	Dattu	2		735					1			735.00	4826	15315	15.23	4.80	79	
31-110+470	Dattu	2		201					1			201.00	3048	3048	6.59	6.59	80	
31-110+470	Dattu	2		287.05					1			287.05	2864	35647	10.02	0.81	81	
31-110+470	Dattu	2		632					1			632.00	3810	7175	16.59	8.81	82	
31-110+470	Dattu	2		517					1			517.00	3312	3312	15.61	15.61	83	
31-110+470	Dattu	2		495					1			495.00	3048	3052	16.24	16.22	84	
31-110+470	Dattu	2		975					2			975.00	5440	5440	17.92	17.92	85	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		2583.75					5			2583.75	32004	73137	8.07	3.53	86	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		1275					1			1275.00	4826	9050	26.42	14.09	87	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		776					1			776.00	1406	17870	55.19	4.34	88	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		604					1			603.75	1524	1526	39.62	39.56	89	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		201.75					1			201.75	1198	9600	16.84	2.10	90	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		1732.50					2			1732.50	11938	31350	14.51	5.53	91	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		549.06					1			549.06		144468		0.38	93	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		637.05					1			637.05		11717		5.44	94	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		967.05					1			967.05	3556	33350	27.19	2.90	95	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		1575					2			1575.00		18529		8.50	96	
31-110+470	Dattu	3		575.0					1			575.00		20631		2.79	97	
31-110+470	Dattu	7		998.25					1			998.25	6350	15030	15.72	6.64	100	
31-110+470	Dattu	7		735					2			735.00	735	4729	100.00	15.54	101	
31-110+470	Dattu	7		1025					1			1025.00		12215		8.39	102	
31-110+470	Dattu	7		14					1			14.00		14944		0.09	103	
31-110+470	Dattu	7		1275					1			1275.00	6604	18638	19.31	6.84	104	
31-110+470	Dattu	7		510					1			510.00		5757		8.86.	105	
31-110+470	Dattu	7		275					1			275.00	2575	27056	10.68	1.02	106	
31-110+470	Dattu	7		815					4			815.00					107	
31-110+470	Dattu	8		230					1			230.00	1416	6339	16.24	3.63	108	
31-110+470	Dattu	8		345					1			345.00	430	6856	80.23	5.03	109	
75-112+700	Dattu	8		118					1			118.00	1585	6302	7.44	1.87	110	
75-112+700	Dattu	8		1093					3			1093.00	26416	39450	41.38	2.77	111	
75-112+700	Dattu	8		2350					3			2350.00	4318	82209	54.42	2.86	112	
75-112+700	Dattu	8		2385					1			2385.00	1270	4445	187.80	53.66	113	
75-112+700	Dattu	8		760					1			760.00	8382	19263	9.07	3.95	114	
75-112+700	Dattu	8		650					1			650.00	2127	12283	30.56	5.29	115	
75-112+700	Dattu	8		322.05					1			322.05	5119	5119	6.29	6.29	118	
75-112+700	Dattu	8		87					3			87.00		8193		1.06	119	
75-112+700	Dattu	9		1080					2			1080.00		2657.5		40.64	120	
75-112+700	Dattu	9		230					1			230.00		7436		3.09	121	
75-112+700	Dattu	9		487.05					1			487.05	2794	11923	17.43	4.08	122	

hainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no.	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr										
3-112+700	Dattu	9		1061					3			1061.00	2306	7340	46.01	14.46	123	
3-112+700	Dattu	9		250					1			250.00	4318	8390	5.79	2.98	124	
3-112+700	Dattu	9		25					1			25.00	2700	7281	0.93	0.34	125	
3-112+700	Dattu	9		2145					1			2145.00					126	
3-112+700	Dattu	9		626					2			626.00	1234	9150	50.73	6.84	127	
3-112+700	Dattu	9		424					3			424.00	8226		5.15		128	
3-112+700	Dattu	9		495					1			495.00	1149	8795	43.08	5.63	129	
3-112+700	Dattu	9		1095					1			1095.00	868	13200	126.15	8.30	130	
3-112+700	Dattu	9		1110					1			1110.00		19492		5.69	131	
				50319					**89**			**50318.81**	**179680**	**1037974**	**28.00**	**4.85**		
0-113+332	Dhap	1	1125						2			1125.00	9294	12515	12.10	8.99	132	
0-113+332	Dhap	1	727.5						1			727.50	3706	10167	19.63	7.16	133	
0-113+332	Dhap	1		727.5					1			727.50	5070		14.35		133	
0-113+332	Dhap	1		360					1			360.00	1270	4435	28.35	8.12	134	
0-113+332	Dhap	1		930					1			930.00	2905	39045	32.01	2.38	135	
0-113+332	Dhap	1		310					1			310.00		2110		14.69	135	A
0-113+332	Dhap	1	1026						3			1026.00	3683	30005	27.86	3.42	136	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		660					1			660.00	2332	20865	28.30	3.16	137	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		1150					1			1150.00	7112	8626	16.17	13.33	138	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		712					1			712.00	3921	6532	18.16	10.90	139	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		645					1			645.00	5080	12340	12.70	5.23	140	
3-115+651	Dhap	1	750						1			750.00					141	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		253					1			253.00	1270	13715	19.92	1.84	142	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		195					2			195.00	878	15480	22.21	1.26	143	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		299					2			299.00	1168.4	8620	25.59	3.47	144	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		471					2			471.00	6136	12384	7.68	3.80	145	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		799					1			799.00	2571	11660	31.08	6.85	146	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		727					2			727.00		16724		4.35	147	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		115					1			115.00	545	12405	21.10	0.93	148	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		581					1			581.00	3916	13275	14.84	4.38	149	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		210					1			210.00					150	
3-115+651	Dhap	1	832						2			832.00					151	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		180					1			180.00					152	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		910					3			910.00	3856	15520	23.60	5.86	153	
3-115+651	Dhap	1	780						1			780.00	1050	15835	74.29	4.93	154	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		1079					1			1079.00	1778	8990	60.69	12.00	155	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		24					1			24.00		8050		0.30	156	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		450					2			450.00	4126	13600	10.91	3.31	157	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		740					1			740.00		4922		15.03	158	
3-115+651	Dhap	1		400					1			400.00					159	
3-115+651	Dhap	1	2235						1			2235.00	1146	20570	195.03	10.87	161	
3-115+651	Dhap	4		1395					1			1395.00	8786		15.88		161	
3-115+651	Dhap	4		165					2			165.00		5664		2.91	162	
3-115+651	Dhap	4	365						2			365.00		5649		6.46	164	
3-115+651	Dhap	4		575					2			575.00	2217	17585	25.94	3.27	165	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr										
5-117+047	Dhap	4		872					2			872.00	4454		19.58		166	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		74					2			74.00		7348		1.01	168	A
5-117+047	Dhap	4	100						2			100.00	1219	9215	8.20	1.09	168	B
5-117+047	Dhap	4		140					1			140.00	572	11000	24.48	1.27	169	
5-117+047	Dhap	4	45						2			45.00		8890		0.51	171	
5-117+047	Dhap	4	57.5						1			57.50		22951		0.25	172	B
5-117+047	Dhap	4		57.5					1			57.50		4822		1.19	172	A
5-117+047	Dhap	4		9.84					1			9.84					173	
5-117+047	Dhap	4	713						2			713.00	1016	17040	70.18	4.18	175	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		458					2			458.00	1016	14706	45.08	3.11	176	
5-117+047	Dhap	4	1132						2			1132.00	2500	18205	45.28	6.22	178	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		120					1			120.00	229	16370	52.40	0.73	179	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		1155					2			1155.00					180	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		120					1			120.00		19676		0.61	181	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		165					1			165.00	785	28885	21.02	0.57	183	
5-117+047	Dhap	4	195						1			195.00					184	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		405					1			405.00		2840		14.26	188	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		600					3			600.00	5088	6494	11.79	9.21	189	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		150					2			150.00		40695		0.37	194	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		750					2			750.00		14800		5.07	196	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		600					1			600.00	1524	3148	39.37	19.06	197	
5-117+047	Dhap	4	1470						2			1470.00	1778	41900	82.68	3.51	199	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		375					1			375.00		1026		36.55	200	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		375					1			375.00	1778	11730	21.09	3.20	200	A
5-117+047	Dhap	4		1200					1			1200.00	2232	5035	53.76	23.83	201	
5-117+047	Dhap	4	426						1			426.00		20646		2.06	202	
5-117+047	Dhap	4		4					1			4.00	2080	2321	0.19	0.17	203	
5-118+825	Dhap	4	262						1			262.00	3810	7915	6.88	3.31	204	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		1324					2			1324.00	2432	14830	54.44	8.93	205	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		198					1			198.00	764	2320	25.92	8.53	205	A
5-118+825	Dhap	5	633						1			633.00	508	920	124.61	68.80	206	
5-118+825	Dhap	5	57						1			57.00	6096	26486	0.94	0.22	207	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		90					1			90.00		10602		0.85	208	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		1380					1			1380.00	2608	4210	52.91	32.78	209	
5-118+825	Dhap	5	982						2			982.00	4064	13057	24.16	7.52	211	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		75					1			75.00	868	1880	8.64	3.99	213	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		217.5					1			217.50		15470		1.41	218	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		93					1			93.00		14105		0.66	222	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		210					1			210.00		1780		11.80	223	
5-118+825	Dhap	5	54						1			54.00		508		10.63	224	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		1343					3			1342.50	16510	17768	8.13	7.56	226	
5-118+825	Dhap	5	111						1			111.00	2417	11200	4.59	0.99	228	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		182					1			182.00	8128	16838	2.24	1.08	229	
5-118+825	Dhap	5		195					1			195.00	3815	5150	5.11	3.79	234	
5-118+825	Dhap	5	65						1			65.00	106	3380	61.32	1.92	235	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No of affected privately owned parcels	No of affected tenants	No of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq m)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr										
0005-118+825	Dhap	6		135					1			135.00	285	7700	47.37	1.75	236	
0005-118+825	Dhap	6		150					1			150.00		10216		1.47	237	
0005-118+825	Dhap	6		2279					4			2279.00					239	
0005-118+825	Dhap	6		285					3			285.00	6858	12365	4.16	2.30	240	
0005-118+825	Dhap	6	1785						3			1785.00	3200	10745	55.78	16.61	241	
0005-118+825	Dhap	6		165					1			165.00	1270	1864	12.99	8.85	242	
0005-118+825	Dhap	6		80					1			80.00		7491		1.07	243	
0005-118+825	Dhap	6		87					1			87.00	207	27475	42.03	0.32	244	
0005-118+825	Dhap	6		495					2			495.00	762	32050	64.96	1.54	245	
0005-118+825	Dhap	6		150					1			150.00	132	10160	113.64	1.48	246	
1825-1194060	Dhap	6		1245					2			1245.00	762	14650	163.39	8.50	247	
1825-1194060	Dhap	6		450					1			450.00	1154.5	5741	38.98	7.84	248	
1825-1194060	Dhap	6		585					1			585.00		16416		3.56	249	
1825-1194060	Dhap	6		37.5					2			37.50	3186	13365	1.18	0.28	251	
1825-1194060	Dhap	6		20.0					1			20.00					252	
al:			**15928.0**	**34163.3**					**136.0**			**50091.34**	**180029.9**	**1035688.0**	**27.82**	**4.84**		
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		1200					1			1200.00					253	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		62					1			62.00	3700	16939	1.68	0.37	254	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		2625					2			2625.00		9670		27.15	255	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		7755					2			7755.00	5260	5266	147.43	147.27	257	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1	2850						1			2850.00	7496	8600	38.02	33.14	258	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		900					2			900.00		15262		5.90	259	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		500					1			500.00		5087		9.83	260	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		375					1			375.00					261	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		1826					1			1825.50	5890	27976	30.99	6.53	262	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		375					1			375.00	1524	1526	24.61	24.57	263	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		612.5					1			612.50	1599	13495	38.31	4.54	264	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		1800					2			1800.00	8382	27768	21.47	6.48	265	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		420					1			420.00	878	9150	47.84	4.59	266	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		2055					1			2055.00	3556	13870	57.79	14.82	267	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		869.01					2			869.01					268	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		75					1			75.00	368	365	20.38	20.55	270	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		120					1			120.00		4360		2.75	272	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		140					2			140.00	9072	24560	1.54	0.57	273	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		3300					4			3300.00	60244	60244	5.48	5.48	274	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		175					2			175.00	6656	24640	2.63	0.71	279	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		184					2			184.00	902	7900	20.40	2.33	280	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		813					2			813.00	2286	7099	35.56	11.45	281	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		577.5					4			577.50	762	4260	75.79	13.56	282	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		1441					3			1441.00		18165		7.93	283	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		418					2			418.00	2080	10292.07	20.10	4.06	284	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		162					1			162.00		11605.68		1.40	285	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		135					1			135.00		4012		3.36	286	
1875-1194955	Khalanga	1		49.5					1			49.50	319.5	5145	15.49	0.96	287	
0000-1261340	Khalanga	2		802					2			802.00	1521	9898	52.62	8.10	346	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr										
6+000-126+340	Khalanga	2		600					1			600.00	4168	47845	14.40	1.25	347	
6+000-126+340	Khalanga	2		1380					2			1380.00	2134	2566	64.67	53.78	349	
tal:			2850	31746					54			34596.01	128801	397566	26.86	8.70		
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		1296					1			1296.00	9006	2565	14.39	50.53	1	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		555					1			555.00	5652	5659	9.82	9.81	2	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		1308					1			1308.00	3561	26855	36.70	4.87	3	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		3330					2			3330.00	15240	42095	21.85	7.91	4	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		3885					2			3885.00	18796	36185	20.67	10.74	5	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		4398					2			4398.00	7118	23050	61.79	19.08	6	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		3480					1			3480.00	9802	26765	35.50	13.00	7	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		600					1			600.00	1854	20070	32.36	2.99	8	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		2400					1			2400.00	5080	22893	47.24	10.48	9	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		1320					1			1320.00	6639	12520	19.88	10.54	10	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		2655					2			2655.00	17435	17450	15.23	15.21	11	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		615					1			615.00	4301	20765	14.30	2.96	12	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		3075					2			3075.00	15815	15815	19.44	19.44	13	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		855					1			855.00	4826	19874	17.72	4.30	14	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		1335					1			1335.00	4300	11380	31.05	11.73	15	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		735					1			735.00	4300	13670	17.09	5.38	16	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		930					1			930.00	4318	18710	21.54	4.97	17	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		2535					1			2535.00	4876	18615	51.99	13.62	18	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		1395					1			1395.00	3312	18200	42.12	7.66	19	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		570					1			570.00		27832		2.05	20	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		375					1			375.00	3428	26145	10.94	1.43	21	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		1250					1			1250.00	1321	13540	94.63	9.23	22	
000-951+850	Shankarpur	7		2250					1			2250.00	5653	14345	39.80	15.68	23	
850-1004+485	Shankarpur	7		750					1			750.00	8493	10080	8.83	7.44	24	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	6		2077					2			2077.00	3263	7850	63.65	26.46	25	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	1		3435					1			3435.00	19759	19719	17.38	17.42	26	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	1		1815					2			1815.00	13634	20200	13.31	8.99	27	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	1		4750					2			4750.00	12019	13393	39.52	35.47	28	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	1		300					2			300.00	13970	15740	2.15	1.91	29	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	1		675					1			675.00					30	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	1		712					1			712.00	9906	18810	7.19	3.79	31	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	1		225					1			225.00		22495		1.00	32	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	1		787					1			787.00	13208	13299	5.96	5.92	33	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	1		1095					1			1095.00	19399	19450	5.64	5.63	34	
390-103+105	Shankarpur	1		4200					2			4200.00	3810	38905	110.24	10.80	35	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		2295					1			2295.00	904	5950	253.87	38.57	288	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		345					2			345.00	5400	10174.8	6.39	3.39	289	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		232					2			232.00	450	17145	51.56	1.35	290	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		70					1			70.00	186	9200	37.63	0.76	291	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		225					1			225.00	368	17545	61.14	1.28	292	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		300					1			300.00	390	6249	76.92	4.80	292	B
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		1260					2			1260.00	5248	19535	24.01	6.45	293	

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			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		750					1			750.00	1310	2359	57.25	31.79	294	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		2205					2			2205.00	12464	23865	17.69	9.24	296	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		2925					4			2925.00	21875	21875	13.37	13.37	297	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		375					1			375.00					298	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		120					2			120.00	10816	17420	1.11	0.69	299	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		1020					5			1020.00	18044	43570	5.65	2.34	300	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		375					1			375.00					301	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		172					3			172.00	7365	37170	2.34	0.46	302	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		675					4			675.00	11550	14755	5.84	4.57	303	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		1185					4			1185.00		38853		3.05	304	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		600					4			600.00	792.48	24605	75.71	2.44	324	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		1117					4			1117.00	2642	39005	42.28	2.86	326	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		825					3			825.00	2794	25795	29.53	3.20	327	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		202					1			202.00	596	4580	33.89	4.41	329	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		660					1			660.00	1682	18928	39.24	3.49	335	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		1005					3			1005.00	762	10413	131.89	9.65	336	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		375					1			375.00	320	11050	117.19	3.39	337	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		705					3			705.00	2000	34840	35.25	2.02	340	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		58					1			58.00	514	26808	11.28	0.22	341	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		75					1			75.00	676	2794	11.09	2.68	342	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		648					2			648.00	1270	9790	51.02	6.62	343	
690-124+700	Shankarpur	2		375					1			375.00	3302	29405	11.36	1.28	345	
l:				**83142**					**110**			**83142.00**	**387817**	**1178618**	**21.44**	**7.05**		
ıd Total:			**18778.00**	**248309.16**					**438.00**			**267087.16**	**1171910.48**	**4386760.05**	**22.79**	**6.09**		

l Name : Sanfebagar - Martadi **District : Bajura**

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			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		645					1			645.00	695	1645	92.81	39.21	94	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		400					1			400.00	3830	4960	10.44	8.06	95	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		260					1			260.00	410	12680	63.41	2.05	95	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		880					1			880.00	1570		56.05		96	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7	220						1			220.00	220	12680	100.00	1.74	97	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		615					2			615.00	255	6395	241.18	9.62	98	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		90					2			90.00	325	4300	27.69	2.09	99	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		80					1			80.00	145	9685	55.17	0.83	100	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		430					1			430.00	255	6985	168.63	6.16	101	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		545					2			545.00	1230	5280	44.31	10.32	102	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		85					1			85.00	1285	7825	6.61	1.09	103	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		1280					2			1280.00	4930	14560	25.96	8.79	104	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		200					1			200.00	590	11090	33.90	1.80	105	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		125					3			125.00	2740	2740	4.56	4.56	106	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		240					1			240.00	635	-	37.80		107	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7	60						1			60.00	65	-	92.31		107	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7	10						1			10.00	125	7585	8.00	0.13	108	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		250					2			250.00	865		28.90		108	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7	570						2			570.00	2430	12840	23.46	4.44	109	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7	80						1			80.00	315	11700	25.40	0.68	110	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7	85						1			85.00	165	12880	51.52	0.66	111	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7		160					1			160.00	165	10605	96.97	1.51	112	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7	30						1			30.00	145	7930	20.69	0.38	113	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	7	190						1			190.00	-	-			114	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	9	140						1			140.00	265	5220	52.83	2.68	115	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	9	250						1			250.00	335	9925	74.63	2.52	116	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	9	340						3			340.00	365	13280	93.15	2.56	117	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	9	140						1			140.00	320	15515	43.75	0.90	118	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	9	120						2			120.00	165	10130	72.73	1.18	119	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	9	110						2			110.00	215	770	51.16	14.29	120	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	9	65						2			65.00	205		31.71		121	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	9	20						1			20.00	125		16.00		122	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	9	60						1			60.00	30	15000	200.00	0.40	123	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	9	40						1			40.00		10075		0.40	124	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1	40						1			40.00	155	13225	25.81	0.30	125	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1	70						1			70.00	205	4475	34.15	1.56	126	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1	210						1			210.00	250	46635	84.00	0.45	127	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1	250						1			250.00	415		60.24		128	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1	70						1			70.00	505	8000	13.86	0.88	129	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1	40						1			40.00	265	10300	15.09	0.39	130	
94 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1		140					1			140.00	1445	8260	9.69	1.69	131	

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			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr										
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1	2040						1			2040.00	8055		25.33		131	
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1		600					1			600.00	1445	15695	41.52	3.82	132	
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1		2200					1			2200.00	2525	14585	87.13	15.08	133	
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1		750					1			750.00	1520	6825	49.34	10.99	134	
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1		290					1			290.00	1205	8135	24.07	3.56	135	
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1	830						1			830.00	2675	15665	31.03	5.30	136	
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1		1230					1			1230.00	8625		14.26		136	
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1		890					1			890.00	3485		25.54		137	
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1	600						1			600.00	3695	25315	16.24	2.37	138	
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1		870					1			870.00	1355	13040	64.21	6.67	139	
094 - 36+330	Bramhatola	1		530					1			530.00	865	28820	61.27	1.84	140	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2		530					1			530.00	865	28820	61.27	1.84	141	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2		70					1			70.00	355	20790	19.72	0.34	141	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2		370					1			370.00	630	17190	58.73	2.15	142	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2		100					1			100.00	165	6225	60.61	1.61	143	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2		90					1			90.00	90	10665	100.00	0.84	144	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2	150						1			150.00	425		35.29		145	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2		220					1			220.00	955		23.04		146	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2		60					1			60.00	90	7145	66.67	0.84	147	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2	480						1			480.00	2065	10257	23.24	4.68	148	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2	120						1			120.00					149	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2	30						1			30.00	70		42.86		150	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2	10						1			10.00	75		13.33		151	
094-36+030	Bramhatola	2	65						1			65.00	195		33.33		152	
Total:			**7535**	**15225**					**78**			**22760.00**	**70085**	**564347**	**32.47**	**4.03**		
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		270					1			270.00	470	11005	57.45	2.45	154	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	1230						4			1230.00	325		378.46		154	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	330						2			330.00	3980	13125	8.29	2.51	155	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	110						1			110.00	635	18640	17.32	0.59	156	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		640					1			640.00	750		85.33		157	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		230					1			230.00	295	3045	77.97	7.55	158	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	230						1			230.00	345	10725	66.67	2.14	159	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		5					1			5.00	245	4740	2.04	0.11	160	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		260					1			260.00	205	5200	126.83	5.00	161	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		15					1			15.00	525	18980	2.86	0.08	162	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	400						1			400.00	1450		27.59		162	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		65					1			65.00	80	7300	81.25	0.89	162	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		35					1			35.00	735	26370	4.76	0.13	164	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		240					1			240.00	900	6995	26.67	3.43	165	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		430					1			430.00	1830	9070	23.50	4.74	166	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		5					1			5.00	650	11760	0.77	0.04	167	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	600						1			600.00	745	16905	80.54	3.55	168	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	15						1			15.00	755	26025	1.99	0.06	169	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	70						1			70.00	145	6769	48.28	1.03	170	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	70						1			70.00	305	6430	22.95	1.09	171	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq m)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr										
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		1820					1			1820.00	1820		100.00		172	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		1820					1			1820.00					173	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		1820					1			1820.00					174	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		1820					1			1820.00					175	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		55					1			55.00	55	1165	100.00	4.72	176	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		1820					1			1820.00					177	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		1820					1			1820.00					178	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		1820					1			1820.00					179	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		1820					1			1820.00					180	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		1030					1			1030.00	1940	6970	53.09	14.78	181	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4		30					1			30.00	575	17460	5.22	0.17	182	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	1380						1			1380.00	3955		34.89		182	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	110						1			110.00	750		14.67		183	
134-49+333	Budiganga	4	205						1			205.00	205		100.00		186	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	900						1			900.00	2260	18165	39.82	4.95	187	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	685						1			685.00	1950	29090	35.13	2.35	188	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	1290						1			1290.00	5430	8025	23.76	16.07	189	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	255						2			255.00	255	11515	100.00	2.21	190	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6		125					1			125.00	125		100.00		191	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	60						1			60.00	145	22565	41.38	0.27	192	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	160						1			160.00	215	15320	74.42	1.04	193	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	130						1			130.00	215	25630	60.47	0.51	194	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	15						1			15.00	215	2435	6.98	0.62	195	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	200						1			200.00	455	13310	43.96	1.50	196	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	125						1			125.00	155	17395	80.65	0.72	197	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	125						1			125.00	205		60.98		198	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	1095						1			1095.00	2195	27610	49.89	3.97	199	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	90						2			90.00	255	13010	35.29	0.69	200	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	130						2			130.00	230		56.52		201	
134-49+333	Budiganga	6	210						1			210.00	1310	8335	16.03	2.52	202	
133-41+134	Budiganga	6	330						1			330.00	1390	9210	23.74	3.58	203	
133-41+134	Budiganga	6	300						1			300.00	965	15910	31.09	1.89	204	
133-41+134	Budiganga	6	290						1			290.00	1060	21715	27.36	1.34	205	
133-41+134	Budiganga	6	885						2			885.00	2405	8000	36.80	11.06	206	
133-41+134	Budiganga	6		260					1			260.00	645	7175	40.31	3.62	207	
133-41+134	Budiganga	6		80					1			80.00	745	6485	10.74	1.23	208	
133-41+134	Budiganga	7	140						1			140.00	545	13355	25.69	1.05	209	
133-41+134	Budiganga	7	445						2			445.00	1600	10185	27.81	4.37	210	
133-41+134	Budiganga	7	630						1			630.00	705	10985	89.36	5.74	211	
133-41+134	Budiganga	7		115					1			115.00	115	20965	100.00	0.55	212	
133-41+134	Budiganga	6	10						1			10.00	2065	19090	0.48	0.05	213	
133-41+134	Budiganga	6	360						1			360.00	735	8835	48.98	4.07	214	
133-41+134	Budiganga	6	320						1			320.00	1260	23475	25.40	1.36	215	
133-41+134	Budiganga	6	80						1			80.00	435	19765	18.39	0.40	216	
133-41+134	Budiganga	7	155						2			155.00	635	13235	24.41	1.17	217	

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			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
33-41+134	Budiganga	7	70						1			70.00	1330	15955	5.26	0.44	218	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7		220					1			220.00	515		42.72		218	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7	1860						3			1860.00	10025		18.55		219	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7	40						1			40.00	105	23635	38.10	0.17	220	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7		150					1			150.00	1010		14.85		220	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7	883						2			883.00	4415	28125	20.00	3.14	221	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7		360					4			360.00	1225		29.39		221	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7		595					2			595.00	1725		34.49		222	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7		295					2			295.00	2005	2005	14.71	14.71	223	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7		500					1			500.00	1895		26.39		224	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7	330						1			330.00	1290	12270	25.58	2.69	225	
33-41+134	Budiganga	6		675					2			675.00	1280	9630	52.73	7.01	226	
33-41+134	Budiganga	7		120					1			120.00	311		38.59		227	
l:			**17348**	**21365**					**97**			**38713.00**	**82721**	**741089**	**46.80**	**5.22**		
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7	490						1			490.00	490	14830	100.00	3.30	62	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		980					1			980.00	2440	16310	40.16	6.01	63	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		890					1			890.00	2005	4890	44.39	18.20	64	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		1100					1			1100.00	3805	14850	28.91	7.41	65	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		620					1			620.00	-	-			66	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		810					1			810.00	2315	5725	34.99	14.15	67	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		1070					2			1070.00	2320	10570	46.12	10.12	68	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7	190						1			190.00	445	4550	42.70	4.18	69	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		130					1			130.00	1945		6.68		69	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7	1180						3			1180.00	3990	21145	29.57	5.58	70	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		1110					2			1110.00	4655	12170	23.85	9.12	71	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7	1750						2			1750.00	3600	17200	48.61	10.17	72	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7	420						1			420.00	870	11390	48.28	3.69	73	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7	250						1			250.00	285	2625	87.72	9.52	74	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		170					1			170.00	565	6325	30.09	2.69	75	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7	250						1			250.00	475	5785	52.63	4.32	76	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		730					1			730.00	755	14165	96.69	5.15	77	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	7		440					1			440.00	2335	11135	18.84	3.95	78	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		475					2			475.00	735	5385	64.63	8.82	79	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		320					2			320.00	680	4320	47.06	7.41	80	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		630					2			630.00	700	10195	90.00	6.18	81	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		490					2			490.00	1055	7475	46.45	6.56	82	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		345					2			345.00	-	1125		30.67	83	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		270					2			270.00	-	8485		3.18	84	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		700					2			700.00	1410	8265	49.65	8.47	85	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8	35						1			35.00	1115	3524			86	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		830					2			830.00	3220	3524	25.78	23.55	86	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		970					1			970.00	4250	12485	22.82	7.77	87	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		130					1			130.00	720	3775	18.06	3.44	88	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		390					1			390.00	1360	1475	28.68	26.44	89	
67 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8		1870					2			1870.00	7030	7870	26.60	23.76	90	

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			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr										
7 - 33+775	Kuldevmanda	8	560						1			560.00	815	26920	68.71	2.08	91	
			5125	**15470**					**46**			**20595.00**	**56385**	**278488**	**36.53**	**7.40**		
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		100					1			100.00	-	-			1	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		2240					4			2240.00	2440	-	91.80		3	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1080					2			1080.00	3285	24340	32.88	4.44	4	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		970					2			970.00	2030	11315	47.78	8.57	5	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1010					1			1010.00	2370	24235	42.62	4.17	6	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1670					2			1670.00	8494	17260	19.66	9.68	7	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1030					1			1030.00	-	22350		4.61	8	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		250					1			250.00	8070	14730	3.10	1.70	9	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		130					1			130.00	2770	28505	4.69	0.46	10	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1400					2			1400.00	2692	9500	52.01	14.74	11	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		260					1			260.00	2215	1903	11.74	13.66	12	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		500					1			500.00	625	15450	80.00	3.24	13	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		240					1			240.00	375	21430	64.00	1.12	14	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	10						1			10.00	809	43145	1.24	0.02	15	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		580					1			580.00	355		163.38		15	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	580						1			580.00	580	18425			16	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1200					2			1200.00	5670		21.16		16	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		520					2			520.00	2005	7975	25.94	6.52	17	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		480					2			480.00	2450	19665	19.59	2.44	18	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		580					1			580.00	-	-			19	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		760					1			760.00	-	-			20	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		30					1			30.00	115	-	26.09		21	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1270					1			1270.00	-	-			22	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	160						1			160.00	945	7265	16.93	2.20	23	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	860						1			860.00	1245	28530	69.08	3.01	24	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	295						1			295.00	295	4985			25	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	1180						1			1180.00	2550	13710			26	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	330						1			330.00	1740	3195			27	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		400					1			400.00	995	995	40.20	40.20	28	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		220					1			220.00	-	-			29	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		220					1			220.00	1825	13675	12.05	1.61	30	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		30					1			30.00	2095	17665	1.43	0.17	31	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		410					2			410.00	1820	29130	22.53	1.41	32	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		800					1			800.00	1765	10795	45.33	7.41	33	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		160					1			460.00	955	19765	48.17	2.33	34	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		230					1			230.00	445	9540	51.69	2.41	35	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		500					1			500.00	725	11815	68.97	4.23	36	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		930					1			930.00	30845	30845	3.02	3.02	37	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	460						1			460.00		20570		2.24	38	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	250						1			250.00	305	20570	81.97	1.22	39	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		80					1			80.00	160		50.00		39	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		330					1			330.00	1055	14075	31.28	2.34	40	
3 - 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	860						2			860.00	1620		53.09		40	

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			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr										
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1050					1			1050.00	3925	61145	26.75	1.72	41	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	2220						5			2220.00	13985		15.87		41	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	80						1			80.00	1405	22130	5.69	0.36	42	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		70					1			70.00	625		11.20		42	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	1170						2			1170.00	1670	18982	70.06	6.16	43	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	220						1			220.00	765	43695	28.76	0.50	44	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1570					2			1570.00	3920		40.05		44	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		550					1			550.00	4565	13240	12.05	4.15	45	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	1260						1			1260.00	2755	8100	45.74	15.56	46	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	90						1			90.00	-	13765		0.65	47	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		4140					4			4140.00	11380		36.38		47	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	1020						2			1020.00	6130	44000	16.64	2.32	48	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		3290					1			3290.00	3290		100.00		48	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	920						2			920.00	1555	22040	59.16	4.17	49	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1720					2			1720.00	3990		43.11		49	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		3030					1			3030.00	12020	5170	25.21	58.61	50	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1940					3			1940.00	3495	45695	55.51	4.25	51	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		1250					2			1250.00	4370	48105	28.60	2.60	52	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	1370						1			1370.00	1645	19605	83.28	6.99	53	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		170					1			170.00	475	2750	35.79	6.18	54	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	180						1			180.00	865	9750	20.81	1.85	55	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		290					2			290.00	1840		15.76		55	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	410						1			410.00	2565	5175	15.98	7.92	56	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	220						1			220.00	1755	2225	12.54	9.89	57	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	590						1			590.00	1755	72895	33.62	0.81	58	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		520					2			520.00	2710	11075	19.19	4.70	59	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	1950						1			1950.00	1950	319450	100.00	0.61	60	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9		530					1			530.00	1425		37.19		60	
- 37+795	Barabis	3,7,8,9	2750						1			2750.00	6185	6185	44.46	44.46	61	
			19435	**41030**					**101**			**60465.00**	**201750**	**1332530**	**29.97**	**4.54**		
- 49+333	Martadi	6		175					2			175.00					228	
- 49+333	Martadi	6		700					3			700.00	3545	3605	19.75	19.42	229	
- 49+333	Martadi	6		1270					3			1270.00	3780	15239	33.60	8.33	230	
- 49+333	Martadi	6		730					2			730.00	2010	15032	36.32	4.86	231	
- 49+333	Martadi	6		1420					4			1420.00	3990	14013.75	35.59	10.13	232	
- 49+333	Martadi	6		320					2			320.00	705	4460	45.39	7.17	233	
- 49+333	Martadi	6		2					1			2.00	225	15298	0.89	0.01	234	
- 49+333	Martadi	6		210					2			210.00	700	-	30.00		235	
- 49+333	Martadi	9		670					2			670.00	1760	4906.29	38.07	13.66	236	
- 49+333	Martadi	6		610					2			610.00	610	4906.29	100.00	12.43	236	
- 49+333	Martadi	8	2310						3			2310.00	4812.5	10340.25	48.00	22.34	237	
- 49+333	Martadi	9		580					1			580.00	8460	13467.2	6.86	4.31	238	
- 49+333	Martadi	9		750					1			750.00	2765	9337.5	27.12	8.03	239	
- 49+333	Martadi	9		820					1			820.00	4495	-	18.24		240	
- 49+333	Martadi	9	970						1			970.00	2290	-	42.36		241	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no.	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9		400					1			400.00	1025	6731	39.02	5.94	242	
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9		330					1			330.00	565	10013.75	58.41	3.30	243	
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9		450					2			450.00	-	9182.5		4.90	244	
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9	150						1			150.00	405		37.04		245	
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9	3070						3			3070.00	11340	-	27.07		246	
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9	1100						2			1100.00	2835	-	38.80		247	
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9	90						1			90.00	1050	-	8.57		248	
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9	540						2			540.00	690	-	78.26		249	
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9	1040						2			1040.00	4155	-	25.03		250	
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9	360						1			360.00	100	7720	360.00	4.66	251	
5 - 49+333	Martadi	9	510						1			510.00	1055	8930	48.34	5.71	252	
1 - 54+075	Martadi	9	120						1			120.00	205	25935	58.54	0.46	253	
1 - 54+075	Martadi	9	230						3			230.00	230	2506.25	100.00	9.18	254	
1 - 54+075	Martadi	9	20						1			20.00	100	1500	20.00	1.33	255	
1 - 54+075	Martadi	9	185						2			185.00	320	3170	57.81	5.84	256	
1 - 54+075	Martadi	9	445						6			445.00	1225	9365	36.33	4.75	257	
1 - 54+075	Martadi	9	232						2			232.00	310	785	74.84	29.55	258	
1 - 54+075	Martadi	9	2						1			2.00	315	-	0.63		259	
- 54+075	Martadi	9	240						1			240.00	615	1491.25	39.02	16.09	260	
- 54+075	Martadi	9	80						1			80.00	215	2505	37.21	3.19	261	
- 54+075	Martadi	9	390						1			390.00	515	515	75.73	75.73	262	
- 54+075	Martadi	9		872					1			872.00	2137.5	6986.25	40.80	12.48	263	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		215					1			215.00	1152.5	1683.75	18.66	12.77	264	
- 54+075	Martadi	8	42						1			42.00	252	4055	16.67	1.04	265	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		170					1			170.00	532.5	4055	31.92	4.19	265	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		102					1			102.00	110	-	92.73		266	
- 54+075	Martadi	8	262						1			262.00	335	5318.75	78.21	4.93	267	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		100					1			100.00	110	9440	90.91	1.06	268	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		355					1			355.00	355	9598.75	100.00	3.70	269	
- 54+075	Martadi	8	832						1			832.00	1025	12185	81.17	6.83	270	
- 54+075	Martadi	8	192						1			192.00	727.5	727.5	26.39	26.39	271	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		177					1			177.00	422.9	1785	41.85	9.92	272	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		295					1			295.00	330	7302	89.39	4.04	273	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		75					1			75.00	7075	11206.25	1.06	0.67	274	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		285					1			285.00	922.5	2308.75	30.89	12.34	275	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		360					1			360.00	552.5	5075	65.16	7.09	276	
- 54+075	Martadi	8	874						3			874.00	4490	4978.75	19.47	17.55	277	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		512					1			512.00	1120	3075	45.71	16.65	278	
- 54+075	Martadi	8		112					1			112.00	667.5	8382.5	16.78	1.34	279	
- 37+795	Martadi	3,7,8,9		2300					1			2300.00	-					
			14286	**15367**					**87**			**29653.00**	**89735**	**299118**	**33.05**	**9.91**		
Total:			**63729**	**108457**					**309**			**172186**	**500676**	**3215572**	**34.39**	**5.35**		

l Name : Sanfebagar - Mangalsen **District : Accham**

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8	920						1			920.00	4699		19.58		27	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8	180						1			180.00	1660		10.84		28	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		60					1			60.00	807.75		7.43		30	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		705					1			705.00	1456		48.42		31	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		245					1			245.00	636		38.52		32	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		1429					1			1429.00	4092	17970	34.92	7.95	33	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		670					3			670.00	3474.75	24640	19.28	2.72	34	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		455					2			455.00	3464.75		13.13		35	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		305					2			305.00	318		95.91		36	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		440					1			440.00	440	18310	100.00	2.40	37	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		2460					6			2460.00	5726		42.96		38	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		785					4			785.00	881	10680	89.10	7.35	39	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		145					2			145.00	146	16395	99.32	0.88	40	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		75					1			75.00	378		19.84		41	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		225					1			225.00	252		89.29		42	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		530					1			530.00	969		54.70		43	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		815					2			815.00	966	14710	84.37	5.54	44	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		850					3			850.00	3102	25565	27.40	3.32	45	
38-29+854	Mangalsen	8		1775					7			1775.00	3506.5		50.62		46	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		615					1			615.00	1156.44	10195	53.18	6.03	53	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8	107						2			107.00	1070		10.00		54	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		230					1			230.00	1174.4		19.58		54	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8	320						1			320.00	500.67		63.91		55	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8	95						5			95.00	242.39		39.19		56	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		335					3			335.00	1585.58		21.13		56	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		290					1			290.00	550.35		52.69		57	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8	40						1			40.00	1456.54	19450	2.75	0.21	58	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		810					2			810.00	1007.43		80.40		58	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		135					5			135.00	449.35	3155.69	30.04	4.28	59	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		560					2			560.00	1295.16		43.24		60	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		490					1			490.00	2173.9		22.54		62	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8	45						2			45.00	45		100.00		63	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	4		330					6			330.00	149.01	13050	221.46	2.53	64	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		3710					1			3710.00	13304.74	34880	27.88	10.64	65	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	4	55						1			55.00	69.55		79.08		66	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	4		290					1			290.00	1945.43	12240	14.91	2.37	67	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	4		771					3			771.00	2033.1	7225	37.92	10.67	68	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		1050					2			1050.00	2460.11		42.68		69	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	4		400					2			400.00	416.65		96.00		69	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8				525			1			0.00	1315.61		0.00		69	A
38-32+287	Mangalsen	4		250					2			250.00	250		100.00		69	A

