

NEPAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

Resettlement Action Plan

for Access Road of
Upper Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV Transmission Line Project

Submitted to:
Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV Transmission Line Project
Matatritha, Kathmandu

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Ltd.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APs	Affected Persons
ATs	Angle Towers
BS	Bikram Sambat (Nepali Era)
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
COI	Corridor of Impact
CDO	Chief District Officer
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CPR	Common Property Resource
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DCO	District Coordination Office
DFO	Division Forest Office
DHC	District Health Centre
DOED	Department of Electricity Development
DPs	Displaced Persons
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESSD	Environment and Social Studies Department
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GON	Government of Nepal
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HEP	Hydro Electric Project
HHs	Households
Ha	Hectare
HDI	Human Development Index
IPs	Indigenous People
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
Km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
KIIs	Key Informants Interview
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LDO	Local Development Officer
LARU	Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Unit
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
MT	Metric Ton
NFDIN	National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NA	Not available
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCO	Program Coordination office
PIC	Project Information Centre
PMD	Project Management Directorate
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RMs	Rural Municipalities (Name of New Local level GoN Bodies)
RoW	Right of Way
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SASEC	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Corporation
TLP	Transmission Line Project
ToT	Training of Trainers
VDC	Village Development Committee

GLOSSARY OF KEY DEFINITIONS TERMS

The following definitions have been applied in the Resettlement Action Plan for the project:

Absentee HHs: Absentee HHs are those, whose name in the list of likely affected households but are non-local and not immediately accessible (Non-Interviewed Households, who were not covered in census survey). Persons temporarily or permanently migrated to other place or country, persons who resides in another location instead of project site, and owners of such land parcels who are not known to anybody (new purchasers) etc. are considered as absentees land owners who cannot be identified and interviewed for the project purpose have been considered as absentee as temporarily uncontrolled variables.

Assets: Comprises Project Affected Residential Structures, Sitting Rooms, and Business Premises affected by the project, unless otherwise defined.

Ardha Pakki: Semi Permanent house belongs to the category where either the wall or the roof is constructed with permanent materials and the other is constructed with temporary materials. (EERI 2015)

Below Poverty Line (BPL): The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. According to Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Household survey, 2011, yearly income less than NRs 114,808 (USD 1,147) for average family size 5.57 is considered poor. The determination of poor households under the Project will be based on the census/socio-economic survey that affected household falls below the poverty line. The CDC shall determine/consider the current poverty assessment report prepared by GoN while fixing the rate in this transitional period.

Briddha Bhatta: Senior citizen allowance provided by the Government of Nepal or Provision made by the government to provide allowance for senior citizens.

Compensation: The payment in cash or kind for private property acquired by the project at replacement value as defined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) based on the RAP guidelines and framework.

Compensation Determination Committee (CDC): The district-level committee established under Section 13 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) to determine replacement value and compensation rates for property acquired under the Act.

Cut-off Date for Eligibility to Entitlement: The cut-off date for eligibility to compensation and assistance will be the preliminary date of notification by the CDC/Marsyandi Corridor kV TL Project, NEA for land acquisition and compensation of affected households/assets for titleholders and date of final census after detail design for non-titleholders.

Cut-off date for Resettlement Action Plan: Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated. The cut-off- date for the completion of the final census and inventory of assets of the project before the construction work starts

Caste (caste group): In Nepali (Jaat or Jaati) is defined as belonging to the Hindu system: e.g., Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalit and other.

Dalit: is a term for traditional artisan castes of Nepal, who live typically disadvantaged lives both socially, economically, and politically. Dalits are classified in Nepal as a Vulnerable Group (i.e., Kami, Damai and Sarki).

Entitled Person: Any person who is entitled to compensation and other rehabilitation assistance due to loss of privately owned assets

Ethnic Groups: defined as one of the recognized mountains, hill or terai Indigenous Peoples (Indigenous Nationalities, or Janjati/Adivasi); e.g., Limbu, Rai, Tamang, Magar and other (See Indigenous People section).

Indigenous Peoples or Indigenous Nationalities (also known as Adivasi/Janajati): are defined in Nepal as those ethnic groups or communities that “have their own mother tongue and traditional customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or oral history of their own” (National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act, 2002 e.g., Tamang, Magar, Gurung and Newar (Refer to Chapter-IV).

Kachchi: Temporary house, non-durable materials like wooden flakes, bamboo, straw/thatch, mud, unbaked bricks, etc. are mainly used in both walls and roof. (EERI, 2015)

Non-titleholders: Families who are living/occupying Government land, having no land ownership certificate and affected due to the Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV transmission line project. However, illegal inhabitants as per law of Nepal will not be eligible to receive the compensation of land but will be eligible to receive compensation of structures loss, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistance, and will be offered access to livelihood restoration programmes

Titleholder: The person in whose name the project-affected land and/or building is registered and the person who is authorized by law to receive the compensation provided for the acquisition of land and/or building.

Pakki Permanent house refers to that with both walls and roof made of permanent construction material like cement, bonded brick, concrete, stone, slate, tile, galvanized sheet, etc. (EERI, 2015)

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

Vulnerable Groups: are defined as disadvantaged groups that have been marginalized economically, socially, and politically since ages past by more privileged castes (the erstwhile ‘upper’ or ‘higher’ castes) and by *Adivasi/Janajati* groups. Vulnerable Groups in the project area include Single woman headed households, households with persons with disabilities or chronic diseases, Indigenous People, Below Poverty line, Dalits, Indigenous and any other category of people that could be characterized as disproportionately more sensitive to project impacts.

Vulnerable Project-Affected Families: is defined in Nepal as families affected by the project that are identified as belonging to the Vulnerable Groups (Single- woman headed households, persons with disabilities or chronic diseases, Indigenous people, Dalits, Families whose income is Below Poverty Line, and any other category of people that could be characterized as disproportionately more sensitive to project impacts).

Single-woman headed household: A household headed by a woman who may be divorced, widowed, or abandoned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	1
GLOSSARY OF KEY DEFINITIONS TERMS.....	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
INTRODUCTION:	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	1
METHODOLOGY UNDERPINNING THE RAP DEVELOPMENT:.....	1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE:	11
<i>Census Survey and Findings:</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Socio-economic Information and Profile of PAPs:.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Socio-economic Information and Profile of Vulnerable Groups:</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Access Road Impacts from Land Acquisition:</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Impact on Indigenous Peoples:.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Policy Framework and Entitlements:.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>PAPs Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration Strategy:</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Institutional Arrangement:</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Implementation Plan:.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation:</i>	<i>15</i>
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	6
1.1. THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN.....	6
1.2. RAP OBJECTIVES	6
1.3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	6
1.4. RAP PREPARATION	7
1.5. ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT	7
CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	8
2.1. PROJECT LOCATION	8
2.2. PROJECT COMPONENTS	8
2.2.1. Access Road	8
2.3. MINIMIZING LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	9
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY FOR RAP DEVELOPMENT	10
3.1. 3.1 DESK REVIEW	10
3.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS	10
3.3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT.....	10
3.3.1. Stakeholder Identification	10
3.4. STUDY TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES	11
3.4.1. Preparation and Finalization of Study Tools	11
3.4.2. Mobilization of Supervisors and Enumerators	11
3.4.3. Fieldwork	11
3.4.4. Community Consultations/Public Consultation.....	11
3.4.5. Focus Group Discussion (FGD).....	11
3.4.6. Market Survey	11
3.4.7. Household Survey.....	11
3.5. DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS	11
CHAPTER 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE.....	13
4.1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PAP AFFECTED BY ACCESS ROAD	13
4.1.1. Socio-Demographic Information of Access Road PAPs.....	13