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No of affected privately owned parcels	No of affected tenants	No of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no.	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr										
35-32+287	Mangalsen	8		1060					1			1060.00	2319.06	11035	45.71	9.61	73	
35-32+287	Mangalsen	8		1265					2			1265.00	4266.48	7935	29.65	15.94	74	
35-32+287	Mangalsen	8		1170					3			1170.00	2795.73		41.85		75	
35-32+287	Mangalsen	8		110					2			110.00	288.72	17457.76	38.10	0.63	76	
35-32+287	Mangalsen	8		755					4			755.00	985.48	10495	76.61	7.19	77	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	9	590						1			590.00	846.49		69.70		78	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	9		40					1			40.00	40		100.00		78	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8		105					1			105.00	1122	9385	9.36	1.12	79	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8	390						1			390.00	756	7615	51.59	5.12	80	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8		130					1			130.00	696		18.68		80	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8		165					1			165.00	165	4490	100.00	3.67	81	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8	980						2			980.00	1600		61.25		82	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8		330					3			330.00	414		79.71		82	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8		325					1			325.00	325		100.00		83	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8	120						1			120.00	244	6749	49.18	1.78	84	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8		335					1			335.00	797.75		41.99		84	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8		445					1			445.00	1556		28.60		85	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8						110	1			0.00					86	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8		125					1			125.00	286		43.71		86	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8						15	1			0.00	402		0.00		87	
70-32+287	Mangalsen	8		285					1			285.00	598		47.66		88	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		125					3			125.00	378		33.07		89	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		1175					2			1175.00	2246	6930	52.32	16.96	90	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		870					1			870.00	3164	9045	27.50	9.62	91	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		260					1			260.00	2458.75	9010	10.57	2.89	92	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		95					1			95.00	544		17.46		93	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		195					1			195.00	1278		15.26		94	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		336					1			336.00	290		115.86		95	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8	95						1			95.00	408		23.28		96	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		125					1			125.00	168		74.40		96	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		80					4			80.00	604		13.25		97	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		1015					1			1015.00	2939		34.54		98	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		165					1			165.00	899	6590	18.35	2.50	99	
87-33+134	Mangalsen	8		110					1			110.00	676		16.27		100	
88-32+287	Mangalsen	8		360					3			360.00	903		39.87		101	
00-32+287	Mangalsen	8	30						1			30.00	974.5	30740	3.08	0.10	102	
00-32+287	Mangalsen	8		660					2			660.00	6616		9.98		102	
00-32+287	Mangalsen	8		380					3			380.00	2976.75		12.77		103	
00-32+287	Mangalsen	8		125					1			125.00	168	6095	74.40	2.05	104	
00-32+287	Mangalsen	8		20					1			20.00	88		22.73		105	
00-32+287	Mangalsen	8		530					1			530.00	793.75	11075	66.77	4.79	106	
00-32+287	Mangalsen	8	795						3			795.00	1234.5		64.40		107	
00-32+287	Mangalsen	8	240						1			240.00	1016	4485	23.62	5.35	108	
00-32+287	Mangalsen	9	285						2			285.00	434		65.67		109	
00-32+287	Mangalsen	9		110					1			110.00					109	

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			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr										
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9	130						1			130.00	368		35.33		110	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9		160					1			160.00					110	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9	460						1			460.00	500		92.00		111	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9		870					3			870.00	870		100.00		111	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9	80						1			80.00	136		58.82		112	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9		105					4			105.00		17140		0.61	112	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9	635						1			635.00	1808	17140	35.12	3.70	113	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9		80					1			80.00	514		15.56		113	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9	105						1			105.00	264		39.77		114	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9	860						1			860.00	4486.75	20740	19.17	4.15	115	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9	597						1			597.00	1610		37.08		116	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9	15						1			15.00	1047	4414	1.43	0.34	117	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9		1085					4			1085.00	1085		100.00		117	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9	140						1			140.00	919	3965	15.23	3.53	118	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9		225					1			225.00	240		93.75		118	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9		185					2			185.00	710		26.06		119	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9	135						1			135.00	1016	5175	13.29	2.61	120	
170-32+287	Mangalsen	9		635					3			635.00	2000	25220	31.75	2.52	121	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9	185						1			185.00	586	9325	31.57	1.98	122	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		875					2			875.00	2349.5		37.24		122	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9	570						2			570.00	1448.75	10725	39.34	5.31	123	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		45					1			45.00	244		18.44		123	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9	65						1			65.00	1126	9652	5.77	0.67	124	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9	100						1			100.00	100	19425	100.00	0.51	125	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		295					1			295.00	578	14215	51.04	2.08	126	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		495					2			495.00	1128	8475	43.88	5.84	127	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		225					2			225.00	402	6780	55.97	3.32	128	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		95					2			95.00	1024	15015	9.28	0.63	129	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		120					1			120.00	635		18.90		130	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		565					1			565.00	966.94	11675	58.43	4.84	131	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		120.00					1			120.00	204.65	8685	58.64	1.38	132	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		150					2			150.00	230.46		65.09		133	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		300					2			300.00	1217.94	3780	24.63	7.94	134	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		285					1			285.00	285	7060	100.00	4.04	135	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		410					2			410.00	1120.67	4165	36.59	9.84	136	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		80.00					1			80.00	80	5089	100.00	1.57	137	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		410					2			410.00	540.42	6995	75.87	5.86	138	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		155					2			155.00	840.42	5905	18.44	2.62	139	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		80					1			80.00	303.98	12200	26.32	0.66	140	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		80					1			80.00	246.35		32.47		141	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		5					1			5.00	1019.86		0.49		142	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		300					1			300.00	675.62		44.40		143	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		519					2			519.00	745.05	13000	69.66	3.99	144	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		1617					2			1617.00	4844.8	10900	33.38	14.83	145	
134-35+093	Mangalsen	9		360					2			360.00	1094.86	7925	32.88	4.54	146	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no.	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr										
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9		515					2			515.00	609.95	12605	84.43	4.09	147	
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9		365					3			365.00	2144.08	4245	17.02	8.60	148	
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9		55					3			55.00	470.87	4220	11.68	1.30	149	
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9		65					1			65.00	214.56	3370	30.29	1.93	150	
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9		165					1			165.00	165		100.00		151	
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9		265					1			265.00	375.5	9110	70.57	2.91	152	
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9		455					3			455.00	4081.61		11.15		153	
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9		75					1			75.00	902.131		8.31		154	
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9		195					1			195.00	195	8180	100.00	2.38	155	
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9	450						1			450.00	512.62	13235	87.78	3.40	156	
0-35+093	Mangalsen	9		1250					3			1250.00	2938.97		42.53		156	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		270					1			270.00	494.72	4500	54.58	6.00	157	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		205					1			205.00	205		100.00		158	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9	280						1			280.00	1555.98		18.00		158	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		580					2			580.00	6647.89	9345	8.72	6.21	159	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		335					1			335.00	784.9		42.68		160	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		785					3			785.00	1090.87	8080	71.96	9.72	161	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		85					1			85.00	345.7		24.59		162	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9	120						1			120.00	224.52	977.61	53.45	12.27	163	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		285					1			285.00	335.77		84.88		163	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		645					3			645.00	645		100.00		164	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		300					2			300.00	518.57		57.85		165	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		875					2			875.00	1130.89	27010	77.37	3.24	166	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		130					2			130.00	160.1		81.20		167	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		215					1			215.00	215	9875	100.00	2.18	168	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		425					3			425.00	2151.93	10880	19.75	3.91	169	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		415					4			415.00	1194.04	11525	34.76	3.60	170	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		755					2			755.00	1108.75	10300	68.09	7.33	171	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		190					2			190.00	403.33		47.11		172	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		620					2			620.00	1776.45	31875	34.90	1.95	173	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		970					3			970.00	2018.84	29520	48.05	3.29	174	
0-36+309	Mangalsen	9		320					2			320.00	477.53	3325	67.01	9.62	175	
0-36+734	Mangalsen	9		2900					2			2900.00	24901.86	24901.86	11.65	11.65	176	
0-36+734	Mangalsen	9		150					1			150.00	224.52	10190	66.81	1.47	177	
0-36+734	Mangalsen	9		660					3			660.00	5419.1	6350	12.18	10.39	178	
0-36+734	Mangalsen	9		1155					1			1155.00					179	
0-36+734	Mangalsen	9		705					2			705.00		1731.73		40.71	180	
0-36+734	Mangalsen	9		145					1			145.00	705.44	2785	20.55	5.21	181	
0-36+734	Mangalsen	9		240					1			240.00		417.25		57.52	182	
1-35+093	Mangalsen	9		510					1			510.00	812		62.81		183	
1-35+093	Mangalsen	9		205					1			205.00	444.5	1750	46.12	11.71	184	
1-35+093	Mangalsen	9		895					2			895.00	4084		21.91		185	
1-35+093	Mangalsen	9		425					1			425.00		539		78.85	186	
1-35+093	Mangalsen	9		590					2			590.00	856	5575	68.93	10.58	187	
1-35+093	Mangalsen	9		2085					1			2085.00	11012	18565	18.93	11.23	188	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr										
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		505					1			505.00	508		99.41		189	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	6		810					1			810.00					189	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		415					1			415.00					190	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		110					1			110.00	880	14745	12.50	0.75	191	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		45					1			45.00	136		33.09		192	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		390					1			390.00	390		100.00		193	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	6		1475					2			1475.00	2790	12250	52.87	12.04	194	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	6		685					1			685.00	686	8170	99.85	8.38	195	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	6		420					1			420.00	2571		16.34		196	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	6		1010					1			1010.00	1010		100.00		197	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	6		220					1			220.00	220		100.00		198	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		475					1			475.00	1373.25	25310	34.59	1.88	200	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9	750						1			750.00					201	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		855					1			855.00	1873.25		45.64		201	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		1125					2			1125.00					202	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		1275					2			1275.00	1670		76.35		203	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		145					2			145.00					204	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		500					2			500.00	504		99.21		205	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		160					1			160.00	296	16420	54.05	0.97	206	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		65					1			65.00	510	16256	12.75	0.40	207	
34-35+093	Mangalsen	9		30					2			30.00	488.25		6.14		208	
38-32+287	Mangalsen	8		145					1			145.00	500.67	5650	28.96	2.57		
l:			**10964**	**79882**					**332**			**90846.00**	**265961.051**	**1056165.9**	**34.16**	**8.60**		
38-32+287	Oligaun	4		255					2			255.00	532.46		47.89		61	
38-32+287	Oligaun	4		1165					1			1165.00	2257.35		51.61		63	
38-32+287	Oligaun	4		1975					4			1975.00	8576.77		23.03		70	
38-32+287	Oligaun	4		1025					2			1025.00	2005		51.12		71	
38-32+287	Oligaun	4		480					1			480.00	1579.86	7890	30.38	6.08	72	
35-32+287	Oligaun	4		30					1			30.00	675.62		4.44		73	
l:				**4930**					11			**4930.00**	**15627**	**7890**	**31.55**	**62.48**		
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		40					1			40.00	302		13.25		1	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		310					2			310.00	1695.07		18.29		1	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		55					1			55.00	899.0		6.12		2	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		1140					1			1140.00	1648		69.17		3	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		385					2			385.00	2429	4260.5	15.85	9.04	4	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		1950					4			1950.00	5213		37.41		5	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		560					1			560.00	1343.5		41.68		6	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		430					1			430.00	430		100.00		7	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		60					1			60.00	482.25		12.44		8	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		705					2			705.00	826.75		85.27		9	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		654					2			654.00	1387.01	167003	47.15	0.39	10	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2	360						1			360.00					10	A
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		30					1			30.00	409.28	2418.29	7.33	1.24	12	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2	360	305					1			665.00	699.96	6651.23	95.01	10.00	13	
00-28+411	Timilsen	2		320					2			320.00	309.93	2825.85	103.25	11.32	14	

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			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2		290					3			290.00	498.7	13435	58.15	2.16	15	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2	720	880					3			1600.00	1519.89	67	105.27	2388.06	16	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2		1050					2			1050.00	2086.51	9872.45	50.32	10.64	17	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2		750					1			750.00	997.5	11890	75.19	6.31	18	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2	520						1			520.00	3076.2		16.90		19	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2	582						1			582.00	1180.39	3405	49.31	17.09	20	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2		30					1			30.00	1299.58	28235	2.31	0.11	21	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2		125					1			125.00	635.89		19.66		22	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2		30					1			30.00		11992.87		0.25	23	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2		40					1			40.00	2599.26		1.54		24	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2	420						1			420.00	5029.57		8.35		25	
)0-28+411	Timilsen	2	30						1			30.00	1279.72	4550	2.34	0.66	26	
38-29+854	Timilsen	2	105						1			105.00	922.75	71485	11.38	0.15	47	
38-29+854	Timilsen	2		495					1			495.00	37575		1.32		47	
38-29+854	Timilsen	2		305					1			305.00	550.45		55.41		48	
38-29+854	Timilsen	2		1410					1			1410.00	4211.39	15142.59	33.48	9.31	50	
38-29+854	Timilsen	2		340					2			340.00	1351.24	10005	25.16	3.40	51	
38-29+854	Timilsen	2		1565					3			1565.00	1565	6671.09	100.00	23.46	52	
:			3097	14254					49			17351.00	84454	369910	20.54	4.69		
d Total:			14061	99066					392			113127	366041.901	1433965.77	30.91	7.89		

l Name : Kalikot - Jumla **District : Kalikot & Jumla**

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			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	9		2					1			2	7920		0.03		69	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	9		1290					1			1290	7958	34475	16.21	3.74	70	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3	1425						2			1425	1905	6765	74.80	21.06	71	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		1045					1			1045	2410	19845	43.36	5.27	72	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		60					1			60	505	4225	11.88	1.42	73	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		235					1			235	845	6915	27.81	3.40	74	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		430					1			430	1535	7405	28.01	5.81	75	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		1					1			1	355	17010	0.28	0.01	76	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3	112						1			112	445	18610	25.17	0.60	77	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		1965					1			1965	3950		49.75		77	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		180					1			180	2860	4635	6.29	3.88	78	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3	245						1			245	475	2705	51.58	9.06	79	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		1820					2			1820	2860	8615	63.64	21.13	80	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3	175						1			175	1710	3445	10.23	5.08	81	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3	160						1			160	285	5045	56.14	3.17	82	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3	118						1			118	1510	1715	7.81	6.88	83	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		20					1			20	528	22005	3.79	0.09	84	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3	475						1			475	1160	6550	40.95	7.25	85	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		4					2			4	1535		0.26		85	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3	495						1			495	1090	19325	45.41	2.56	86	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		48					1			48	595		8.07		86	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		1000					1			1000	2110	11555	47.39	8.65	87	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		1200					1			1200	2800	7630	42.86	15.73	88	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		3					1			3	255	8460	1.18	0.04	89	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		2					1			2	1280	6100	0.16	0.03	90	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3		125					1			125	2800		4.46		91	
226 - 155+500	Mugraha	3	48						1			48	1120		4.29		92	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2	370						1			370	155	2340	238.71	15.81	93	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2	115						1			115	585	4510	19.66	2.55	94	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2		200					1			200	570	2525	35.09	7.92	95	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2	600						1			600	1410	16775	42.55	3.58	96	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2		220					1			220	605	6735	36.36	3.27	97	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2		1275					2			1275	2245	7325	56.79	17.41	98	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2	18						1			18	745	7325	2.42	0.25	98	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2	575						2			575	2565	3561	22.42	16.15	99	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2	570						1			570	1790	2015	31.84	28.29	100	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2	750						1			750	1510	5965	49.67	12.57	101	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	3	600						1			600	1156	8355	51.90	7.18	102	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	2	450						1			450	505	-	89.11		103	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	1	5						1			5	1140	-	0.44		103	
844 - 157+207	Mugraha	1	1						1			1	496	8648	0.20	0.01	104	

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			Status/Type															
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			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr										
344 - 157+207	Mugraha	1	140						1			140	895	11265	15.64	1.24	105	
344 - 157+207	Mugraha	1		280					1			280	690	21775	40.58	1.29	106	
344 - 157+207	Mugraha	1	350						1			350	405	15520	86.42	2.26	107	
344 - 157+207	Mugraha	1	460						1			460	1526	3032	30.14	15.17	108	
344 - 157+207	Mugraha	1	70						1			70	380	18990	18.42	0.37	109	
344 - 157+207	Mugraha	1	288						1			288	643	-	44.79		111	
:			**8615**	**11405**					**52**			**! 20020**	**72817**	**369696**	**27.49**	**5.42**		
344 - 157+207	Gela	4	112						1			112	112	-	100.00		112	
344 - 157+207	Gela	4		630					1			630	1364	3561	46.19	17.69	113	
344 - 157+207	Gela	4		280					1			280	2410	4420	11.62	6.33	114	
344 - 157+207	Gela	4		2					1			2	745	13965	0.27	0.01	115	
344 - 157+207	Gela	4		760					1			760	1456	7122	52.20	10.67	116	
344 - 157+207	Gela	4		40					1			40	1380	28515	2.90	0.14	117	
990 - 163+500	Gela	4		330					2			330	2855	17790	11.56	1.85	118	
990 - 163+500	Gela	4		420					1			420	635	9270	66.14	4.53	119	
990 - 163+500	Gela	4		375					1			375	1930	11860	19.43	3.16	120	
990 - 163+500	Gela	4		625					1			625	1180	7053	52.97	8.86	121	
990 - 163+500	Gela	4		2					1			2	1410	9595	0.14	0.02	122	
990 - 163+500	Gela	4		1645					1			1645	3210	15010	51.25	10.96	123	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6		330					1			330	2500	24529	13.20	1.35	124	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6	150						1			150	320	7122	46.88	2.11	125	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6	70						1			70	120	17605	58.33	0.40	126	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6		300					1			300	1510	17605	19.87	1.70	126	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6	135						1			135	305	1805	44.26	7.48	127	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6	180						1			180	620	13505	29.03	1.33	128	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6	80						1			80	1365	10030	5.86	0.80	129	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6	32						1			32	240	13590	13.33	0.24	130	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6	55						1			55	160	5735	34.38	0.96	131	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6		2					1			2	1690	23115	0.12	0.01	132	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6	372						2			372	2825	16530	13.17	2.25	133	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6	160						1			160	210	26670	76.19	0.60	134	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6		885					3			885	3045	26670	29.06	3.32	134	
990 - 163+500	Gela	6	30						1			30	120	17385	25.00	0.17	135	
:			**1376**	**6626**					**30**			**8002**	**33717**	**350057**	**23.73**	**2.29**		
990 - 163+500	Pankha	1		30					1			30	50	16653	60.00	0.18	136	
990 - 163+500	Pankha	1	782						3			782	5435	16653	14.39	4.70	136	
990 - 163+500	Pankha	1	120						1			120	130	-	92.31		137	
990 - 163+500	Pankha	1	140						1			140	140	-	100.00		138	
990 - 163+500	Pankha	1	100						1			100	100		100.00		139	
315-163+500	Panka	1	2						1			2	24	4069	8.33	0.05	140	
315-163+500	Panka	1	10						1			10	1100	3052	0.91	0.33	141	
315-163+500	Panka	1	125						1			125	125	2430	100.00	5.14	142	
315-163+500	Panka	1	70						1			70	70	10340	100.00	0.68	143	
315-163+500	Panka	1	150						1			150	160	11340	93.75	1.32	144	
315-163+500	Panka	1	25						1			25	125	6510	20.00	0.38	145	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no.	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
315-163+500	Panka	1	2						1			2	500	7630	0.40	0.03	146	
315-163+500	Panka	1	10						1			10	10		100.00		147	
315-163+500	Panka	1	56						1			56	56		100.00		148	
1:			**1592**	**30**					**16**			**1622**	**8025**	**78677**	**20.21**	**2.06**		
700-144+555	Bharta	6		160					1			160	574	3295	27.87	4.86	1	
700-144+555	Bharta	6		2010					1			2010	2640	2087	76.14	96.31	2	
700-144+555	Bharta	8		2960					3			2960	9965	17100	29.70	17.31	3	
700-144+555	Bharta	8		1020					1			1020	2992		34.09		4	
700-144+555	Bharta	8		870					1			870	2105	16180	41.33	5.38	5	
700-144+555	Bharta	8	1220						2			1220	6230	34400	19.58	3.55	6	
700-144+555	Bharta	8		250					1			250	1355	10155	18.45	2.46	7	
700-144+555	Bharta	8		1580					2			1580	6360	50930	24.84	3.10	8	
700-144+555	Bharta	8		150					1			150	1715	1715	8.75	8.75	9	
700-144+555	Bharta	8	70						1			70	1075	37215	6.51	0.19	10	
700-144+555	Bharta	8		80					1			80	4535		1.76		10	
700-144+555	Bharta	8	100						1			100	4800		2.08		11	
700-144+555	Bharta	8	100						1			100	2034		4.92		12	
700-144+555	Bharta	7	290						1			290	500	6145	58.00	4.72	13	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		70					1			70	120	10683	58.33	0.66	14	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		1020					1			1020	4945	13435	20.63	7.59	15	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		660					1			660	1110	5862	59.46	11.26	16	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		230					1			230	500	13305	46.00	1.73	17	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		5					2			5	260	4069	1.92	0.12	18	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		192					1			192	420	4056	45.71	4.73	19	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		45					1			45	280	5087	16.07	0.88	20	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		500					1			500	1600	5087	31.25	9.83	21	
700-144+555	Bharta	7			30				1			0	100	6126	0.00	0.00	22	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		73					2			73	2955		2.47		22	
700-144+555	Bharta	7	25						1			25	1330	7630	1.88	0.33	23	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		490					2			490	1212	3730	40.43	13.14	24	
700-144+555	Bharta	7		25					1			25	260	4069	9.62	0.61	25	
1:			**1805**	**12390**	**30**				**34**			**14195**	**61972**	**262361**	**22.91**	**5.41**		
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2	168						1			168	1265	5790	13.28	2.90	26	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2	780						1			780	2275	20695	34.29	3.77	27	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2	590						1			590	1275	7515	46.27	7.85	28	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2	70						1			70	675	2053	10.37	3.41	29	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2	80						1			80	845	11120	9.47	0.72	30	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2	480						1			480	1405	19785	34.16	2.43	31	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2	770						1			770	1802	12010	42.73	6.41	32	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2	140						1			140	1480	11190	9.46	1.25	33	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2		600					1			600	4070		14.74		34	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2	150						2			150	2400	6765	6.25	2.22	35	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2				150			1	1		150					36	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2	480						2			480	4170	16285	11.51	2.95	36	
321-147+586	Sukatiya	2		80					1			80	880		9.09		36	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no.	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2	820						1			820	2590	6620	31.66	12.39	37	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2	80						1			80	1595	6505	5.02	1.23	38	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2	1195						1			1195	1880	6745	63.56	17.72	39	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2		330					1			330	2190	9160	15.07	3.60	40	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2				525			1	1		525					41	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2	250						1			250	1040	19105	24.04	1.31	42	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2	80						1			80	1595		5.02		43	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2	225						1			225	1960		11.48		44	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2	12						1			12	2010		0.60		45	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2	800						1			800	1050		76.19		46	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	3	1020						1			1020	4230	8439	24.11	12.07	47	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	2	360						1			360	1810	3264	19.89	11.03	48	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	7		135					1			135	5050	30532	2.67	0.44	49	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	7	600						1			600	2720		22.06		49	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	7		1350					1			1350	4570		29.54		50	
21-147+586	Sukatiya	7		75					1			75	1050	22892	7.14	0.33	51	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		450					1			450	1700	18735	26.47	2.40	52	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		2760					2			2760	92200	19900	2.99	13.87	53	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		1890					2			1890	4980		37.95		54	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		570					1			570	1460	19355	39.04	2.94	55	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		540					1			540	2625	41550	20.57	1.30	56	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7						300	1		1	300		2543		11.80	57	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7	180						1			180	435	12945	41.38	1.39	58	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		4					1			4	70		5.71		58	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		370					1			370	1270		29.13		59	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		650					1			650	850		76.47		60	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		250					1			250	2410		10.37		61	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7						80	1		1	80					62	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		1200					2			1200	2605	4069	46.07	29.49	62	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		30					1			30	3130	3052	0.96	0.98	63	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		1630					1			1630	9110	14244	17.89	11.44	64	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		1160					3			1160	2460	14490	47.15	8.01	65	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		9					2			9	3500	14498	0.26	0.06	66	
96-150+185	Sukatiya	7		1020					1			1020	2550	46740	40.00	2.18	67	
:			**9330**	**15103**		**675**		**380**	**55**			**25488**	**189237**	**438601**	**13.47**	**5.81**		
Total:			**22718**	**45554**	**30**	**675**		**380**	**187**			**69327**	**365768**	**1499392**	**18.95**	**4.62**		

d Name : Surkhet - Kalikot **District : Surkhet**

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
180-39+550	Pokharikanda	9		210					2			210	11552	11552	1.82	1.82	2	
180-39+550	Pokharikanda	9		84					1			84	3569	3946	2.35	2.13	3	
180-39+550	Pokharikanda	9		142					1			142	30838	30838	0.46	0.46	4	
al:				**436**					**4**			**436**	**45959**	**46336**	**0.95**	**0.94**		
900-49+600	Khadgabada	7		15					1			15	3910	9225	0.38	0.16	9	
900-49+600	Khadgabada	7		15					1			15	4848	9760	0.31	0.15	10	
115-55+215	Khadgabada	4		40					1			40	1095	9185	3.65	0.44	13	
115-55+215	Khadgabada	4		48					1			48	735	735	6.53	6.53	14	
479-62+500	Khadgabada	2		150					1			150	2495	2495	6.01	6.01	15	
al:				**268**					**5**			**268**	**13083**	**31400**	**2.05**	**0.85**		
705-71+900	Naulekatuwal	4		150					1			150	3500	95725	4.29	0.16	17	
000-72+100	Naulekatuwal	4		30					1			30	1885	19920	1.59	0.15	18	
al:				**180**					**2**			**180**	**5385**	**115645**	**3.34**	**0.16**		
600-74+620	Nepa	8		250					1			250	1400	11531	17.86	2.17	21	
900-74+970	Nepa	8		90					1			90	9656	9656	0.93	0.93	22	
950-75+000	Nepa	8		60					1			60	8365	8365	0.72	0.72	23	
250-75+350	Nepa	8		120					2			120	5594	38030	2.15	0.32	24	
300-75+400	Nepa	8		120					1			120	6290	28285	1.91	0.42	25	
500-76+000	Nepa	8		40					1			40	1095	36205	3.65	0.11	26	
650-76+000	Nepa	8		55					1			55	1323	34480	4.16	0.16	27	
700-78+000	Nepa	8		30					1			30	1180	14425	2.54	0.21	29	
800-78+000	Nepa	8		225					1			225	2330	28792	9.66	0.78	30	
250-80+500	Nepa	8		110					2			110	12775	36690	0.86	0.30	32	
535-80+700	Nepa	8		10					1			10	2725	23115	0.37	0.04	33	
200-82+500	Nepa	8		30					1			30	1430	16820	2.10	0.18	34	
950-84+000	Nepa	8		10					1			10	5330	18705	0.19	0.05	35	
al:				**1150**					**15**			**1150**	**59493**	**305099**	**1.93**	**0.38**		
nd Total:				**2302**					**31**			**2302**	**137003**	**529880**	**1.68**	**0.43**		

l Name : Gorusinghe - Sandhikharka **District : Arghakhanchi**

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no.	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
00-51+450	Adguri	1		15.39					1			75.00	224	1524	33.48	4.92	95	
00-51+450	Adguri	1		53.00					1			553.00					103	
l:				**68.39**					**2**			**628.00**	**224.00**	**1524.00**	**33.48**	**41.21**		
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		21.00					1			51.00	-	508		10.04	24	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		11.55					1			11.55	44	44	26.25	26.25	25	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		33.00					1			33.00	144	144	22.92	22.92	26	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		10.50					1			10.50	160	160	6.56	6.56	27	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		29.95					1			29.95	78	78	38.40	38.40	28	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		30.00					1			30.00	508	762	5.91	3.94	34	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		8.75					1			8.75	30	30	29.17	29.17	35	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		25.025					1			25.025	44	730.25	56.88	3.43	36	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		14.25					1			14.25	14.25	82	100.00	17.38	37	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		37.00					1			37.00	-	2032		1.82	38	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		11.30					1			21.30	68	1397	31.32	1.52	39	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		14.75					1			14.75	192	5334	7.68	0.28	40	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		18.75					1			18.75	-	8128		0.23	41	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		66.00					1			116.00	166	27273.25	69.88	0.43	42	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		12.46					1			22.40	80	80	28.00	28.00	44	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		8.125					1			8.125	8.125	508	100.00	1.60	45	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		22.50					1			42.50	42.5	11588.75	100.00	0.37	48	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		13.75					1			23.75	72	72	32.99	32.99	49	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		27.75					1			27.75	112	2667	24.78	1.04	50	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		33.00					1			33.00		3048		1.08	58	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		15.00					1			15.00		138		10.87	62	
50-65+100	Khanchikot	5		9.30					1			9.30		2794			65	
l:				**473.71**					**22**			**603.65**	**1762.88**	**67598.25**	**34.24**	**0.89**		
00-53+800	Narapani	1		68.00					1			68.00	1238.25	6299.2	5.49	1.08	71	
00-53+800	Narapani	1		38.00					1			68.00	532.75	17290.62	12.76	0.39	72	
00-53+800	Narapani	1		179.00					1			379.00	444.5	6604	85.26	5.74	120	
l:				**285.00**					**3**			**515.00**	**2215.50**	**30193.82**	**23.25**	**1.71**		
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		6.75					1			6.75	50	218	13.50	3.10	1	
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		6.00					1			6.00	24		25.00		1	
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		18.00					1			18.00	72	8780	25.00	0.21	2	
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		12.57					1			12.57	160	192	7.86	6.55	3	
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		12.00					1			12.00	32		37.50		3	
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		8.08					1			8.08	36	166	22.44	4.87	4	
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		8.08					1			8.08	80	-	10.10		4	
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		8.08					1			8.08	50	-	16.16		4	
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		7.40					1			7.40	-	5842		0.13	5	
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		16.60					1			16.60	172	269.24	9.65	6.17	6	
00-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		16.50					1			16.50	64	64	25.78	25.78	11	

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			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		14.20					1			14.20	279.4	5699.76	5.08	0.25	13	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		24.03					1			24.03		1428.75		1.68	14	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		7.75					1			7.75	8	152	96.88	5.10	15	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		0.40					1			0.40	48	48	0.83	0.83	16	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		22.80					1			22.80		-			19	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		25.05					1			25.05		7672.75		0.33	20	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		47.00					1			17.82					21	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		29.57					1			29.57					22	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		27.50					1			27.50		3556		0.77	22	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		89.37					1			89.37	-	2032		4.40	30	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		34.37					1			21.20	-				31	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		68.00					1			108.00	-	2413		4.48	32	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		33.00					1			133.00	-	11303		1.18	33	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		30.00					1			230.00	5702	16766	4.03	1.37	46	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		140.50					1			140.50	-	11176		1.26	47	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		48.00					1			48.00	508	46736	9.45	0.10	51	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		39.87					1			39.87	762	1016	5.23	3.92	52	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		184.00					1			184.00	190.5	2032	96.59	9.06	53	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		32.49					1			32.49	285.75	30765.75	11.37	0.11	54	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		60.19					1			60.19	381	381	15.80	15.80	55	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		60.80					1			60.80	285.75	285.75	21.28	21.28	56	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		50.19					1			60.19	381	20574	15.80	0.29	57	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		58.60					1			258.60	1841.5	2413	14.04	10.72	64	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		24.05					1			24.05	28	9264	85.89	0.26	66	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		45.00					1			45.00	-	12192		0.37	67	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		17.60					1			17.60	-	454		3.88	68	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		39.00					1			39.00		2560		1.52	69	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		27.00					1			27.00	1016	11176	2.66	0.24	70	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		68.00					1			68.00	920		7.39		72 B	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		12.00					1			412.00	1016	17546.3	40.55	2.35	72 B	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		21.00					1			21.00	-	7620		0.28	88	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		48.50					1			48.50	-	784		6.19	97	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		78.12					1			138.12	285.75	5080	48.34	2.72	99	
100-66+855	Sandhikharka	6		63.00					1			63.00	128	12700	49.22	0.50	102	
al:				**1691.01**					**45**			**2658.66**	**14806.65**	**261358.30**	**17.96**	**1.02**		
900-41+250	Sitapur	4		12.10					1			12.80	50	50	25.60	25.60	129	
900-41+250	Sitapur	4		9.00					1			9.00	56	2032	16.07	0.44	134	
900-41+250	Sitapur	4		12.125					1			12.125	40	38100	30.31	0.03	135	
900-41+250	Sitapur	4		10.50					1			10.50	-	-			136	
900-41+250	Sitapur	4		7.90					1			7.90	-	7112		0.11	137	
900-41+250	Sitapur	4		44.00					1			124.00	762	45720	16.27	0.27	138	
900-41+250	Sitapur	4		11.40					1			11.40	24	24	47.50	47.50	140	
900-41+250	Sitapur	4		39.00					1			39.00	4064	7112	0.96	0.55	141	
900-41+250	Sitapur	4		25.20					1			25.20	349.25	2540	7.22	0.99	142	
900-41+250	Sitapur	4		61.78					1			61.78	62	2540	99.65	2.43	143	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encroachers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no.	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr										
00-41+250	Sitapur	4		42.50					1			42.50	1016	3556	4.18	1.20	149	
00-41+250	Sitapur	4		289.25					1			289.25	6048	8128	4.78	3.56	150	
00-41+250	Sitapur	4		73.00					1			373.00	-	6096		6.12	152	
00-41+250	Sitapur	4		58.00					1			358.00	-	6096		5.87	159	
00-41+250	Sitapur	4		36.00					1			36.00	746.125	-	4.82		181	
00-41+250	Sitapur	4		18.60					1			18.60	828.5	1524	2.25	1.22	183	
00-41+250	Sitapur	4		72.00					1			72.00	730.25	2032	9.86	3.54	184	
00-41+250	Sitapur	4		3.00					1			3.00	26	501	11.54	0.60	185	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		19.00					1			19.00	-	6680		0.28	107	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		76.00					1			76.00	-				107	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		14.35					1			14.35	164	20320	8.75	0.07	108	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		40.00					1			40.00	2540	2540	1.57	1.57	109	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		8.70					1			8.70	80	20320	10.88	0.04	110	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		78.75					1			78.75	-	42		187.50	111	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		12.96					1			12.96	80	80	16.20	16.20	112	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		24.75					1			24.75	192	6604	12.89	0.37	115	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		180.00					1			180.00	5690	11938	3.16	1.51	124	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		8.05					1			8.05	254	3732	3.17	0.22	125	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		58.75					1			58.75	160	7112	36.72	0.83	130	
00-41+250	Sitapur	5		17.39					1			17.39	36	544	48.31	3.20	132	
l:				**1364.06**					**30**			**2044.76**	**23998.13**	**213075.00**	**8.52**	**0.96**		
00-46+000	Sitapur	7		70.00					1			70.00	146	33020	47.95	0.21	118	
00-46+000	Sitapur	7		70.00					1			70.00	-	-			118	
00-46+000	Sitapur	7		29.00					1			29.00	5666	16383	0.51	0.18	291	
00-46+000	Sitapur	7		57.60					1			57.60	-	22860		0.25	292	
00-46+000	Sitapur	7		28.00					1			128.00	2540	25400	5.04	0.50	293	
00-46+000	Sitapur	7		20.00					1			120.00	12700	30480	0.94	0.39	295	
:				**274.60**					**6**			**474.60**	**21052.00**	**128143.00**	**2.25**	**0.37**		
00-37+500	Thada	1		11.29					1			21.29	317.5	15240	6.71	0.14	147	
00-37+500	Thada	1		18.60					1			18.60	2032	3048	0.92	0.61	160	
00-37+500	Thada	1		19.35					1			19.35	5365.75	5365.75	0.36	0.36	166	
00-37+500	Thada	1		12.00					1			46.08	-	6096		0.76	167	
00-37+500	Thada	1		9.02					1			9.02	160	6604	5.64	0.14	182	
00-37+500	Thada	1		9.02					1			9.02	128		7.05		182	
00-37+500	Thada	1		25.99					1			10.31	-	10160		0.10	186	
00-37+500	Thada	1		15.68					1			15.68	-				186	
00-37+500	Thada	1		45.00					1			115.00	508	508	22.64	22.64	189	
00-37+500	Thada	1		18.00					1			118.00	1016	15240	11.61	0.77	190	
00-37+500	Thada	1		13.00					1			93.00	3556	12700	2.62	0.73	191	
00-37+500	Thada	1		8.00					1			18.00	130	130	13.85	13.85	192	
00-37+500	Thada	1		36.00					1			36.00	-	508		7.09	207	
00-37+500	Thada	1		96.00					1			96.00	-	381		25.20	208	
00-37+500	Thada	1		89.50					1			289.50	-	1016		28.49	209	
00-37+500	Thada	1		67.50					1			67.50	-	381		17.72	210	
00-37+500	Thada	1		7.87					1			43.75	444.5	11176	9.84	0.39	211	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encroachers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
00-37+500	Thada	1		21.10					1			61.10	-	1812		3.37	238	
00-37+500	Thada	1		21.75					1			81.75	-	7112		1.15	247	
00-37+500	Thada	2		27.00					1			27.00	1651	11811	1.64	0.23	156	
00-37+500	Thada	2		25.28					1			95.28	-	8636		1.10	164	
00-37+500	Thada	2		13.30					1			13.30	-	17780		0.07	169	
00-37+500	Thada	2		15.75					1			15.75	317.5	444.5	4.96	3.54	170	
00-37+500	Thada	2		28.00					1			48.00	-	6096		0.79	171	
00-37+500	Thada	2		57.00					1			157.40	-	6096		2.58	172	
00-37+500	Thada	2		19.00					1			19.00	-	-			173	
00-37+500	Thada	2		112.92					1			427.92	-	1060		40.37	175	
00-37+500	Thada	2		21.75					1			21.75	-	2030		1.07	176	
00-37+500	Thada	2		47.55					1			25.80	-				176	
00-37+500	Thada	2		85.00					1			185.00	-	4572		4.05	177	
00-37+500	Thada	2		12.00					1			12.00	-	3048		0.39	178	
00-37+500	Thada	2		244.05					1			224.05	-	4064		5.51	180	
00-37+500	Thada	2		8.23					1			8.23	254	11176	3.24	0.07	187	
00-37+500	Thada	2		44.55					1			44.55	4600	11780	0.97	0.38	188	
00-37+500	Thada	3		35.40					1			35.40	336	33020	10.54	0.11	197	
00-37+500	Thada	3		9.06					1			9.06	160	5120	5.66	0.18	204	
00-37+500	Thada	3		33.60					1			33.60	-	8382		0.40	213	
00-37+500	Thada	3		23.20					1			43.20	2540	18034	1.70	0.24	219	
00-37+500	Thada	3		44.00					1			44.00		6604		0.67	221	
00-37+500	Thada	3		12.80					1			12.80	64	6604	20.00	0.19	222	
00-37+500	Thada	3		103.05					1			103.05	-	12700		0.81	33	
00-37+500	Thada	3		21.25					1			91.25	-	26416		0.35	224	
00-37+500	Thada	3		22.00					1			112.00	-	17780		0.63	225	
00-37+500	Thada	3		12.00					1			102.00	1270	6350	8.03	1.61	226	
00-37+500	Thada	3		37.00					1			37.00	3556	3356	1.04	1.10	227	
00-37+500	Thada	3		89.00					1			89.00	2032		4.38		227	
00-37+500	Thada	3		28.87					1			41.87	317.5	13525.5	13.19	0.31	228	
00-37+500	Thada	3		90.00					1			90.00	-	10160		0.89	229	
00-37+500	Thada	3		25.02					1			25.02	-	1524		1.64	230	
00-37+500	Thada	3		44.73					1			44.73	-	508		8.81	231	
00-37+500	Thada	3		57.00					1			57.00	508	2540	11.22	2.24	232	
00-37+500	Thada	3		47.00					1			47.00	-	-			237	
00-37+500	Thada	3		27.00					1			27.00	254	17780	10.63	0.15	238	
00-37+500	Thada	3		22.00					1			22.00	1016	25400	2.17	0.09	239	
00-37+500	Thada	3		31.50					1			31.50	127	5080	24.80	0.62	240	
00-37+500	Thada	3		87.00					1			387.00	1016	6836	38.09	5.66	241	
00-37+500	Thada	3		36.00					1			36.00	-	-			244	
00-37+500	Thada	3		50.75					1			50.75	2540	7620	2.00	0.67	245	
00-37+500	Thada	3		50.72					1			80.72	-	22860		0.35	246	
00-37+500	Thada	3		41.99					1			41.99	-	6096		0.69	248	
00-37+500	Thada	3		34.25					1			34.25	7112	11684	0.48	0.29	250	
00-37+500	Thada	3		19.75					1			19.75	30.48	11672.5	0.65	0.17	253	

Chainage	VDC	Ward	Total Affected Area						No. of affected privately owned parcels	No. of affected tenants	No. of affected squatters / encrochers	Total affected area	Total area of the Parcel	Total land holding of affected owners (sq. m.)	% of loss to the area of that Parcel	% of loss to the total landholding	Census no.	Remarks
			Status/Type															
			Private		Rented		Public											
			Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.	Irrigated	Non-irr.										
200-37+500	Thada	3		40.50					1			340.50	340	5588	100.15	6.09	257	
200-37+500	Thada	3		50.00					1			150.00	168	486	89.29	30.86	264	
200-37+500	Thada	3		14.00					1			114.00	1524	5080	7.48	2.24	271	
200-37+500	Thada	3		17.50					1			87.50	5080	7112	1.72	1.23	272	
200-37+500	Thada	3		18.50					1			18.50	18.5	3048	100.00	0.61	273	
200-37+500	Thada	3		24.75					1			24.75	254	254	9.74	9.74	274	
200-37+500	Thada	3		21.00					1			21.25	-	2540		0.84	275	
200-37+500	Thada	3		10.28					1			18.28	-	4016		1.80	276	
200-37+500	Thada	3		18.28					1			18.28	381	3556	4.80	0.51	277	
200-37+500	Thada	3		10.12					1			10.12	-	4064		0.25	280	
200-37+500	Thada	3		13.80					1			13.80	20	1524	69.00	0.91	283	
200-37+500	Thada	3		8.00					1			8.00	16	98	50.00	8.16	296	
200-37+500	Thada	3		47.00					1			97.00	118	1642	82.20	5.91	297	
200-37+500	Thada	3		8.80					1			8.80	120	120	7.33	7.33	298	
200-37+500	Thada	3		27.00					1			27.00	-	7620		0.35	299	
200-37+500	Thada	3		28.12					1			28.12	428.62	6604	6.56	0.43	302	
200-37+500	Thada	3		10.46					1			10.46	254	7112	4.12	0.15	305	
200-37+500	Thada	3		12.37					1			12.37	127	12700	9.74	0.10	306	
al:				**2822.47**					**80**			**5251.65**	**55225.87**	**543887.25**	**9.51**	**0.97**		
nd Total:				**6979.24**					**188.00**			**12176.32**	**119285.02**	**1245779.62**	**10.21**	**0.98**		

ANNEX 9C

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE TREES

ANNEX 9C

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE TREES

No. of Trees to be Cut Down in Different Road Sections (Girth = 0.5m and more)

Road Name: Chameliya - Darchula

District: Darchula

VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Trees (Left)	Trees (Right)	Remarks
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	93+000-93+100	1	10	-	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	93+100-93+137.77	2	-	5	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	93+137.77-93+225	3	40	15	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	93+225-93+447	4	30	9	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	93+447-93+556	5	10	81	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+200-94+350	5	23	20	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	93+556-93+692.8	6	1	-	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	93+692-93+850	6	-	41	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	93+850-94+000	7	-	87	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+656-94+738	7	84	26	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+000-94+040	8	2	-	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+040-94+200	9	78	3	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+350-94+438	10	9	74	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+438-94+504	11	3	9	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+545-94+656	11	45	4	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+504-94+545	12	-	48	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+738-94+850	13	5	2	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+850-94+943	13	30	4	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	94+943-95+000	14	3	5	
Shankarkpur	7	Melakhet	95+000-95+089	15	9	2	
Shankarkpur	6	Thokthali	95+089-95+138	16	3	2	
Shankarkpur	6	Thokthali	95+138-95+200	17	13	7	
Shankarkpur	6	Thokthali	95+200-95+369	18	8	9	
Shankarkpur	6	Thokthali	95+369-95+462	19	7	3	
Shankarkpur	6	Thokthali	95+462-95+500	20	5	1	
Shankarkpur	6	Thokthali	95+500-95+550	21	-	5	
Shankarkpur	7	Thokthali	95+550-95+700	22	135	103	
Shankarkpur	7	Thokthali	95+700-95+850	23	9	7	
Shankarkpur	7	Thokthali	95+850-95+950	24	9	8	
Shankarkpur	6	Thokthali	96+050-96+189	25	11	16	
Shankarkpur	6	Moubase	96+189-96+258	25	21	22	
Shankarkpur	1	Dhamigadha	96+225-96+454	26	105	60	
Shankarkpur	1	Dhamigadha	96+454-96+575	27	90	10	
Shankarpur	1	Dhamigadha	96+715-97+050	28	254	55	
Shankarpur	1	Dhamigadha	96+850-96+900	29	10	12	
Shankarpur	1	Dhamigadha	97+050-97+100	29	15	8	
Shankarpur	1	Dhamigadha	97+400-97+430	30	-	1	
Shankarpur	1	Dhamigadha	97+430-97+482.5	31	2	3	
Shankarpur	1	Dhamigadha	97+627-97+700	32	38	3	
Shankarpur	1	Dhamigadha	96+900-96+975	33	75	75	
Shankarpur	1	Dhamigadha	97+700-97+975	33	125	75	
Shankarpur	1	Dhamigadha	100+430-100+485	34	18	17	
Shankarpur	1	Dhamigadha	101+308-101+390	34	40	28	
Bhagabati	3	Melkhet	101+390-101+525	1	15	50	
Bhagabati	3	Melkhet	101+850-101+925	1	80	46	
Bhagabati	6	Melkhet	101+525-101+688	2	181	31	

VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Trees (Left)	Trees (Right)	Remarks
Bhagabati	3	Melkhet	101+010-101+084	3	40	36	
Bhagabati	6	Melkhet	101+688-101+850	3	5	11	
Bhagabati	3	Melkhet	101+450-101+490	4	10	5	
Bhagabati	3	Melkhet	101+725-101+735	4	1		
Bhagabati	3	Melkhet	101+850-101+925	4	15	5	
Bhagabati	3	Melkhet	101+925-101+110	4	25	30	
Bhagabati	2	Melkhet	101+110-102+200	5	21	46	
Bhagabati	2	Melkhet	102+210-102+275	6	20		
Bhagabati	2	Melkhet	102+275-102+383	7	6	10	
Bhagabati	2	Melkhet	102+383-102+425	8	11	9	
Bhagabati	2	Melkhet	102+425-102+650	9	12		
Bhagabati	2	Melkhet	103+725-103+825	9	30	9	
Bhagabati	2	Melkhet	102+650-102+815	10	31	9	
Bhagabati	2	Melkhet	102+815-102+975	11	121	39	
Bhagabati	2	Melkhet	103+105-103+260	11	30	50	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	103+000-103+105	12	121	99	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	103+105-103+175	13	19	13	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	103+260-103+300	14	13	20	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	103+250-103+260	15	2		
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	103+275-103+350	16	80	50	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	103+825-103+861	17	1	3	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	103+861-103+975	18	126	24	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	103+861-103+965	18		1	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	103+861-104+035	18	30	5	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	103+950-104+050	19	19	13	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	104+050-104+100	20	9	13	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	104+100-104+175	21	190.	195	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	104+500-104+575	21	9	11	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	104+575-104+800	21	35	25	
Bhagabati	1	Melkhet	104+170-104+180	21	9	14	
Bhagabati	1	Bhartula	104+100-104+110	23	2	9	
Bhagabati	1	Bhartula	104+202-104+298	23	2	1	
Bhagabati	1	Bhartula	104+825-104+910	23	6	2	
Bhagabati	1	Bhartula	104+324-104+356	24	7		
Bhagabati	1	Bhartula	104+434-104+500	25	20	11	
Bhagabati	1	Bhartula	104+825-104+910	25	15	23	
Dattu	1	Belt	106+600-106+660	1	35	25	
Dattu	1	Belt	106+660-106+700	2	9	10	
Dattu	1	Belt	106+700-106+735	3	5	8	
Dattu	1	Belt	106+735-106+820	4	4		
Dattu	1	Belt	106+735-106+845	5	30	46	
Dattu	1	Belt	106+845-106+900	6		8	
Dattu	1	Belt	106+845-106+900	7	50		
Dattu	1	Belt	107+003-107+035	7	7	8	
Dattu	1	Belt	107+240-107+310	7	6	9	
Dattu	1	Belt	106+960-107+003	8	9		
Dattu	1	Belt	107+035-107+075	8		6	
Dattu	1	Belt	106+960-107+003	9	100	66	
Dattu	1	Belt	107+035-107+240	9	30	15	
Dattu	1	Belt	106+960-107+035	10		42	
Dattu	1	Belt	107+075-107+140	11		62	
Dattu	1	Belt	107+190-107+221	12		70	
Dattu	1	Belt	108+293-108+531	13		211	
Dattu	1	Belt	108+530-108+531	14	3		
Dattu	1	Belt	108+531-108+580	15	31	5	
Dattu	1	Belt	108+585-108+620	16		15	

VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Trees (Left)	Trees (Right)	Remarks
Dattu	1	Belt	108+630-108+650	16	21		
Dattu	1	Belt	108+580-108+630	17	16	9	
Dattu	1	Belt	108+630-108+740	18		55	
Dattu	2	Belt	108+650-108+740	19		47	
Dattu	2	Belt	108+740-108+773	20	6	11	
Dattu	2	Belt	108+773-108+838	21	11	12	
Dattu	2	Belt	108+838-108+915	22	35		
Dattu	3	Belt	109+000-109+050	22		10	
Dattu	3	Belt	109+050-109+175	22	22		
Dattu	3	Belt	108+915-109+000	23	8	18	
Dattu	3	Belt	109+050-109+185	24	1		
Dattu	3	Belt	109+285-109+311	25		4	
Dattu	3	Belt	109+358-109+391	25	2		
Dattu	7	Dattu	109+860-109+945	26	3		
Dattu	7	Dattu	110+105-110+196.5	26	29		
Dattu	7	Dattu	109+980-110+016	27		2	
Dattu	7	Dattu	110+045-110+105	27		1	
Dattu	7	Dattu	110+116-110+105	28	6	5	
Dattu	8	Dattu	110+150-110+157	29	3		
Dattu	1	Dattu	110+200-110+325	30	5		
Dattu	7	Dattu	110+270-110+316	31		25	
Dattu	7	Dattu	110+325-110+432	32		2	
Dattu	7	Dattu	110+495-110+500	32		6	
Dattu	8	Dattu	110+432-110+452	33	2	3	
Dattu	8	Dattu	110+452-110+475	34	9	1	
Dattu	8	Dattu	110+475-110+500	35	3	9	
Dattu	8	Dattu	110+535-110+650	36	10	13	
Dattu	8	Dattu	110+500-110+600	37		5	
Dattu	8	Dattu	110+650-110+691	37	30		
Dattu	9	Dattu	110+691-110+850	38	135	21	
Dattu	9	Dattu	111+750-111+825	39		2	
Dattu	9	Dattu	112+114-112+195	40	2	2	
Dattu	9	Dattu	112+195-112+220	41		13	
Dattu	9	Dattu	112+220-112+363	41	12	15	
Dattu	9	Dattu	112+363-112+375	42	35	13	
Dattu	9	Dattu	112+400-112+552	42		2	
Dattu	9	Dattu	112+363-112+400	43	7	10	
Dattu	9	Dattu	112+552-112+700	44		157	
Dhap	1	Dattu	112+950-113+125	1	3	7	
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+125-113+222	2	8		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+270-113+332	3	18	7	
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+332-113+503	4	16		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+353-113+419	5	6		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+513-113+545	6	93		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+590-113+667	6	49	9	
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+545-113+590	7	2		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+625-113+630	7	1		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+667-113+710	8	5	15	
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+750-113+800	9	14		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+800-113+822	10	2		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+822-113+839	11	2		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+839-113+847	12	3		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+847-113+856	13	1		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+943-113+975	13	3		
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+856-113+866	14	6	4	
Dhap	1	Dattu	113+866-113+891	15	2		

VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Trees (Left)	Trees (Right)	Remarks
Dhap	4	Dattu	115-675-115-740	16	80	41	
Dhap	4	Dattu	116-172-116-205	16	16	3	
Dhap	4	Dattu	115-850-115-875	17	10		
Dhap	4	Dattu	115-923-115-929	18	70	100	
Dhap	4	Dattu	115-929-115-939	19	1		
Dhap	4	Dattu	115-875-115-939	20		10	
Dhap	4	Dattu	115-939-115-972	21	5		
Dhap	4	Dattu	115-972-116-057	22	1		
Dhap	4	Dattu	116-680-116-700	23	3		
Dhap	4	Dattu	116-680-116-700	24		3	
Dhap	4	Dattu	116-700-116-750	25	5		
Dhap	4	Dattu	116-810-116-850	26	7	5	
Dhap	4	Dattu	116-875-116-900	27	5		
Dhap	4	Dattu	117-055-117-128	27	35		
Dhap	4	Dattu	116-900-116-925	28	6	7	
Dhap	4	Dattu	116-900-116-925	29		5	
Dhap	4	Dattu	116-925-117-005	30	13	3	
Dhap	4	Dattu	117-005-117-055	31	2		
Dhap	4	Dattu	117-045-117-047	32	5		
Dhap	4	Dattu	117-005-117-040	33	21	7	
Dhap	4	Dattu	117-383-117-475	34	19	3	
Dhap	4	Dattu	117-750-117-781	35	45		
Dhap	4	Dattu	117-781-117-851	36		41	
Dhap	4	Dattu	117-852-117-870	37		2	
Dhap	4	Dattu	117-961-118-005	38		70	
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-005-118-042	39	105		
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-042-118-094	40		32	
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-091-118-094	41	4		
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-233-118-285	42		204	
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-285-118-298	43	1	13	
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-340-118-385	44		155	
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-385-118-435	45		100	
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-520-118-548	46	15		
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-548-118-603	47		100	
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-710-118-739	48	20		
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-825-118-875	49	20		
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-945-118-975	50	20		
Dhap	4	Dattu	118-975-118-014	51	5		
Dhap	4	Dattu	119-020-119-025	52		15	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	119-875-119-955	1	15	190	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	119-955-119-980	2	5	45	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	120-050-120-225	3	20	180	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-288-121-330	4		3	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-330-121-425	4	7	150	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-425-121-475	5	5	180	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-635-121-775	5	7	52	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-775-121-505	6	10	80	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-590-121-635	6	5	15	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-505-121-540	7	2	18	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-775-121-790	8	2	2	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-790-121-820	9	2	2	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-953-121-973	10	4	16	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	121-973-122-011	10	2	8	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-122-122+147	11	1	16	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-335-122+390	11	3	45	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-061-122-122	12	4	24	

VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Trees (Left)	Trees (Right)	Remarks
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-270-122-335	12	5	6	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122+660-122+680	13		4	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-875-122-900	14	7	20	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-825-122-835	14	8	40	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-915-122-930	15	2	4	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	123+025-123-051	15	2	3	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-830-122-900	16	10	100	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122+900-122+915	16	15	80	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-930-122+960	16	5	65	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122+920-122+932	17	1	5	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122+975-123-355	17	2	3	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122+932-122+975	18	10	40	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	123-355-123-376	18	15	35	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-960-122-989	19	1	5	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	123-140-123-204	19	1	3	
Khalanga	1	Masin Balwa	122-989-123-025	20		2	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123-050-123-059	21		2	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+059-123-070	22	2	13	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+116-123-136	23		6	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123-185-123-200	24		4	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	123+480-123-530	25	16	96	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	124+790-124+840	26	57		
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	125-520-125-540	27	3	17	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	125+670-125-700	28	2	40	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	125+867-125-895	28	3	20	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	125+700-125-750	29	3	15	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	126-050-126-075	30	4	54	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	125-779-125-820	30	5	90	
Khalanga	1	Kimtadi	126-050-126-130	31	10	95	
Total:					4532	5816	

No. of Trees to be Cut Down in Different Road Section (Girth = 0.5m and more)

Road Name: Sanfebagar - Martadi **District: Bajura**

VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Trees (Left)	Trees (Right)	Remarks
Martadi	6.9	Selaghat	50-754-51-381	235	26		
Martadi	6	Selaghat	50-754-51-381	238	200		
Martadi	9	Selaghat	52-666-53-272	236	2	4	
Brahmatola	7	Basali	34-251-34-655	2	6	7	
Brahmatola	1	Basali	37-691-38-682	131	6	13	
Brahmatola	2	Basali	39-087-39-419	137	3	14	
Brahmatola	2	Basali	39-087-39-419	136	46	32	
Brahmatola	2	Basali	39-087-39-419	138	6	2	
Brahmatola	2	Basali	39-087-39-419	139	4		
Brahmatola	2	Basali	39-087-39-419	140	5	-	
Brahmatola	2	Basali	39-087-39-419	147	-	2	
Kuldevmandu	7	Sayal	30-467-31-989	66		14	
Kuldevmandu	7	Sayal	30-467-31-989	64	8	4	
Kuldevmandu	7	Sayal	30-467-31-989	71	11	3	
Kuldevmandu	7	Sayal	30-467-31-989	72	20	2	
Kuldevmandu	7	Sayal	30-467-31-989	73		1	
Kuldevmandu	7	Sayal	30-467-31-989	74	9	14	
Kuldevmandu	8	Sayal	31-989-33-859	83		9	
Kuldevmandu	8	Sayal	31-989-33-859	81	5	60	
Kuldevmandu	8	Sayal	31-989-33-859	79	1	3	
Kuldevmandu	8	Sayal	31-989-33-859	87	3	1	
Kuldevmandu	8	Sayal	31-989-33-859	84	1	2	
Kuldevmandu	8	Sayal	31-989-33-859	88	1		
Kuldevmandu	8	Sayal	31-989-33-859	80		5	
Bahrabisa	3	Rithbagar	20-948-20-982	4	28	5	
Bahrabisa	3	Rithbagar	20-948-20-982	5		3	
Bahrabisa	7	Rithbagar	21-538-21-720	11		2	
Bahrabisa	7	Rithbagar	21-538-21-720	16	6	1	
Bahrabisa	7	Rithbagar	22-183-22-855	18		20	
Bahrabisa	7	Rithbagar	22189-23-580	26	15	30	
Bahrabisa	7	Rithbagar	22189-23-580	29	8		
Bahrabisa	9	Rithbagar	22189-23-580	30		10	
Bahrabisa	9	Rithbagar	24-425-25-057	48	4	109	
Bahrabisa	9	Rithbagar	24-425-25-057	49		7	
Bahrabisa	9	Rithbagar	25-057-25-507	50		15	
Bahrabisa	9	Rithbagar	25-057-25-507	44	2	1	
Bahrabisa	9	Rithbagar	25-057-25-507	51	1	1	
Bahrabisa	9	Rithbagar	25-006-27-817	56		1	
Bahrabisa	9	Rithbagar	25-006-27-817	57		1	
Bahrabisa	9	Rithbagar	25-006-27-817	41	4		
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	42-384-43-107	161	3	2	
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	42-384-43-107	167	2	3	
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	43-202-44-176	181	40	85	
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	43-202-44-176	173	30	2	
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	43-202-44-176	174	42	42	
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	43-202-44-176	176	206	180	
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	43-202-44-176	177	34	47	
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	43-202-44-176	178	34	58	
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	43-202-44-176	179	10	2	

VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Trees (Left)	Trees (Right)	Remarks
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	43+202-44+176	180	36	58	
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	44+176-44+728	181	7	7	
Budiganga	4	Rile.Tatopani	44+176-44+728	182	1	2	
Budiganga	6	Rile.Tatopani	45+061-45+382	206		2	
Budiganga	7	Rile.Tatopani	46+009-46+188	216	7	7	
Budiganga	7	Rile.Tatopani	49+069-49+303	222		22	
Budiganga	7	Rile.Tatopani	49+069-49+303	223		9	
Total:					**883**	**926**	

No. of Trees to be Cut Down in Different Road Section (Girth = 0.5m and more)

Road Name: Sanfebagar- Mangalsen
District: Achham

VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Trees (Left)	Trees (Right)	Remarks
Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111.49	1	4		
Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111.49	2	34	2	
Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111.49	6		3	
Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111.49	10	54	16	
Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111.49	15	4	4	
Timilsen	2	Matela	26+900-28+111.49	23	2		
Timilsen	2	Matela	28+200-28+438.20	27	18		
Timilsen	2	Matela	28+200-28+438.20	29	13	30	
Timilsen	2	Matela	28+438.20-29+834.31	35	1		
Timilsen	2	Matela	28+438.20-29+834.31	50		1	
Timilsen	2	Matela	28+438.20-29+834.31	58	2	2	
Timilsen	2	Matela	28+438.20-29+834.31	60		1	
Timilsen	2	Matela	28+438.20-29+834.31	61		2	
Timilsen	2	Matela	28+438.20-29+834.31	63	6	2	
Timilsen	2	Matela	28+438.20-29+834.31	65	53	12	
Timilsen	2	Matela	28+438.20-29+834.31	66		2	
Timilsen	2	Matela	29+854.31-30+935.47	68	45	57	
Timilsen	2	Matela	29+854.31-30+935.47	69	45	21	
Timilsen	2	Matela	29+854.31-30+935.47	69 A	44	22	
Timilsen	2	Matela	29+854.31-30+935.47	70	16	25	
Timilsen	2	Matela	29+854.31-30+935.47	71	47	2	
Timilsen	2	Matela	30+935.47-32+287.90	72	39	5	
Timilsen	2	Matela	30+935.47-32+287.90	73		2	
Timilsen	2	Matela	30+935.47-32+287.90	74	11		
Timilsen	2	Matela	30+935.47-32+287.90	75	2	9	
Timilsen	2	Matela	30+935.47-32+287.90	82	1		
Timilsen	2	Matela	30+935.47-32+287.90	84		4	
Timilsen	2	Matela	30+935.47-32+287.90	85	2		
Timilsen	2	Matela	30+935.47-32+287.90	88	2		
Timilsen	2	Matela	32+287.90-33+134.26	92		1	
Timilsen	2	Matela	32+287.90-33+134.26	97	1		
Timilsen	2	Matela	32+287.90-33+134.26	98	1		
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	103	5	2	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	104	100		
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	105	156	14	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	106	2		
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	111		64	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	114	3		
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	116	1		
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	117		5	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	125		5	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	143	5	1	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	33+134.26-34+170.34	144		50	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	34+170.34-35+093.40	156	5	2	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	34+170.34-35+093.40	161	1		
Mangalsen	2	Matela	34+170.34-35+093.40	163	2	2	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	34+170.34-35+093.40	164	2		
Mangalsen	2	Matela	34+170.34-35+093.40	170	10	7	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	35+093.40-35+309.30	171	1		

VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Trees (Left)	Trees (Right)	Remarks
Mangalsen	2	Matela	35+309.30-36+734.55	176	16	3	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	35+309.30-36+734.55	180	5		
Mangalsen	2	Matela	35+309.30-36+734.55	187	4	5	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	35+309.30-36+734.55	188	67	552	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	35+309.30-36+734.55	191		10	
Mangalsen	2	Matela	36+734.55-37+620.37	196	1		
Mangalsen	2	Matela	36+734.55-37+620.37	205	1		
Mangalsen	2	Matela	36+734.55-37+620.37	208		30	
Total:					834	977	

No. of Trees to be Cut Down in Different Road Section (Girth = 0.5m and more)

Road Name: Kalikot - Jumla

District: Kalikot

VDC	Ward	Settlement	Chainage	Census No.	Trees (Left)	Trees (Right)	Remarks
Bharta	6	Chhati	133+700-134+400	1	7	5	
Bharta	3	Poripali	139+100-139+522	2	32	26	
Bharta	7	Shankghar	140+547-141+173	3	53	52	
Sukatiya	2	Chaulagainbada	143+321-144+555	4	1	1	
Sukatiya	3	Tikhedhynga	145+324-145+820	5	2	-	
Sukatiya	7	Bolharabada	146+496-147+586	6	6	2	
Sukatiya	7	Boldigad	149+266-150+185	7	3	3	
Mugraha	3,2,1	Kalikot	153+844-155+500	8	25	14	
Total:					129	103	