4.1.2.	<i>Economic Condition, Household Occupation and Source of Livelihood</i>	14
4.1.3.	<i>Agriculture and Livestock Rearing Practice</i>	16
4.1.4.	<i>Socio-economic Information and Profile of the Vulnerable Groups</i>	17
4.2.	GENDER CONSIDERATION.....	18
4.3.	SOCIO-CULTURAL LIFE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	18
CHAPTER 5: PROJECT IMPACTS FROM LAND ACQUISITION.....		20
5.1.	LOSS OF LAND AND AGRICULTURAL INCOME.....	20
5.1.1.	<i>Land loss and Requirement As per Project Components</i>	20
5.1.2.	<i>Land Loss of Surveyed Households</i>	20
5.1.3.	<i>Land Loss of Vulnerable Groups</i>	21
5.1.4.	<i>Impact on Indigenous Peoples</i>	21
5.1.5.	<i>Impact on Women</i>	21
5.2.	LOSS OF PRIVATE TREES	21
CHAPTER 6: RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX .		23
6.1.	LEGAL FRAMEWORK	23
6.1.1.	<i>Review of National Policies related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement</i>	23
6.1.2.	<i>Review of EIB Statement of Environmental and Social Standards</i>	25
6.2.	GAP ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIAL MEASURES	26
6.3.	RELEVANT POLICIES ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND OTHER VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN NEPAL.....	65
6.4.	THE PROJECT POLICY FRAMEWORK	65
6.4.1.	<i>Current Resettlement Practice in Nepal</i>	65
6.4.2.	<i>Resettlement Policy Framework for Marsyangdi Corridor</i>	65
6.5.	ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS.....	69
6.5.1.	<i>Entitlements</i>	69
6.5.2.	<i>Assistant and Benefits</i>	69
CHAPTER 7: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM		76
7.1.	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENT.....	76
7.1.1.	<i>National Requirement</i>	76
7.1.2.	<i>European Investment Bank (EIB) Requirement</i>	76
7.2.	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION PROCESS	76
7.3.	ENGAGEMENT METHODOLOGY	77
7.3.1.	<i>Stakeholder Identification</i>	77
7.3.2.	<i>Meaningful Consultation and Participation of key Stakeholders</i>	77
7.3.3.	<i>Stockholder Engagement and Consultation during RAP Preparation</i>	77
7.4.	KEY TOPICS DISCUSSED	78
7.5.	SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT (KEY ISSUES, VIEWS AND CONCERNS)	78
7.6.	DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS	79
7.7.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	79
7.7.1.	<i>Levels of GRM</i>	79
7.7.2.	<i>First Level of GRM</i>	79
7.7.3.	<i>Second Level of GRM</i>	80
7.7.4.	<i>Third Level of GRM</i>	80
7.8.	COURT OF LAW/COUNTRY'S LEGAL SYSTEM	80
7.9.	CONTINUATION OF CONSULTATION PROCESS AND FOLLOW-UP STEPS	80
CHAPTER 8: RESETTLEMENT, REHABILITATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION.....		82
8.1.	RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION (R&R) ASSISTANCE.....	82
8.2.	CUT-OFF-DATE ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS.....	82
8.2.1.	<i>Valuation of Assets and Compensation</i>	82
8.2.2.	<i>Compensation of Private Land and Assets</i>	83

8.2.3.	<i>Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation</i>	84
8.3.	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN	86
8.3.1.	<i>Short Term and Long-Term Strategy:</i>	86
8.3.2.	<i>Women and Vulnerable Peoples Focused Program</i>	87
8.4.	BUDGETARY PROCESS AND TIMING OF EXPENDITURE.....	87
CHAPTER 9: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT		89
9.1.	ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK	89
9.1.1.	<i>Central Level Arrangement</i>	90
9.1.2.	<i>Project Level Arrangement</i>	90
9.1.3.	<i>Financing Agency</i>	91
CHAPTER 10: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN		92
10.1.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	92
CHAPTER 11: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS		94
11.1.	INTERNAL MONITORING	94
11.2.	EXTERNAL EVALUATION	94
11.3.	MONITORING PARAMETER, METHOD SCHEDULE, AND LOCATION	95
11.4.	REPORTING	95
11.5.	RAP COMPLETION AUDIT	95
APPENDICES: 106		

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1-1: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION	6
TABLE 1-2: ORGANIZATION OF REPORT	7
TABLE 2-1: PROJECT SALIENT FEATURES	8
TABLE 4-1: ACCESS ROAD AFFECTED HHS AS PER RM/MUNICIPALITY	13
TABLE 4-2: HOUSEHOLDS STRUCTURE AND SEX COMPOSITION.....	13
TABLE 4-3: CASTE AND ETHNICITY.....	13
TABLE 4-4: FAMILY STRUCTURE.....	13
TABLE 4-5: AGE STRUCTURE OF PAPs BY SEX.....	14
TABLE 4-6: MARITAL STATUS OF THE PAPs.....	14
TABLE 4-7: MAJOR OCCUPATION OF THE SURVEYED POPULATION	14
TABLE 4-8: HOUSEHOLDS LEVEL FOOD SUFFICIENCY STATUS	15
TABLE 4-9: HOUSEHOLDS LEVEL FOOD DEFICIENT STATUS	15
TABLE 4-10: ANNUAL INCOME	15
TABLE 4-11: INCOME SOURCES AS PER CASTE AND ETHNICITY	15
TABLE 4-12: ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	16
TABLE 4-13: LANDHOLDING BY CASTE AND ETHNICITY	16
TABLE 4-14: LANDHOLDING SIZE BY THE TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	17
TABLE 4-15: VULNERABLE GROUPS.....	17
TABLE 4-16: PROJECT AFFECTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	19
TABLE 5-1: AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AS PER PROJECT COMPONENTS	20
TABLE 5-2: SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS AS PER PROJECT COMPONENTS.....	20
TABLE 5-3: ACQUISITION OF LAND AS PER PROJECT COMPONENTS	20
TABLE 5-4: LAND LOSS OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS	20
TABLE 5-5: LAND LOSS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS	21
TABLE 5-6: LOSS OF PRIVATE TREES	22
TABLE 6-1: COMPARISON OF NEPAL'S GOVERNMENT LAW AND EIB, ESS FOR RESETTLEMENT.....	63
TABLE 6-2: RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES (POLICY FRAMEWORK) FOR THE PROJECT.....	67
TABLE 6-3: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	70
TABLE 7-1: DATE, LOCATION AND CASTE GROUPS IN COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETINGS	78
TABLE 7-2: FGD WITH WOMEN GROUPS.....	78
TABLE 8-1: COMPENSATION FOR PRIVATE LAND	84
TABLE 8-2: COMPENSATION OF PRIVATE TREES	84
TABLE 8-3: SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM LIVELIHOOD LIVELIHOOD TRAININGS	86
TABLE 8-4: ESTIMATED COST FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION	87
TABLE 9-1: ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS	89
TABLE 11-1: MONITORING PARAMETERS, METHOD, SCHEDULE, AND LOCATION	96

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 2-1: PROJECT LOCATION MAP	8
FIGURE 7-1: FLOWCHART OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	81
FIGURE 9-1: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION	91
FIGURE 10-1: MONTHLY SCHEDULE FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION.....	93

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS QUESTIONNAIRES AND TOPIC GUIDE FOR PRA AND FGD.....	106
APPENDIX II: SURVEY HOUSEHOLDS AND THEIR INDIVIDUAL LOSS	1
APPENDIX III: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS.....	5
APPENDIX IV: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FORMS	12
APPENDIX V: GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF ENHANCEMENT TRAINING.....	15
APPENDIX VI: PHOTOGRAPHS.....	17

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction:

The RAP aims to provide the policy and procedures of land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement of PAPs and identify the impact on property and income sources of PAPs with documentation of loss of land, houses, and trees etc. as per requirements of EIB's Environmental and Social Standards as well as its international best practices.

The scope of RAP covers Access Road from Bagarchhap to Ghalenchowk (Manang Substation) the Household survey was carried out by NEA-ESSD in early 2023.

Project Description:

The proposed TL access road is located in Gandaki province. It affects Nashong RM of Manang District. The starting point of the access road is at Bagarchhap main road and ends at Ghalenchowk site for proposed Manang Substation. The road will be 7 m wide and of 1.5 km in length.

Overview on the Project's Land Acquisition: The Project design has carefully incorporated engineering solutions to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The proposed TL shall affect private land both permanently and temporarily. Based on the field assessment and data provided by the project, it is estimated that for the Access Road to Manang Substation the project will require 0.83 ha of private land for 1.5 km access road from Bagarchhap to Ghelanchowk. The construction of the access road will affect 18 households including 1 Government school.

The Marsyangdi Corridor, Project Manager under Project Management Directorate of NEA shall coordinate and execute the land acquisition and resettlement process through the Chief District Officers of Manang District. Within the Marsyangdi Corridor, an officer will be designated as the In-Charge of the land acquisition and distribution of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance (R&R Assistance). ESSD of NEA will be responsible for the implementation of livelihood restoration and enhancement measures and monitoring works proposed under the RAP.

Methodology Underpinning the RAP Development:

Both the primary and secondary data were collected for the preparation of RAP. The primary data was collected using both the qualitative and quantitative research techniques. The methods of data collection include but not limited to review of literature, socio-economic survey of affected households (18 HHs), 2 public consultations, 1 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with women's group. A team of experts supported by local assistants conducted field work of the RAP.

This RAP covers households affected by access road.