ANNEX 10

FAMILY COMPOSITION AND INCOME EXPENDITURE

ANNEX 10

FAMILY COMPOSITON AND INCOME EXPENDITURE

Road Name: Chameliya - Darchula

Census	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou Rs)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3			1								x								x	7	
2	3	1	2	2		2	2			3							x											
3	2	3		4	1	2	1		2	2				x			x						x	x		x	10	
4	9	5	6	6	2	6	8			5					x			x				x					18	
5	5	10	6	6	3	3	10	1	1	3			3		x		x					x					25	
6	7	7	5	8	1	2	11		1	7				x			x							x		x	6	
7	5	2	2	4	1	3	3		1	4					x			x						x		x	14	
8	6	3	4	4	1	4	5			5								x					x				7	
9	2			1	1		2							x									x					
10	3	4	4	2	1	2	5			2					x				x		x				x		6	
11	2	2	2	2			4						1		x		x				x							
12	3	1	1	2	1	1	3			2								x					x			x	6	
13	3	1		2	2		3	1		1			1	x			x						x				7	
14	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	1		4							x						x				13	
15	2	1	1	2		2	1			2								x				x					10	
16	5	4	3	5	1	5	4			4								x					x				12	
17	4	3	3	2	2	2	4	1		1					x		x					x					8	
18	3	1	2	2		1	3			1				x				x			x							
19	2	4	4	2		1	5			2							x					x					6	
20	2	2		3	1	1	1		2	1				x				x						x			14	
21	2	6	3	5		3	3	1	1	3				x			x						x				7	
22	5	4	4	3	2	2	6		1	3								x						x			13	
23	3	4	4	1	2	2	5			2							x							x			6	
24	4	4	4	2	2	3	5			2				x				x					x				7	
25	3	2		4	1	1	2		2	1							x							x			7	
26	4	1	3	2		2	3			2				x			x					x					4	
27	6	3	2	6	1	3	4	2		2			2		x				x					x			13	
28	2	4	3	1	2	1	5										x							x	x		16	
29	8	4	5	6	1	4	7		1	3					x			x					x				9	
30	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	2						x		x						x			15	
31	5	5	2	7	1	2	5		3	3						x				x				x			15	
32	3	5	4	2	2	2	6			3			1				x							x		x	15	
33	5	3	4	4		3	5			3		1		x				x				x					7	
34	6	5	4	5	2	4	7			5				x			x				x						18	
35	4	2	2	2	2	2	4			3				x				x						x	x		17	
36	12	9	11	8	2	7	14			6					x			x				x					19	
37	4	9	7	4	2	5	8			5					x			x						x			15	
38	2	2	1	3		1	3			2					x			x						x		x	25	
39	8	10	8	7	3	8	10			7				x						x				x			22	
40	4	5	4	3	2	2	6	1		3					x		x						x		x		0	
41	6	6	6	4	2	6	6			4	1					x			x			x					19	
42	6	2	3	4	1	3	5			4				x				x				x					6	
43	6	4	4	6		2	8			1			1	x						x		x					7	

ensus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
44	7	4	3	6	2	4	7			3								x				x					3	
45	5	6	3	6	2	5	6			4						x	x						x				13	
46	6	7	4	8	1	5	6			4						x	x						x				16	
47	6	7	4	7	2	3	9		1	4			2	x				x						x			5	
48	4	3		4	3	2	4		1	4			1	x				x					x				8	
49	4	3	3	3	1	1	5	1		4								x						x			24	
50	14	11	7	15	3	15	7	1	2	9			3		x		x						x					
51	5	1	4	2		2	4			2							x							x			14	
52	5	4	5	3	1	3	6			5							x						x				5	
53	3	3	2	2	2	4	2			4								x						x	x		13	
54	4	3	3	4		1	6			4			2			x		x						x		x	10	
55	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	1		3						x				x		x				x	1	
56	6	8	7	5	2	6	8			5			1	x					x					x	x		14	
57	4	5	4	5		3	4	1	1	3					x			x						x		x	12	
59	2	2	1	2	1	3	1			3				x			x							x			9	
60	2	1		2	1	3				3							x							x			6	
61	3	4	3	2	2	4	3			4							x						x				11	
62	3	3	4	2		3	3			2									x					x			6	
63	6	4	4	4	2	3	5	2		5							x							x			14	
64	8	4	6	6	2	5	7			4					x			x						x			28	
65	2	2	1	2	1	2	2			3			1					x						x				
66	8	8	6	8	2	4	10	2		4			2			x				x		x					26	
67	3	3	4	2		2	4			2							x					x						
68	9	8	3	12	2	4	8	4	1	8						x		x						x			13	
69	7	6	4	8	1	4	9			6				x				x				x					12	
70	1	1	1	1		1	1			1								x						x			1	
71	2	3	3	1	1	1	4			2								x						x			10	
72	3	3	4	1	1	2	4			2								x						x			9	
73	8	6	4	8	2	1	8		5	3			1			x	x						x				4	
74	5	4	3	4	2	2	4		3	2						x	x							x			8	
75	5	5	5	4	2	3	6		1	3					x			x						x			12	
76	5	4	3	4	2	3	7		1	5								x						x			72	
77	4	3	1	5	1	4	2		1	5									x					x			4	
78	6	5	5	4	2	4	6		1	4				x			x							x			8	
79	2	3	1	4		2	3			2			1			x	x						x				6	
80	3	4	3	3	1	1	3	1		3							x							x			17	
81	5	7	6	3	3	4	7		1	8							x							x			19	
82	3	3	2	3	1	2	4			3								x				x					5	
83	7	3	4	5	1	4	6			2							x						x				2	
84	3	5	4	3	1	2	5	1		1	1			x				x				x					6	
85	3	4	2	5		2	5			3	1			x					x				x				7	
86	6	6	2	8	2	3	4	2	3	7							x						x				13	
87	3	5	6	1	1	3	5			2							x				x						4	
88	6	5	6	4	1	6	5			4					x		x							x			12	
89	2	3	1	4			2	3					4	x				x			x							
90	3	3	2	3	1	1	5			2																		
91	6	8	8	4	2	1	12	1		5				x				x						x		x	14	
93	3	3		4	2	1	2	3		2							x							x			5	
94	10	6	7	7	2	6	10			7			1	x				x				x					8	
95	4	5	3	4	2	3	3	3		3								x						x			9	

sus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs)		Livestock	Remarks
o.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
6	6	1	1	6		1	4		2	2			1				x							x			6	
7	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	1		3																		
00	4	3	2	2	3	3	4			4						x			x					x		x	11	
01	2	2		4		4				3							x							x			5	
02	1	6	4	1	2	3	4			3							x							x			9	
03	4	3	3	4	2	3	4																					
04	7	9	8	6	2	9	6	1		8								x					x				27	
05	4	5	3	5	1	3	4	2		5							x							x			6	
06	6	6	6	5	1	5	6	1		5							x							x			8	
07	4	3	1	5	1	5	2			4								x				x					6	
07	4	3	1	5	1	2	5			4								x				x					6	
08	4	2	1	3	2	1	5			3	1			x			x							x			5	
09	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1		3							x							x			10	
10	4	5	4	3	2	4	5			3						x	x							x			5	
11	5	7	4	7	1	8	4			6								x						x			11	
12	6	2	4	4		2	4	1	1	4								x						x			10	
13	3	4	2	5		4	3			4							x						x				3	
14	1	1		1	1	2				2							x					x					4	
15	5	6	5	4	2	5	6			4			2		x		x							x			5	
18		1		1		1				1							x							x				
19	5	4	3		2	2	7			5						x			x					x			10	
20	3	6	5	2	2	4	5			3			1											x				
21	5	4	5	3	1	1	7		1	2			1	x			x							x			4	
22		1			1	1				1								x						x			5	
23	3	3	1	3	2	1	5			3				x			x						x				7	
24	2	2	3	1		1	3			1							x							x			6	
25	7	8	8	6	1	4	11			4				x			x					x					4	
26	2	4	3	2	1	2	4			2							x							x			8	
27	3	5	5	2	1	2	6			3							x							x			7	
28	8	8	6	8	2	4	12			6				x			x					x					9	
29	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1		3							x						x				4	
30	1	3		3	1	4				4							x							x			3	
31	5	4	5	4		4	5			4							x						x				5	
32	4	3	4	1	2	1	6			3								x					x				9	
33	4	3	1	4	2	5	2			5								x					x				9	
34	1	1		1	1	1	1			2							x							x			4	
35	5	1	2	3	1		5	1		2								x						x			13	
36	4	4	3	4	1	2	5		1	4							x							x			15	
37	1	2	1	2		2	1			2							x							x			4	
38	5	3	5	3		5	3			2	2			x			x							x			4	
39	3	2		3	2	3		1	1	2								x				x					4	
40	1	1			2	2				2							x							x			8	
41	7	6	3	8	2	5	8			6										x				x			14	
42	5	4	4	4	1	4	3	1		4				x														
43	8	8	9	6	1	7	8		1	6						x		x					x				6	
44	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	3																		
45	6	5	5	4	2	6	5			5					x				x			x					7	
46	8	9	9	7	1	10	7			6									x				x				15	
47	4	5	3	4	2	4	5			6								x					x				7	
48	5	3	4	3	1	3	5			4								x					x				5	

sus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
o.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
49	5	5	5	4	1	4	5	1		3			1			x	x							x			7	
50	7	7	7	5	2	5	8			5							x							x			18	
51	3	4	2	4	1	4	3			4				x			x							x			12	
53	7	5	2	9	1	9	3			6			3			x											
54	10	10	10	8	2	4	4	11	1	6			2			x			x		x						11	
55	2	2		4		1	2		1	2							x						x				5	
56	3	3	2	3	1	2	4			3							x					x					3	
58		1			1	1				1							x							x				
58	8	4	2	7	3	5	5	2		5			2			x			x			x					18	
59		2	1	1		1	1			1								x						x			6	
61	5	4	3	4	2	2	6	1		4								x						x			7	
62	7	6	4	6	3	7	6			5		1		x			x				x						4	
64	3	2	1	3	1	1	3		1	3					x			x					x				4	
65	4	5	6	2	1	1	5	2	1	1								x						x			5	
67	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	1		2					x			x				x					5	
69	8	4	7	4	1	5	7			4			1	x			x							x			5	
75	3	3	2	2	2	1	4		1	2							x							x		x	10	
75	8	5	4	8	1	5	4	2	2	5				x						x				x		x	35	
76	5	4	4	4	1	1	6	1	1	3				x						x			x				9	
77	3	3	3	1	1	2	4			3							x							x		x	4	
78	3	3	2	3	1	2	4			3							x							x		x	4	
79	1	3	1	2	1	2	2			2							x					x					10	
80	2	4	4	1	2	1	5		2	1				x														
81	4	6	4	5	1	5	3	2	1	3						x			x					x			10	
83	8	5	5	6	2	4	8		1	5						x		x						x			7	
84	6	4	6	4		2	6		2	2						x			x					x			10	
88	5	7	4	3	2	5	7			4									x			x					6	
92	1	3	1	1	2	3	1			4							x							x			6	
94	8	9	8	7	2	9	8			6						x			x			x					11	
96	2	3	3	1	1	2	3			3									x					x			8	
97	9	5	3	3	2	6	6		2	4						x			x			x					11	
99	7	1	7	5	2	3	5			2				x				x			x							
00		6	5	1		2	4				1			x				x			x						4	
01	2	4	4	1	1	4	2			2								x			x						4	
02	3	2	2	2	1	2	3			3									x		x						4	
03	5	6	5	4	2	7	4			4			1		x				x		x						2	
04	17	8	13	10	2	15	10			10							x				x						10	
05	6	8	8	5	1	11	3			10										x			x				6	
06	2	2	2	2		3	1			2								x			x						1	
07	2	1		1	2		1	2		2							x							x			7	
08	2	2	1	2	1	2		2		4							x					x					4	
08	6	5	8	2	1	4	7			2				x			x						x				4	
09	6	8	8	5	1	6	8			5	1				x			x				x					8	
10	7	4	7	4		1	9	1		2	1				x													
11	4	6	5	3	2	7	3			5		2		x				x				x					6	
12	4	3	2	4	1	1	5	1		3					x													
13	3	3	3	2	1	4	2			3			1			x	x						x				4	
14	6	6	3	7	2	1	5	2	4	5						x				x		x					10	
15	4	5	4	3	2	2	7			4					x			x					x					
16	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	1		2					x			x				x					5	

nsus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
217	3	1	2	2		3		1		1				x														
219	3	3	3	3		2	4			3							x							x			7	
221	7	7	7	4	3	2	7	2	3	5					x					x		x					5	
222	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	1		2						x		x						x			8	
223	6	3	4	5	1	4	3	1	1	5					x					x		x			-		10	
224	6	9	6	7	2	6	7	2		6					x					x	x						10	
226	4	4	4	2	2		7		1	4										x	x						10	
227	3	4	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	3						x		x						x			7	
228	1	1			2	1	1			2							x					x					5	
229	7	7	7	5	2	4	8		2	4						x			x					x			20	
230	3	6	3	4	2	4	4	1		3	1			x														
231	3	3	3	2	1		5		1	2	1			x					x		x							1	
232	3	3	2	4		1	4	1		2					x			x			x							5	
234	2	2	2	2		1	3			3							x					x					5	
235	7	7	7	5	2	5	8	1		6								x					x				14	
236	2	4	3	2	1	1	5			1			1		x				x									
237	5	5	5	5		4	4	2		3							x							x				
238	2	2	2	1	1	2	2			2																		
239	8	4	4	5	3	1	6		5	5						x			x					x			8	
240	4	2	4		2	2	4			2						x		x						x			17	
241	4	4	3	2	3	3	3		2	3					x			x					x					
242	2	3	3	2		1	3	1		1					x				x			x					5	
243	3	2	3	2		1	4			2							x							x			9	
244	3	5	2	4	2	3	1	1	3	2						x				x				x			9	
245	8	8	6	8	2	5	9		2	8										x				x		x	38	
246	4	2	2	3	1	4	2			3								x						x			10	
247	7	8	9	4	2	3	11	1		4					x			x					x				13	
248	5	5	4	4	2	4	4	1	1	4					x			x					x				6	
249	6	9	4	9	2	5	10			6									x					x			10	
251	8	4	4	5	1	5	5			3									x				x				6	
252	4	3	5	2		7				1				x			x							x			6	
253	3	1		3	1	1	3			3							x				x							
254	4	4	4	3	1	1	6		1	3					x			x					x				3	
255	6	3	4	2	3	5	3		1	3					x				x					x			7	
257	3	5	4	3	1	3	4	1		3								x					x				10	
258	4	5	4	2	3	4	4	1		4	1			x			x				x						9	
259	4	4	3	4	1		5	1	2	3						x				x				x		x		
260	1	1			2		2			1					x			x						x			14	
261	2	6	2	3	3	1	5	2		3						x		x				x					11	
262	9	13	10	8	4	4	14	4		7						x			x					x			7	
263	1				1	1				1												x					12	
264	5	7	6	5	1	2	9	1		5								x						x			10	
265	5	4	4	5		2	6	1		4					x			x			x						4	
266	4	5	3	6		3	4	2		3					x		x							x			6	
267	5	4	2	5	2	3	5	1		2								x						x				
268	3	7	4	6		2	6	1	1													x						
270	2				2	1	1			2					x		x					x					2	
272	3	2	3	2			4	1		2								x				x					12	
273	5	6	5	3	3	5	5		1	6							x					x					12	
274	8	12	10	9	1	6	10	1	3	9					x					x			x				3	

ensus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
280	3	11	9	4	1	6	8			3					x			x					x				6	
281	7	8	6	8	1	10	2	2	1	4						x				x		x					10	
282	5	1	4	2		1	5			2								x					x				18	
283	4	3	4	2	1	2	4	1		2					x					x			x				8	
284	4	3	4	3			7			1					x			x					x				4	
285	4	4	2	4	2	1	5		2	4					x					x				x			15	
286	4	4	4	3	1	2	6			3					x		x				x						11	
287	4	3	1	5	1	3	2	2		3				x			x							x				
288	1	6	6		1		6	1		1							x					x					9	
289	11	6	7	8	2	7	7	2	1	7							x					x					28	
290	5	3	3	5		1	6	1		2				x				x				x					4	
291	7	5	5	5	2	3	9			5								x				x					9	
292	6	5	4	5	2	4	6		1	4				x			x						x				5	
293	9	7	6	9	1	4	6		6	2						x				x			x				10	
294	7	3	3	5	2	5	2		3	4										x		x					6	
296	3	5	4	4		1	7			2					x					x	x						7	
297	9	8	5	9	3	2	5	1	9	3						x				x			x				7	
298	1	2		2	1	1	1		1	3									x				x				9	
299	12	10	11	9	2	5	11	3	3	6						x				x			x				11	
300	10	5	6	8	1	1	10	2	2	1						x			x				x				12	
302	4	2	2	3	1	1	3		2	1					x					x		x					16	
303	5	6	5	5	1		8		3	2						x							x				4	
309	4	1	1	2	2		4	1							x				x				x				9	
324	4	3	3	2	2	4	3			4							x				x						1	
326	6	8	7	5	2	3	11			4	1			x			x						x				12	
327	5	3	3	3	2	3	4		1	3						x				x			x			x	12	
329	4	2	4	2		1	5			1	1				x				x				x				6	
335	6	2	4	2	2	2	4			3									x					x			5	
336	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	1		1					x				x					x			4	
337	5	3	3	5	2		4	3	1	2						x		x			x						3	
340	7	7	7	4	3	7	7			7					x		x					x					5	
341	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	1		1					x			x				x					8	
342		1			1		1			1										x			x				2	
343	3	2	3	2		1	3	1		1				x				x						x			6	
345	7	6	5	6	2	1	8	1	2	4		1				x			x					x			5	
346	3	4	4	2	1	2	4	1		2							x				x						2	
347	3	3	1	3	2		2		4	1						x								x			2	
349	5	2	3	3	1	1	5	1		2				x			x							x			5	
168A	4	2	3	2	1	2	3			3					x			x						x			6	
168B	3	3	3	2	1	3	3			3				x			x					x					2	
172A	3	4	3	3	1	1	5										x					x					4	
172B	3	5	5	2	1	2	6			2			1		x					x			x				9	
292B	4	2	4	2		4	2			1					x		x				x						5	
Total:	1276	1184	1018	1068	375	843	1332	138	141	929	14	5	46	55	58	46	107	94	37	30	28	60	65	119	6	19	2315	

ad Name: Sanfebagar - Martadi

nsus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	I-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
1	10	11	11	8	2	14	7			11										x		x					8	
2	4	7	5	2	4	8	3			6			1			x		x			x						4	
3	16	11	15	10	2	23	4			17			1		x					x		x					7	
4	5	10	10	4	1	9	5	1		5									x					x			12	
5	3	2		4	1	5				4			1		x		x					x					9	
6	6	11	8	6	3	11	6			9										x				x			10	
7	11	13	15	7	2	23	1			11	1									x		x					11	
8	5	5	5	4	1	6	4			4										x			x				9	
9	3	3	2	3	1	6				3			1			x				x		x						
10	2	2	2	1	1	3	1			2										x			x				6	
11	5	1	4	2		6				5								x				x					8	
12	5	1	4	2		4	2			2								x				x					10	
13	9	7	7	7	2	12	2			7						x				x				x				
14	6	8	5	7	2	11	1		2	4										x				x			3	
15	7	2	4	3	2	4	5			4									x					x			11	
16	2	7	4	4	1	6	1	2		5										x		x					3	
17	3	5	3	4	1	6		1	1	5									x			x					7	
18	5	5	6	2	2	5	5			3										x			x				23	
19	4	5	7	2		4	4		1	2										x		x					3	
20	1	3	1	1	2	4				3								x				x					1	
21	11	10	10	9	2	11	6	1	1	9						x				x		x					7	
22	3	6	5	2	2	8	1			6										x				x			8	
23	3	3	1	3	2	3	2		1	4										x			x				4	
24	2	2	2	1	1		3		1	1									x			x						
25	6	4	3	5	2	6	4			6										x		x					5	
26	6	5	3	8		7	4			7										x			x					
27	19	11	14	14	2	20	9		1	6			1			x				x	x						6	
28	13	10	9	11	3	17	6			8			1		x					x	x						1	
29	2	3	1	3	1	3	2			5								x				x					12	
30	1	1			2	1	1			2							x							x			3	
31	3	3	2	3	1	5		1		3								x			x						4	
32	3	3	3	2	1	3	3			4									x		x						8	
33	3	1	2	2		4				2							x					x					11	
34	3	3	4	1	1	5	1			2			1		x			x			x						9	
35	2	1	1	1	1	2	1			2							x				x						4	
36	5	9	7	6	1	10	4			10										x		x					10	
37	5	2	1	5	1	2	4	1		7										x		x					3	
38	3	6	7	2		6	3			4									x					x			10	
39	6	3	4	3	2	7	2			5			1		x			x				x					2	
40	4	1	1	3	1	3	2			2													x				3	
41	6	6	7	4	1	4	8			5									x					x			11	
42	7	5	7	5		11	1			5										x			x				7	
43	7	4	3	6	2	8	3			7			1			x			x					x			2	
44	11	3	6	6	2	4	10			7										x		x					6	
45	3	2	3	1	1	3	2			3								x				x					4	
46	4	7	7	4		7	4			7			1	x					x			x					4	
47	6	6	5	6	1	10	2			6			1		x			x						x			5	

us	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	I-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
	7	6	5	7	1	9	4			8										x			x				4	
	5	6	5	6	1	5	5		1	6									x			x					3	
	8	6	7	5	2	9	5			5						x				x				x			11	
	7	5	6	5	1	12				7										x				x			7	
	4	10	3	6	5	8	2	1	3	6						x			x					x			3	
	3	3	2	3	1	4	2			5										x			x				3	
	2	1		2		2		1		3							x					x					1	
	5	4	4	4	1	5	4			5										x			x				5	
	4	4	4	3	1	5	3			4								x					x				8	
	1	1	1	1		2				1							x					x					1	
	9	6	5	8	2	7	6	1	1	7									x					x			4	
	4	2	4	2		4	2			4									x				x				5	
	4	2	4	2		5	1			3									x			x					1	
	3	2	3	2		3	2			2							x							x			7	
	6	2	4	2	2	5	2		1	4										x			x				6	
	2	4	3	2	1	4	1	1		2								x						x			6	
	2	3	2	2	1	4	1			3									x				x				8	
	8	5	6	6	1	6	5	1	1	6				x					x			x				x	3	
	7	4	4	6	1	6	5			5						x				x				x			4	
	2	6	6	2		1	6	1		1						x			x				x				2	
	4	2	4	2		3	3			2										x			x				4	
	2	7	6	3		3	5	1		2						x				x				x			3	
	4	5	3	6		3	4	1	1	4						x						x					2	
	2	5	3	2	2	4	3			4										x		x					6	
	3	5	5	1	2	3	5			3							x					x					9	
	3	2	3	2		2	3			2								x						x				
	2	1	1	2		2	1			2			1		x					x	x						11	
	4	1	2	2	1	3	2			2								x						x			5	
	3	2	1	2	2	2	2		1	3								x					x				5	
	5	2	4	2	1	3	4			2								x					x				5	
	4	2	2	2	2	5		1		3										x	x							
	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	1		3									x					x			4	
	5	4	4	2	3	5	3		1	3						x			x				x				4	
	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	1		3									x				x				3	
	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1		2			1		x				x				x				2	
	6	7	7	5	1	8	5			6			2			x				x		x					3	
	7	6	6	5	2	7	3	3		3			1		x					x		x					1	
	1	1	2				2			1										x	x						1	
	2	2	1	2	1	2	2			2				x						x		x					1	
	9	8	7	9	1	9	5	3		4						x				x			x				3	
	2	2	1	2	1	2	2						1		x				x			x						
	2	4	2	3	1	4	1	1		2			1			x				x		x					2	
	6	2	6	2		3	5			2							x					x					6	
	2	5	4	2	1	3	3		1	2						x	x		x		x						3	
	12	8	11	8	1	9	8	2	1	5						x			x			x					5	
	5	4	4	3	2	5	4			4																		
	2	2	2	2		3	1			1								x					x				1	
	5		2	2	1	4	1			2								x			x						5	
	1	1			2		2			2								x						x			7	
	4	5	4	3	2	3	5		1	3						x			x		x						8	

ensus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
98	5	4	5	3	1	6	3			3			1		x			x						x			5	
99	2	3	1	4		2	2		1	2				x					x					x			11	
100	7	6	5	7	1	6	4	3		5						x			x				x				8	
101	5	4	3	5	1	4	3		2	4								x					x				8	
102	4	1	3	1	1	1	4			2								x					x				6	
103	4	2	4	2		4	2			2								x					x				7	
104	4	4	5	2	1	4	4			2						x				x				x			5	
105	5	5	2	7	1	6	2	2		4		1				x		x			x						7	
105	5	5	2	7	1	7	1	2		4					x			x			x						7	
106	3	2	3	1	1	2	3			2							x					x					6	
107	3	4	3	3	1	4	3			5									x			x					6	
108	6	3	6	3	2	6	5			2							x				x						15	
109	4	5	3	4	2	7	2			6						x				x			x				5	
110	2	2		3	1	2		1	1	2			1		x			x						x			4	
111	9	6	8	6	1	11	4			6										x		x						
112	15	10	11	12	2	17	7	1		11			2			x			x					x			12	
113	2	5	2	3	2	3	4			3			2			x		x					x				4	
114	3	1	1	3			2		2	1						x				x				x			2	
115	2	4	3	3		2	4			2						x				x				x			2	
116	2	4	4	2		1	5			2						x				x				x			2	
117	6	5	4	4	2	3	6		1	5								x						x			6	
118	8	9	7	8	2	16	1			10									x			x					12	
119	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	1		3								x				x					8	
120	8	9	7	9	1	13	4			7			1					x			x							
121	5	8	7	6		10	3			8						x		x				x					5	
122	5	5	5	4	1	7	3			4			1			x		x				x					7	
123	3	6	4	4	1	5	3		1	6								x					x				10	
124	5	2	3	3	1	4	3			4									x				x				4	
125	2	3	3	2		3	2			2									x					x			3	
126	5	4	3	4	2	4	3		2	3										x		x					2	
127	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	4						x		x					x				3	
128	2	3	1	4		2	3			2								x					x				4	
129	5	5	6	2	2	5	4	1		5								x			x						3	
130	3	4	5	2		4	3			2										x		x					5	
131	3	3	2	2	2	4	2			4										x			x				19	
132	3	2	3		2	2	3			2								x						x			4	
133	3	9	7	3	2	9	3			7										x		x					6	
134	14	5	4	9	6	13	5	1		11						x				x	x						6	
135	5	3	4	2	2	6	2			4								x				x					7	
136	6	3	3	5	1	6	3			3			2			x		x						x			8	
137	2	4	4	2		3	3			1			1		x			x					x				3	
138	3	7	4	5	1	9	1			6								x				x					21	
139	7	6	5	5	3	7	6			7			3			x				x	x						13	
140	7	6	5	5	3	7	6			7			3			x				x	x						13	
141	3	4	2	2	3	6	1			5							x					x					6	
142	8	6	6	7	1	7	6		1	7									x			x					21	
143	7	4	4	5	2	6	5			5			2			x	x					x					11	
144	3	2	2	2	1	3	2			3							x					x					5	
145	1	4	1	3	1	4	1			4			1		x		x					x					4	
146	7	6	4	7	2	11	2			7			2		x					x	x						13	

insus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
147	4	2	4	1	1	3	3			2				x						x		x					4	
148	5	7	7	2	3	9	3			5									x			x					16	
149	3	2	3	2		1	4			2										x				x			16	
150	5	6	3	6	2	3	6		2	5						x		x					x				5	
151	1	1		2		1	1						2			x		x			x							
152	7	7	7	6	1	7	6		1	6								x						x			8	
154	3	5	5	2	1	1	7			1								x						x			8	
155	8	5	6	6	1	5	7	1		7									x				x				34	
156	2	6	2	4	2	4	3	1		6								x					x				10	
157	2	3	3	2		2	3			2							x					x					6	
158	4	4	7	1		5	3			2								x				x					7	
159	5	4	3	4	2	5	3	1		4			3			x	x				x						6	
160	3	2		3	2	2	3			5				x			x						x				12	
161	2	6	6	2		7	1			3			1		x		x					x					5	
162	6	1	3	2	1	2	5			2								x				x					4	
163	4	2	3	2	1	4	2			2					x												14	
164	11	5	8	6	2	11	3	2		8									x			x						
165	3	3	4	1	1	5	1			2										x		x						
166		1			1		1			1								x						x				
167	6	8	8	4	2	2	11	1		6							x					x					6	
168	10	5	8	6	1	9	6			4							x					x					9	
169	7	5	7	4	1	9	3			8								x			x						8	
170	6	2	4	4		5	3			2			2			x	x					x					6	
171	4	5	5	3	1	8	1			4								x				x					11	
172	4	4	2	5	1	5	3			6				x						x				x			18	
173	3	5	6	2		4	4			8								x				x					12	
174	4	2	4	2		3	3			1	1				x			x				x					16	
175	6	6	6	4	2	6	6			5									x			x					14	
176	9	8	9	6	2	10	6	1		6					x				x			x					20	
177	2	2	2	2		4				2									x		x						5	
178	1	2	1	2		2	1			1					x			x				x					3	
179	1	1		2		2				2								x			x						1	
180	4	5	3	4	2	7	2			2					x			x			x						12	
181	4	2	2	3	1	5	1			5								x				x					6	
182	14	8	12	5	5	15	7			13									x			x					8	
183	3	3	1	3	2	3	3			5									x		x						6	
184	3	5	3	3	2	4	4			4	1	1	1			x		x			x						5	
185	1	2		3		2	1			2	1				x				x		x						2	
186	5	5		8	2	8	2			10									x		x						16	
187	4	3	5	2		3	4			2									x		x						6	
188	4	2	2	2	2	3	3			3							x							x			13	
189	10	11	5	14	2	14				17										x	x						47	
190	3	2	3	1	1	4	1			2								x			x						18	
191	6	7	7	5	1	7	6			6										x			x				19	
192	4	6	2	5	3	7	3			5										x				x			15	
193	16	12	18	7	3	10	18			13									x				x				12	
194	4	5	2	5	2	9				7								x			x						19	
195	6	6	5	5	2	3	6	3		6						x		x						x			25	
196	3	3	1	4	1	4	2			3								x				x					6	
197	4	2	4	2		2	4			2										x		x					12	

nsus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
198	8	4	4	6	2	5	6	1		7										x			x				15	
199	3	1	1	2	1	3	1			2								x					x				10	
200	1	4	3	2		2	3			2								x						x			6	
201	6	4	2	6	2	5	4	1		7				x					x			x					19	
202	11	8	10	7	2	15	4			9										x		x					38	
203	9	15	15	8	1	20	4			8										x	x						18	
204	4	7	6	2	3	7	4			6										x		x					14	
205	7	8	6	8	1	11	3	1		11										x	x						26	
206	3	4	2	4	1	4	2	1		5				x				x						x			17	
207	8	6	8	4	2	6	8			6								x					x				14	
208	5	6	4	5	2	8	3			4	1							x					x				13	
209	3	4	4	2	1	4	3			6					x				x			x					6	
210	6	4	6	3	1	6	4			3								x				x					15	
211	5	2	3	4		4	3			3								x									7	
212	2	6	2	5	1	5	3			2										x				x			8	
213	1	4	3	1	1	5				5							x					x					4	
214	6	4	5	4	1	8	2			2									x					x			11	
215	4	2	4	2		3	3			7									x		x						8	
216	7	4	4	6	1	11				4										x	x						4	
217	1	3	2	2		3	1			4								x				x					7	
218	5	1	4	2		4	2			14								x				x					7	
219	8	8	5	9	2	10	5		1	7								x			x						4	
220	9	5	7	5	2	8	5		1	9										x		x					14	
221	11	8	8	9	2	8	11			2	1			x					x			x					27	
222	3	4	3	2	2	2	5			2							x				x						2	
223	2	1	1		2	1	2			4										x		x					9	
224	4	2	1	3	2	3	3												x					x			7	
225	2	3	1	3	1	2	3			3			1					x				x					8	
226	4	4	5	2	1	4	4			4									x			x					7	
227	5	6	5	6		5	6			9							x					x					18	
228	2	2	2	2		2	2			2									x				x				15	
229	4	5	4	4	1	4	5			5										x		x					6	
230	6	3	5	2	2	8	1			6									x			x					5	
231	10	8	9	7	2	5	12		1	8						x				x	x					x	20	
232	7	7	6	6	2	7	6		1	7						x				x	x						6	
233	4	3	5	2		4	3			1					x			x			x						9	
234	6	3	3	4	2	7	2			4							x						x			x	14	
235	3	3	4	2		2	4			3																		
236	3	7	4	4	2	9	1			7																		
237	3	5	4	2	2	5	2	1		3						x		x			x						4	
238	5	3		6	2	4	1	2	1	3										x				x			4	
239	3	3	1	5		3	2	1		5								x					x			x	10	
240	1	2	1	2		1	2			2							x					x					
241	4	1	2	2	1	5				2			1			x				x	x						2	
242	2	6	3	2	3	6	2			6										x		x					6	
243	3	1	2	2		4				2								x				x					4	
244	3	5	4	2	2	6	2			6									x				x				6	
245	4	5	4	3	2	6	3			2	1									x	x					x	7	
246	3	5	4	3	1	2	4	1	1	3						x				x			x				18	
247	4	5	5	4		3	5			3			1					x					x				8	

sus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
o.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
48	3	4	5	2		5	2			3	1				x				x		x						2	
49	6	6	6	3	3	8	4			8								x			x							
50	3	2	2	3		1	1	3		1	1								x				x					
51	5	2	4	2	1	3	3	1		3										x	x						3	
52	8	6	6	6	2	2	11	1		8										x	x						10	
53	4	4	3	4	1	7	1			5								x				x				x	7	
54	6	8	5	8	1	13	1			8									x		x						27	
55	4	4	4	2	2	7	1			4									x			x					5	
56	2	2	2	2		1	3			2								x				x					3	
57	16	14	14	14	2	15	9	3	3	10	1					x				x	x						12	
58	3	1	2	1	1	4				2									x			x					5	
59	2	3	2	2	1	4		1		3									x				x				3	
60	4	3	4	2	1	5	2			2			1	x					x		x						5	
61	1	6	3	3	1	7				6								x					x				15	
62	5	2	3	2	2	4	3			2								x			x						9	
63	3	7	4	3	3	9	1			5										x	x						7	
64	3	3	2	4		5	1			4									x		x						5	
65	3	5	3	4	1	7	1			5										x	x						2	
66	2	2	3	1		2	2			2								x			x						3	
67	4	3	3	2	2	4	3			2								x					x				9	
68	6	8	6	8		11	3			8								x			x						8	
69	3	6	4	4	1	8	1			6								x			x						7	
70	6	2	2	5	1	5	3			4			1			x		x					x				13	
71	3	2	3		2	3	2			2									x		x						3	
72	1	1			2	2				2								x			x						5	
73	2	3	1	2	2	5				4									x		x						4	
74	3	3	4		2	3	3			3									x		x						4	
75	5	3	3	5		6	2			4								x			x							
76	3	2		4	1	3		2		3										x	x						8	
77	3	2	3	1	1	1	4			2										x	x						4	
78	2	2		2	2	3	1			3										x	x						3	
79	3	4	5	2		5	2			4										x	x						5	
A	4	4	2	4	2	6	2			4								x					x				4	
A	5	3	4	4		6	2			6									x			x					5	
A	10	7	11	5	1	13	4			7			1		x					x		x						4	
l:	1322	1229	1156	1046	348	1556	867	71	45	1240	10	2	55	11	27	49	29	91	67	90	71	100	57	49		6	2096	

Road Name: Sanfebagar - Mangalsen

Census No.	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	Illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
1	5	3	3	3	2	5	3			3			1		x				x				x				3	
2	9	8	7	8	2	10	7			4			2			x		x				x					8	
3	7	6	4	9		9	3		1	5			2			x	x				x						4	
4	2	4	1	4	1	5	1			5			1		x				x				x				18	
5	15	7	10	10	2		11	1	2	7						x		x				x					3	
6	4	4	3	4	1	3	5			2					x					x		x					1	
7	8	7	7	1	7	12	3						2		x			x		x		x					7	
8	2	1	1	1	1	2	1			3								x				x					4	
9	4	2	1	4	1	1	5			3									x			x					4	
10	6	7	5	6	2	6	5	2		5			1		x					x				x			8	
11	4	1	2	3		2	3			2							x				x							
12		1			1	1				1							x					x						
13	7	6	3	8	2	3	6		4	4		1				x				x		x					5	
14	7	3	5	3	2	2	6	1	1	2	1				x					x		x					4	
15	5	6	5	4	2	3	7	1		4					x					x			x				5	
16	11	9	9	8	2	9	6			9						x				x	x							
17	4	4	3	3	2	3	5			5										x		x					4	
18	5	5	5	4	1	5	5			5									x				x				10	
19	6	4	1	8	1	4	3		3	6						x			x			x					4	
20	6	5	5	5	1	9	2			6			1		x					x		x					8	
21	2	3	1	3	1	2	3			3					x			x				x						
22	2	1		2	1	3				3								x				x					4	
23	2	4	3	2	1	4	2			3				x						x		x					3	
24	3	3	1	3	2	4	2			4								x				x					5	
25	6	4	5	3	2	1	9			3			2							x				x			4	
26	1	1		1	1	2				2							x				x						2	
27	7	5	7	5		6	6			2					x				x			x					6	
28	3	3	4	2		2	4						1	x			x				x							
29	4	3	6	1		4	3			1				x				x			x						4	
30	2	3	2	3		1	4			3				x						x		x					3	
31	2	1			3	3				3				x			x					x					5	
32	2	1	1	1	1	3				2									x				x				2	
33	10	10	7	12	1	7	13			7						x				x	x						20	
34	13	4	4	9	4	7	9	1		7						x	x					x					5	
35	2	1		3		2		1		2			1		x			x				x					4	
36	5	4	2	7		4	5			6									x			x					3	
37	2	2	1	2	1	4				3								x				x					5	
38	2	5	3	2	2	4	3			4								x					x				7	
39	7	7	6	6	2	5	8	1		6			1		x			x				x					2	
40	4	8	6	4	2	9	3			2			2			x	x				x						11	
41	2	2	2	2		2	2			3								x				x					3	
42	3	2		3	2	3	2			3								x				x					3	
43	1				1	1											x					x					7	
44	5	4	4	4	1	3	6			3			2			x			x		x						3	
45	5	6	7	2	2	8	3			4					x			x				x					4	
46	5	7	7	3	2	6	6			6			1			x				x		x					3	

sus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
o.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
7	8	5	7	6		7	6			5			1			x		x			x						8	
8	2	7	5	5		4	5			5					x			x				x					3	
9	11	9	6	4	1	12	8			7			3		x				x		x						7	
0	5	2	1	5	1	3	2		2	2		1				x				x		x					3	
1	4	5	5	3	1	3	6			3					x				x		x						3	
2	4	2	2	3	1	4	1	1		3			1		x			x			x						3	
3	9	13	12	8	2	12	8	1	1	9					x					x		x					2	
4	3	3	4	2		1	5			2								x				x					3	
5	4	3	1	4	2	5	2			5							x					x					2	
6	2	1	1	2		1	2			1			1			x		x				x					1	
7	2	4	3	2	1	3	2		1	2			1			x		x				x					2	
8	7	7	7	4	3	8	5	1		6						x			x		x						5	
9	1	5	4	2		4	2			1					x			x			x						2	
0	3	3		4	2	4	2			6									x			x					2	
1	4	3	1	6		3	4			4						x			x			x					5	
2	5	4	5	2	2	3	6			4										x		x					4	
3	5	3	4	2	2	4	4			4				x				x				x					8	
4	7	11	10	6	2	16	2			7			1		x					x	x						7	
5	5	7	5	5	2	7	3	1	1	3						x	x						x				6	
6	2	2	2	2		1	3			2			1			x		x				x					1	
7	3	7	4	4	2	6	3	1		6								x				x					4	
8	5	3	3	2	3	5	3			4						x				x		x					3	
9	6	8	6	5	3	12	2			8										x		x					7	
0	1	3	2	1	1	2	2			2										x		x					5	
1	6	4	4	4	2	6	4			4					x				x			x					3	
2	5	2	3	4		2	5			2					x					x		x					6	
3	5	3	3	4	1	3	5			2			1			x				x	x							
4	3	2	2	2	1	3	2			3								x			x						3	
5	5	2	1	4	2	1	5	1		3	1					x		x				x					4	
6	5	4	2	7		3	6			6					x				x			x					4	
7	5	3	4	2	2	4	4			3			1			x				x		x					4	
8	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1		3					x			x				x					2	
9	2	1		2	1		3			3									x		x						1	
0	4	2		5	1		3	3		2			2		x					x			x				3	
1	4	1	3	2		2	3			1					x				x			x					2	
2	4	4	4	2	2	3	4	1		3						x			x			x					5	
3	3	3	3	1	2	1	5			2									x		x						4	
4	4	4	1	5	2	4	4			3			2			x			x		x						3	
5	5	3	2	6		3	4	1		4			1		x				x			x					2	
6	2	1	1	2		1	2			1								x				x					2	
7	4	5	4	3	2	3	4	1	1	2			1			x				x		x					2	
8	2	2	1	2	1	2	2			2								x					x				4	
9	1	4	3	2		3	2			2									x		x						3	
0	4	6	3	6	1	3	7			4			1			x			x			x					5	
1	14	5	9	9	1	5	14			7			2			x				x	x						3	
2	6	5	2	8	1	8	3			5			3			x	x				x						5	
3	2	1	1		2	2	1																					
4	4	1	3	2		2	3														x							
5	4	2	2	2	2	4	1			2					x						x							

ensus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
96	3	2		3	2	1	3	1		3					x				x			x						3	
97	2	1	1	2			2	1		1							x							x			4	
98	2	5	4	2	1	3	3	1		1						x			x									
99	7	6	6	6	1	12	1			4			1		x					x	x							8	
100	3	1		2	2	2	2			4									x		x							
101	2	4	2	2	2	6				1			1		x					x	x							2	
102	5	2	3	3	1	1	5		1	2			1		x					x		x						2	
103	3	3	3	1	2	1	4		1	2									x		x							1	
104	4	4	3	3	2	4	3	1		5								x			x							7	
105	8	11	7	9	3	6	13			9						x				x		x						11	
106	3	4	5	2		4	3			3										x	x							5	
107	3	3	4	2			5	1		1										x	x							2	
108	2	3	1	3	1	3	2			4									x			x						4	
109	1	5	5		1	4	2			2										x	x							3	
110	4	7	5	5	1	7	4			3			3			x				x	x							4	
111	5	5	4	4	2	5	4	1		5			1			x				x	x							6	
112	3	1	1	3		2	2			2								x				x						7	
113	3	4	1	4	2	3	3			3			1			x	x							x				7	
114	8	10	10	6	2	16	2			9			1			x	x		x			x						6	
115	8	10	9	6	3	5	12	1		5			4			x			x		x							3	
116	2	3	2	1	2	3	2			3								x				x						5	
117	4	5	6	3		7	2			3			1		x					x		x						2	
118	1	1		1	1	2				2							x				x								
119	8	3	6	4	1	6	5			5									x			x						1	
120	7	5	3	9		10	2			7			2			x		x			x							2	
121	2	2		2	2	2	1		1	2									x			x							
122	3	5	4	4		4	4			6					x				x			x						4	
123	7	8	8	7		11	1	3	6	6			1		x			x			x							5	
124	9	7	4	10	2	16				9			2			x		x			x							2	
125	5	3	4	3	1	5	3			3									x			x						5	
126	1				1	1				1											x								
127	2	1		2	1	1	1	1		1			2		x				x		x								
128	3	3	4	1	1	5	1			3							x							x				8	
129	7	8	11	3	1	13	2			6								x				x						3	
130	7	6	2	8	3	2	11			1			7			x				x	x								
131	2	4	3	2	1	4	2			3								x				x						3	
132	6	3	6	1	2	5	4			3								x				x						7	
133	11	7	13	4	1	6	11	1		4			1			x			x			x						3	
134	2	1		3		3				3								x				x							
135	2	3	3	2		3	2			3								x			x							2	
136	4	3	4	2	1	4	3			3			1		x					x	x							1	
137	8	8	6	8	2	8	8			6			1			x			x		x							5	
138	2	5	3	3	1	5	2			5			1		x				x		x							3	
139	3	2		3	2	3	2			3			1			x	x				x							2	
140	5	2	2	5		3	4			3			1		x			x			x							2	
141	1	1			2	2				2							x					x							
142	4	3	3	3	1	3	4			3			1			x				x	x							4	
143	2	1	1	2		1	2			2								x				x						1	
144	5	5	4	4	2	6	4			4			1	x						x	x							5	

nsus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	Illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
145	6	1	5	2		1	6			1				x					x			x					4	
146	1			1					1						x					x		x					2	
147	6	4	7	3		3	6	1		3					x					x		x					2	
148	7	4	6	4	1	8	3			3			1		x					x	x						2	
149	4	7	6	4	1	5	6			5									x			x					1	
150	1	3		3	1	3	1			4								x				x						
151	2	1	1	1	1	1	2			2								x				x					3	
152	2	2	2	1	1	3	1			3									x			x					3	
153	6	2	4	4		6	2			5			1		x				x			x					3	
154	3	1		1	3	3	1			3								x			x						2	
155	2	3	2	3		3	2			4								x			x						2	
156	7	9	8	6	2	9	6	1		7			1			x			x			x					3	
157	8	6	6	5	3	11	3			8			1			x		x			x						3	
158	8	11	10	7	2	14	5			6			1			x		x				x					3	
159	8	6	9	4	1	8	5	1		5			1			x				x	x						3	
160	1	2	1	1	1	3				3							x					x					2	
161	2	5	6	1		4	3			3									x			x					4	
162	3	1	1	2	1	1	3			3								x				x					3	
163	3	2	2	2	1	3	2			3										x	x						2	
164	3	1	1	2	1	1	3			2			1		x			x				x					5	
165	5	3	5	2	1	2	6			2			1		x					x	x						7	
166	14	4	4	10	4	7	10	1		10	1		1			x		x				x					4	
167	3	1	1	2	1	2	2			3								x				x					5	
168	4	2	2	3	1	4	2			3						.			x			x					3	
169	1	1			2	2											x					x					3	
170	7	5	6	3	3	7	4		1	6			1			x			x		x						3	
171	4	3	1	4	2	5	2			5			1			x			x			x					5	
172	2	1		2	1	1	2			2									x			x						
173	1	4	1	3	1	3	2			4										x		x					3	
174	7	5	7	5		9	3			7										x		x					8	
175	2			1	1	1	1			2								x			x							
176	8	10	6	11	1	5	11	2		8						x		x					x				11	
177	4	1	2	3		2	3			2			1		x				x			x					4	
178	9	9	8	10		16	2			6			1			x		x			x						3	
179	2	4	1	3	2	4	2			5								x			x						2	
180	4	5	5	3	1	4	5			4										x	x						3	
181	14	6	10	8	2	14	6			13										x	x						2	
182	1	5	4	2		4	2			5			1		x			x				x					3	
183	3	3	3	2	1	2	4			2	4						x					x						
184	1	5	3	2	1	3	3			3								x			x						1	
185	6	7	5	5	3	5	8			6					x					x		x					3	
186	13	7	11	7	2	15	5			12			1		x			x			x						3	
187	5	5	3	5	2	3	6			4			1			x				x	x						4	
188	6	6	6	5	1	2	10			6						x			x			x					10	
189	3	2	1	3	1		5			2			2			x				x		x					3	
190	13	6	9	8	2	5	14			9			4			x				x		x					3	
191	11	4	9	4	2	3	11			5					x				x			x					4	
192	4	2	3	3		2	4			2						x		x					x				3	
193	5	2	4	3			7			1					x				x		x						1	

ensus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
194	3	4	2	2	3	6			1	4							x							x				
195	4	5	5	4		1	8			4					x					x		x					5	
196	1	1	1		1		2			1										x	x						1	
197	4	5	6	2	1	2	6	1		1					x					x	x						4	
198	4	2	1	5		4	2			3						x				x	x							
199	3	3		5	1	1	2	3		4						x				x	x						4	
200	7	5	6	4	2	5	7			4					x					x		x					4	
201	4	7	9	2		6	5			2					x					x		x					4	
202	9	9	9	9		1	13	3	1	4						x				x		x					2	
203	6	3	3	4	2	2	5	1	1	4					x					x				x			3	
204	2	3	1	4	1	3	2			3										x		x					4	
205	6	4	4	5	1	3	6	1		5								x					x				4	
206	7	6	5	6	2	5	5	3		6						x			x			x					6	
207	2	4	2	3	1	2	4			2										x	x							
208	5	1	1	3	2	2	4			4								x				x					7	
10A	6	2	4	3	1	4	4			4						x				x				x			8	
69A	8	5	7	5	1	8	5			6			1			x				x		x					4	
otal:	963	836	760	771	260	900	806	51	31	783	7	2	102	8	56	64	23	47	54	68	74	88	10	8	-	-	760	

d Name: Kalikot - Jumla

us	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs)		Livestock	Remarks
	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
	3	3	1	4	1	6				5							x							x		x	9	
	5	5	5	4	1	7	3			9							x						x			x	14	
	7	5	5	6	1	8	4			5							x						x				6	
	1	5	3	2	1	4	2			3													x				8	
	6	4	5	3	2	6	3		1	7								x				x					9	
	5	9	9	3	2	10	4			8			1		x				x			x					6	
	2	3	3	2		5				3							x							x		x	4	
	17	15	19	11	2	22	10			11	1					x			x					x			15	
	5	2	4	3		6	1			3							x				x						7	
	11	9	9	10	1	8	12			8	1					x			x				x				12	
	3	1	2	2		2	2			2							x					x					3	
	3	3	3	1	2	4	2			4								x					x				1	
	3	6	6	3		6	3			4																		
	2	4	4	2		4	2			3					x		x					x			x		9	
	5	2	3	3	1	3	4			3			2	x			x							x		x	20	
	6	5	4	5	2	6	4	1		6							x					x				x	10	
	6	4	6	4		7	3			5							x							x	x		5	
	1	2	1	2		3				2							x						x				1	
	6	4	5	4	1	9	1			6								x				x				x	14	
	2	4	2	3	1	4	2			2					x			x					x			x	8	
	3	3	3	2	1	4	2			3								x					x			x	7	
	8	6	10	4		9	5			4								x				x					5	
	3	1	2	1	1	4				1				x			x					x					1	
	6	3	6	3		7	2			2			1	x			x						x			x	11	
	3	4	3	3	1	7				4								x					x				11	
	2	4	2	3	1	5	1			3			1	x			x							x			1	
	1	2	2	1		3				3							x							x		x	18	
	5	1	3	2	1	3	3			4							x							x		x	5	
	1	3	1	2	1	4				1			1		x		x					x					4	
	3	2	2		3	2	3			2							x							x			19	
	5	4	3	6		7	2			6														x			10	
	10	6	5	9	2	9	6	1		9			1	x			x						x			x	12	
	4	7	7	3	1	7	4			5								x						x		x	2	
	3	5	4	3	1	3	5			4							x				x						20	
	2	2	2		2	3	1			3					x		x							x		x	4	
	7	4	7	4		6	5			5							x							x		x	4	
	1	2	1	1	1	3				2							x							x		x	3	
	2	2	2	2		2	2			2							x							x		x	4	
	1	1		2		1	1			2							x					x					1	
	3	3	4	2		1	5			1				x				x						x			3	
	9	7	6	7	3	8	7	1		8			1	x					x					x			38	
	3	3	3	2	1	5	1			3							x							x			10	
	2	3	2	2	1	2	3			3							x						x				8	
	6	5	5	4	2	6	4	1		4			3			x			x			x					4	
	7	7	4	7	3	7	7			6			2			x		x						x			12	
	2	5	4	3		3	4			3			1		x		x							x	x		15	
	5	2	2	4	1	5	2			4			1		x		x							x			6	

nsus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	Illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
53	5	5	3	6	1	4	5	1		5			2		x			x					x				15	
54	4	5	4	3	2	4	4		1	3					x			x				x					10	
55	2	3	2	1	2	2	3			2		1	1	x			x							x			12	
56	4	6	4	4	2	2	6		2	4						x				x				x			7	
57	2		1	1		1	1			1							x						x				1	
58	3	1	1	3		3	1			2			1	x				x					x				2	
62	2	1	1	2		2	1			1		1		x			x					x					3	
63	1	3	1	2	1	3	1			2							x							x			5	
64	6	5	6	4	1	6	5			6			1	x				x						x			5	
65	5	3	6	1	1	5	3			4							x					x					33	
66	8	5	6	5	2	5	7		1	4								x						x			20	
67	8	9	7	9	1	10	5	2		10						x			x					x			40	
68	5	6	3	7	1	6	3		2	6	1					x		x				x					5	
70	6	8	7	6	1	3	9	1	1						x		x							x			11	
71	8	6	7	5	2	10	4			6										x				x			4	
72	3	4	4	2	1	2	5			3								x				x					3	
73	3	1	2	2		1	2		1	2														x				
74	4	3	2	4	1	2	5			3							x							x			6	
75	2	3	3	2		3	2			1		1		x					x			x					1	
76	5	8	6	6	1	10	2	1		6			1		x				x					x			7	
77	9	2	6	4	1	2	9			5			2		x				x			x					5	
78	2	2	3		1	2	2			2				x				x			x						7	
79	1	1	1		1	2				1							x					x					7	
80	2	1	1		2	1	2			2			1	x			x					x					2	
81	3	5	4	4		6	2			4								x						x			12	
82	2	2	2	1	1	2	2			3							x						x				4	
83	5	2	5	2		3	4			2								x					x				2	
84	6	6	6	5	1	2	10			3	1					x				x		x					5	
85	4	4	6	2		3	5			2								x					x				5	
86	3	5	2	5	1	3	2	1	2	4						x			x					x			10	
87	3	4	3	4		4	2	1		3							x							x			4	
88	4	3	5	2		3	3	1		2		1			x				x			x					3	
89	3	5	4	3	1	6	2			5		1		x					x			x					4	
90	1	1		1	1	1	1			2							x											
94	2	2	2	2		3	1			3			1	x			x				x						2	
95	4	2	3	2	1	4	2			1			2		x			x				x					3	
96	3	4	5	2		4	2	1		2			1	x				x						x			1	
97	6	3	6	2	1	5	4			1					x			x						x			4	
98	3	4	4	2	1	3	3	1		2			1	x			x						x					
99	1	4	3	1	1	5				2			1	x			x				x						1	
100	3	3	2	3	1	6				6							x							x			7	
101	3	1	1	1	2	1	3			2							x							x			4	
102	12	16	14	8	6	20	7	1		12				x			x					x					7	
103	9	7	7	8	1	6	8	2		9			1		x				x			x				7000 x	34	
104	13	12	15	10		18	6		1	11		1	1		x		x						x				5	
105	1	2	1	2		3				2			1	x				x				x					4	
106	5	6	5	3	3	8	3			4			1		x					x				x			13	
107	5	2	4	3		4	3			4								x					x				5	
108	5	1	4	1	1	3	3			2			1	x				x					x		1500 x		3	
109	1	2		1	2	2	1			3							x					x					3	

sus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
lo.	Male	Female	<16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
11																												NA
12																												NA
13	3	2	2	2	1	5				5				x			x					x					6	
14	3	3		4	2	4	2			4			1	x				x			x						3	
15	2	7	5	2	2	9				5		1		x			x					x					3	
16	1	3	3	1		2	2			2			1		x			x					x				2	
17	8	8	5	10	1	11	4	1		10			3			x			x					x			10	
18	5	4	3	4	2	5	3		1	3			1		x			x				x					13	
19	3	5	3	3	2	6	2			4		1	1		x			x			x						2	
20	2	1	2		1	2	1			2							x							x			3	
21	4	2	1	4	1	3	3			4							x					x					3	
22	4	5	3	4	2	7	2			6		1			x				x			x					6	
23	4	4	3	4	1	6	1		1	3							x							x				
24	9	6	4	5	6	6	7		2	8						x		x					x				6	
25	11	12	11	8	4	17	6			11		1	1		x			x				x					12	
26	4	2	4	2		2	4			1			1	x			x					x					1	
27	5	3	5	2	1	4	4			3								x					x				10	
28	1	8	5	3	1	5	4			4									x			x					12	
29	2	3	2	2	1	4	1			3									x				x				7	
30	1	2	1	2		2	1			1			1	x				x					x				7	
31	6	5	4	7		6	5			4			3			x		x						x			31	
32	3	5	4	4		3	5			4									x					x			6	
33	2	3	3	2		3	2			2									x				x				5	
34	4	2	2	3	1	5	1			4							x							x			12	
35	5	1	2	3	1	3	3			4									x					x			10	
36	13	8	12	8	1	15	5		1	7			2			x				x	x						17	
40	2	4	2	3	1	5	1			5								x									5	
41	4	2	1	4	1	3	3			4			1	x										x				
42	3	2	3	2		3	2			2			1		x		x						x		x		6	
43	8	8	8	5	3	10	6			10			1	x			x							x			16	
44	3	6	3	4	2	7	1		1	6			1	x			x							x			12	
45	3	3	3	2	1	5	1			2			1			x		x					x				7	
46	5	9	8	5	1	9	4	1		6					x				x								5	
7A	7	6	7	3	3	9	4			5			2		x			x					x				9	
8A	4	5	6	3		4	5			3			1		x			x				x					7	
9A	3	2	2	3		5				1			2		x			x			x						3	
9B	1	2		2	1	3				2				x			x				x						1	
3A	2	1	1	1	1	2	1			2							x							x			2	
al:	566	545	527	444	140	675	399	19	18	525	4	10	60	31	28	14	61	42	21	5	10	37	32	51	5	18	1015	

oad Name: Surkhet - Kalikot

ensus	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Live stock	Remarks
No.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
1	4	5	5	2	2	3	6			2								x				x					16	income not stated
2	4	2	2	2	2	6				3								x				x					16	
3	4	5	4	4	1	6	3			2		1						x				x					5	
4	2	3	2	2	1	5				3									x					x			24	
5	2	3	3	2		1	4			3								x				x					9	
6	3	1	2	2		4				2								x				x					18	
7	5	8	6	6	1	6	7				1	1						x				x						
8	4	3	4	2	1	5	2			2							x					x					6	
9	3	2	3		2	3	2			1							x					x					3	
10	6	3	4	5		8	1			6							x					x					11	
11	4	3	3	3	1	3	4			2	2						x							x			10	
12	2	2	1	1	2	2	2			2		1					x					x					14	
13	4	2	3	2	1	4	2			2							x							x			7	
14	3	5	4	3	1	7	1			4							x						x				6	
15	2	1		3		3						3					x				x							
16	8	7	7	7	1	4	11			4	1	2					x										11	
17	6	4	5	3	2	6	4			5							x				x						19	
18	5	2	2	3	2	6	1			4							x					x					4	
19	17	20	18	17	2	25	12			6		7	1					x			x						12	
20	4	2	1	3	2	4	2					1					x				x						9	
21	3	3	3	2	1	4	1		1	3							x				x						11	
22	4	2	4	1	1	4	2			3							x					x					8	
23	5	1	4	1	1	4	2			2							x					x					12	
24	5	5	5	3	2	7	3			6								x				x					9	
25	7	7	7	7		11	3			6		1							x		x						15	
26	8	5	5	5	3	10	4			3		1	2				x					x					18	
27	4	14	7	10	1	14	4			15								x						x			2	
28	3	1	2		2	3	1			4							x							x			13	
29	6	5	7	2	2	9	2			9							x							x			6	
30	2	2	2	1	1		4			2							x							x			19	
31	10	9	9	10		11	8			3			2						x			x					17	
32	6	1	1	2	4	6	1			5							x							x			3	
33	4	2	4	2		2	4			2							x				x						4	
34	2	3		3	2	2	3			3								x				x					7	
35	3	5	4	2	2	4	4			8							x					x					23	
otal:	164	148	143	123	46	202	110		1	127	4	18	5	-	-	-	22	10	3	-	7	18	1	8	-	-	367	

l Name: Gorusinghe - Sandhikharka

ıs	H.H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
	3	2	1	4			4		1	2										x				x				
	4	2		5	1	2	1		3	1	1					x				x				x				income > 60
	3	4	3	3	1	1	5		1							x				x								
	1	5	3	2	1	1	5				2					x				x								
	2	2		1	3	2	1		1	2					x					x	x						1	
	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1		2					x			x									
	3	1	2	1	1	1	3						1			x				x								
	3	2	3	2			4	1				1																
	1	2	2	1			3				1					x				x								
	8	4	6	4	2	3	5	1	3		3					x				x		x						
	5	3	1	5	2	3	5			5										x								
	5	4	1	7	1	1	5	1	2		1	1				x												
	3	1		3	1		1	2	1		1					x				x			x				3	
	3	2	1	2	1		4		1	2								x						x			3	
	6	13	8	10	1	4	13	1	1	5	1					x				x			x				9	
	1	2	1		2	1	2			2								x				x					4	
	2	4	1	3	2	3	1	2		3					x					x		x					3	
	4	4	3	4	1	2	6				1					x			x									
	3	4	2	4	1	1	5		1	1			1			x				x				x			1	
		1			1	1													x									
	1	2	1	2			3						1			x			x									
	2	3	3	2		1	4			2										x							1	
	3	4	2	3	2	2	4		1	3										x			x				4	
	3	2	3	2			4		1		1				x					x						x	7	
	3	3	3	1	2	1	5			3										x			x				6	
	6	5	4	5	2	2	7		2	3			1			x				x		x					7	
	2	5	5	1	1	2	5				1					x				x							1	
	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	3						x				x				x			8	
	2	5	1	3	3	1	5		1		1					x				x		x						
	5	3	3	3	2	3	4		1	1	1				x					x	x						3	
	2	3	3	2			5				2			x						x	x							
	7	5	4	6	2		12			3		1				x				x		x					3	
	2	3	3	2			4	1		1						x			x			x					5	
	4	5	4	3	2		8		1	4				x					x				x			x	16	
	3	2	3	2			4	1							x				x					x				
	4	9	7	4	2	4	9				4					x				x							1	
	7	6	4	6	3	2	10		1	1	1		2			x			x					x			10	
	6	3	4	3	2	3	6			6										x		x					8	
	4	7	5	5	1	2	6		3	2						x				x				x		x	9	
	3	2	3	2			5			1						x				x								
	2	2	2	2			4			1	1				x				x			x					13	
	2	4	2	3	1	2	2		2		1					x				x				x			3	
	2	3	3	1	1	5				2										x	x						1	
	2	3	3	2		2	3		2											x		x					4	
	4	3	1	4	2	1	2		4	2						x				x				x			3	
	1	2	1	2		1	2												x		x							
	3	4	4	3		1	5		1		1	1				x				x	x							

nsus	HH Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou Rs)		Livestock	Remarks
No	Male	Female	≤ 16	17-15	46+	Illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
57	3	3	4	2		5	1			2										x		x					3	
58	5	3	4	2	2		8			2						x				x			x				4	
61	3	2	3	2		1	4			1			1			x			x			x					2	
62	4	5	5	3	1	5	4				2		1		x					x								
64	5	2	2	4	1	1	4		2	2					x					x		x					3	
65	2	4	4	2			6			1						x				x		x					5	
66	2	1	1	2			3			1			1		x			x				x					2	
67	5	3	3	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	2					x				x		x					4	
68	3	1	2	2			4								x					x	x							
69	3	1	2	2		2	2			2										x							3	
70	1	2	1		2	1	2										x							x			13	
71	2	4	4	2		1	5			1						x				x	x						2	
72	2	5	4	3			6	1		2									x		x						2	
79		1		1		1					1				x				x									
82	2	5	3	3	1		6		1		1					x				x		x					5	
83	3	2	2	2	1	1	4			1	1			x				x				x					4	
84	3	4	4	2	1	1	6			1	1				x					x			x				2	
85	2	3	3	2		4	1				2			x						x				x				
86	5	6	3	7	1	3	7	1		4	1		1	x						x								
88	3	3	3	2	1	3	3			2																		in India
95	3	5	3	3	2	1	7			1			1			x		x				x					7	
97	2	1		3			2		1		3				x					x		x					6	
98	2	2	2	1	1	1	3				2				x				x		x						2	
99	3	1		3	1	1	3			3								x					x				6	
100	3	3	1	3	2	1	3		2	1	1					x				x		x					2	
101	3	1	2	2		2	2					2			x				x									
102	3	2	3	2			4		1	1									x					x			1	
103	3	1		3	1		1	2	1	2						x												
107	4	3	1	4	2	2	5			4	1			x					x			x					7	
108	8	5	7	6		2	7	2	2	2						x				x							7	
109	2	3	2	2	1		4	1			2		1			x				x		x					4	
110	6	7	6	4	3	5	8			6				x				x				x					16	
111	3	2	3	2		2	3				2				x			x										
112	2	3	3	2			5				1		1		x				x									
115		1		1			1								x			x				x						
118	3	2	2	2	1	2	3			2					x			x						x			5	
120	2	4	3	2	1	3	3			1		1			x				x			x					8	
121		1			1	1	-												x			x						
124	9	7	7	5	2	6	10			8			1			x				x		x					7	
125	3	1	2	2			4				2			x														
127	3	2	3	2		1	4				1					x				x	x							
129	3	4	3	2	2	1	3		3						x					x								
130	3	4	2	2	3	4	1	1		3					x				x					x			3	
132	2	1	1				3			1					x			x			x						1	
134	1	4	2	2	1	3	2			2					x				x		x						2	
135	6	8	8	4	2	1	11	1	1	6	1					x				x		x					10	Income 60<
136	3	3	3	3			4	1	1	1					x				x		x						2	
137	3	1	2	2			2	2								x				x				x				income>60
138	1	9	6	4	2	3	7			2	1				x				x				x				5	
140	3	5	5	2	1	2	5	1		3				x					x									

sus	HH Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou Rs)		Livestock	Remarks
o	Male	Female	<16	16-45	46>	illiterate	1-10	SLC	>SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
12	2	2	2	2		3	1			1					x			x				x					2	
13	1	4	1	4		1	3			3					x				x			x						
17	4	4	2	5	1	1	3	3	1	3			1			x			x				x				11	
49	2	5	4	1	2	3	4			5												x					18	
50	4	4	4	3	1	3	4	1		2			1		x			x				x					6	
51	6	6	5	6	1	2	7	1	2	4						x				x		x					2	
52	1	3	2	2		2	1	1		1					x				x			x					9	
56	3	1	1	2	1		3		1		3					x				x		x					3	
59	3	2	1	4			5			1		1			x				x			x					7	
60	1	2		1	2	2	1			1		1	1		x			x				x					2	
64	5	5	5	5		3	6	1		3					x					x		x					7	
64	3	1	1	3			1	2	2	1					x					x				x		x	3	
65	3	2		4	1	4		1		1		1				x												
66	4	3	3	3	1	1	6					1		x				x			x						3	
67	4	-		2	2	2		2					1		x				x			x					2	
69	2	1		1	2	1	1		1	1								x						x			3	
70		1			1	1				1							x				x						1	
71	5	3	4	2	2	8				8																		
72	4	4	4	3	1	4	4			3					x		x										10	
73	5	1	1	2	1		3	1		4								x				x					8	
73	6	1	1	4	2	3	3	1		1									x			x					7	
76	3	2	3	1	1	1	4			2							x					x					12	
77	4	3	1	5	1	2	1	4		5			1		x							x					4	
78	2	2	2	2		2		2									x					x					3	
80	3	3	4	2		2	4			2								x				x					4	
81	3	4	5	2			7			1		1				x			x			x					5	
82	2	4	2	3	1		3	1	2	1					x				x			x					3	
83	1	2	1	1	1	1	2			2								x				x					5	
84	3	5	5	2	1	6	2			1	x				x				x		x						3	
85	1	3	2	1	1	1	3				1	1			x				x									
86	2	2	1	3			2	2		1			1			x		x			x						1	
87	3	2	2	3			3	1	1	1					x			x					x				2	
88	4	1	1	3	1		4	1		2									x			x					4	
88	4	1	1	3	1		4	1		2									x				x			x	7	
89	2	2	2	2			2	2				1			x				x								2	
90	5	4	3	4	2	2	7			4	1					x				x				x			10	
91	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	2					x				x	x						4	
92	1	3	2	2			2	2			2					x		x										
93	4	3		4	3	1	2	2	2	2	1		1			x		x					x				3	
96	2	5	6	1		1	6				2				x				x									
97	2	2		2	2		3		1	3						x				x				x			6	
04	3	4		5	2	4	2		1	5	2				x					x		x					26	
07	4	3	1	6		2	5										x				x						2	
08	2	4	3	2	1	2	4										x				x						1	
09	9	6	6	7	2	3	6	1	5	3								x			x						4	
10	4	4	4	3	1	2	6			1					x				x								1	
11	2	2		3	1		2	2		3						x		x				x						
11	2	3	1	2	2	3	2			3					x				x			x					8	
13	2	2	1	2	1	1	3				3				x			x										
19	7	7	9	4	1	1	12		1	1	2				x				x			x					4	

sus	H H. Size		Age			Education				Occupation				Income (in thousand)			Expenditure (in thousand)				Agro Produce Supporting (month)				Sale (in thou.Rs.)		Livestock	Remarks
lo.	Male	Female	≤16	17-45	46+	illiterate	1-10	SLC	<SLC	Farming	Business	Labor in NP	Labor in India	<12	12-36	37-60	<12	12-24	25-36	37>	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1	2		
22	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1		2								x				x					6	
24	2	1	1	2		1	2					1		x				x				x					10	
25	4	2	2	2	2	1	4	1		3			1	x					x				x				8	
26	2	3	2	2	1	1	5			2	1				x				x		x						4	
27	1	2	1	2		1	2						1		x			x						x				
28	2	4	2	2	2	1	4	1		3					x				x			x					7	
29	1	1		1	1	1	1			1					x		x					x					4	
30	3	1		3	1	2	2				2			x				x			x						5	
31	3	2	3	1	1	1	4			1	1								x		x						3	
32	2	2	1	3		1	3			2						x				x	x						1	
35	3	5	3	4	1	2	6			3	1				x					x			x				5	
37	4	1	3	1	1	1	4				2					x				x							1	
38	5	1	2	3	1	1	4	1		2					x					x		x					2	
38	4	2		5	1	1	5			4			1					x				x						
39	4	5	4	5		4	3		2	3	3					x			x				x				6	
40	3	1	2	2		1	3			1	2				x				x				x				1	
41	5	5	1	7	2	1	5	2	2	1						x		x				x					3	
44	3	2	4	1		3	2				1				x				x			x					5	
45	5	1	4	2		1	4		1	1					x			x			x						4	
46	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	1		3				x					x					x			6	
47	5	2	3	2	2	1	5		1			1			x				x			x					3	
48	2	1	1	2		2	1						1		x				x		x							
50	4	3	2	3	2	3	4			4				x					x			x					4	
53	3	2	2	3			3		2	1					x					x		x				x	5	
57	5	8	8	5		5	8			1	2					x				x	x						2	
64	3	3	1	3	2	2	4			4								x				x					15	
71	2	4	4	2		1	4	1		1					x					x	x						9	
72	6	4	4	4	2	3	7			2					x				x				x				5	
73	1	2	1	1	1		3				2					x				x								
74	3	2	3	2		2	3					1					x				x						1	
75	4	2	1	5		1	3	2		2	1								x		x						3	
76	3	1	2	2		2			2		1					x			x		x							
77	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	1		3		1		x					x	x						3	
83	2	1	1	2		1	2			1	1					x				x	x						6	
91	2	2	1	2	1	3	1			4								x				x					4	
92	7	5	3	5	4	3	8	1		7			1		x					x		x					10	
93	3	1	2	2			4			2				x						x		x					1	
95	2			2		1	1						1	x					x			x					4	
96	2	2		2	2	1	3						4			x				x								income > 60
97	3	3	4	2		4	2				2					x			x		x						5	
98	1	1		1	1	1	1				1			x			x											
99	3	1	2	2		1	3			2								x				x					7	
01	7	3	2	6	2	4	4	1	1	6	1				x					x				x			10	
02	3	2	1	3	1	1	3		1	1			1		x					x		x					6	
05	1	2	1	2		1	1	1		2					x			x				x					3	
06	3	1	2	2		1	3			2					x					x		x					8	
09	4	3	2	4	1	1	3	2		3						x												
al:	607	579	466	529	185	297	720	80	87	301	101	17	33	18	68	64	10	37	58	79	36	74	18	23	0	6	715	

ANNEX 11

LAND PRICE

ANNEX 11

LAND PRICE

Land price (Government Rate)

Road # 1 (Darchula) - Per Ropani

S.No.	VDC	Land Price (Khet)				Land Price (Pakho)			
		Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char	Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char
1	Shankarpur	-	-	9.900	8.000	-	-	6.600	4.950
2	Bhagbati	-	-	6.150	5.000	-	-	3.960	2.860
3	Dattu	-	12.210	10.120	9.000	7.590	6.160	5.100	-
4	Dhap	-	1.111	10.017	9.000	8.910	7.810	5.610	-

Source: HMG/District Land Revenue Office, Darchula (minimum land value book for 2055/56)

Road # 2 (Bajura) - Per Ropani

S.No.	VDC	Land Price (Khet)				Land Price (Pakho)			
		Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char	Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char
1	Barhabis	28.000	20.000	13.000	8.000	13.000	8.000	5.000	5.000
2	Kuladevmandu	28.000	20.000	18.000	8.000	13.000	8.000	5.000	2.000
3	Brahmatola	28.000	20.000	13.000	8.000	13.000	8.000	5.000	2.000
4	Budhiganga	21.000	16.000	11.000	6.000	11.000	6.000	3.000	1.500
5	Martadi	30.000	20.000	15.000	8.000	15.000	8.000	5.000	3.000

Source: Calculated from HMG/District Land Revenue Office, Bajura (minimum land value book for 2055/56)

Road # 3 Accham (Per Ropani)

S.No.	VDC	Land Price (Khet)				Land Price (Pakho)			
		Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char	Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char
1	Timilisain	16,100	14,100	12,100	10.100	12,100	10.100	8.100	6.100
2	Oligaun	15,100	12.100	10,000	8,100	10.100	8.100	6.100	5.100
3	Mangalsen	21,000	19,000	17.000	15,000	15.500	13,500	11,500	9.000

Source: HMG/District Land Revenue Office, Achham (minimum land value book for 2055/56)

Road # 4A Surkhet (Per Ropani)

S.No.	VDC	Land Price (Khet)				Land Price (Pakho)			
		Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char	Abal	Doyam	Sim	3.300
1	Lekam	3.700	3.500	3.300	3.100	2.600	2.400	2.200	1.900
2	Kunatheri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Pokhari Kanda	7.000	6.000	5.000	4.000	4.100	3.100	260	1.600
4	Uttarganga	15,037	13.533	12.781	12.030	12.030	11.503	10.902	10.526
5	Birendranagar Municiplity	55,639	22.556	19.548	15,384	-	-	-	-

Source: Calculated from HMG/District Land Revenue Office, Surkhet (minimum land value book for 2055/56)

Road # 4A Dailekh (Per Ropani)

S.No.	VDC	Land Price (Khet)				Land Price (Pakho)			
		Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char	Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char
1	Khadhabada	8,800	7,700	6.600	5.500	6.600	5.500	4.400	3.300
2	Naalekukhal	9,900	8.800	5.500	3.300	7.700	5.500	4.400	3.300
3	Nepa	11.000	8.800	6.600	4.400	8.800	6.600	4.400	3,300
4	Layatibindra Saini	8,800	7.700	6.600	4.400	6,600	4.400	3.300	2.200

Source: HMG/District Land Revenue Office, Dailekh (minimum land value book for 2055/56)

Road # 4B Kalikot (Per Ropani)

S.No.	VDC	Land Price (Khet)				Land Price (Pakho)			
		Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char	Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char
1	Bharta	13.227	9.652	8.139	6.613	9.652	8.139	5.596	4.069
2	Sukatiya	13.227	9.652	8.139	6.613	9.652	8.139	5.596	4.069
3	Mugraha	14.244	11.701	10.174	7.631	6.104	9.652	8.139	5.596
4	Gela	14.244	11.701	10.174	7.631	10.683	9.652	8.139	5.596
5	Panka	13.227	9.652	8.139	6.613	9.652	8.139	5.596	4.069
6	Chhepre	13.227	9.652	8.139	6.613	9.652	8.139	5.596	4.069
7	Jubitha	13.227	9.652	8.139	6.613	9.652	8.139	5.596	4.069
8	Ranchuli	13.227	9.652	8.139	6.613	9.652	8.139	5.596	4.069
9	Phoimahadev	13.227	9.652	8.139	6.613	9.652	8.139	5.596	4.069

Source: Calculated from HMG/District Land Revenue Office. Kalikot (minimum land value book for 2055/56)

Road # 7 Kapilbastu (Per Ropani)

S.No.	VDC	Land Price (Khet)			
		Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char
1	Mahendrakot	138,345	130.827	123,308	115,789

Source: HMG/District Land Revenue Office. Kapilbastu (minimum land value book for 2055/56)

Road # 7 Arghakhanchi (Per Ropani)

S.No.	VDC	Land Price (Khet)				Land Price (Pakho)			
		Abal	Doyam	Sim	Char	Abal	Doyam	Sim	3.300
1	Thada	7.500	6.200	3.400	2.000	4.800	3.300	2.000	1.200
2	Sitapur	7.000	6.000	4.000	2.000	4.800	3.200	1.800	1.300
3	Khachikot. Ward No. 6	20.000	16.000	14.000	12.000	6.000	4.000	3.000	2.000
	Ward No. 9	7.000	6.600	4.000	1.600	3.000	1.600	1.200	800
4	Narapani	11.000	7.600	5.000	2.500	7.200	5.600	3.000	2.000
5	Sandikharka	35.000	30.000	25.000	12.000	16.000	10.000	5.000	3.500