The criterion for defining project affected households has been set based on:

- **Marginally Affected Households:** Households losing less than 10.0% of their total land and 25.0% of agriculture income.
- **Moderately Affected Households:** Households losing more than 10% to 50.0% of their total land and income up to 50.0% of agriculture income.
- **Severely Affected Households:** Households losing more than 50% of their total land and >50.0% of agriculture income. The households losing residential/commercial structures are also categorized under this category.
- **Vulnerable Project-Affected Families** is defined as families affected by the project that are identified as belonging to the Vulnerable Groups (Single woman headed households, families with members having disabilities or suffering from chronic diseases, Indigenous people, *Dalits*, families whose income is Below Poverty Line, and any other category of people that could be characterized as disproportionately more sensitive to project impacts.

If any marginally, moderately or severely affected households fall under the category of vulnerable groups defined in the document, he/she will be eligible to receive the vulnerable assistance.

Based on the field investigation, altogether 18 households including 1 Government School will be affected due to the implementation of the proposed project. Household socioeconomic survey of all the affected households was done.

Socio-economic Information and Profile:

The proposed TL is located in Gandaki Province, Manang and Lamjung districts of Western Nepal. The proposed access road from Bagarchhap to Ghelanchowk will lead to the proposed Manang Substation. The proposed access road will affect the people of one RM (Nashong) in Manang District.

Census Survey and Findings:

A census survey was conducted in the project area from 13-17 February, 2023. The household survey identified a total of 17 households and one government school that will be affected by land acquisition for the construction of access road. All the identified households were covered by the household survey.

Socio-economic Information and Profile of PAPs:

The total population of 18 surveyed households is 97, consisting of (43.3%) males and (56.7%) females. The average HH size of the surveyed Households is 5.71 persons per households. Of the surveyed population aged five years and above, nearly (10.3%) is illiterate. The gender gap in literacy is wide. And the average literacy rate of surveyed population (Five years and above) is (86.06%).

The project area is varied with various caste/ethnicity. Of the surveyed households, almost all the households that will be affected by the project belong to households are belonged to Indigenous (Janajati) (86.6%) except one household belonging to Dalit a minority group. Of the IP Groups 12 HHs are Gurung and 4 HHS Tamang-4 HHs and 1HH is Dalit (Marginal Group). About (86.6%) of the surveyed household fall under the category of indigenous people listed by the Government of Nepal. The listed indigenous people found among the PAPs are Gurung and Tamang.

Business (12.37%), Agriculture (10.31%), Service (7.22%), foreign employment (13.40%) Government job (5.15%) and Daily wage (3.09%) are the key sources of livelihood of the surveyed households. The project area is food deficit area. Only (29.41%) of the surveyed households could grow enough food for their consumption in a year. The weighted average annual income of surveyed households is NRs. 2,818,006 which is slightly higher than the average national level income (NRs. 2, 02,374). The contribution of off-farm is (97.53%) and agriculture (2.47%) to the total household income. Similarly, the annual weighted average expenditure of the surveyed households is NRs. 12,78,660. Food items form the largest expense category, accounting for (22.39%) after expenses on debt/interest (26.16%) of total reported expenditure.

Similarly, the households were inquired regarding their preference to receive compensation in cash or kind for the loss of their property. All the surveyed households expressed their preference for cash compensation.

Socio-economic Information and Profile of Vulnerable Groups:

Based on the review of EIB, Environment and Social Standards as well as terms and definitions mentioned in this document, the households belonging to indigenous community (*Janajati* Groups) and single woman-headed households, *Dalits* and persons living with disabilities or chronic diseases HHs are categorized under the vulnerable groups for this project (*Table-E-1*).

Table-E-1: Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable Category		Population				Households	
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	HH Size
Indigenous HHs	Gurung	17	26	43	65.38	8	5.375
	Tamang	10	14	24	71.43	4	6
Dalit HHs	-	7	6	13	116.67	1	13
Single Woman Headed HH	Gurung		1	1		1	1
	Gurung		2	2		2	1
	Tamang		2	2		2	1
BPL	Gurung	1	1	1		1	1

Source: Survey, 2023

Note: The number of HHs indicated in the above table is not cumulative as one household may have multiple vulnerabilities. 1 BPL HHs is also Single women headed household and IP and the other 3 single women headed HHs are also IPs. Therefore, the total number of vulnerable households is 14 after ignoring the repetition of vulnerability of same household in multiple categories.

All the 17 surveyed HHs (excluding the school) are identified as vulnerable groups which is (94.44%) of the total surveyed households (18 HHs) including a school. This includes 16 HH belonging to indigenous community and 1HH is *Dalit*, 5 single women headed HH and 1BPL. However, 1 BPL HHs is also Single women headed household and IP and the other 3 single women headed HHs are also IPs. Therefore, the total number of vulnerable households is 17 after ignoring the repetition of vulnerability of same household in multiple categories.

The RAP study shows that endangered and highly marginalized IPs as defined by GoN, will not be affected by the access road construction. However, disadvantaged (Gurung), marginalized (Tamang) and will be affected.

Since almost all the affected households belong to either Indigenous groups (16) or is *Dalit* (1) and remaining (1) is school, therefore all the project HHs are categorised as vulnerable and a separate socio-economic analysis and profile of the Vulnerable Groups has been omitted to avoid repetition.

Foreign employment, Agriculture, service, government job, daily wage, and business/small industry are the major sources of livelihoods of the surveyed vulnerable households. The weighted average annual income of surveyed vulnerable households is NRs 2,818,006. The contribution of off-farm is (97.53%) and agriculture ((2.47%) to the total household income. Similarly, the annual weighted average expenditure is NRs. 1,278,660. Paying debts and interest (26.16%) form the largest expense category followed by food, accounting for (22.39%) of total reported expenditure.

The average land holding of the affected vulnerable households is 1.11 ha which is comparatively higher than the average land holding size of the PAPs (0.59Ha/HH).

Access Road Impacts from Land Acquisition:

The major socio-economic impact includes, acquisition of 0.83 ha private land in Nashong RMC for the construction of 1.5 km access road from Bagarchhap to Ghelanchowk.

Based on the preliminary field investigation, 18 households including one government school will be affected and all the HHs have been covered by the household survey. Acquisition of private lands will also have an impact on agricultural production of the project area.

The project will not induce any removal of residential structures or non-residential structures.

Shree Pashupati Adharbhut Vidhyalaya, a government school will be affected by the construction of the access road however no structures will be affected only 0.81ha land belonging to the school will be acquired. The project has proposed to construct the access road for the substation located at Ghelang Chowk of Nasong Rural Municipality in Manang.

Impact on Indigenous Peoples:

The proposed Access Road will traverse the Nashong RMC of Manang District Hill and Mountain regions of Gandaki Province. Different Hilly Indigenous People and other minority caste/ethnicity groups inhabit areas through which the TL Access Road will cross. A total of 16 HHs out of the total 18 PAHs belong to IPs with the total population 84 PAPs. The PAPs will be affected due to land acquisition along the access road sites. There will be no loss of structures or any other land use restriction except the permanent loss of land due to the construction of access road.

Out of total affected indigenous households, as of preliminary field studies finding, 16 Indigenous household anticipated to be relocated around the area due to loss of residential structure. The project is not anticipated to affect the traditional customary rights, cultural identity, and other cultural practices of Indigenous Peoples. However, because almost the entire population belongs to multiple vulnerable categories, (either IP or *Dalit* in addition to being Single woman headed HHs or BPL or having members with disability or chronic diseases) the loss of income imposed by land acquisition for the project will further push them into poverty.

Almost all the population 86.6% belong to IP community, therefore, a separate Indigenous Stakeholder Engagement Plan is required to mitigate the impact of the project in addition to Consultation with affected households and separate consultation with Indigenous households, it is found that the Indigenous and non-indigenous peoples living around and along the project locations are sharing the similar socioeconomic and political systems and are not significantly different from each other. All mitigation measures proposed including land-based and non-land-based livelihoods restoration activities that will be implemented at same time to improve their living standards.

Policy Framework and Entitlements:

Land acquisition for public purposes in Nepal is largely governed by the Land Acquisition Act 1977 AD, which sets out compensation standards and benefits such as compensation for lost assets at market value, and compensation for standing crops and trees. As per the regulatory provision, while acquiring land, the GoN forms a Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO) of the district. All PAPs (APs) will be provided compensation and assistances based on this RAP. The project will follow Land Acquisition Act 1977 of GON and requirements of EIB Environmental and Social Standards and EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013) for acquisition of land property, compensation resettlement and rehabilitation.