Source: HMG/District Land Revenue Office. Arghakhanchi (minimum land value book for 2055/56)

Average land price (Field Survey 1998 - 1999)

Road 1 # Darchula

VDCs	Khet	Pakho
1. Shankarpur	10,000	10,000
2. Bhagawati	30,000	10,000
3. Dattu	50,000	25,000
4. Dhap	22,000	12,000
5. Khalanga	-	-

Road 2 # Bajura

VDCs	Khet	Pakho
1. Barhabis	40,000	20,000
2. Kuldevmandu	40,000	20,000
3. Brmhatola	10,000	8,000
4. Budiganga	30,000	25,000
5. Martadi	80,000	60,000

Road 3 # Achham

VDCs	Khet	Pakho
1. Timilsain	50,000	25,000
2. Oligaun	75,000	60,000
3. Mangalsen	80,000	50,000

Road 4 A # Kalikot

VDCs	Khet	Pakho
1. Bharta	10,000	4,000
2. Sukatia	900	1,000
3. Mugraha	10,000	6,000
4. Gela (Rapti)	-	-
5. Chhapra	14,000	9,000
6. Jubitha	8,000	-
7. Rainchuli	10,000	7,000
8. Phui mahadev	10,000	6,000
9. Panka	-	-

Road 4 A # Jumla

VDCs	Khet	Pakho
1. Rara Lehi	10,000	6,000
2. Kundari	15,000	10,000
3. Tatopani	30,000	10,000
4. Labhra	19,000	10,000
5. Talium	75,000	10,000
6. Mahat Gaun	25,000	15,000

Road 4A # Dailekh

VDCs	Khet	Pakho
1. Khadkabada	16,000	12,000
2. Naule katuwal	-	-
3. Nepa	15,000	10,000
4. Layati Bindresani	-	-

Road 4A # Surkhet

VDCs	Khet	Pakho
1. Lekam	-	-
2. Kunthari	20,000	15,000
3. Pokhari Kanda	20,000	15,000
4. Uttarganga	60,000	50,000
5. Birendranagar Municipality	60,000	60,000

Road 5 A # Jajarkot

VDCs	Khet	Pakho
1. Karki Gaun	8,000	8,000
2. Bhura	16,000	10,000
3. Jagatipur	15,000	10,000
4. Punma	12,000	8,000
5. Khalanga	35,000	15,000

Road 7 # Kapilbastu

VDCs	Khet	Pakho
1. Mahendrakot	46,000	46,000

Road 7 # Arghakhanchi

VDCs	Khet	Pakho
1. Thada	30,000	18,000
2. Sitapur	20,000	15,000
3. Khanchikot	65,000	20,000
4. Narapani	55,000	39,000
5. Sandhikharka	100,000	50,000

ANNEX 11A

PRODUCTION AND MARKET PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

ANNEX 11A

PRODUCTION AND MARKET PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Production and market price of different crops per Ropani by project area districts

District/crops	Total land area (ha.)	Total production (MT)	Production /ropani	Total value (Rs.)
1. Achham				
a. Paddy	6.600	13.500	1.023	10.312
b. Wheat	6.750	8.740	647	6.774
c. Maize	5.000	7.500	750	8.333
d. Millet	1.750	2.000	571	5.996
2. Bajura				
a. Paddy	3.200	6.080	950	9.576
b. Wheat	4.080	5.500	674	7.057
c. Maize	780	1.530	981	10.899
d. Millet	2.600	2.700	519	5.450
3. Darchula				
a. Paddy	3.500	6.620	946	9.536
b. Wheat	5.640	6.200	550	5.759
c. Maize	6.000	11.100	925	10.277
d. Millet	1.300	1.300	500	5.250
4. Dailekh				
a. Paddy	5.700	10.540	943	9.505
b. Wheat	6.470	7.230	559	5.853
c. Maize	8.160	9.000	551	6.122
d. Millet	2.620	3.330	635	6.668
5. Kalikot				
a. Paddy	1.100	2.200	1.000	10.080
b. Wheat	5.100	6.550	642	6.722
c. Maize	1.760	3.350	951	10.566
d. Millet	1.100	1.230	559	5.870
6. Jumla				
a. Paddy	1.390	2.880	1.036	10.443
b. Wheat	1.580	1.210	383	4.010
c. Maize	2.050	2.960	722	8.021
d. Millet	1.350	1.450	537	5.639

District/crops	Total land area (ha.)	Total production (MT)	Production /ropani	Total value (Rs.)
7. Salyan				
a. Paddy	6.110	11.950	982	9.899
b. Wheat	12.540	20.330	811	8.491
c. Maize	19.000	28.500	750	8.333
d. Millet	4.010	5.410	675	7.088
8. Jajarkot				
a. Paddy	3.500	6.370	910	9.173
b. Wheat	6.330	8.770	692	7.245
c. Maize	7.630	11.820	775	8.610
d. Millet	2.060	2.600	631	6.626
9. Surkhet				
a. Paddy	12.400	28.660	1.156	11.652
b. Wheat	15.620	21.770	697	7.298
c. Maize	15.370	25.400	826	9.177
d. Millet	1.500	1.890	630	6.615
10. Kapilbastu				
a. Paddy	69.900	175.310	1.254	10.534
b. Wheat	21.740	36.110	830	7.196
c. Maize	960	1.760	917	7.795
d. Millet	110	120	545	5.995
11. Arghakhan-chi				
a. Paddy	7.000	1.440	103	1.038
b. Wheat	5.600	7.120	636	6.659
c. Maize	15.440	23.880	773	8.588
d. Millet	1.036	1.000	489	5.072

Source:

1) CBS Statistical Year Book of Nepal. 1997
2) Economic Survey (1997/98). HMG/Ministry of Finance. 1998.
3) Interim Report 1. RMDP. Annex 3. Agricultural Sector Data.

ANNEX 12

LIST OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE ALREADY DONATED LAND FOR UPGRADING ROAD

ANNEX 12

LIST OF OWNERS WHO HAVE ALREADY DONATED LAND FOR EXISTING ROAD

Road Name: Surkhet - Kalikot **District: Surkhet & Dailekh**

Name of Land Revenue Official: Lal Bdr. Salami **Designation: Amin**

S. No.	VDC	Ward No.	Name of owner	Kitta No.	Donated land area				
					Ropani	Ana	Paisa	Dam	Sq.m
1	Nepa	6	Dharma Mahat	813	0	13	2	3	435
2	Nepa	6	Aaikina Mahat	768	0	10	1	3	324
3	Nepa	8	Lok Raj Upadhaya	143	0	4	2	1	145
4	Nepa	8	Bhadra Karki	93.86	0	4	3	1	154
5	Nepa	8	Rupa Lal Karki	91	1	12	0	1	892
6	Nepa	8	Janga Karki	90	0	8	1	1	265
7	Nepa	8	Kamal Bdr. Karki	89	12	0	0	1	390
8	Nepa	8	Seta Buda	38	0	1	1	1	42
9	Nepa	6	Dal Bdr. Mahat	849.846.847	1	1	5	2	688
10	Nepa	6	Jyoti Thapa	843	0	8	0	0	255
11	Nepa	6	Dal Bdr. Thapa	786	0	4	1	0	135
12	Nepa	6	Tularam Buda	787	0	14	3	0	470
13	Nepa	6	Dal Bdr. Buda	789.792.793	2	5	0	2	1181
14	Nepa	6	Khadga Mahat	795	0	12	0	1	385
15	Nepa	6	Amar Singh Rawal	796	0	6	3	0	215
16	Nepa	6	Khandra Bdr. Karki	820	0	10	2	3	340
17	Nepa	6	Udaya Ram Karki	821	0	1	1	0	41
18	Nepa	6	Dhani Mahat	822	0	4	0	3	155
19	Nepa	6	Chamara Mahat	826	0	5	1	3	174
20	Nepa	8	Jagmana B. K.	395	1	0	2	3	530
21	Nepa	8	Jamana B. K.	394	1	12	1	3	905
22	Nepa	8	Jagmana B. K.	393	1	1	3	1	852
23	Nepa	8	Bhawani Pd. Jaishai	383	0	10	0	1	320
24	Nepa	8	Kiran Lal Buda	382	0	2	3	3	95
25	Nepa	8	Prata Bdr. Shahi	188.200.229.381	3	8	1	2	1795
26	Nepa	8	Hari Krishna Buda	306.308	1	0	1	3	524
27	Nepa	8	Laxmi Buda	310.309	1	3	0	0	604
28	Nepa	8	Padam Bdr.Shahi	305	0	3	0	2	100
29	Nepa	8	Daushai Mahat	302.303.304	2	4	1	3	1159
30	Nepa	8	Gore Sawat	246	0	13	3	2	441
31	Nepa	8	Lok Bdr. Shahi	199,228.245	2	2	1	2	1093
32	Nepa	8	Nanda Sawat	216.230	1	12	1	1	900
33	Nepa	8	Jayarup Karki	166.167	0	12	0	3	405
34	Nepa	8	Prem Bdr. Mahat	198.197	0	9	0	3	294
35	Nepa	8	Lacchi Rawal	196.219	0	13	3	2	442
36	Nepa	8	Dhanjaya Buda	193	0	10	3	0	342
37	Naulakatuwal	2	Amrit Kami	953	0	0	1	2	35
38	Naulakatuwal	2	NA	682	0	3	0	2	104
39	Naulakatuwal	6	Ranga Giri	1586	1	8	1	1	535
40	Naulakatuwal	6	Mahadev Ghuti	1584	0	6	3	1	220
41	Naulakatuwal	6	Ranga Giri	1583	1	7	3	1	755
42	Naulakatuwal	4	Padam Bdr. Thapa	478	0	5	2	0	175
43	Naulakatuwal	4	Nar Bdr. Thapa	477	0	7	2	2	242
44	Naulakatuwal	4	Lal Bdr. Thapa	345	0	1	3	3	380
45	Naulakatuwal	4	Prajapati Thapa	341	0	1	3	3	62
46	Naulakatuwal	4	Padam Bdr. Thapa	312	0	1	3	3	62
47	Khadakabada	4	Dhani Ram Jaishai	397	1	4	1	2	648
48	Khadakabada	4	Mani Ram Jaishai	393	1	7	1	0	740
49	Khadakabada	2	KamalBdr. Rawal	374	0	6	1	3	205

S. No.	VDC	Ward No.	Name of owner	Kitta No.	Donated land area				
					Ropani	Ana	Paisa	Dam	Sq.m
50	Khadakabada	2	Jasbir Rawal	373	0	5	3	3	190
51	Khadakabada	2	Bhakta Rawal	719	0	8	3	3	284
52	Khadakabada	2	Jamani Rawal	775	0	8	3	3	262
53	Khadakabada	2	Nanda Bdr. Shahi	774	0	1	0	0	318
54	Khadakabada	2	Dahan Bdr. Khadaka	782	0	1	0	0	32
55	Khadakabada	2	Shaktirupe Khadaka	783	0	1	1	0	40
56	Khadakabada	2	Padam Bdr. Thapa	849	0	1	1	2	45
57	Khadakabada	2	Dal Bdr. Thapa	850	0	1	1	1	42
58	Khadakabada	2	NA	901	0	1	2	3	63
59	Khadakabada	2	NA	902	0	0	2	3	22
60	Khadakabada	2	NA	903	0	0	2	0	16
61	Khadakabada	2	NA	952	0	0	1	3	14
62	Khadakabada	4	Tika Ram Khadka	313	0	1	3	2	330
63	Khadakabada	4	Bir Bdr. Rawal	300	1	7	2	1	750
64	Khadakabada	4	Aaita Rawal	229	0	4	1	3	141
65	Khadakabada	4	Gore Bdr.khadka	228	0	2	3	1	90
66	Khadakabada	4	Ujawal Singh Khadka	230	0	3	1	1	105
67	Khadakabada	4	Bhadra Bdr. Khadka	138	1	0	1	1	519
68	Khadakabada	4	Jhupro Buda	114	0	1	3	3	348
69	Khadakabada	4	Bhim Bdr. Khadka	82	0	9	0	1	288
70	Khadakabada	4	Man Bdr. Khadka	79	0	8	2	3	278
71	Khadakabada	4	Parimal Khadka	77	0	1	3	3	13
72	Khadakabada	4	Parimal Khadka	77	0	2	3	3	95
73	Khadakabada	4	Ambar Bdr. Rawal	78	0	8	1	3	228
74	Khadakabada	4	Ratan Singh Khadka	79	0	2	0	0	64
75	Khadakabada	4	Amar Bdr. Rawal	75	0	4	1	2	140
76	Khadakabada	4	Kritrup Rawal	74	0	0	3	0	24
77	Khadakabada	4	Man Bdr. Khadka	59	0	8	1	1	265
78	Khadakabada	4	Jhupro Buda	24	1	1	1	3	555
79	Khadakabada	7	Ram Singh Kami	366	1	8	3	1	790
80	Khadakabada	7	Tek Bdr. Rawal	362	1	0	2	0	525
81	Khadakabada	7	Kripa Rawal	280	2	2	3	2	1110
82	Khadakabada	7	Khadka Bdr. Rawal	286	1	0	0	0	495
83	Khadakabada	7	Ridga Rawal	295	0	15	3	0	402
84	Khadakabada	7	Bhakta Bdr. Rawal	296	0	14	0	3	433
85	Khadakabada	7	Rada Bdr. Rawal	287	0	0	1	1	11
86	Khadakabada	7	Buddhi Rawal	326	1	9	3	0	819
87	Khadakabada	7	Lacchi Rawal	327	1	5	2	0	685
88	Khadakabada	4	Nanda Ram Khadka	926	1	6	2	3	723
89	Khadakabada	4	Karna Singh Khadka	928	1	4	1	0	645
90	Khadakabada	4	Bir Bdr. Khadka	930	1	7	1	0	740
91	Khadakabada	4	Ratna Bdr. Khadka	949	1	0	2	2	530
92	Khadakabada	4	Ganesh Bdr. Khadka	953	1	1	3	2	568
93	Khadakabada	4	Khadga Bdr. Khadka	955	1	1	2	2	560
94	Khadakabada	4	Tej Bdr. Malla	971	0	5	1	2	172
95	Khadakabada	4	Rada Bdr. Khadka	331	0	14	1	3	450
96	Pokharikada	8	Padam Bdr. Thapa	1	1	9	0	3	801
97	Pokharikada	8	Chhabi Lal Darlami	5	0	15	0	1	480
98	Pokharikada	8	Chhabi Lal Darlami	7	0	14	0	2	450
99	Pokharikada	8	Chhabi Lal Darlami	8	0	11	3	3	380
100	Pokharikada	8	Lok Bdr. Sigapati	1	1	4	0	2	640
101	Pokharikada	8	Padam Bdr. Darlami	7	2	4	0	3	1150
102	Pokharikada	8	Padam Bdr. Darlami	8	1	8	2	0	779
103	Pokharikada	8	Khabilal Sigapati	21	0	8	2	0	270
104	Pokharikada	8	Khabi Lal Sigapati	22	1	9	3	1	821
105	Pokharikada	8	Karna Bdr. Sigapati	23	0	12	3	2	410
106	Pokharikada	8	Basana Bhandari	24	3	0	3	0	1550
107	Pokharikada	8	Purna Bdr. Darlami	26	1	11	0	1	861
Total:									**45461**

Road Name: Gorusinge Sandhikharka **District: Kapilbastu, Arghakhanchi**

Name of Land Revenue Official: Bishnu Aryal **Designation: Amin**

S. No.	VDC	Ward No.	Name of owner	Kitta No.	Donated land area				
					Ropani	Ana	Paisa	Dam	Sq.m
1	Adguri	1	Nanda Bdr. Khatri		0	1	1	0	40
2	Adguri	1	Top Bdr. B. K.		0	0	3	1	27
3	Adguri	1	Tara Devi Khadka		0	0	3	2	28
4	Adguri	1	Keshav Panthi		1	9	1	3	300
5	Khachikot	5	Thambar Pokharel		0	0	2	3	23
6	Khachikot	5	SMT Lila Chhetri		0	1	0	2	36
7	Khachikot	5	Goda Kola Bhattarai		0	1	2	0	48
8	Khachikot	5	Giri Devi Thapa		0	0	2	2	21
9	Khachikot	5	Nama Basnet		0	0	2	0	16
10	Khachikot	5	Indra Bdr. Pokhare		0	0	2	2	21
11	Khachikot	5	Duk Lal Acharya		0	0	1	3	15
12	Khachikot	5	Ishwori Pokharel		0	0	3	1	27
13	Khachikot	5	Tilak Ram Chudali		0	0	3	2	28
14	Khachikot	5	Tek Bdr. Sejawal		0	0	2	0	16
15	Khachikot	5	Prem Bdr. Khadka		0	0	1	2	12
16	Khachikot	5	Man Bdr. Thapa		0	1	1	0	40
17	Khachikot	5	Tan Bdr. Khadka		0	0	2	3	22
18	Khachikot	5	Kashi Raj Gyawal		0	1	0	0	32
19	Khachikot	5	Januka Bhattarai		0	1	0	0	32
20	Khachikot	5	Chop Lal Pokharel		0	1	0	0	32
21	Khachikot	5	Shyam Lal Bhusal		0	1	1	1	46
22	Khachikot	5	Khim Bdr. Basnet		0	0	2	3	23
23	Khanchikot	5	Gir Bdr. Khadka		0	1	3	1	58
24	Khanchikot	5	Bir Bdr. Rana		0	0	3	2	28
25	Khanchikot	5	Bishnu Pd. Chundali		0	0	2	3	23
26	Khanchikot	5	Moti Raj Pokharel		0	1	0	1	35
27	Khanchikot	5	Dhan Bdr. Thapa		0	1	1	3	46
28	Narapani	1	Hari Pd. Pouel		0	1	2	0	48
29	Narapani	1	Bhuwan Bdr. Khadka		0	0	1	2	12
30	Narapani	1	Man Bdr. Khadka		0	0	2	2	21
31	Narapani	1	Bam Dev Poudel		0	1	0	2	36
32	Narapani	1	Shiva Pd. Poudel		0	1	2	0	48
33	Narapani	1	Khim Bdr. Mahatara		0	2	0	2	68
34	Narapani	1	Tej Bdr. Khadka		0	0	3	1	27
35	Narapani	1	Bom Kumari Gautam		0	1	0	1	35
36	Narapani	6	Netra Lal B. K.		0	0	2	1	19
37	Narapani	6	Lok Bahadur Sarki		0	0	3	2	28
38	Narapani	7	Manu Upraty		0	0	3	0	24
39	Sandhikharka	6	Rudra pd. Sharma		0	0	3	1	27
40	Sandhikharka	6	Top Bdr. Balal (Magar)		0	0	2	1	18
41	Sandhikharka	6	Iswori B. C.		0	0	3	1	27
42	Sandhikharka	6	Shanbu K. C.		0	0	3	1	27
43	Sandhikharka	6	Bob Lal Swarnakar		0	0	1	2	12
44	Sandhikharka	6	Gupt Bikram Shah		0	0	1	3	14
45	Sandhikharka	6	Him Kala Pandey		0	0	3	0	24
46	Sandhikharka	6	Mukta Bdr. K. C.		0	0	1	2	12
47	Sandhikharka	6	Gor Bdr. Kumal		0	0	1	1	10
48	Sandhikharka	6	Siddi Bhusal		0	0	3	2	28
49	Sandhikharka	6	Gyan Pd. Panthi		0	0	3	0	24
50	Sandhikharka	6	Cham Bdr. Kumal		0	1	4	3	31.5
51	Sandhikharka	6	Siddi Pd. Gyawali		0	0	3	0	24
52	Sandhikharka	6	Maya G. C.		0	0	2	1	18
53	Sandhikharka	6	Laxman Neupane		0	0	1	3	15
54	Sandhikharka	6	Kashi Ram Kumal		0	0	1	3	15

S. No.	VDC	Ward No.	Name of owner	Kitta No.	Donated land area				
					Ropani	Ana	Paisa	Dam	Sq.m
55	Sandhikharka	6	Ananta Kumari Shah		0	0	3	1	27
56	Sandhikharka	6	Om Bd. K. C.		0	1	4	3	31.5
57	Sandhikharka	6	Sushila Rana		0	0	2	1	18
58	Sandhikharka	6	Ram Pd. Chundali		0	0	3	1	27
59	Sandhikharka	6	Bahadur Singh Thapa		0	0	1	2	12
60	Sandhikharka	6	Deelu Giri		0	0	1	2	12
61	Sandhikharka	6	Bhagawati Acharya		0	0	3	1	27
62	Sandhikharka	6	Yogya Pd. Paudel		0	0	1	2	12
63	Sandhikharka	6	Devi Bdr. Khadka		0	0	1	2	12
64	Sandhikharka	6	Tara Pd. Chunali		0	0	3	1	27
65	Sandhikharka	6	Amba Khanal		0	0	3	0	24
66	Sandhikharka	6	Thakur Pd. Shrestha		0	1	2	0	48
67	Sandhikharka	6	Narendra Kuwar		0	0	3	1	27
68	Sandhikharka	6	Hum Kal Bhusal		0	0	1	2	12
69	Sandhikharka	6	Bhesha Raj Bashyal		0	0	2	0	16
70	Sandhikharka	6	Saligram Khanal		0	0	2	0	16
71	Sandhikharka	6	Radha Kumari Poudel		0	0	2	3	22
72	Sandhikharka	6	Siddhi Pd. Bhusal		0	0	3	2	28
73	Sandhikharka	6	Govinda Khadka		0	0	3	2	28
74	Sandhikharka	6	Him Lal Bhusal		0	0	2	2	21
75	Sandhikharka	6	Sita Pandey		0	0	3	3	30
76	Sandhikharka	6	Rishi Adhikari		0	0	2	3	22
77	Sandhikharka	6	Shakti Kumar Sunam		0	0	1	2	12
78	Sandhikharka	6	Narayan Bhusal		0	0	2	0	17
79	Sandhikharka	6	Krishna Bdr. Shahi		0	0	3	0	24
80	Sandhikharka	6	Pitambar Bhattarai		0	1	0	2	37
81	Sandhikharka	6	Narayan PD. Khanal		0	0	1	2	12
82	Sandhikharka	6	Krishna Pd. Chundali		0	0	2	1	18
83	Sandhikharka	6	Churakala Bhusal		0	0	3	2	28
84	Sandhikharka	6	Ramnidhi Gyawadi		0	0	3	2	28
85	Sandhikharka	6	Dashiram Acharya		0	0	2	2	21
86	Sitapur	5	Kashi Ram Neupane		0	0	0	3	6
87	Sitapur	5	Tikasara Gurung		0	0	2	0	17
88	Sitapur	4	Ram Kala Poudel		0	0	1	1	11
89	Sitapur	4	Padam Bdr. Chettri		0	0	1	2	12
90	Sitapur	4	Rajendra K. C.		0	0	1	2	12
91	Sitapur	4	Tiki kala paudel		0	0	1	0	15
92	Sitapur	4	Bug Bdr. Nepali		0	0	2	0	17
93	Sitapur	4	Amba Bdr. Dargi		0	0	2	0	16
94	Sitapur	4	Hem Kala Adhikari		0	0	2	3	22
95	Sitapur	4	Kesh Bdr. Chettri		0	0	2	2	21
96	Sitapur	4	Lil Bdr. Nepali		0	0	2	2	21
97	Sitapur	4	Bimala Chettri		0	0	2	0	16
98	Sitapur	4	Lil Bdr. Gharti		0	0	3	2	15
99	Sitapur	4	Harka Bdr. Khatri		0	0	3	2	15
100	Sitapur	4	Babu Ram Bhatt Chettri		0	1	0	3	39
101	Sitapur	4	Ram Bdr. Nepali		0	0	2	1	18
102	Sitapur	4	Jit Bdr. Chettri		0	0	2	1	18
103	Sitapur	4	Krishna Bdr. Nepali		0	0	3	0	24
104	Sitapur	4	Dhan Kala Khatri		0	0	3	0	24
105	Sitapur	5	Santa Bdr. Bhat		0	0	3	0	24
106	Sitapur	5	Krishna Pd. Sharma		0	0	2	2	21
107	Sitapur	5	Purna Bdr. Gurung		0	0	2	1	18
108	Sitapur	5	Bhuwan Gurung		0	2	1	2	68
109	Sitapur	5	Lal Bdr. Thapa		0	0	3	2	28
110	Sitapur	5	Min Raj Ghimire		0	0	3	2	28
111	Sitapur	5	Prem Bdr. Khadka		0	0	2	2	21
		5	Bikram Khadka		0	0	2	2	21

S. No.	VDC	Ward No.	Name of owner	Kitta No.	Donated land area				
					Ropani	Ana	Paisa	Dam	Sq.m
113	Sitapur	5	Ram Pd. Ghimire		0	0	2	3	23
114	Sitapur	5	Gopi Lal Belbase		0	0	2	3	23
115	Sitapur	5	Pitambar Adhikari		0	0	2	3	23
116	Sitapur	5	Tulasha Bhat Chettri		0	1	3	0	56
117	Sitapur	7	Bhuni Gurung		0	2	2	2	85
118	Sitapur	7	Rom Bdr. Gurung		0	2	0	0	65
119	Sitapur	7	Bhim Bdr. Gurung		0	0	2	1	18
120	Sitapur	9	Ghana Shyam Khadka		0	0	2	3	22
121	Sitapur	4	Pravat Kiran Dargi		0	1	0	3	39
122	Sitapur	4	Tek Bdr Basnet		0	1	1	0	40
123	Sitapur	5	Tuma Kala Saru		0	0	2	0	17
124	Sitapur	5	Bhoj Raj Ghimire		0	0	1	2	12
125	Sitapur	5	Prem Kala Khatri		0	0	2	2	21
126	Sitapur	5	Dilli Raj Ghimire		0	0	2	1	18
127	Sitapur	6	Maya Gurung		0	0	1	3	14
128	Sitapur	7	Bal Bdr. Gurung		0	0	1	1	10
129	Sitapur	7	Maita Bdr. Gurung		0	0	1	1	10
130	Sitapur	7	Som Bdr. Gurung		0	0	3	1	27
131	Sitapur	4	Pramod Khadka Chettri		0	0	2	3	22
132	Sitapur	7	Chali Gurung		0	1	0	0	32
133	Sitapur	7	Tul Bdr. Gurung		0	1	0	2	36
134	Thada	1	Moti Lal Poudel		0	1	3	3	31
135	Thada	1	Khim Bdr. B. K.		0	0	1	1	10
136	Thada	1	Jay Narayan Shrestha		0	0	1	1	10
137	Thada	1	Ram Bdr. Nepali		0	0	3	1	27
138	Thada	1	Pan Bdr. Shrestha		0	0	2	2	21
139	Thada	1	Madhab Shrestha		0	1	4	2	36
140	Thada	1	Ram Krishna Shrestha		0	0	3	2	28
141	Thada	1	Budhi Bdr. Bishkarma		0	0	3	1	27
142	Thada	1	Chandra Mani Poudel		0	0	2	1	17
143	Thada	1	Ishwori Pd. Shrestha		0	0	3	1	27
144	Thada	1	Sushila Bhusal		0	0	2	2	21
145	Thada	1	Gautam Shrestha		0	0	2	1	18
146	Thada	1	Ayodhye Pd. Shrestha		0	0	1	3	15
147	Thada	1	Hari Bdr. Pariyar		0	0	1	3	15
148	Thada	1	Rom Bdr. Belbase		0	0	3	1	27
149	Thada	1	Pharashuram Shrestha		0	1	3	3	31.5
150	Thada	1	Dal Kumari Shrestha		0	0	2	1	18
151	Thada	1	Narendra Man Shrestha		0	0	3	1	27
152	Thada	1	Top Lal Pandey		0	0	1	2	12
153	Thada	1	Jit Bdr. Pariyar		0	0	1	2	12
154	Thada	1	Dhurba Raj Shrestha		0	0	3	1	27
155	Thada	1	Madav Shrestha		0	0	1	2	12
156	Thada	1	Chandra Lal Shrestha		0	0	1	2	12
157	Thada	2	Shree Pd. Gauchan		0	0	3	1	27
158	Thada	2	Dhaneshwor Adhikari		0	0	0	3	6
159	Thada	2	Daliram Poudel		0	0	2	0	17
160	Thada	2	Khabishwor Adhikari		0	0	1	1	11
161	Thada	2	Badri Ram Adhikari		0	0	1	2	12
162	Thada	2	Tara Pd. Panthi		0	0	1	2	12
163	Thada	2	Hari Kala Poudel		0	0	1	3	15
164	Thada	2	Kamal Pd. Adhikari		0	0	2	0	17
165	Thada	2	Shovashwor Poudel		0	0	2	0	16
166	Thada	2	Dinesh Adhikari		0	0	2	3	22
167	Thada	2	Krishna Pd. Poudel		0	0	2	2	21
168	Thada	2	Narayani Poudel		0	0	2	2	21
169	Thada	2	Ghana Shyam Khanel		0	0	2	0	16
170	Thada	2	Sumanta Poudel		0	0	1	3	15

S. No.	VDC	Ward No.	Name of owner	Kitta No.	Donated land area				
					Ropani	Ana	Paisa	Dam	Sq.m
171	Thada	2	Umakanta Adhikari		0	0	1	3	15
172	Thada	2	Krishna Bdr. Nepali		0	1	4	3	39
173	Thada	2	Kul Bdr. B. K.		0	0	2	1	18
174	Thada	3	Sher Bdr. Singh Balbase		0	0	2	1	18
175	Thada	3	Chudamani Banjare		0	0	3	0	24
176	Thada	3	Thaneshwor Belbase		0	0	3	0	24
177	Thada	3	Sita Ram Barma		0	0	3	0	24
178	Thada	3	Til Bdr. Chettri		0	0	2	3	21
179	Thada	3	Man Bdr. Chettri		0	0	2	1	18
180	Thada	3	Ram Bdr. Chhetri		0	2	1	2	68
181	Thada	3	Bed Lal Bhattarai		0	0	3	2	28
182	Thada	3	Pahal Singh Chettri		0	0	3	2	28
183	Thada	3	Lok Bdr. Gharti		0	0	2	2	21
184	Thada	3	Bhim Lal Acharya		0	0	2	2	21
185	Thada	3	Ram Bdr. Tharu		0	0	2	3	23
186	Thada	3	Krishna Bdr. Chawan		0	0	2	3	23
187	Thada	3	Netra Pd. Paudel		0	0	2	3	23
188	Thada	3	Yadav Bdr. Acharya		0	1	3	0	56
189	Thada	3	Lekh Nath Acharya		0	2	2	2	85
190	Thada	3	Mohan Sing Khadka		0	2	0	0	65
191	Thada	3	Lekh Nath Dhakal		0	0	2	1	18
192	Thada	3	Yam Kala Poudel		0	0	2	3	22
193	Thada	3	Bal Bdr. Bhat		0	0	2	3	22
194	Thada	3	Prem Bdr. Chhetri		0	1	0	0	32
195	Thada	3	Om Bdr. G. C.		0	1	1	2	36
196	Thada	3	Bir Bdr. Adhikari		0	1	3	3	31
197	Thada	3	Parsuram Poudel		0	0	1	0	10
198	Thada	3	Sher Bdr. Belbase		0	0	1	1	10
199	Thada	3	Guru Pd. Banjade		0	0	3	1	27
200	Thada	3	Keshav Khatri		0	0	2	3	23
201	Thada	3	Ram Bdr. Tamrakar		0	1	3	1	58
202	Thada	3	Khadga Bdr. Chudal		0	0	3	2	28
203	Thada	3	Ganesh Bdr. Karki		0	0	2	3	23
204	Thada	3	Ram Bdr. Khanal		0	1	6	1	48
205	Thada	3	Dil Bdr. Belbase		0	0	3	1	27
206	Thada	3	Dal Pd. Acharya		0	0	2	1	18
207	Thada	3	Gyan Bdr. Pokharal		0	0	3	1	27
208	Thada	3	Tilak Bdr. Karki		0	0	3	1	27
209	Thada	3	Madav Pd. Poudel		0	0	1	2	12
210	Thada	3	Bishnu Pd. Belbase		0	0	1	3	14
211	Thada	3	Man Bdr. Rana		0	0	3	0	24
212	Thada	3	Bedi Ram Bhusal		0	0	1	2	12
213	Thada	3	Ganga Bdr. Sunar		0	0	1	1	10
214	Thada	3	Bishnu Bdr. Dargi		0	0	3	2	28
215	Thada	3	Tara Giri		0	0	3	0	24
216	Thada	3	Krishna Bdr. Sunar		0	1	4	3	31.5
217	Thada	3	Hari Bdr.Basnet		0	0	3	0	24
218	Thada	3	Prachanda Karki		0	0	2	1	18
219	Thada	3	Tej Bdr. Panthi		0	0	1	3	15
220	Thada	3	Robilal Mishra		0	0	2	1	18
221	Thada	3	Prem Bdr. Budha		0	0	3	1	26
222	Thada	3	Purna Bdr. K. C.		0	0	3	1	26
223	Thada	3	Lal Bdr. Sunar		0	0	3	1	27
224	Thada	3	Bishnu Maya Rijal		0	0	3	1	27
225	Thada	3	Buddu Bdr. Gharti		0	0	3	1	27
226	Thada	5	Ganga Bdr. Rana		0	0	2	2	21
227	Thada	5	Tul Bdr. Bhudathoki		0	0	0	0	
228	Thada	1	Ram Pd. Belbase		0	0	2	2	21

S. No.	VDC	Ward No.	Name of owner	Kitta No.	Donated land area				
					Ropani	Ana	Paisa	Dam	Sq.m
229	Thada	1	Atikala Nepali		0	1	0	1	34
230	Thada	1	Tara Pd.Poudel		0	0	1	1	10
231	Thada	1	Bishnu Pariyar		0	0	1	2	12
232	Thada	1	Mitra Lal Shrestha		0	0	3	2	28
233	Thada	1	Gyan Pd. Shrestha		0	0	3	1	27
234	Thada	2	Harihar Poudel		0	0	2	0	17
235	Thada	2	Krishna Bhagat		0	0	3	2	28
236	Thada	2	Menaka Devi Shrestha		0	0	2	3	22
237	Thada	2	Janga Bdr. Nepali		0	0	3	0	24
238	Thada	2	Dambar Pd. Shrestha		0	0	3	1	27
239	Thada	2	Judda Bdr. Shrestha		0	0	2	0	16
240	Thada	2	Maheswori Sunar		0	0	3	2	28
241	Thada	2	Budhi Bdr. Nepali		0	0	2	0	16
242	Thada	3	Surya Pd. Adhikari		0	0	3	2	28
243	Thada	3	Narayan Pd. Bhattarai		0	2	0	1	66
244	Thada	3	Dhan Pd. Bangada		0	0	3	1	27
245	Thada	3	Narayan Belbase		0	0	2	2	20
246	Thada	3	Bal Kumari Belbase		0	0	2	2	21
247	Thada	3	Lekha Nath Rimal		0	0	2	0	16
248	Thada	3	Hum Bdr. Belbase		0	0	1	2	13
249	Thada	3	Top Bdr Buda magar		0	0	3	0	24
250	Thada	3	Chung Bdr. Gharti		0	0	1	2	12
251	Thada	3	Manikram Barma		0	0	1	0	9
252	Thada	3	Mani Belbase		0	0	1	2	12
253	Thada	3	Kumar Keshav Singh		0	0	1	2	12
254	Thada	3	Kul Bdr. B. K.		0	0	3	1	27
255	Thada	3	Netra Pd. Acharya		0	0	2	0	16
256	Thada	3	Khim Nanda Panthi		0	0	2	1	18
257	Thada	3	Yogya Pd. Acharya		0	0	3	1	27
258	Thada	3	Lok mani Balgade		0	0	2	0	16
259	Thada	3	Uma Kumari Singh		0	0	2	1	18
260	Thada	3	Bal Bdr. Gharti Magar		0	0	1	2	12
261	Thada	3	Dadi Ram Acharya		0	0	1	2	12
262	Thada	3	Dan Bdr. Belbase		0	0	2	0	16
263	Thada	3	Tika Ram Belbase		0	0	2	0	16
264	Thada	3	Dhan Bdr. Rana		0	0	2	0	17
265	Thada	3	Raj Kumar Panthi		0	0	2	0	17
266	Thada	3	Bhakta Bdr. Belbase		0	0	2	0	16
267	Thada	3	Hom Lal Bhusal		0	0	2	0	17
268	Thada	3	Gyani Pd. Pandey		0	0	1	1	10
269	Thada	3	Maday Pd. Poudel		0	0	1	3	15
270	Thada	3	Prem Narayan Gaire		0	0	1	2	12
271	Thada	3	Netra Pd. Belbase		0	0	1	2	12
272	Thada	3	Debi Pd. Bhattarai		0	0	1	0	9
273	Thada	3	Bhoj Raj Poudel		0	0	3	1	27
274	Thada	3	Khadga Bdr.Sing		0	0	1	3	15
275	Thada	3	Om Pd. Gaire		0	0	2	1	18
276	Thada	3	Binod K. C.		0	0	2	2	21
277	Thada	5	Nim Bdr. Bakabal		0	0	2	3	22
278	Thada	5	Balananda Adhikari		0	0	1	2	12

Note: Since there is already 6 meter road corridor on the cadestral map. in most of the road section. neither the district official nor the affected person could identify the kitta number. As the aforementioned people are not compensated for their land. they are included in this list.

ANNEX 13

COST ESTIMATES

ANNEX 13

COST ESTIMATES

Table 1: Cost Estimate for Establishment of 15 m COI: Chameliya-Darchula

RAP Component	Unit	No./ Size	Cost per Unit (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs M)	Cost per Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$ Thousand)	Notes
1. PRIVATE STRUCTURES							
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	8	646	0.005	10	0.08	(1), (2)
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	111	2045	0.227	30	3.37	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	1.589	2799	4.448	42	66.04	
Total				**4.680**		**69.48**	
2. COMMUNITY STRUCTURES							(3)
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	0	646	0.000	10	0.00	
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	0	2045	0.000	30	0.00	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	399	2799	1.117	42	16.58	
Total				1.117		**16.58**	
3. LAND ACQUISITION							
Irrigated land	ha	2.78	330308	0.918	4904	13.63	(4)
Rainfed land	ha	15.49	200040	3.099	2970	46.01	
Other private land	ha	9.32	92559	0.863	1374	12.81	
Higher value "urban" areas	ha	1.00	1100901	1.101	16346	16.35	
Sub-Total				**5.980**		**88.80**	
Land transfer and registration fee (6%)				0.359		5.33	
Total				**6.339**		**94.12**	
4. PRIVATE TREES	no	5.000	1000	**5.000**		**74.24**	
5. ALLOWANCES							
Housing Displacement Allowance	no	22	7299	0.161	108	2.38	(5)
Business Displacement Allowance	no	22	7299	0.161	108	2.38	(5)
Cultivation Disruption Allowance	no	60	4300	0.258	64	3.83	(6)
Rental Stipend	no	0	1825	0.000	27	0.00	(7)
Total				**0.579**		**8.60**	
TOTAL: ITEMS 1-5				**17.715**		**263.03**	
CONTINGENCIES				**0.886**		**13.15**	
TOTAL COST				**18.601**		**276.18**	

NOTES

1. Rates are base dated at February 1999. 1 US$ = NRs 67.35
2. Based on NRs 60/sq.ft. for *Jhupro*, NRS 190/sq.ft. for *Kachhi* and NRS 260/sq.ft for *Pakki*. 10.764 sq. ft. = 1 m.
3. Other structures such as taps/wells and irrigation canals are included in the engineering cost estimates.
4. Land rates are based on:
   * NRs 16.801 per ropani (NRs 330.308/ha) of irrigated cultivation;
   * NRs 10.175 per ropani (NRs 200.040/ha) of rainfed cultivation; and
   * NRs 4.708 per ropani (NRs 92.559/ha) of other land (e.g. residential).
   * Higher value "urban" areas are valued at NRs 55.997 per ropani (NRs 1100901/ha).
5. Based on two months household income (for a household of 6) and annually adjusted for price escalation. Combined per capita income (based on the NLS Survey) for MWDR and FWDR is NRs 5.983 (1996 values) and NRs 7.962 (199 values; 10% annual escalation). Housing and Business Displacement Allowances therefore amount to NRS 7.962 (1999 value), calculated as follows:
   * NRs 7.962 x 5.5 average household size / 12 x 2 months.
6. Based on one season's paddy production (from District figures) on the area of cultivation lost.
7. Based on 0.5 month household income as defined above.

Table 2: Cost Estimate for Establishment of 15 m COI: Sanfebagar-Martadi

RAP Component	Unit	No./ Size	Cost per Unit (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs M)	Cost per Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$ Thousand)	Notes
1. PRIVATE STRUCTURES							
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	47	646	0.030	10	0.45	(1), (2)
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	861	2045	1.761	30	26.14	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	0	2799	0.000	42	0.00	
Total				**1.791**		**26.59**	
2. COMMUNITY STRUCTURES							(3)
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	0	646	0.000	10	0.00	
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	0	2045	0.000	30	0.00	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	0	2799	0.000	42	0.00	
Total				**0.000**		**0.00**	
3. LAND ACQUISITION							
Irrigated land	ha	11.21	330308	3.703	4904	54.98	(4)
Rainfed land	ha	10.29	200040	2.058	2970	30.56	
Other private land	ha	3.43	92559	0.317	1374	4.71	
Higher value "urban" areas	ha	2.11	1100901	2.323	16346	34.49	
Sub-Total				**8.402**		**124.74**	
Land transfer and registration fee (6%)				0.504		7.48	
Total				**8.906**		**132.23**	
4. PRIVATE TREES	no	1.817	1000	**1.817**		**26.98**	
5. ALLOWANCES							
Housing Displacement Allowance	no	41	7299	0.299	108	4.44	(5)
Business Displacement Allowance	no	21	7299	0.153	108	2.28	(5)
Cultivation Disruption Allowance	no	55	4300	0.237	64	3.51	(6)
Rental Stipend	no	0	1825	0.000	27	0.00	(7)
Total				**0.689**		**10.23**	
TOTAL: ITEMS 1-5				**13.203**		**196.03**	
CONTINGENCIES				**0.660**		**9.80**	
TOTAL COST				**13.863**		**205.83**	

NOTES

1. Rates are base dated at February 1999. 1 US$ = NRs 67.35
2. Based on NRs 60/sq.ft. for *Jhupro*, NRS 190/sq.ft. for *Kachhi* and NRS 260/sq.ft. for *Pakki*. 10.764 sq. ft. = 1 m.
3. Other structures such as taps/wells and irrigation canals are included in the engineering cost estimates.
4. Land rates are based on:
   - NRs 16,801 per ropani (NRs 330,308/ha) of irrigated cultivation;
   - NRs 10,175 per ropani (NRs 200,040/ha) of rainfed cultivation; and
   - NRs 4,708 per ropani (NRs 92,559/ha) of other land (e.g. residential).
   - Higher value "urban" areas are valued at NRs 55,997 per ropani (NRs 1100901 /ha).
5. Based on two months household income (for a household of 6) and annually adjusted for price escalation. Combined per capita income (based on the NLS Survey) for MWDR and FWDR is NRs 5,983 (1996 values) and NRs 7,962 (199 values, 10% annual escalation). Housing and Business Displacement Allowances therefore amount to NRS 7,962 (1999 value), calculated as follows:
   - NRs 7,962 x 5.5 average household size / 12 x 2 months.
6. Based on one season's paddy production (from District figures) on the area of cultivation lost.
7. Based on 0.5 month household income as defined above.

Table 3: Cost Estimate for Establishment of 15 m COI: Sanfebagar-Mangalsen

RAP Component	Unit	No./ Size	Cost per Unit (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs M)	Cost per Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$ Thousand)	Notes
1. PRIVATE STRUCTURES							
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	0	646	0.000	10	0.00	(1), (2)
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	546	2045	1.117	30	16.58	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	0	2799	0.000	42	0.00	
Total				**1.117**		**16.58**	
2. COMMUNITY STRUCTURES							(3)
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	0	646	0.000	10	0.00	
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	106	2045	0.217	30	3.22	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	26	2799	0.073	42	1.08	
Total				**0.290**		**4.30**	
3. LAND ACQUISITION							
Irrigated land	ha	1.58	330308	0.522	4904	7.75	(4)
Rainfed land	ha	9.11	200040	1.822	2970	27.06	
Other private land	ha	0	92559	0.000	1374	0.00	
Higher value "urban" areas	ha	1.99	1100901	2.191	16346	32.53	
Sub-Total				**4.535**		**67.34**	
Land transfer and registration fee (6%)				0.272		4.04	
Total				**4.807**		**71.38**	
4. PRIVATE TREES	no	1.914	1000	**1.914**		**28.42**	
5. ALLOWANCES							
Housing Displacement Allowance	no	17	7299	0.124	108	1.84	(5)
Business Displacement Allowance	no	0	7299	0.000	108	0.00	(5)
Cultivation Disruption Allowance	no	25	4300	0.108	64	1.60	(6)
Rental Stipend	no	0	1825	0.000	27	0.00	(7)
Total				**0.232**		**3.44**	
TOTAL: ITEMS 1-5				**8.359**		**124.11**	
CONTINGENCIES				**0.418**		**6.21**	
TOTAL COST				**8.777**		**130.32**	

NOTES

1. Rates are base dated at February 1999. 1 US$ = NRs 67.35
2. Based on NRs 60/sq.ft. for *Jhupro*, NRS 190/sq.ft. for *Kachhi* and NRS 260/sq.ft. for *Pakki*. 10.764 sq. ft. = 1 m.
3. Other structures such as taps/wells and irrigation canals are included in the engineering cost estimates.
4. Land rates are based on:
   * NRs 16,801 per ropani (NRs 330,308/ha) of irrigated cultivation;
   * NRs 10,175 per ropani (NRs 200,040/ha) of rainfed cultivation; and
   * NRs 4,708 per ropani (NRs 92,559/ha) of other land (e.g. residential).
   * Higher value "urban" areas are valued at NRs 55,997 per ropani (NRs 1100901/ha).
5. Based on two months household income (for a household of 6) and annually adjusted for price escalation. Combined per capita income (based on the NLS Survey) for MWDR and FWDR is NRs 5,983 (1996 values) and NRs 7,962 (199 values; 10% annual escalation). Housing and Business Displacement Allowances therefore amount to NRS 7,962 (1999 value), calculated as follows:
   * NRs 7,962 x 5.5 average household size / 12 x 2 months.
6. Based on one season's paddy production (from District figures) on the area of cultivation lost.
7. Based on 0.5 month household income as defined above.

Table 4: Cost Estimate for Establishment of 15 m COI: Kalikot-Jumla

RAP Component	Unit	No./ Size	Cost per Unit (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs M)	Cost per Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$ Thousand)	Notes
1. PRIVATE STRUCTURES							
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	1500	646	0.969	10	14.39	(1), (2)
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	9150	2045	18.712	30	277.83	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	1000	2799	2.799	42	41.56	
Total				**22.480**		**333.78**	
2. COMMUNITY STRUCTURES							(3)
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	0	646	0.000	10	0.00	
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	750	2045	1.534	30	22.77	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	0	2799	0.000	42	0.00	
Total				**1.534**		**22.77**	
3. LAND ACQUISITION							
Irrigated land	ha	16.1	330308	5.318	4904	78.96	(4)
Rainfed land	ha	15.59	200040	3.119	2970	46.30	
Other private land	ha	5.14	92559	0.476	1374	7.06	
Higher value "urban" areas	ha	0	1100901	0.000	16346	0.00	
Sub-Total				**8.912**		**132.33**	
Land transfer and registration fee (6%)				0.535		7.94	
Total				**9.447**		**140.27**	
4. PRIVATE TREES	no	3000	1000	**3.000**		**44.54**	
5. ALLOWANCES							
Housing Displacement Allowance	no	63	7299	0.460	108	6.83	(5)
Business Displacement Allowance	no	100	7299	0.730	108	10.84	(5)
Cultivation Disruption Allowance	no	200	4300	0.860	64	12.77	(6)
Rental Stipend	no	0	1825	0.000	27	0.00	(7)
Total				**2.050**		**30.43**	
TOTAL: ITEMS 1-5				**38.510**		**571.79**	
CONTINGENCIES				**1.926**		**28.59**	
TOTAL COST				**40.436**		**600.38**	

NOTES

1. Rates are base dated at February 1999. 1 US$ = NRs 67.35
2. Based on NRs 60/sq.ft. for *Jhupro*, NRS 190/sq.ft. for *Kachhi* and NRS 260/sq.ft. for *Pakki*. 10.764 sq. ft. = 1 m.
3. Other structures such as taps, wells and irrigation canals are included in the engineering cost estimates.
4. Land rates are based on:
   - NRs 16,801 per ropani (NRs 330,308/ha) of irrigated cultivation;
   - NRs 10,175 per ropani (NRs 200,040/ha) of rainfed cultivation; and
   - NRs 4,708 per ropani (NRs 92,559/ha) of other land (e.g. residential).
   - Higher value "urban" areas are valued at NRs 55,997 per ropani (NRs 1100901/ha).
5. Based on two months household income (for a household of 6) and annually adjusted for price escalation. Combined per capita income (based on the NLS Survey) for MWDR and FWDR is NRs 5,983 (1996 values) and NRs 7,962 (199 values; 10% annual escalation). Housing and Business Displacement Allowances therefore amount to NRS 7,962 (1999 value), calculated as follows:
   - NRs 7,962 x 5.5 average household size ÷ 12 x 2 months.
6. Based on one season's paddy production (from District figures) on the area of cultivation lost.
7. Based on 0.5 month household income as defined above.

Table 5: Cost Estimate for Establishment of 15 m COI: Chhedegad-Jajarkot

RAP Component	Unit	No./ Size	Cost per Unit (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs M)	Cost per Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$ Thousand)	Notes
1. PRIVATE STRUCTURES							
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	0	646	0.000	10	0.00	(1), (2)
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	0	2045	0.000	30	0.00	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	263	2799	0.736	42	10.93	
Total				**0.736**		**10.93**	
2. COMMUNITY STRUCTURES							(3)
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	0	646	0.000	10	0.00	
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	0	2045	0.000	30	0.00	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	0	2799	0.000	42	0.00	
Total				**0.000**		**0.00**	
3. LAND ACQUISITION							
Irrigated land	ha	8.4	330308	2.775	4904	41.20	(4)
Rainfed land	ha	1.95	200040	0.390	2970	5.79	
Other private land	ha	0	92559	0.000	1374	0.00	
Higher value "urban" areas	ha	0	1100901	0.000	16346	0.00	
Sub-Total				**3.165**		**46.99**	
Land transfer and registration fee (6%)				0.190		2.82	
Total				**3.355**		**49.81**	
4. PRIVATE TREES	no	400	1000	**0.400**		**5.94**	
5. ALLOWANCES							
Housing Displacement Allowance	no	2	7299	0.015	108	0.22	(5)
Business Displacement Allowance	no	0	7299	0.000	108	0.00	(5)
Cultivation Disruption Allowance	no	34	4300	0.146	64	2.17	(6)
Rental Stipend	no	0	1825	0.000	27	0.00	(7)
Total				**0.161**		**2.39**	
TOTAL: ITEMS 1-5				**4.651**		**69.06**	
CONTINGENCIES				**0.233**		**3.45**	
TOTAL COST				**4.884**		**72.52**	

NOTES

1. Rates are base dated at February 1999. 1 US$ = NRs 67.35
2. Based on NRs 60/sq.ft. for *Jhupro*, NRS 190/sq ft. for *Kachhi* and NRS 260/sq.ft. for *Pakki*. 10.764 sq. ft. = 1 m.
3. Other structures such as taps/wells and irrigation canals are included in the engineering cost estimates.
4. Land rates are based on:
   - NRs 16,801 per ropani (NRs 330,308/ha) of irrigated cultivation.
   - NRs 10,175 per ropani (NRs 200,040/ha) of rainfed cultivation; and
   - NRs 4,708 per ropani (NRs 92,559/ha) of other land (e.g. residential).
   - Higher value "urban" areas are valued at NRs 55,997 per ropani (NRs 1100901/ha).
5. Based on two months household income (for a household of 6) and annually adjusted for price escalation. Combined per capita income (based on the NLS Survey) for MWDR and FWDR is NRs 5,983 (1996 values) and NRs 7,962 (199 values; 10% annual escalation). Housing and Business Displacement Allowances therefore amount to NRS 7,962 (1999 value), calculated as follows:
   - NRs 7,962 x 5.5 average household size / 12 x 2 months.
6. Based on one season's paddy production (from District figures) on the area of cultivation lost.
7. Based on 0.5 month household income as defined above.

Table 6: Cost Estimate for Road Upgrading: Surkhet-Kalikot

RAP Component	Unit	No./ Size	Cost per Unit (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs M)	Cost per Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$ Thousand)	Notes
1. PRIVATE STRUCTURES							
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	27	646	0.017	10	0.26	(1), (2)
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	1110	2045	2.270	30	33.70	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	0	2799	0.000	42	0.00	
Total				**2.287**		**33.96**	
2. COMMUNITY STRUCTURES							(3)
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	0	646	0.000	10	0.00	
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	0	2045	0.000	30	0.00	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	0	2799	0.000	42	0.00	
Total				**0.000**		**0.00**	
3. LAND ACQUISITION							
Irrigated land	ha	0	330308	0.000	4904	0.00	(4)
Rainfed land	ha	0.72	200040	0.144	2970	2.14	
Other private land	ha	0.72	92559	0.067	1374	0.99	
Higher value "urban" areas	ha	0.34	1100901	0.374	16346	5.56	
Sub-Total				**0.585**		**8.69**	
Land transfer and registration fee (6%)				0.035		0.52	
Total				**0.620**		**9.21**	
4. PRIVATE TREES	no	200	1000	**0.200**		**2.97**	
5. ALLOWANCES							
Housing Displacement Allowance	no	14	7299	0.102	108	1.52	(5)
Business Displacement Allowance	no	14	7299	0.102	108	1.52	(5)
Cultivation Disruption Allowance	no	20	4300	0.086	64	1.28	(6)
Rental Stipend	no	0	1825	0.000	27	0.00	(7)
Total				**0.290**		**4.31**	
TOTAL: ITEMS 1-5				**3.398**		**50.45**	
CONTINGENCIES				**0.170**		**2.52**	
TOTAL COST				**3.568**		**52.97**	

NOTES

1. Rates are base dated at February 1999. 1 US$ = NRs 67.35
2. Based on NRs 60/sq ft. for *Jhupro*, NRS 190/sq.ft. for *Kachhi* and NRS 260/sq ft. for *Pakki*. 10.764 sq. ft. = 1 m.
3. Other structures such as taps, wells and irrigation canals are included in the engineering cost estimates.
4. Land rates are based on:
   - NRs 16,801 per ropani (NRs 330,308 ha) of irrigated cultivation;
   - NRs 10,175 per ropani (NRs 200,040 ha) of rainfed cultivation; and
   - NRs 4,708 per ropani (NRs 92,559/ha) of other land (e.g. residential).
   - Higher value "urban" areas are valued at NRs 55,997 per ropani (NRs 1100901/ha).
5. Based on two months household income (for a household of 6) and annually adjusted for price escalation. Combined per capita income (based on the NLS Survey) for MWDR and FWDR is NRs 5,983 (1996 values) and NRs 7,962 (199 values; 10% annual escalation). Housing and Business Displacement Allowances therefore amount to NRS 7,962 (1999 value), calculated as follows:
   - NRs 7,962 x 5.5 average household size x 2 months.
6. Based on one season's paddy production (from District figures) on the area of cultivation lost.
7. Based on 0.5 month household income as defined above.

Table 7: Cost Estimate for Road Upgrading: Dharapani-Chhedegad

RAP Component	Unit	No./ Size	Cost per Unit (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs M)	Cost per Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$ Thousand)	Notes
1. PRIVATE STRUCTURES							
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	222	646	0.143	10	2.13	(1), (2)
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	1650	2045	3.374	30	50.10	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	42	2799	0.118	42	1.75	
Total				**3.635**		**53.98**	
2. COMMUNITY STRUCTURES							(3)
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	0	646	0.000	10	0.00	
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	2	2045	0.004	30	0.06	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	50	2799	0.140	42	2.08	
Total				**0.144**		**2.14**	
3. LAND ACQUISITION							
Irrigated land	ha	1.48	330308	0.489	4904	7.26	(4)
Rainfed land	ha	1.49	200040	0.298	2970	4.43	
Other private land	ha	2.33	92559	0.216	1374	3.20	
Higher value "urban" areas	ha	0.58	1100901	0.639	16346	9.48	
Sub-Total				**1.641**		**24.37**	
Land transfer and registration fee (6%)				0.098		1.46	
Total				**1.740**		**25.83**	
4. PRIVATE TREES	no	18	1000	**0.018**		**0.27**	
5. ALLOWANCES							
Housing Displacement Allowance	no	30	7299	0.219	108	3.25	(5)
Business Displacement Allowance	no	29	7299	0.212	108	3.14	(5)
Cultivation Disruption Allowance	no	51	4300	0.219	64	3.26	(6)
Rental Stipend	no	0	1825	0.000	27	0.00	(7)
Total				**0.650**		**9.65**	
TOTAL: ITEMS 1-5				**6.187**		**91.86**	
CONTINGENCIES				**0.309**		**4.59**	
TOTAL COST				**6.496**		**96.45**	

NOTES

1. Rates are base dated at February 1999. 1 US$ = NRs 67.35
2. Based on NRs 60/sq.ft. for *Jhupro*, NRS 190/sq.ft. for *Kachhi* and NRS 260/sq.ft. for *Pakki*. 10.764 sq. ft. = 1 m.
3. Other structures such as taps/wells and irrigation canals are included in the engineering cost estimates.
4. Land rates are based on:
   * NRs 16,801 per ropani (NRs 330,308/ha) of irrigated cultivation;
   * NRs 10,175 per ropani (NRs 200,040/ha) of rainfed cultivation; and
   * NRs 4,708 per ropani (NRs 92,559/ha) of other land (e.g. residential)
   * Higher value "urban" areas are valued at NRs 55,997 per ropani (NRs 1100901/ha).
5. Based on two months household income (for a household of 6) and annually adjusted for price escalation. Combined per capita income (based on the NLS Survey) for MWDR and FWDR is NRs 5,983 (1996 values) and NRs 7,962 (199 values; 10% annual escalation). Housing and Business Displacement Allowances therefore amount to NRS 7,962 (1999 value), calculated as follows:
   * NRs 7,962 x 5.5 average household size / 12 x 2 months.
6. Based on one season's paddy production (from District figures) on the area of cultivation lost.
7. Based on 0.5 month household income as defined above.

Table 8: Cost Estimate for Road Upgrading: Gorusinge-Sandhikharka

RAP Component	Unit	No./ Size	Cost per Unit (NRs)	Total Cost (NRs M)	Cost per Unit (US$)	Total Cost (US$ Thousand)	Notes
1. PRIVATE STRUCTURES							
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	462	646	0.298	10	4.43	(1), (2)
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	2859	2045	5.847	30	86.81	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	385	2799	1.078	42	16.00	
Total				**7.223**		**107.24**	
2. COMMUNITY STRUCTURES							(3)
Buildings (Jhupro)	m^2	0	646	0.000	10	0.00	
Buildings (Kachhi)	m^2	10	2045	0.020	30	0.30	
Buildings (Pakki)	m^2	98	2799	0.274	42	4.07	
Total				**0.295**		**4.38**	
3. LAND ACQUISITION							
Irrigated land	ha	0	330308	0.000	4904	0.00	(4)
Rainfed land	ha	0.63	200040	0.126	2970	1.87	
Other private land	ha	0	92559	0.000	1374	0.00	
Higher value "urban" areas	ha	0.76	1100901	0.837	16346	12.42	
Sub-Total				**0.963**		**14.29**	
Land transfer and registration fee (6%)				0.058		0.86	
Total				**1.020**		**15.15**	
4. PRIVATE TREES	no	7	1000	**0.007**		**0.10**	
5. ALLOWANCES							
Housing Displacement Allowance	no	45	7299	0.328	108	4.88	(5)
Business Displacement Allowance	no	46	7299	0.336	108	4.99	(5)
Cultivation Disruption Allowance	no	18	4300	0.077	64	1.15	(6)
Rental Stipend	no	13	1825	0.024	27	0.35	(7)
Total				**0.765**		**11.36**	
TOTAL: ITEMS 1-5				**9.310**		**138.24**	
CONTINGENCIES				**0.466**		**6.91**	
TOTAL COST				**9.776**		**145.15**	

NOTES

1. Rates are base dated at February 1999. 1 US$ = NRs 67.35
2. Based on NRs 60/sq ft. for *Jhupro*, NRS 190/sq.ft. for *Kachhi* and NRS 260/sq.ft. for *Pakki*. 10.764 sq. ft. = 1 m.
3. Other structures such as taps wells and irrigation canals are included in the engineering cost estimates.
4. Land rates are based on:
   - NRs 16,801 per ropani (NRs 330,308/ha) of irrigated cultivation;
   - NRs 10,175 per ropani (NRs 200,040/ha) of rainfed cultivation; and
   - NRs 4,708 per ropani (NRs 92,559/ha) of other land (e.g. residential)
   - Higher value "urban" areas are valued at NRs 55,997 per ropani (NRs 1100901/ha).
5. Based on two months household income (for a household of 6) and annually adjusted for price escalation. Combined per capita income (based on the NLS Survey) for MWDR and FWDR is NRs 5,983 (1996 values) and NRs 7,962 (1999 values; 10% annual escalation). Housing and Business Displacement Allowances therefore amount to NRS 7,962 (1999 value), calculated as follows:
   - NRs 7,962 x 5.5 average household size / 12 x 2 months.
6. Based on one season's paddy production (from District figures) on the area of cultivation lost.
7. Based on 0.5 month household income as defined above.

ANNEX 14

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES

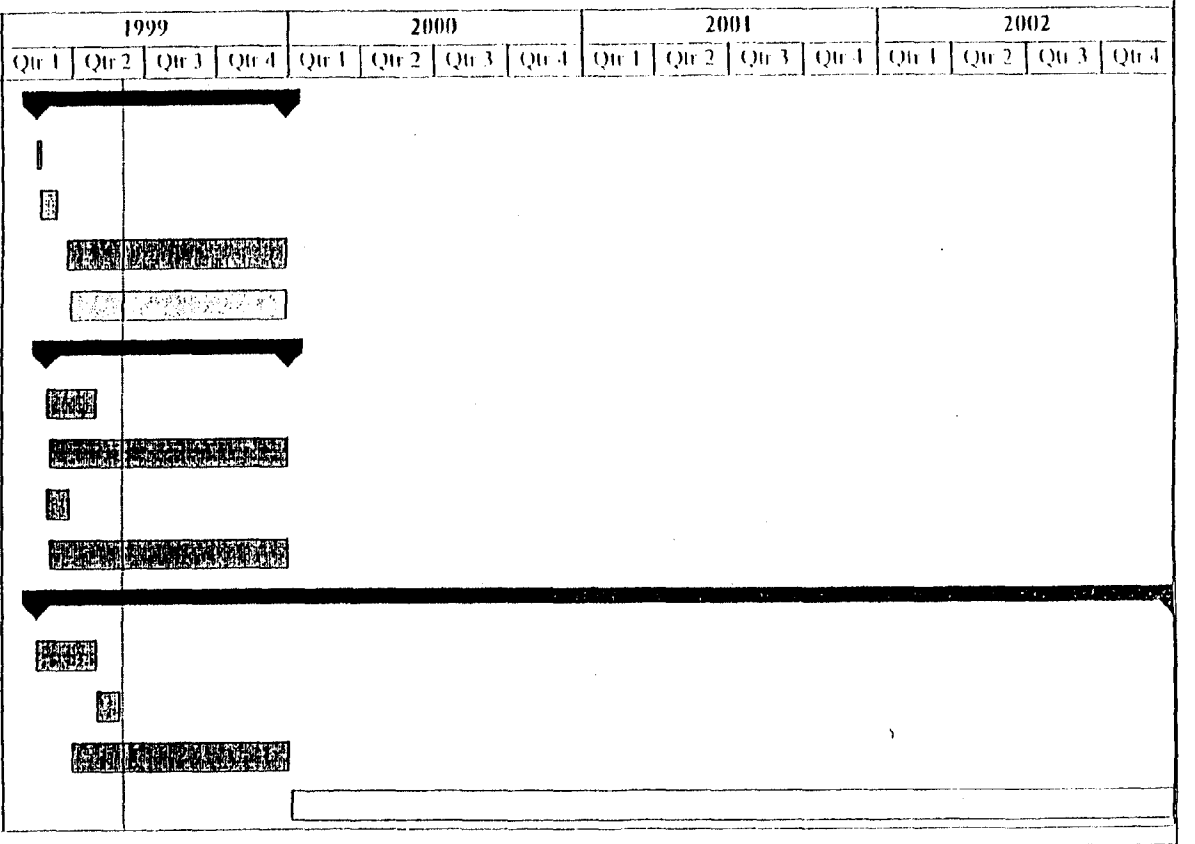
ANNEX 14

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Nepal: Road Maintenance and Development Project
Final Report: Volume 8

Resettlement Action Plan

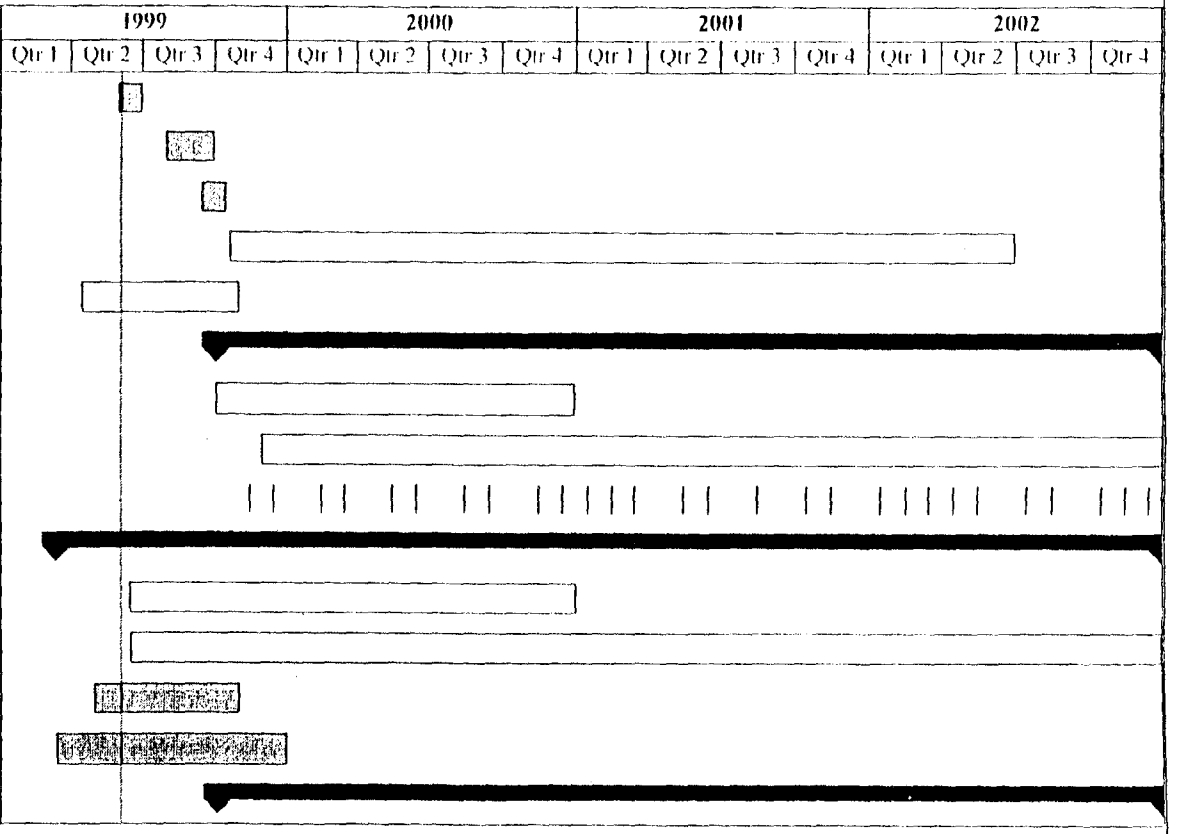
ID	Task Name	Start	Finish
1	Entitlement Policy	Feb 15 '99	Dec 28 '99
2	Develop Draft Entitlement Policy	Feb 15 '99	Feb 19 '99
3	Approve Entitlement Policy	Feb 19 '99	Mar 11 '99
4	Distribute to affected households	Mar 25 '99	Dec 28 '99
5	Discuss at community level	Mar 30 '99	Dec 28 '99
6	Initial PAP Census and Asset Verification	Feb 28 '99	Dec 31 '99
7	Undertake census of PAPs - new roads	Feb 28 '99	Apr 30 '99
8	Verify/quantify assets - new roads	Mar 4 '99	Dec 31 '99
9	Undertake census of PAPs - upgrading road	Feb 28 '99	Mar 28 '99
10	Verify/quantify assets - upgrading roads	Mar 3 '99	Dec 31 '99
11	Implementation and Management	Feb 15 '99	Dec 31 '02
12	Deploy DoR Social Development Official (PCU)	Feb 15 '99	Apr 30 '99
13	Train and deploy Computer Operator (PCU)	May 1 '99	May 30 '99
14	Develop PAP database	Mar 31 '99	Dec 31 '99
15	Ongoing maintenance of database	Jan 4 '00	Dec 31 '02



Nepal: Road Maintenance and Development Project

Task
Progress
Milestone
Summary
Rolled Up Task
Rolled Up Milestone
Rolled Up Progress

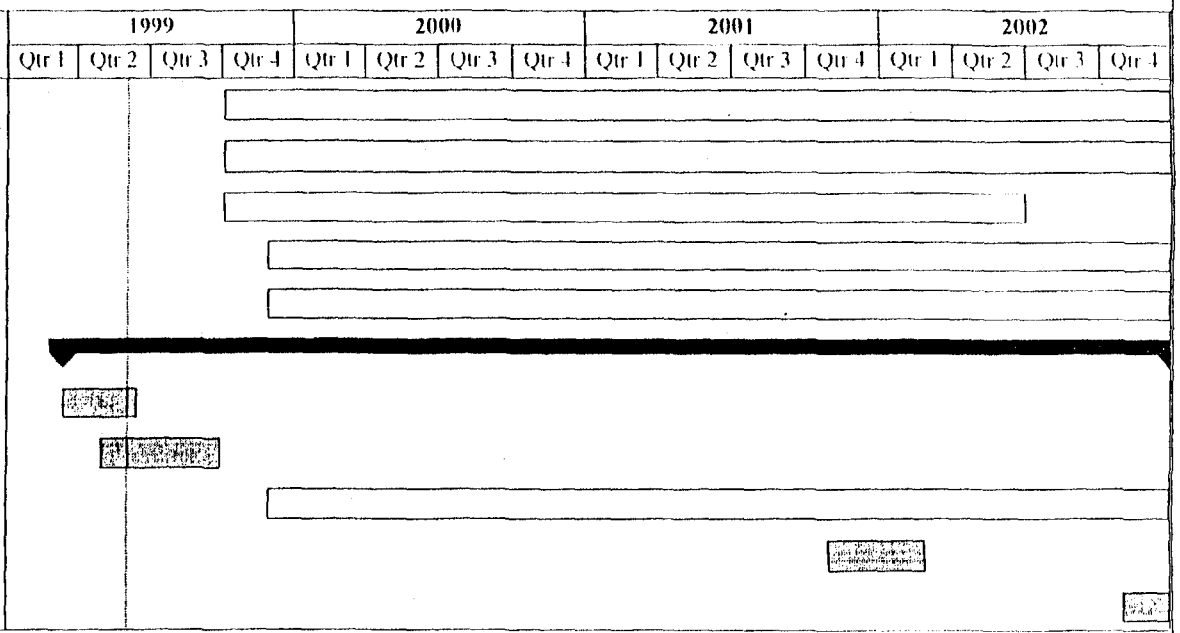
ID	Task Name	Start	Finish
16	Deploy resettlement specialists (Supervision Con	Jun 1 '99	Jun 30 '99
17	Train DoR staff (PCU, GFCU, road section staff)	Aug 1 '99	Sep 30 '99
18	Deploy first road section teams	Sep 15 '99	Oct 15 '99
19	Deploy remaining road section teams	Oct 21 '99	Jun 30 '02
20	Establish linkages with other gov. line agencies	Apr 16 '99	Oct 31 '99
21	**Community Consultation**	Oct 4 '99	Dec 30 '02
22	Establish and train LCFs by road section	Oct 4 '99	Dec 30 '00
23	Appoint NGOs where required	Dec 1 '99	Dec 30 '02
24	Conduct LCF meetings	Nov 15 '99	Dec 15 '02
53	**Land Acquisition and Transfer**	Mar 15 '99	Dec 31 '02
54	Establish district CDC's by road section	Jun 16 '99	Dec 31 '00
55	Develop list of entitled persons by road section	Jun 17 '99	Dec 31 '02
56	Establish land title transfer procedures	May 1 '99	Oct 31 '99
57	Undertake transfer of land titles already acquired	Mar 15 '99	Dec 31 '99
58	**Road Section Asset Re-Verification**	Oct 5 '99	Dec 31 '02



Nepal: Road Maintenance and Development Project

Task
Progress
Milestone
Summary
Rolled Up Task
Rolled Up Milestone
Rolled Up Progress

ID	Task Name	Start	Finish
59	Re-verification by road section prior to contract	Oct 5 '99	Dec 31 '02
60	Ensure appriorate advance evacuation notificatio	Oct 5 '99	Dec 31 '02
61	Issue identification cards	Oct 5 '99	Jun 30 '02
62	Effect advance payment/allowance for dispacem	Dec 1 '99	Dec 31 '02
63	Provide resettlement support where necessary	Dec 1 '99	Dec 31 '02
64	**Monitoring**	**Mar 15 '99**	**Dec 31 '02**
65	Finalise monitoring indicators	Mar 15 '99	Jun 15 '99
66	Develop internal monitoring systems	May 1 '99	Sep 30 '99
67	Undertake PME monitoring	Dec 2 '99	Dec 31 '02
68	Undertake mid-term monitoring	Nov 1 '01	Feb 28 '02
69	Undertake conclusion M&E	Nov 1 '02	Dec 31 '02



Nepal: Road Maintenance and Development Project

Task
Progress
Milestone
Summary
Rolled Up Task
Rolled Up Milestone
Rolled Up Progress

IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

1 Land Acquisition Procedures

The land acquisition procedures for the RMDP (based on the stipulations of the *Land Acquisition Act* and additional procedures specified in the Entitlement Policy) consist of:

(a) census of persons affected by road construction/upgrading;
(b) verification of land, buildings and privately-owned trees to be acquired by the project; (as well as counseling on entitlement options);
(c) publication of acquisition notice by Chief District Officer;
(d) determination of entitled persons and establishment of compensation by the Compensation Determination Committees;
(e) publication of list of entitled persons;
(f) serving of notice to vacate (35 days prior to HMG/N taking possession of the properties in question);
(g) where a house or business is displaced, payment of a displacement allowance and compensation advance at the time of notice to vacate (i.e. 35 days prior to HMG/N taking possession of the property);
(h) for other buildings (e.g. sheds) and land, compensation payable on the date of acquisition, together with the issuing of compensation certificates;
(i) payment of agricultural disruption allowance to SPAFs;
(j) implementation of rehabilitation support measures, where applicable; and
(k) transfer of land titles to HMG/N.