PAPs Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration Strategy:

Appropriate mitigation/enhancement measures have been proposed for the PAPs, vulnerable and Indigenous Peoples and public property to mitigate adverse social impact of the project and maximize its benefits. The key mitigation measures designed to support the project affected households during implementation of this RAP include: i) full compensation for the affected assets (land, structures, trees etc.) at replacement value ii) dislocation/transitional as well as transportation/shifting allowances to those who will need to be relocated due to loss of residential structures iii) livelihood restoration measures, provision of different types of land-based and non-land based enhancement training designed for employment and income generation, provision of agricultural inputs for better crop production iv) awareness raising on Counselling on Compensation Management. If the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures will be properly implemented, adverse social impacts of the project could be minimized as well as the project would get implemented smoothly with supports from local people and communities.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) assistances have been proposed based on the significant of impact category. The HHs losing less than 10% of total land holding are fall under the category of marginally affected households. These HHs will eligible to receive the full compensation of acquired assets with replacement cost, compensation of crop loss and compensation for the loss of private tree etc. Similarly, 10% additional grant will be provided for the households whose primary occupation is agricultural and LRP mentioned in RAP. Priority will be given for employment during the construction.

The HHs losing land 10-50% and more than 50% are fall under the category of moderately and severely affected households. These HHs are eligible to receive the transitional assistance with minimum three months wage rate and land-based and non-land based LRPs as mentioned in RAP respectively.

Additionally, HHs, with loss of 50% or more land and fall under the severely affected, NEA will provide the food security allowance for the three years crop loss to cope **food scarcity** for the transitional period.

The displaced households that are affected due to the loss of residential structures, will receive once displacement/disturbance allowance, shifting allowance, transitional allowance, and house rental allowance for the six months. The affected households who are affected due to the loss of commercial structures, will receive the business disturbance allowance for six months along with shifting allowance. Beside this, the affected structures, will be compensated as per the replacement cost.

Compensation of land and property will be provided in cash. NEA shall propose Land for land compensation if available and feasible. In case where, alternative land cannot be provided due to scarcity of suitable lands, cash compensation based on the valuation determined by the CDC. If the affected HHs become landless after the acquisition, the project proponent shall propose the compensation of replacement land/land for land compensation wherever possible being otherwise, cash compensation in combination with livelihood restoration measures—as based on a needs assessment, shall be provided.

The households affected due to the loss of land is combined with loss of agricultural income too hence such households will also receive the loss of agricultural income based on one year's crop loss or equivalent in cash. The agricultural

income shall be measured by average productivity of the affected land. However, final decision shall be made by CDC for land acquisition and compensation.

The affected vulnerable households will receive one-time *Additional Support Allowance* at the rate of NRs. 10,000 for their immediate vulnerability and other assistance and benefits as per their significant impacts. The enhancement training such as Livestock and Poultry Farming Training and Assistance, Vegetable and Citrus Fruit Farming Training and assistance, Micro-enterprise training and Skill Development Training. Besides this priority will be given in employment during construction based on their skill, knowledge, and qualification. Additionally, vulnerable peoples will be eligible to receive the Women and vulnerable people focused program mentioned in LRP and benefitted accordingly.

Institutional Arrangement:

The Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) is Executive Agency (EA) and Marsyangdi Corridor 220kV TL Project under Project Management Directorate, NEA, Environment and Social Studies Department, Marsyangdi Corridor-Environment and Social Management Unit, Compensation Determination Committee, Grievances Redress Committee and **Financing Agency** will be involved in the implementation and monitoring of the RAP.

Implementation Plan:

The RAP implementation activities mainly consist the task of compensation distribution and associated rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The MCTL Project will ensure that funds are delivered on time to CDC and the implementing consultants for timely preparation and implementation of RAP, as applicable. Land acquisition and compensation will be paid before starting construction work. Likewise, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance (R&R Assistance) and other social support programs will be implemented during the construction of the project. The RAP will be implemented by Project/ESSD by mobilizing local NGOs, training institute and consulting firm as required for timely completion of the work.

NEA has planned to complete all the works such as detail design, final alignment, land verification under tower footing, RoW, notice publication and Updating the RAP and distribution of compensation and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation program will be completed within this scheduled time.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

The resettlement process will be monitored by Project Management Directorate of NEA, Marsyangdi Corridor 220kV TL Project, Environment and Social Studies Department and Environment and Social Monitoring Unit. The work conducted by the Unit and implementing agencies will be evaluated by independent consultant and EIB team. The monitoring will cover quantitative, and qualitative monitoring using a variety of tools and methods such as key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community meetings and case studies etc. The estimated resettlement cost is NPR 29,531,905.25.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Resettlement Action Plan

The aim for the preparation of this RAP is to provide the policy and procedures of land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement of PAPs and identify the impact on property and income sources of PAPs with documentation of loss of land, houses, trees etc. within the corridor of impact (COI) of the project as per requirements of EIB's Environmental and Social Standards.

This RAP of the Project (Covering the access road to Manang Substation) has been prepared based on the findings of census survey of affected households and inventory of affected private and public assets.

1.2. RAP Objectives

The objective of the RAP is to provide an implementation roadmap to ensure that the construction of the Access Road fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and culture of project PAPs; avoid potentially adverse effects, provides appropriate precautions for women, Indigenous people and vulnerable groups affected by the project that PAPs are not worse off as a result of the Project and as a minimum their livelihoods are restored to that of before the Project. The Key objectives of the RAP are to:

- Provide the policy and procedures of land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement of PAPs; Overview of entire project induced impacts on PAPs;
- Assess private and community resources affected by the project components and -activities (i.e., loss of land, houses/property, infrastructures etc.) and determine the entitlements for compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation;
- Determine valuation methods and compensation rates for losses from the Project land take/land use restrictions, determine additional support measures for project affected people, aiming at the full restoration of affected livelihoods, determine any additional assistance and support measures for people affected by economic or physical displacement;
- Conduct a census survey of identified affected households and individuals including their socio-economic status and assets loss;
- Identify organizational and institutional requirements for the implementation of the RAP,
- Establish provisions for timely information and meaningful consultation of the affected population, including provisions to apply the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consultation for indigenous people;
- Establish provisions for public consultation and disclosure of the RAP;
- Establish a transparent, accessible, and free of cost grievance mechanism for project affected people;
- Develop a RAP implementation Schedule;
- Establish provisions for internal monitoring and external evaluation of RAP implementation and
- Provide cost estimates for all measures contained in the RAP (i.e., compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation activities, implementation, and monitoring costs).

1.3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Based on the review of the maps, project design and technical survey and field assessment of the proposed project, the scope of RAP is defined as the area for the construction of 1.5 km access road of 7 m width from Bagarchhap to Ghelanchowk.

Table 1-1: Scope of Land Acquisition and Compensation

Project Component	Affected HHs	Affected Land (Ha)		Total Land (Ha)
		Private Land	Govt. school	
Access Road to Manang Substation	18	0.748	0.082	0.83

Source: Project Record, 2023

Altogether, 0.83ha land is required for the construction of the access road. A total of 18 HHs including one govt. school will be affected by permanent loss of land. The affected total population is estimated to be 97.

1.4. RAP Preparation

The RAP has been prepared in compliance with GoN legislation particularly Land Acquisition Act 1977 and EIB Environmental and Social Standards as per the EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013), Standard (6): Involuntary Resettlement. The basic principle of Involuntary Resettlement Policy is to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement where possible, and if unavoidable, mitigate its impacts by improving living standards of the affected population or at least restore their livelihoods to pre-project level. Involuntary resettlement is to be regarded as an integral part of the project design, preparation, and implementation, requiring a dedicated budget.

This document has been prepared with consideration of potential adverse impacts that may result from the project in the villages and settlements along the transmission line route. While preparing the document, all types of assets that may be affected by the project, all potential economic and social impacts have been taken into consideration. This includes potential loss of agricultural lands, damage to houses/associated structures, impact on employment, and other services as well as accessibility to infrastructure, etc.

1.5. Organization of the Report

The RAP for the Project contains 12 different Chapters. These are summarized in *Table-1.2*.