2 Integration of Land Acquisition and Civil Works

A key objective of the Entitlement Policy is that civil works will not commence on any of the road sections until land acquisition procedures have been successfully initiated. It will, therefore, be necessary to carefully integrate acquisition procedures and civil works, to ensure that this objective is met.

It would obviously not be practical to prohibit construction work until all the steps listed above have been completed. In terms of the *Land Acquisition Act*, at least 15 days should be provided after issuing of the Acquisition Notice (step (c) above) by the CDO for the submission of compensation claims and other complaints. The Notice should also specify the evacuation period. However, evidence from other projects shows that the HMG/N may take possession of the land at any time after the Notice had been issued.

Acquisition procedures have been specified in more detail on the RMDP, to allow PAPs sufficient time to make evacuation arrangements. Accordingly, civil works on a particular stretch of road will not commence until the completion of steps (a) – (g). This does not include the resolution of complaints lodged at a court of law (e.g. over ownership), since the Act does not allow for such cases to delay land acquisition under the right of public domain.

The DoR Project Manager and Social Development Support Team will be responsible for ensuring that these acquisition procedures are incorporated into the scheduling of contracts and timing of civil works.

ANNEX 15

MONITORING INDICATORS

ANNEX 15

MONITORING INDICATORS

Key Indicators and Variables

(to be collected by road section and contract)

Subject	Indicator	Variable	Data Source	Frequency
Land	Acquisition of land	• Area of cultivation land acquired by road section and contract • Area of other private land acquired • Area of communal/government land acquired	DoR road section records Central DoR records	ongoing
Buildings/Structures	Acquisition of buildings	• Number, type and size of private buildings acquired • Number, type and size of community buildings acquired • Number, type and size of government buildings acquired	DoR road section records Central DoR records	ongoing
	Acquisition of other structures	• Number, type and size of other private structures acquired • Number, type and size of other community structures acquired	DoR road section records Central DoR records	ongoing
Trees and Crops	Acquisition of trees	• Number and type of private trees acquired • Number and type of government/community trees acquired	DoR road section records Central DoR records	ongoing
	Destruction of crops	• Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners	DoR road section records Central DoR records	ongoing
Compensation, Reestablishment and Rehabilitation	Compensation and reestablishment of affected owners/individuals	• Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) • Number of owners compensated by type of loss • Amount compensated by type and owner • Number and amount of housing displacement allowances paid • Number and amount of business displacement allowances paid • Number and amount of cultivation disruption allowances paid • Number and amount of rental stipends paid • Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners • Number of replacement businesses constructed by concerned owners • Number of owners requesting assistance with purchasing of replacement land • Number of replacement land purchases effected	DoR road section records Central DoR records	ongoing

Subject	Indicator	Variable	Data Source	Frequency
Compensation, Reestablishment and Rehabilitation	Reestablishment of community resources	• Number of community buildings repaired or replaced • Number of seedlings supplied by type • Number of trees planted by government agency • Number of forestry resource user groups established/in operation	DoR road section records Central DoR records	ongoing
Social demography	Changes to household structure	• Age distribution • Gender distribution • Relationship to household head	Census data Monitoring survey	mid term project completion
	Population migration	• Residential status of household members • Movements in and out of the household	Census data Monitoring survey	mid term project completion
	Changes to status of women	• Participation in training programmes • Use of credit facilities • Participation in road construction • Participation in commercial enterprises	DoR records Monitoring survey	internal (ongoing) mid term project completion
	Changes to status of children	• School attendance rates (male/female) • Participation in road construction	Census data Monitoring survey	internal (ongoing) mid term project completion
	Household earning capacity	• Employment status of economically active members • Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop • Selling of cultivation land • Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance • Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post disturbance • Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance • Amount and balance of income and expenditure	Census data Monitoring survey Participatory monitoring	mid term project completion
	Population influx	• Growth in number and size of settlements • Growth in market areas • Influx of squatters	Monitoring survey Participatory monitoring	internal (ongoing) mid term project completion
Consultation	Consultation programme operating	• Number of Local Consultative Forums (LCFs) established • Number and dates of LCF meetings • Type of issues raised at LCF meetings • LCF involvement in identification of replacement land • Number of field visits by district DoR staff • Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in project	LCF minutes DoR records	internal (ongoing) mid term project completion

Subject	Indicator	Variable	Data Source	Frequency
Consultation	Grievances resolved	• Number of grievances registered • Number of grievances by type • Number of grievances resolved • Number of cases referred to court • No. of construction labour problems	LCF minutes CDO office CDC DoR records	internal (ongoing) mid term
Management	Staffing	• Number of DoR staff on RMDP, by road and job function • Number of other HMG/N district officials available for tasks • Number of office and field equipment, by type	DoR road section records Central DoR records	internal (ongoing) mid term
	Procedures in operation	• Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place • Notice to vacate 35 days in advance of property acquisition • Advance payment of displacement allowances for displaced households • Advance payment of displacement allowances for displaced businesses • Effectiveness of compensation delivery system • Number of land transfers (owner to HMG/N) effected • Coordination between central and district-level DoR staff • Coordination between DoR and other line agencies	DoR road section records Central DoR records Land Revenue records	internal (ongoing) mid term

ANNEX 16

SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUISITION ACT

ANNEX 16

SUMMARY OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT

LAA Sections	Actions/Provisions	Responsibility	Timeframe	Issues / Constraints	DoR / RAP Activities
1. INITIAL PROCEDURES					
3	(a) Dept. requiring land issues proposal to Ministry	DC	not stipulated	• HMG/N may acquire any land for public purposes, subject to the payment of compensation for private property (3) • HMG/N may also acquire land "instantly" in the case of natural disasters or extraordinary circumstances, without having to follow the LAA procedures. Compensation is paid as per LAA regulations (25)	1. Prioritise RMDP road sections 2. Establish construction schedule according to priority list
5	(b) HMG/N approval	Ministry	not stipulated		
2. PRELIMINARY ACTION					
6 (1)	(a) Issuance of notice to inform concerned persons and parties of preliminary investigations	PIO	not stipulated		1. Set out centerline and actual COI (with permanent pegs/beacons), commencing with sections to be constructed/upgraded first. Record all damages incurred during pegging exercise
6 (2)	(b) Preliminary action may commence 3 days after issuance of notice	PIO	15 days		2. With DLSO and DLRO, identify land parcels within COI (kitta number, ownership details, area within COI, size of remaining landholding)
7 (1; 2)	(c) Compensation paid for all damages caused during preliminary action	PIO	not stipulated	• Compensation is determined by PIO	3. Undertake census of affected households (demographic details, subsistence, entitlement preferences) plus identification system

LAA Sections	Actions/Provisions	Responsibility	Timeframe	Issues / Constraints	DoR / RAP Activities
7 (3)	(d) Person dissatisfied with compensation submits complaint to CDO	complainant	within 15 days of notification of compensation	• Not stipulated when notification and compensation should take place • Decision of CDO is final	4. Finalise list of affected land parcels and owners at district office (DLRO), including confirmation of remaining landholding
8	(e) PIO submits conclusion report (land required, plot numbers and details of damage caused and compensation) to Local Officer (CDO)	PIO	as soon as possible after 15 day investigation period	• Outdated ownership records	5. Establish moratorium/cut off date for entitlements and prepare list of entitled persons for publication 6. Submit Preliminary Action Report 7. Arrange payment of compensation for damages incurred during centerline/COI pegging 8. Commence establishment of computerised database 9. Repeat 1 - 8 for remaining road sections
3. NOTICE OF ACQUISITION					
9 (1 – 3) 10 (b)	(a) CDO issues Acquisition Notice after receipt of preliminary action report; notice served at relevant district offices and public places; notice to specify required assets, plot/kitta numbers and evacuation period	CDO	not stipulated	• CDO may issue personal notices to affected owners • Difficulties in tracing all concerned landowners • Some kitta numbers may not appear on list • Ownership details not always updated - ownership disputes • Discrepancies between actual and recorded land areas • Evacuation period not stipulated	1. Initiate procedure for tracing absent landowners 2. Assist with publication/distribution of Acquisition Notice, specifying evacuation period, compensation arrangements and grievance resolution mechanism
9 (4)	(b) CDO informs DLRO to freeze any land transactions on concerned properties	CDO; DLRO	not stipulated		3. Establish and train Area Liaison Committees (ALCs) to assist with grievance resolution and purchasing of replacement land where required
10	(c) Persons with land and buildings contained in the list, submit compensation claims to CDO	concerned persons	at least 15 days to submit claim	• Full documentary evidence required • Recourse of affected person not on list?	4. Coordinate with DLRO to ensure that ownership of all acquired land is transferred to HMG/N
11 (1)	(d) Person objecting to acquisition submits complaint to Ministry of Home through office of CDO	complainant	7 days (excluding travelling time)	• Tenant may also submit complaint	5. Repeat 1 - 4 for remaining road sections

LAA Sections	Actions/Provisions	Responsibility	Timeframe	Issues / Constraints	DoR / RAP Activities
11 (2 – 4)	(e) Ministry of Home decides on complaint after seeking opinion of PIO and CDO. May also call on witnesses	MOH	normally 15 days	• May take longer if further information is required, or if case has to be solved in court of law	
12	(f) CDO takes control of land after final decision by MOH on complaints or after lapse of period allowed to lodge complaints	CDO	any time	• Advance payment required before taking control of house (12 (2)) • Other district officials (e.g. police) to provide assistance to CDO in the execution of land acquisition procedures (38); penalties, fines for obstruction and disturbances (39; 40)	
22; 23	(g) CDO informs DLRO to transfer land to HMG/N	CDO	within 15 days of taking control of land		
23 (1; 2) 24 (1)	(h) DLRO executes transfer and informs CDO and concerned landowners	DLRO	immediately on receipt of *notification from* CDO	• In the event of administrative delays, transfer is deemed to be "very date of transfer of ownership" • *Land tax can be collected up to day preceding land* transfer (24)	
30	(i) HMG/N may decide at any time to reverse acquisition proceedings by issuance of notice	CDO	-	• Damages caused during preliminary investigation to be compensated	
4. COMPENSATION DETERMINATION AND ELIGIBILITY					
13 (2)	(a) Establishment of CDC	PC	not stipulated		1. Establish Compensation Determination Committee (at same time as issuance of Acquisition Notice)
13 – 17; 27; 29	(b) Determination of compensation	CDC	not stipulated	• Different rate may be used for lose of entire landholding (13 (3)); if available, replacement land may be offered for loss of entire landholding (14) • Replacement land for *Guthi* (15) • Government compensation guidelines to be considered where land is acquired by HMG/N (16) • Compensation only up to maximum landholding size as per *Land Act* (17) • Landowner may request complete acquisition of house, trees, etc. (29) • LAA procedures not necessary if land acquired through negotiation (27)	2. Arrange for payment of advance where house is acquired 3. Coordinate land acquisition and compensation procedures, ensuring that payments are made at the time of acquisition (except for cases requiring further investigation) 4. Assist with resettlement/reestablishment 5. Repeat 1 - 4 for remaining road sections

LAA Sections	Actions/Provisions	Responsibility	Timeframe	Issues / Constraints	DoR / RAP Activities
18 (1); 20	(c) CDO prepares and publishes list of entitled persons	CDO	not stipulated	• Registered tenant entitled to 25% of compensation for his portion of land (now 50% in *Land Act*) and compensation for house where applicable (20)	
19; 21	(d) CDO informs HMG/N of compensation	CDO	not stipulated	• Land tax may be deducted from compensation (21)	
18 (2)	(e) Person objecting to list submits complaint to MOH	complainant	within 15 days of issuance of notice		
18 (3)	(f) MOH decides on complaints	MOH	normally within 15 days	• Ownership disputes referred to court; compensation deposited in Office, to be claimed within 2 years of decision by court (18 (3; 4))	
31 - 37	(g) Compensation payments are made in terms of various provisions in the LAA.	CDO	not stipulated when compensation is to be paid	• HMG/N may permit a person (non-accruing tenancy contract) to cultivate land until acquisition date (31) • Construction of buildings and cultivation of acquired land only with written permission of HMG/N (32) • HMG/N may use excess land for another purpose (33) or return land to owner after refund of pro-rata compensation amount (34). Unused land may be sold by HMG/N if former landowner refuses to accept land (35) • Owner not eligible for compensation of building and crops if items are not removed within prescribed time (36) • After expiration of various stipulated periods, final notice to collect compensation within 3 months (37)	

CDC - Compensation Determination Committee
CDO - Chief District Officer
COI - Corridor of Impact
DLRO - District Land Revenue Office
DLSO - District Land Survey Office
LAA - Land Acquisition Act
MOH - Ministry of Home
PC - Project Chief / DoR Project Coordinator
PIO - Preliminary Investigation Officer / DoR official of Class III rank or above; Project Chief

ANNEX 17

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

ANNEX 17

CENSUS QUESTIONAIRE

RMDP - CENSUS AND IMPACT FORM FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD/OWNER — FORM A

1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Census Form Number — (Road No.) ____ + (Form No.) ____

1.2 Road Name _____

1.3 Chainage — From ____ + ____ TO ____ + ____

1.4 District _____

1.5 VDC _____

1.6 Settlement _____ Ward No: →

2. DETAILS OF AFFECTED PERSON

2.1 Full name _____

2.2 Name of father _____

2.3 If owner is female, name of husband _____

2.4 Status of affected person

Legal title	No title but claims ownership	Tenant	Squatter	Lessee in rented accomm.
1	2	3	4	5

2.5 If tenant, squatter or lessee, provide full name of owner _____

and address of owner. _____

2.6 Impact

	Not Affected	Partially Affected	Totally Affected*
House Only	1	2	3
Shop/Store Only	1	2	3
Combined House/Shop	1	2	3
Shed	1	2	3
Water Mill	1	2	3
Other Structure	1	2	3
Cultivation Land	1	2	3
Other Private Land	1	2	3

→ ____

2.7 How many privately-owned fruit trees does owner lose ? ____

2.8 How many privately-owned fodder trees (girth 0.5 >) does owner lose? ____

2.9 How many privately-owned other trees (girth 0.5m >) does owner lose? ____

3. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

3.1 Indicate buildings affected by the RMDP (excluding boundary walls) - **obtain measurements from drawing**

(Make sure same serial numbers are used as on drawings)

S. No. (one letter+three digits+L or R)	Kitta No.	Type	Floors	Rooms	Year Built	Size of Building (sq. m)	Area Affected (sq. m)	Distance from CL (m)	To be Moved ?
						Total			

S. No.
R - Residential
C - combinded residential/business
B- Business
S- Shed
M - Water Mill; N - Other

Type
1 Jhupro
2 Kacchi
3 Pakki

Move?
1 Yes
2 No

3.2 Total number of buildings/structures affected

3.3 Total number of buildings/structures to be relocated

3.4 Total sq. m of relocated buildings/structures

3.5 Indicate length (in meter) if any boundary walls affected and main material used

1 wire fence 2 stone and mud
3 brick/stone/cement 4 wood 5 combination

3.6 If house is lost, does person have another unaffected one in the area? (1 - yes; 2 - no; 3 - n/a))

3.7 If shop is lost, does person have another unaffected one in the area? (1 - yes; 2 - no; 3 - n/a)

4.1 Establish total household landholding

Total Size				Total Size (in sq. m)
Ropani	Anna	Paisa	Dam	

4.2 Indicate land affected by the RMDP

District	VDC	Ward	Kitta No.	Cadastral Sheet No.	Land Status	If Rented, Name of Owner	Land Type	Land Quality	Total Size of Affected Parcel				Affected Area (in sq. m)
									Ropani	Anna	Paisa	Dam	

4.3 Total size of affected parcels and total loss (IN SQ. M)

Land Status
1 Own land
2 Rented land
3 Public land

Land Type
1 Khet
2 Phako/Bari
3 Kharbari
4 Aagam
5 Garden
6 Other

Land Quality
1 Abbal
2 Doyam
3 Sim
4 Char

4.4 Land loss as a percentage of total landholding (total loss / total landholding x 100) Percentage loss is ▶

4.5 Remaining household landholding (sq. meter total from Question 4.1 minus total from Question 4.3)

4.6 (a) How many months per year do you have food sufficiency from agricultural production?
(b) Did you sell agricultural products this year ? If yes, total income in Rupees: NRs
(c) How many livestock do you have (cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, pigs, donkeys/horses)?
(d) How much did you earn from the sale of livestock this year? NRs
(e) What is your average annual household expenditure? NRs

5.HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (permanent members only, including temporary absent)

S. No.	Name	Relation to HH	Sex	Age	Res. Status	Eductation	Occupation	Annual Income	Income from off-farm work last six months
Total household size									

Relationship

1 HH
2 Spouse of HH
3 Son/daughter
4 Son/daughter in law
5 Grandchild
6 Parent
7 Parent in law
8 Brother/sister
9 Grandparent
10 Other relative
11 Adopted/foster/step child
12 Not related but dependent
13 Uncle, aunt
14 Other

Education

1 Illiterate
2 Never attended school but literate
3 Grade 1-5
4 Grade 6-8
5 Grade 9-10
6 SLC
7 Intermediate and above

Residential Status

1 Living at home
2 Student in other Nepal
3 Student outside Nepal
4 Working other Nepal
5 Working outside Nepal
6 Living other Nepal
7 Living outside Nepal

Main Occupation

1 Farming
2 Porter
3 Own business locally
4 Own business elsewhere Nepal
5 Own business outside Nepal
6 Wage labour locally
7 Wage labour elsewhere Nepal
8 Wage labour outside Nepal
9 Dependent student
10 Dependent pre-school child
11 Teacher
12 Health worker
13 Other government/service
14 Other
15 Don't know

Sex

1 Male
2 Female

Age

Age in completed years
0 for younger than one year

CONFIRMATION OF HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS, ASSETS AND IMPACTS — FORM B

Census Form Number _____ Road Number: _____

District _____ VDC _____

Ward No. _____ Settlement _____

Name of Affected Person/Owner _____

Name of Father _____

Confirm household size _____ persons

Confirm losses and entitlement preference (where applicable)

(Land losses and compensation amounts to be calculated at district office)

Type of Impact	Area (sq. m)	Kitta	Compensation Preference	Compensation Amount
Full house				
Partial house				
Full shop/store				
Partial shop/store				
Full house/store (single building)				
Partial house/store (single building)				
Full shed				
Partial shed				
Full water mill				
Partial water mill				
Full other structure				
Partial other structure				
Cultivation land				
Other private land				
Fruit Trees (number)				
Other Trees (number)				

Where private land is required, is the owner willing to donate the land free of charge? _____

Signatures to Confirm all the Above

(NB: This is the initial survey. Actual losses will be confirmed upon final road design.

Position	Name	Signature and Date
Affected Person		
DoR Official		
Land Revenue/Survey Official		
VDC/Ward Witness		

VNER'S NAME: _____ FATHER'S NAME: _____ DISTRICT: _____

)C: _____ WARD _____ SETTLEMENT: _____ ROAD NAME: _____

IAINAGE: _____ CENSUS FORM NO.: _____ LAND OWNER'S CERTIFICATE: _____

(circle one letter + three digits) (plus L or R for left or right side of road)

ILDING NO.: | R | C | B | S | M | N | | | | |

(R-residential, C-combinded residential/business, B-business, S-shed, M-water mill; N-other)

(Jhupro, Kachhi, Pakki)

BUILDING TYPE: _____

STANCE FROM CL: _____

ALL MATERIAL: _____

OOFING: _____

EILING HEIGHT: _____

OOR MATERIAL: _____

) OF FLOORS: _____

SKETCH

Plan

Section

	Determined in district office	
ea (in sq.m)	Rate/sq.m	Total
Floor		
d Floor		
d Floor		
Floor		
randa		
tal		

WNER'S SIGNATURE: _____

ATE: _____

MEASURED BY:
SIGNATURE:
DESIGNATION:
DATE:

CHECKED:
SIGNATURE:
DESIGNATION:
DATE:

APPROVED:
SIGNATURE:
DESIGNATION:
DATE:

DISTRICT: _____ VDC: _____ WARD: _____

SETTLEMENT: _____ ROAD NAME: _____

CHAINAGE: _____

(circle one letter + three digits + L or R for left or right side of road)

BUILDING NO.: | T | E | G | O | | | | | (T - Temple; E - School, G - Government, O - Other)

BUILDING TYPE: _____ (Jhupro, Kachhi, Pakki)

DISTANCE FROM CL: _____

WALL MATERIAL: _____

ROOFING: _____

CEILING HEIGHT: _____

FLOOR MATERIAL: _____

NO OF FLOORS: _____

	To be determined in district office	
Area (in sq.m)	**Rate/sq.m**	**Total**
1st Floor		
2nd Floor		
3rd Floor		
4th Floor		
Veranda		
Total		

SKETCH

Plan	**Section**

	MEASURED BY: SIGNATURE: DESIGNATION: DATE:	CHECKED: SIGNATURE: DESIGNATION: DATE:	APPROVED: SIGNATURE: DESIGNATION: DATE:

Form E

HIS MAJESTY OF GOVERNMENT
Ministry of Works and Transport
Department of Road
List of the owners who have already donated land for the Road
(To be Completed by District land survey / Revenue Officials)

Road Name: _____ District: _____

VDC: _____ Name of the Official: _____

Date: _____ Designation: _____

Sheet No.: _____ Signature: _____

Ward No.	Road Name	Serial No.	Name of owner	Kitta No.	Donated land area				Donated land area (sq.m)	Remarks
					Ropani	Ana	Paisa	Dam		

Form F

HIS MAJESTY OF GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF WORK AND TRANSPORT
DEPARTMENT OF ROAD

LIST OF AFFECTED OWNERS (To be Completed by District Land Survey official)

Name of Road: _____ District: _____

VDC: _____ Name of Official: _____

Date: _____ Designation: _____

Sheet No.: _____ Signature: _____

Ward No.	Road No.	Census No.	Kitta (Parcel No.)	Type	Quality	Affected Area				Summary of Total land
						Ropani	Ana	Paisa	Dam	
										Total land holding _____
Owner:										Total Loss _____
										Remaining land holding _____
										Total land holding _____
Owner:										Total Loss _____
										Remaining land holding _____
										Total land holding _____
Owner:										Total Loss _____
										Remaining land holding _____
										Total land holding _____
Owner:										Total Loss _____
										Remaining land holding _____
										Total land holding _____
Owner:										Total Loss _____
										Remaining land holding _____

Note:

* 1 = Irrigated 2 = Rainfed

** 1 = Abal 2 = Doyam 3 = Sim 4 = Chahar

ANNEX 18

NEW ROAD ALIGNMENT

ANNEX 18

NEW ROAD ALIGNMENT

Darchula Road Alignment

The proposed Darchula alignment, starting at the end of current roadworks 93.000 km from Satbajh (where the road splits between Baitadi and Darchula), had been pegged by DOR for 7 km up to 100.00 km mark. This initial 7 km of alignment was refined during the walkover inspection to avoid unstable or steep sites and loops/hairpins.

The proposed alignment descends from the current roadhead at 93.000 km down approximately 50 m Tuakthali village via two switchbacks through grassland and with some rainfed cultivation. It then runs at a minor grade up to the Southern end of Thakthali village, parallel to the right bank of the Gadet Khola, mainly through steep grasslands with some patches of rainfed cultivation. It then runs northwards at a minor gradient to approximately 50 m below Thakthali village.

The alignment drops down to the Bartola Khola via 8-10 switchbacks through Somarjibali and Simaldhukuri villages. The main land/types crossed by the switchbacks are steep grasslands (comprised mainly of thatch grasses) and degraded shrublands on limestone bedrock. The alignment then crosses the Bartola Khola below Melakhet village and ascends gradually to Bartola village. The alignment then generally follows the existing trail via Dhumari, Bhartola and Ansingada villages running parallel to the Bhartola Khola. It then crosses a moderately dense Sal and tropical mixed hardwood government forest, generally following the existing trail about 100 m vertical above the Bhartola Khola.

At about 100 m vertical above the confluence of the Bhartola Khola and Mahakali River, the alignment turns northwards running parallel to the left (eastern) bank of the Mahakali River. It then runs at a minor grade up to Bet village mainly through steep grasslands.

From Bet village, the alignment generally follows the existing trail to Darchula, running parallel to the Mahakali River approximately 10-20 m vertical above water level. It then crosses the Chuchain Khola below a moderately dense immature forest, then ascends behind Chuchain village through rainfed cultivation.

From Chuchain village the alignment generally follows the existing trail, 30-60 m above and parallel to the Mahakali River via Udayan, Dattu, Sakar and Kankada villages, passing mainly through shrubs and grasslands with some areas of cultivation.

From Kankada village, the alignment follows the existing wide mule trail (more than 2 m) to Darchula, 20-30 m vertical above the Mahakali River mainly through grasslands of less than 5° slope. It then passes through the middle of Dhap village following the mule trail.

At the end of Dhap village the alignment crosses the Thaligad Khola and runs 20-30 m above and parallel to the Mahakali River through steep thatch grasslands, along the mule trail via Masinabagar and Thetebagar villages. The alignment then crosses the Kimtari Khola just before Kimtari village, along the main mule trail. At Kimtari village, it passes through irrigated cultivation approximately 20 m above the main trail.

Just after Kimtari village, the alignment passes across a scree to the slope approximately 100 m wide. It then follows the main trail, parallel to the left bank of the Mahakali River passing through the steep, rocky grasslands. At Golfain village, the alignment crosses the Doligad Khola and passes through irrigated tar behind Golfain village where the Darchula District Hospital and District Agricultural Office are located.

From the end of Golfain village, the alignment descends to the main trail paved with concrete, then passes through grasslands and finally reaches Darchula at Khalanga.

Martadi Road Alignment

The proposed Martadi alignment starts at the end of current roadworks at Singada village (19.400 km). The alignment passes above Singada village then descends on a low grade down to the Foolaut Gad via two switchbacks. It then ascends on a minor gradient to the Chiphalpadu Khola, crossing the Kharra Khola, Bagh Khola, Kaule Khola and Ritha Khola. The alignment then climbs up to Betalmandu village via two switchbacks, then generally follows the contour to Similkot.

The proposed alignment then switches back through rainfed cultivation and grassland which is predominantly lantana infested. As the alignment reaches the deep Barju Khola valley it descends via six switchbacks to a crossing point immediately downstream of the existing suspension bridge. The alignment then runs parallel to the Budhi Ganga, ascending via two switchbacks through the Ratamato (Sayal) Community Forest. It then passes across grassland hillslopes, up to approximately 100 m above the Budhi Ganga, running just above Sayal and below Borabada villages, where it crosses some cultivation.

The alignment then drops down to the Khuli Gad, crossing this stream below Phalasen village, then ascending behind Basali village, generally following the "mule trail" at the rear of the village across steep hillslope grassland. The alignment generally continues along the existing trail via Balder Tanpra and Bafaune villages.

From Bafaune village, the alignment passes approximately 10-20 m vertical above the main trail through rocky grasslands, running parallel to the Budhi Ganga. It then crosses the moderately dense Dwari forest and Dwari Bazaar. The alignment makes a switchback at Dwari Kanda to avoid the sharp bend. It then runs parallel to the mule trail and the Budhi Ganga through degraded grasslands located below mature chir pine forests up to Jadanga village.

At Jadanga village the alignment crosses the Budhi Ganga, then, via two switchbacks, crosses the Kodali Gad. It then runs several vertical metres above the main trail, parallel to the Budhi Ganga along its eastern bank. It mainly crosses steep rocky grasslands up to Rapak village via crossings over the Nunepani, Bire, Aulabisauna and Gharas Kholas, before diverting towards the Bauli Gad and entering this valley.

The alignment then descends down the eastern bank of the Bauli Gad, crossing it immediately above Seraghat village at the foot of the mountain. It reaches Seraghat power house after crossing the Gaire and Biro Kholas. The alignment then ascends into Martadi via 9 switchbacks, terminating at the rear of the Martadi Prison.

Mangalsen Road Alignment

The initial 4 km (23.000–27.000 km) of alignment descends a steep Chir pine forest with patches of mixedwood forest (Chir pine and Sal). The alignment then traverses grazing land (partially covered in lantana) and rainfed cultivation down to riverside irrigated cultivation on the Kailash Khola.

The alignment fords the Kailash Khola then ascends westwards across irrigated cultivation and steep grassland hillsides, turning back to the east across a number of well defined gullies interspersed with small areas of rainfed cultivation.

On the eastern ridge above the Tapi Khola the alignment turns to the south running approximately 100 m above and parallel to the river mainly through rainfed cultivation and short sections of forested gullies. Immediately before an unstable stream the alignment switches back to the north, crossing rainfed and irrigated terraces with some grassland up to the Radha ridge.

At the ridge the alignment traverses westwards across approximately 200 m of grassland and rainfed cultivation, then across a broad expense of irrigated cultivation. Immediately before Khati village the alignment switches back to the east to avoid the village, again traversing across steep grassland slopes, rainfed cultivation and some areas of irrigated cultivation.

The alignment ascends above Naubis and Dhungro villages through rainfed level terraces via 4 switchbacks, touching the main Mangalsen trail located to the west. It then traverses towards Kurbasti village and then to Mangalsen across rainfed terraces, finishing on a small area of relatively level land on the eastern side of Mangalsen jail.

Jumla Road Alignment

The proposed Jumla road alignment starts at the current road works at 131.900 km, approximately 150 m above the Karnali riverbed and 60 m above the survey pegs established by Multi Disciplinary Consultants. DOR has pegged only several hundred meters of the proposed alignment.

The proposed alignment passes through very steep and rocky forested terrain approximately 100-150 m above the riverbed along the left bank of Karnali River up to its confluence with the Tila River, a distance of approximately 5 km from current road works. The initial 3-3.5 km of the road up to Kali Khola passes through dense Sal Forest. From the Kali Khola to the Tila River confluence the alignment mainly crosses rocky slopes with few scattered trees up to Tila River.

From the Tila River confluence, the proposed alignment follows the Tila valley. The alignment to Jubitha crosses difficult terrain. Tila River has made a deeply entrenched valley in the crystalline rocks. The valley walls are rocky and rise steeply on either side for 50-150 m above the riverbed. Above the rocky cliff section a break of slope occurs on either valley flanks, the cliff joins the lower talus slope mostly utilised for agriculture and winter cattle sheds. Further up section mountain slope are steep and rocky which join the relatively gentler slopes of the middle hill slopes lying approximately 500-600 m above the riverbed. It is these middle hill slopes which have been the locus area of agriculture and settlement along the Tila River valley.

The proposed road alignment passes through the first break of slope above Tila River, some 50-100 m above the riverbed. From the Karnali-Tila confluence to the Bharta Gad, past Hakma, Poripalli and Hakesaruwa villages, the road alignment mainly traverses marginal land between agricultural land and shrubland, with several hundred-meter sections of rainfed and irrigated cultivation, forest and rocky cliffs. At Bharta Gad the road alignment enters the Deep River valley before switching back into the Tila valley. From Bharta Gad to Bali Gad, the road mainly traverses across a grassed rocky area below cultivation land. However, at Rara Batis, just above the Rara bridge, it pass across approximately 400 m of prime irrigated cultivation. Upon reaching the Bali Gad, the road alignment enters into the Bali Gad valley and switch back to Tila River. From the Bali Gad to the Ghatte Gad the alignment runs through the steep grassy and rocky slope. Near Ghatte Gad, some 500 m north of Kalikot Temple, it passes through irrigated cultivation for 200-300 m. Further north-east of Ghatte Gad alignment crosses grassland and several areas of rainfed cultivation up to Pantadi.

At Pantadi, the alignment runs through irrigated cultivation for 200 m followed by grassland. Just above the Pantadi suspension bridge, the road alignment crosses the Tila River to the right (northern) bank and generally follows the foot trail (about 20-30 m above the Tila riverbed) to Jumla Khalanga and up to Bhasigauda. For most of this stretch, the road alignment passes through rocky, debris-ladden, moderate to steep grassland. At Serabara, Takula and Bhasigauda, the alignment crosses 200 m of rainfed, cultivation then traverses 200 m across irrigated cultivation.

From Bhasigauda, the alignment leaves the foot trail and runs parallel to the Tila River approximately 10-30 m above the riverbed until it meets the foot trail north-east of Jubitha, south of Khalla Gad bazaar. The section from Bhasigauda to opposite Kamikot village crosses a steep grassland and shrubland slope below a pine forest. North of Kamikot village, below the alluvial tar of Jubitha, the alignment crosses 200 m of irrigated cultivation.

The road alignment from Jubitha to Jumla Khalanga crosses comparatively less difficult terrain as the Tila valley widens considerably. Valley slopes are relatively gentle with considerable colluvial material overlying bedrock. There already exist a 2-4 m wide foot trail 5-20 m above the river bed.

The proposed alignment generally follows the existing trail, crossing grassland or rainfed cultivation of low economic value. Irrigated cultivation lies in locations near Dhanad, Bhigma, Lihi, Kudari, Raka, Litakot, Larmi, Nawaghat, Um Khola, Shrediska and near Jumla Khalanga. The road alignment only leaves the trail in sections where grade improvement is required or where facilities such as settlements and individual houses.

Jajarkot Road Alignment

Chhinchu – Jajarkot road alignment starts at Chhinchu, Surkhet and runs through the left bank of Bheri River. The road alignment crosses Bheri River at about 45 km. in Salli bazaar, Salyan. During the field study period the public transports fleet were also seen up to this site. The alignment passes through Melkuna, Sahare, Dharapani etc. before approaching to Salli Bazaar.

After crossing Bheri River the alignment runs from the Right Bank almost in parallel to the River passing through villages Rakam, Jamune, Baligaon, Pustagaon, Agrigaon, Kakretara Thanti bazaar and Chedegad. The mileage from Chhinchu to Chedegad is 70 km and is one of the upgrading candidate road corridors under the present project. A part some sections of hard rocks and river and khola crossings the earth track up to Chedegad is almost completed. However, formation width in some stretches of the road is to be widened including construction of side drains and other retaining structures.

From Chedegad onwards also the proposed road alignment runs along the right bank of Bheri River and runs on gentle gradient parallel to the Bheri River, occasionally crossing cliffs. The alignment passes through Lirta, Thara, Bhutchaur, Dhaira, Laje, Kudu, Majhghat villages before reaching Matela bazaar. From Matela the alignment ascends with loops and gradients and reaches at Boragaon. From Boragaon onwards the alignment again ascends with appreciable gradients and ultimately reaches at Santi Chautari, Khalanga, and headquarters of Jajarkot District at a mileage of 21 km. from Dhaira and 107.5 km. from Chhinchu.