Table 1-2: Organization of Report

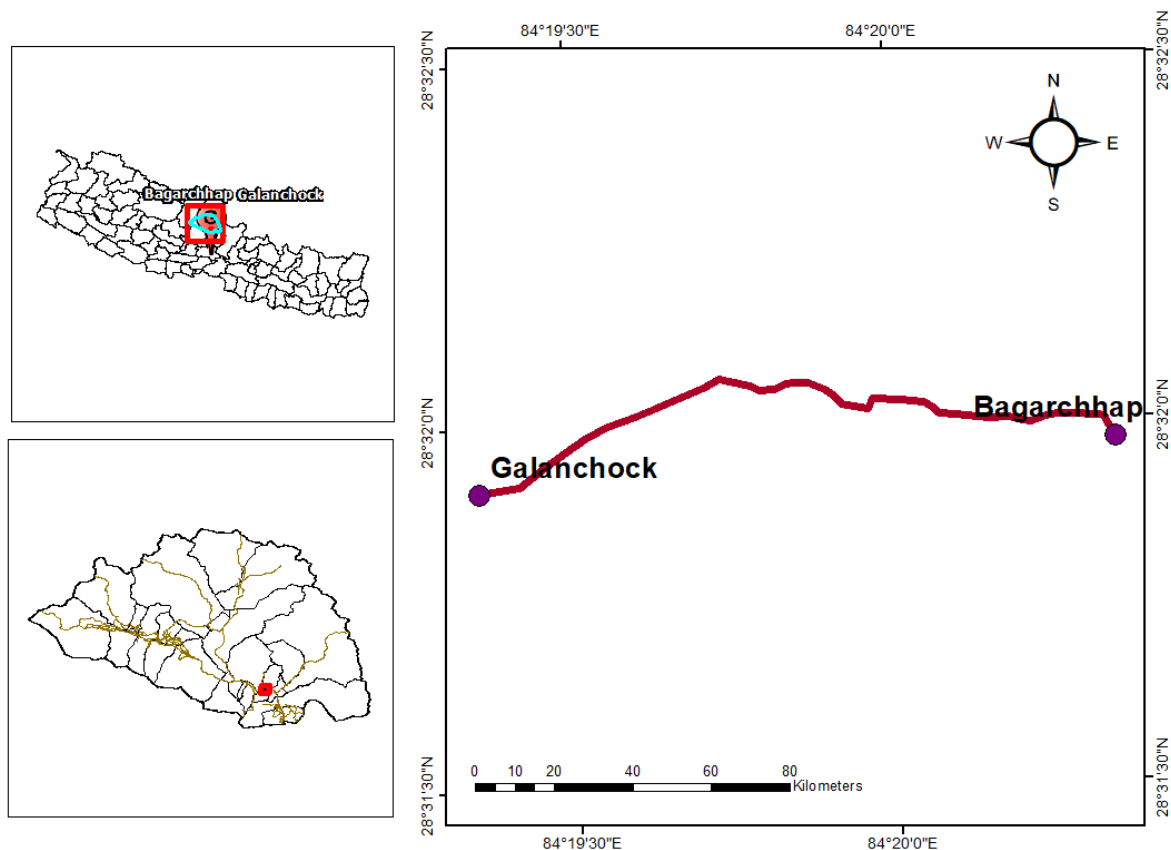
Chapters	Title	Content
1.	Introduction	Overview of the Project, Objectives of RAP and Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement
2.	Project Description	Project Location, Project Salient Features and Construction planning
3.	Methodology Underpinning the RAP Development	Detail Methodology followed under RAP Preparation covering Study tools and techniques and Team Composition
4.	Socio-economic Information and Profile	Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households covering the Vulnerable Groups. These include Socio-Demography information, Economic Condition and Occupation, Annual Income and Expenditures of PAPs, Agricultural and Livestock, Education and Literacy, Landholding and Needs and Expectations of Surveyed households
5.	Project Impacts from Land Take	Total Land Requirement as per the Project component, Affected Households due to the acquisition of private land, Types of loss, Loss of Residential and Commercial Structures, Land loss of Vulnerable Households, Impact on Historical and Cultural sites
6.	Resettlement Policy, Legal Framework and Entitlement Matrix	Overview of National Policy related to Land Acquisition and Compensation, Overview of EIB's Environment and social Standard Practice Handbook (Standard-6: Involuntary Resettlement, Standard-9: Right of Indigenous and other vulnerable Groups and Standard-10: Stakeholder Engagement). GAP Analysis and Remedial Measures. Project Specific Policy and Entitlement Matrix, Assistance and Benefits
7.	Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration	Detail Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance and Livelihood Restoration Strategy.
8.	Institutional Arrangement	Role and Functions of the key Stakeholders, Organizations Structures for RAP Implementation
9.	Implementation Schedule	Detail RAP Implementation Plan
10.	Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement	Internal and External Monitoring, RAP Completion Audit, Responsible agencies for monitoring, Monitoring Parameters and Location and reporting Requirements

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Location

The proposed access road is located in Gandaki Province of Nepal. The project components lie in Manang and Lamjung Districts. A Nashong RM of Manang is affected by the project and the location map is presented in the below figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1: Project Location Map



2.2. Project Components

2.2.1. Access Road

This project consists of access road as project component to connect Manang substation at Ghelanchowk with Besishahar-Manangroad at Bagarchhap of Manang District. The road of 7m width and approximately 1.5 km length shall be constructed in order to provide the accessibility to the substation. It shall require 0.83 ha of private land. The project access road is one of the components of the Project Salient Features

The total length of the proposed access road is approximately 1.5 km

Table 2-1: Project Salient Features

Features	Description		
General			
Project	Marsyangdi Corridor (Manang-Udipur) 220kV Transmission Line (Access Road to proposed Manang Substation)		
Impact Area	Province	District	Rural Municipality (RM)
	Gandaki	Manang	Nashong

Initial Point	Besishar to Manang road section at Bagarchhap
Terminal Point	Proposed Manang Substation at Ghelanchowk
Access Road	0.0.83ha land will be required for access road of length 1.5 km from main road in Bagarchhap to the proposed Manang Substation at Ghelanchowk.

2.3. Minimizing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The alignment of the access road has been selected avoiding the settlement areas, inbuilt structures, religious places, schools, and other community infrastructures wherever possible. It mostly traverses through cultivated land, forest land, barren land, Marsyangdi River and other technically difficult land (cliff, unstable slopes, landslide, weak portions etc.). Similarly, Due consideration has been given during the design of the transmission line to minimize the adverse impacts of land acquisition and impact on the households/property.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY FOR RAP DEVELOPMENT

The methodology adopted for the preparation of this RAP is based on the principles and processes outlined in LAA, GoN and in line with EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013) which advocates for a strong participatory and consultative process involving different categories of stakeholders, as well as social assessment and valuation of properties. A combination of desk review, census, socio-economic study, and field visits coupled with extensive stakeholder consultation and participation formed the basis for the preparation of this RAP, are summarized as following:

3.1. 3.1 Desk Review

The development of this RAP involved a range of activities. They were undertaken by the ESSD-NEA RAP Team. All the relevant background information and literature on the project were reviewed. The following documents were reviewed during the desk Review.

- Population Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal.
- Population Census 2011, Selected Tables on Caste/Ethnicity, Mother tongue, and Religion, Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal 2011;
- District profile of concerned Districts Coordination Committee;
- Collection and review of National Plans, Policies, Acts and Rules related to social impacts and other losses especially the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement;
- National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement for Infrastructure Development project, 2015;
- Draft EIA report, 2017;
- Constitution of Nepal; 2015
- Land Acquisition Act, 1977;
- Land Reform Act, 1964;
- Land Revenue Act 1977;
- Electricity Regulations 1992;
- Electricity Act, 1992 and
- EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013), Standard (6) : (7) and 10

3.2. Socio-Economic Census

Census and Socio-Economic information of the PAPs are important in the preparation of the RAP. The Socio-Economic Census and verification of Assets was undertaken in 2023. The survey gathered data at household and individual level on: personal identification, household size, gender, marital status, age and vulnerability. The census also involved identified businesses, and other sources of livelihood. The Socio-Economic Census findings are discussed in Chapter -IV of this report.

3.3. Stakeholder Engagement

3.3.1. Stakeholder Identification

The stakeholders were identified by the study team with the help of representatives of local government bodies, and other key informants of the project area. PAPs Stakeholder Consultation and Process

The identified stakeholders were consulted to solicit their views, concerns regarding the project and their expectations from the project as they are the directly or indirectly affected by the project and have important role to influence the project implementation. The process of stakeholder consultation including Indigenous people during RAP preparation was well targeted, early, and informed, Meaningful, two-way, and inclusive and free, documented, and localized. The objectives of the consultations were to share and disclose information regarding the Project and its components to the affected households and communities in order to foster informed dialogue and enable interested and affected parties to present their concerns, opinions, and expectations to ensure that the resettlement and compensation activities are carried out in a transparent, coherent, and integrated manner.

3.4. Study Tools and Techniques

3.4.1. Preparation and Finalization of Study Tools

After the Desk Review, study tools for RAP were prepared to collect required information/data from the field. The major study tools adopted in this RAP were HHs survey, community consultation FGD, KIIs, market survey and in-depth field study.

3.4.2. Mobilization of Supervisors and Enumerators

Local level qualified enumerators and supervisors with previous experience in similar type of work were hired for the survey. It has eased the survey process by their familiarity to the area, people, and local languages. Gender balance and ethnic diversity was maintained while hiring the field composition. Altogether 1 Supervisor and 4 local enumerators (2 male and 2 female) were locally hired for field study.

3.4.3. Fieldwork

The fieldwork for RAP study was started 2023 under the close supervision and guidance of the Sr. Sociologist, Sociologist, Statistician, Database Expert and Resettlement Expert. A tentative field schedule and reporting formats for PRA and FGD were provided to the field team to ease the reporting process and maintain uniformity of the reports.

3.4.4. Community Consultations/Public Consultation

Altogether, 2 community consultation/public consultation meetings were conducted to collect basic socio-economic data, views, concerns, and expectation of the local people from the project. Similarly, the participants were also informed regarding the project and its activities during the meetings. Altogether 161 participants representing different groups, former VDC Chairman, Executive Officer of Rural Municipality/Municipality, school teacher, businessmen, farmer, student, social workers and representatives of women organizations, NGOs, CBOs, political parties etc. were participated in the meetings. The total number of participants community consultation meeting was 18. A checklist was developed to facilitate the meeting (Appendix-I)

3.4.5. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Among the qualitative techniques, FGD is preferred for its in-depth approach and functionality. For in-depth understanding and analysis of the perceptions of stakeholders, 1 FGDs was conducted with female group. A separate FGD was not done as almost all the PAPs are IPs and their issues were discussed in the 2 public consultations. Altogether 16 participants participated in the FGDs (Appendix-I).

3.4.6. Market Survey

Market survey was conducted in the Project affected Rural Municipalities/Municipality to collect prevailing market price of consumption goods, construction materials, wage rate, land price etc. The prevailing market price were collected through the consultation meeting.

3.4.7. Household Survey

The Census of directly project-affected 17 HHs (whose land and house will be acquired for tower pads and houses/structures to be acquired in RoW and substations) was conducted to collect socioeconomic information and issues/concerns of the affected households. The household census was conducted using a semi-structured household survey questionnaire (Appendix-I).

3.5. Data Management and Analysis

The field Supervisors and mobilized experts were responsible to make sure that all the required information collected properly and consistent. Any missing or inconsistent information was collected or corrected in the field before living the site. After completion of the field work, the collected data was encoded and analysed. Criteria for the Affected and Vulnerable Households

The criteria for affected and vulnerable households have been set based on following criteria:

- **Marginally Affected Households:** Households losing less than 10.0% of their total land and 25.0% of agriculture income.
- **Moderately Affected Households:** Households losing more than 10% to 50.0% of their total land and income up to 50.0% of agriculture income;
- **Severely Affected Households:** Households losing more than 50% of their total land and >50.0% of agriculture income. The households losing residential/commercial structures are also categorized under this category.
- ***Vulnerable People*** is defined as families affected by the project that are identified as belonging to the Vulnerable Groups (Single-headed households, persons living with disabilities or chronic diseases, Indigenous people, Dalits, Families whose income is Below Poverty Line, and any other category of people that could be characterized as disproportionately more sensitive to project impacts.

CHAPTER 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

4.1. Socio-economic Profile of the PAP affected by Access Road

This section provides the baseline Socio-Economic conditions of the PAPs (PAPs) who will be affected by land that will be acquired for access road. The socio-economic information collected during the household survey will enable resettlement planning and future monitoring and evaluation. The demographic profile of the PAPs, socio-cultural characteristics, economic activities, and social services is discussed in detail in this section. The household survey identified 17 HHs that will be affected due to acquisition of land for access road (Table-4.1) all the HHs that will be affected were surveyed. Among the 17 HHs affected one is school.

Table 4-1: Access Road Affected HHs as per RM/Municipality

SN	Project Affected RM/Municipality	HHs		Total	Remarks
		Surveyed	Absentee		
1	Nashong RM	17	0	17	one is school
Total		17	0	17	

4.1.1. Socio-Demographic Information of Access Road PAPs

Household Structure and sex composition: The household survey covered 17 households comprising of 97 affected persons with 42 male (43.30%) and 55 female (56.70%) members. Similarly, the average male and female sex ratio is 76.36 and average household size is 5.71 persons per household (Table- 4.2). The average household size of the PAHs is slightly higher than National average (4.88 persons/households).

Table 4-2: Households Structure and sex composition

SN	RM/Municipality*	Population				Households	
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	HHs Size
1	Nashong RM	42	55	97	76.36	17	5.71
Total		42	55	97			
Percentage		43.30	56.70	100			

Caste and Ethnicity: The local population in the project area can be categorized into three major cultural groups, namely, *Janajati* (Indigenous population), and others including Brahmin and Chettri (Upper Caste Groups) and Dalits (Lower Caste/Marginal groups). Household survey reveals that, 86.6% of the PAPs are *Janajatis* (Indigenous People) i.e., 62.5% Gurung and 24.74% Tamangs and only 13.4% are Dalits. The total population of indigenous household is 84. There are more females than among the IPs. (Table-4.3). The household size among the surveyed HHs are 5.7 people per HH.

Table 4-3: Caste and Ethnicity

Caste/ Ethnicity	Population				Households	
	Male	Female	Total	%	Total	HH Size
Gurung	25	35	60	61.9	12	5
Tamang	10	14	24	24.7	4	6
Dalit	7	6	13	13.4	1	13
Total/Average	42	55	97	100	17	5.7

Family Structure: Household survey indicates that about (41.81%) of the survey households are adopting joint family system and (58.82%) practice nuclear family system. PAPs adopting nuclear family system is higher than those following joint family system (Table-4.4).

Table 4-4: Family Structure

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Family Type		Total HHs
	Nuclear	Joint	
Gurung	8	4	12
Tamang	2	2	4

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Family Type		Total HHs
	Nuclear	Joint	
Dalit	0	1	1
Total	10	7	17
Percentage	58.82	41.18	100

Age Structure of Population: The surveyed population comprises of (24.74%) children (0-14 years) with more female children than male, (61.86%) population are economically in active age 15-59 years with equal number of males and females and (13.40%) are senior citizens (60 years and above) with higher number of females than males. The economically active age group (15 to 59 years of age) is highest among the surveyed population (Table- 4.5, 4.6). The overall dependency ratio is (61.67%) with child dependency ratio (40%) and old aged dependency (21.67%).

Table 4-5: Age Structure of PAPs by Sex

PAPs	Broad Age Group			Population
	0-14 Years	15-59 Years	60 Years+	
Male	8	30	4	42
Female	16	30	9	55
Total	24	60	13	97
Percentage	24.74	61.86	13.40	100
Dependency Ratio	40		21.67	-

Marital Status: Regarding marital status of the surveyed population, (64.95%) is married, (29.90%) is unmarried, (5.15%) is widow or widower. The married population is higher as compared to unmarried population of the surveyed households. (Table-4.7).

Table 4-6: Marital Status of the PAPs

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Marital Status				Total
	Married	Widow/Widower	Separated	Unmarried	
Gurung	40	3	0	17	60
Tamang	16	2	0	6	24
Dalit	7		0	6	13
Total	63	5	0	29	97
Percentage	64.95	5.15	0.00	29.90	100

4.1.2. Economic Condition, Household Occupation and Source of Livelihood

Occupational /Employment: The largest percentage of the population among the surveyed households are Students (29.90%). The major occupation followed among the surveyed population is foreign employment and small business or industry with 13.40% and 12.37%. 10.31% of population are involved in agriculture and same percentage of people are unemployed. Whereas, (4.12%) of the surveyed population are engaged in household work and another 4.12% of the surveyed population are senior citizens and are economically inactive. (Table-4.12). About (7.22%) of surveyed population are involved in service, 5.15% have government jobs and only 3.09% are involved in wage labour.

Table 4-7: Major Occupation of the Surveyed Population

Major Occupation	Male		Female		Total Pop.	%
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%		
Agriculture	2	2.06	8	8.25	10	10.31
Student	11	11.34	18	18.56	29	29.90
Wage labor	2	2.06	1	1.03	3	3.09
HHs Work	0	0.00	4	4.12	4	4.12
Service	6	6.19	1	1.03	7	7.22
Foreign Employment	8	8.25	5	5.15	13	13.40
Business	6	6.19	6	6.19	12	12.37
Old age	1	1.03	3	3.09	4	4.12
Unemployment	5	5.15	5	5.15	10	10.31

Major Occupation	Male		Female		Total Pop.	%
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%		
Government	1	1.03	4	4.12	5	5.15
Total/Percentage	42	43.30	55	56.70	97	100

Source: Household Survey, 2023

Access to Food: The affected households are in hilly sections particularly in Nashong RMC of Manang district. Therefore, this area is food deficit area. Only (29.41%) of the surveyed households could grow enough food for their consumption in a year. Despite of good yield, (70.59%) surveyed households have reported food deficiency from their own production. The households having faced food deficiency is reported highest among Gurung and Chettri communities. The only Dalit family could not produce any food for their consumption (Table-4.13).

Table 4-8: Households Level Food Sufficiency Status

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Food Sufficiency				Total HHs
	Yes	%	No	%	
Gurung	2	16.6	10	83.4	12
Tamang	3	75	1	25	4
Dalit	0	0	1	100	1
Total/Percentage	5	29.41	12	70.59	17

Source: Household Survey, 2023

Among the households who have reported food deficiency from their own production, about (41.6%) for 6-9 months and (25%) reported food deficiency of 3-5 months. (16.6%) have reported food shortage for more than nine months and another (16.6%) for less than three months. (Table-4.14).

Table 4-9: Households Level Food Deficient Status

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Deficiency of Food Months								Total HHs
	<3		3 to 5		6 to 9		> 9		
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	
Gurung	1	8.3	3	25	4	33.3	2	16.6	10
Tamang	1	8.3		0		0		0	1
Dalit		0		0	1	8.3		0	1
Total/Percentage	2	16.6	3	25	5	41.6	2	16.6	12

Source: Household Survey, 2023

Income Sources and Annual Income: The major income sources of the surveyed households are business and pension/remittance followed by service (18.54%), wage labour (15.08%) and other miscellaneous activities (8.02%). Agriculture forms only 2.47% of the income source (Table-4.15). The average annual income of surveyed households is NRs 2,818,006 which is higher than the average national level income (NRs.34,347).

Table 4-10: Annual Income

SN	Income Sources	Average Income (NRs.)	Percentage
1	Pension/Remittance	600,000	21.29
2	Agriculture and Livestock	69615	2.47
3	Service	522,500	18.54
4	Business	975,000	34.60
5	Wage Labor	425,000	15.08
6	Other	225,891	8.02
Total Average Income		2,818,006	100.00

Source: Household Survey, 2023

The contribution of non-agricultural sources to the total household income of the surveyed households is (81.06%) and that of agriculture is (18.94%). Dalits are more reliant on agricultural income than other ethnic groups (Table-4.16). The annual income range of surveyed population is NRs 498,589 (Tamang) to NRs. 600,000 (Dalit).

Table 4-11: Income Sources as per Caste and Ethnicity

SN	Caste/Ethnic Group	Average Income Sources				Total NRs.
		Agriculture NRs.	%	Non-Agriculture NRs.	%	
1	Gurung	58,000	18.1	535714.28	39.05	593,714
2	Tamang	62,500	19.5	436,089.00	31.79	498,589
3	Dalits	200,000	62.4	400,000.00	29.16	600,000
Average		320,500			1,371,803	1692303
Percentage		18.94			81.06	100

Source: Household Survey, 2023

Annual Expenditure: The expenditure of the surveyed households could be broadly categorized under two headings: expenditure on food items; and expenditure on non-food items. In case of Non-food expenditure items can be broadly grouped as fuel and energy; communication and transportation, electricity, education, health, clothing, festivals and farming etc.

The average annual expenditure of the surveyed households is NRs. 1,278,660. The highest expenditure of the surveyed households is on debt/interest (26.16%). Food item ranks the second largest expense category, accounting for (22.39%) of total reported expenditure. Similarly, Expenditure on education is the third important category, accounting (16.07%) of the total expenditure (Table-4.17). However, the current expenditure of the PAHs (NRs.1,278,660) is less than the average annual income (NRs.2,152,367).

Table 4-12: Annual Expenditure

SN	Expenditure Heading	Average Expenditure	Percentage
1	Food	286,250	22.39
2	Education	205454.54	16.07
3	Social Feast, Festivals and Worship	93,571	7.32
4	Clothes	65,000	5.08
5	Transportation and Communication	97,000	7.59
6	Fuel and Energy	21,179	1.66
7	Health	78,294	6.12
8	Alcohol		0.00
9	Farming (Cattle/Fertilizer/Seeds)		0.00
10	Debt/Interest	334,444	26.16
11	Social Donation		0.00
12	Miscellaneous	97,467	7.62
	Average	1,278,660	100

4.1.3. Agriculture and Livestock Rearing Practice

Landholding by Caste and Ethnicity: Of the surveyed households, about (88.37%) land belongs to Gurung community while Tamangs and Dalit HHs only hold 6 and 5.63% of land respectively. The average landholding size of the surveyed households is 0.59ha/HH with highest among affected Gurungs 0.74ha/HH and lowest among affected Tamangs 0.15ha/HH (Table-4.18).

Table 4-13: Landholding by Caste and Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnic Groups	HHs	Total Land Holding (Ha)	Percentage	Ha/HH
Gurung	12	8.8329	88.37	0.74
Tamang	4	0.5999	6	0.15
Dalit	1	0.5625	5.63	0.56
Total/Average	17	9.9953	100	0.59

Source: Household Survey, 2023

Landholding by Type of Ownership: The grouping of the surveyed households according to landholding size shows that around (17.16%) households are marginal size farmers (having up to 0.5 ha land) and (54.5%) are small size farmers (having 0.5 to 2.0 ha land). Similarly, (27.90%) are medium size farmers (having up to 2.0 to 4.0 ha). There are no large size farmers (having more than 4.0 ha land). (Table-4.19).

Table 4-14: Landholding Size by the type of ownership

Landholding Categories		Households		Total Area	
Categories	Size of Holding (ha)	No.	%	Area (ha)	%
Marginal Farmers	Up to 0.5	10	55.56	1.826	17.61
Small Size Farmers	0.5 to 1.0	6	33.33	4.583	44.19
	1.0 to 1.5		0.00		0.00
	1.5 to 2.0	1	5.56	1.069	10.31
Medium Farmers	2.0 to 4.0	1	5.56	2.894	27.90
Large Size Farmers	>4		0		0.00
Total		18	100	10.372	100

Source: Household Survey, 2023

Note: *Landholding categories based on Rural Credit Review Study 1991/92 and Nepal Rastra Bank (Central Bank of Nepal), 1993.

4.1.4. Socio-economic Information and Profile of the Vulnerable Groups

4.2.7.1 Vulnerable Groups/Communities with respect to Nepal

In the context of Nepal, vulnerable community means communities that are commonly landless and marginal farmers living below subsistence level. Moreover, these groups have no or limited access to public resources and they almost never participate in national planning, policy, and don't have access in decision making process or in development initiatives. As a result, their risk of falling below the poverty line is high.

Formal and informal studies conducted in Nepal reveal that most of *Janajati*, *Adhibasi* and Dalits fall under the category of vulnerable person in Nepal. This was also reflected in the Government Tenth's Plan (2002-2007) which recognizes women, disabled, ethnic minorities and Dalits groups as the predominant poor and marginalized groups. Women in all social groups and regions are more disadvantaged than their male counterparts and even among women, widows, separated and women headed households are particularly disadvantaged. The Tenth National Plan (2002–2007) has identified three major groups as more vulnerable than others in the context of Nepal—women, Dalits and *Adivasi/Janajati*. These three groups are disadvantaged in terms of (i) access to livelihood, assets, and services; (ii) social inclusion and empowerment; (iii) legal inclusion and representation in Government and (iv) economic marginalization. Detail of these groups are summarized below.

4.2.7.2 Vulnerable Groups as Per EIB's Environment and Social Standard

As per the EIB's Environment and Social Standard, *Vulnerable groups* are population groups that suffer from discrimination, unequal access to rights, unequal access to and control over resources or unequal access to development opportunities. As a result, they may be poorly integrated into the formal economy, may suffer from inadequate access to basic public goods and services, may be excluded from political decision-making, and may therefore face a higher risk of impoverishment and social exclusion. Often, the resilience levels of such groups to adverse impacts are lower. Such groups may include ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female-headed households, children, elderly people, persons with disabilities, and the poor.

4.2.7.3 Vulnerable Groups affected by Access Road of Manang Substation - Upper Marshyangdi 220 kV TL Project

Based on the above analysis in line with the EIB, Environment and Social Standard requirements, the HHs of indigenous people, *Dalit*, persons with disabilities or chronic diseases and single women headed households are categorized as vulnerable groups under this project. The survey showed that all of the 17 affected households belong to Vulnerable HHs. Among them 16 HHs belong to Indigenous groups (Gurung 8, Tamang 4), 1 HH is Dalits and 9 HHs is headed by Single Women. Among the affected HHs there are no HH that have members with disabilities or chronic diseases (Table-4.21). The RAP study shows that Endangered and highly marginalized IPs as defined by GoN, were not affected by the project. However, marginalized (Tamang) and disadvantaged (Gurung) IPs groups will be affected by the project and socio-economic information and profile of these groups are described below.

Table 4-15: Vulnerable Groups

SN	Caste/Ethnic Group		Number of HHs
1	Indigenous Groups	Gurung	12
		Tamang	4
2	Dalit	-	1

3	Persons living with disabilities or chronic diseases		0
4	BPL	Gurung	1
5	Single Woman Headed HH	Gurung	8
		Tamang	1

Source: Household Survey, 2023

Note: The number of HHs indicated in the above table is not cumulative as one house hold may have multiple vulnerabilities.

4.2.7.4 Socio-Economic Information

The entire affected population qualify as vulnerable groups with 16 HHs belonging to IP community 9 HHs belonging to Single Woman Headed HHs, 1 belonging to BPL (many of the HHs have multiple vulnerabilities) and the remaining 1 HH was identified as belonging to Dalit community also categorised as vulnerable group. Therefore, a separate demographic analysis of the vulnerable people is not required thus omitted.

4.2. Gender Consideration

According to National Census 2011, women head just over one quarter (25.73%) of households in Nepal and constitute (51.50%) of the total Population. The highest number of female-headed households is recorded in Brahmin/Chhetri communities (29.44%) followed by Dalit communities (28.08%), Adivasi/Janajati (Indigenous) communities (27.81%) and Madhesi caste groups (11.17%). This is reflective of the lack of empowerment of women from indigenous and other marginalized group in Nepal in comparison to women from hill caste groups. According to the survey 9HHs out of the 17 affected HHs belong to Single Woman Headed HHs which constitutes about 53% of the total HHs.

The socio-economic survey indicates that female population of surveyed households is estimated to be (56.7%) of the total population. The male female sex ratio of the surveyed population is 76.36%. Female literacy rate among surveyed HHs is (54.02%) which is comparatively higher than male literacy rate (45.89%), this may be the result of the greater female population in the surveyed HHs. However, females lag in higher education, with only 6.9% females having completed bachelors level compared to 9.2% males. Highest percentage of females are students (18.56%) which is higher than the male percentage of students (11.34) this indicates that educating girls is more prevalent among the surveyed HHs. More women (8.25%) are engaged in agriculture than men (2.06%) this may be the result of rising trend of adult males (8.25%) opting for foreign employment. The data of the surveyed HHs indicates the same number of women working in agriculture as the men opting for foreign employment.

Women are generally involved in household activities like cooking, washing, rearing of children and agricultural activities in the project area. In addition, women's economic activity is still low in non-agriculture sector possibly due to tradition of working in agriculture. Their participation is more than that of men's in almost all agricultural activities. Livestock keeping is also women's prime agricultural activity and the largest amount of women's micro credit money goes for livestock raising and house work. Despite women toiling hard in agriculture, it is characterized by "below subsistent" productivity and insufficient even for "own consumption". Male plays the dominant role in decision-making and social work.

4.3. Socio-cultural life of Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous Peoples of Nepal are officially described as Indigenous Nationalities (*Adivasi Janajati*). They make up for 35.81 per cent of the country's total population (approximately 8.5 million out of the 26 million Nepalese-CBS,2011). But Indigenous People's Organizations claim that their population could be as high as 50 percent of the country's population. Despite constituting such a significant portion of the population, indigenous peoples have been marginalized in terms of language, culture, and political as well economic opportunities throughout the history of the country.

Indigenous Peoples in Nepal have distinct cultures, languages, and belief systems. They live across the country – the mountains, the hills, and the plains. They are in majority in as many as 27 of the total 77 districts. Most of indigenous people live in remote and rural areas and make a living out of subsistence farming. As many as 59 indigenous communities have been officially and legally recognized by the Government of Nepal under the National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities.

Project Affected Indigenous Peoples: Gurung and Tamang are the major affected groups from indigenous community in the project area. Among them, Tamang belongs to marginalized category and Gurung belong to disadvantaged

category of Indigenous Peoples as per defined by GoN (Table 4.30). The population of the Gurung people among the surveyed household is 60 belonging to 12 HHs with average 5 persons per HHs, whereas the population of the Tamangs are 24 belonging to 4 HHs with average 6 persons per HHs. The total IP population is 84 belonging to 16 HHs, the male female sex ratio among the surveyed HHs is 67.5.

Table 4-16: Project Affected Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous Peoples	Population					Households		
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	%	Total	HH Size	%
Gurung	25	35	60	71.43	71.43	12	5	66.66
Tamang	10	14	24	71.42	28.57	4	6	33.34
Total/Average	35	49	84	71.42	100	16	5.25	100

Source: Households, Survey, 2018

CHAPTER 5: PROJECT IMPACTS FROM LAND ACQUISITION

This section of the report describes the details of affected assets due to access road to Manang Substation of the Marsyangdi Corridor (Manang-Khudi-Udipur Section) 220 kV TL Project covering Dharapani and Khudi Substations. The major affected assets include loss of private properties. The private properties include loss of land, crops, and trees.

A preliminary list of PAPs was collected by the survey team during the field visit.

Topographic maps, GPS, project survey report was used for the identification appropriate route for the access road. In addition, input from the local people involved in survey work was also taken for the identification of the access road route.

The construction of the access road will affect 17 households and one school, all 17 households except one school. Only the land of the school will be affected. (Table-5.1).

Table 5-1: Affected Households as Per Project Components

SN	Project Components	Surveyed HHs	School	Total
1	Manang S/S Access Road	17	1	18

Source: Field Survey, 2023

A total of 17 affected households are covered in Socio-economic census survey excluding one school. Of these, all 17 HHs will be affected owing to the loss of land due construction of access road to the Substation (Table-5.2). This chapter includes description of 17 surveyed households which consist of permanent land take for access road to Manang S/S. The list of surveyed households and their individual land loss is given in **Appendix-II, Table-A**.

Table 5-2: Surveyed Households as per Project Components

SN	Project Components	Land loss	Total HHS	Remarks
1	Access road to Manang S/S	18	18	Permanent land acquisition

Source: Field Survey, 2023

5.1. Loss of land and Agricultural Income

5.1.1. Land loss and Requirement As per Project Components

Altogether, 0.83ha land will be required for the proposed access road to Manang S/S. Of the total land requirement for the project, 0.748 private land and 0.082 ha of government school will be acquired permanently (Table-5.3).

Table 5-3: Acquisition of Land as per Project Components

Project Components	Affected HHs	Affected Land (Ha)		Total Land (Ha)
		Private Land	Govt. School land	
Access road to Manang S/S	18	0.748	0.082	0.83

Source: Project Record, 2023

5.1.2. Land Loss of Surveyed Households

Based on the census survey, 8 HHs will lose less than 10% land of their total land holding and these households are considered as marginally affected households. Similarly, there are 9HHs and one Govt. school losing 10-50% land of their total land holding (Table-5.4). The affected land is a combination of agricultural and non-agricultural land.

Table 5-4: Land loss of Surveyed Households

SN	Caste/Ethnic Group	Percentage of Land Loss out of total Owned Land			Total (HHs)
		>10	<10 - 50	50 - 100	
Total Affected HHs		8	10	0	18
Impact Category	Marginally		Moderately	Severely	-
	Less than 10% Loss	HHs having < 10% loss			

Source: Field Survey, 2023

5.1.3. Land Loss of Vulnerable Groups

Households from Indigenous community and Single woman headed households, Dalits, HHs under BPL and HH having persons with disabilities or chronic diseases are categorized under the vulnerable groups for this project. 12 HHs belong to Indigenous community, 5 are Single woman headed HHs and 1 HH belongs to Dalit group and 1 HHs belong to BPL. However, the BPL HHs is also Single women headed household as well as IP and the other 3 single women headed HHs out of five are also IPs. Therefore, in total 14 HHs are identified as vulnerable HHs (Table-5.5). In total, 0.42ha land of vulnerable groups will be permanently acquired by the project for the access road which is 5.4% of the total landholding (7.8 ha) of the Vulnerable Groups.

Table 5-5: Land loss of Vulnerable Groups

SN	Vulnerable Category	Total Landholding (Ha)	Total Land Loss (Ha)	Land Loss (%)	Affected HHs
1	Indigenous People	6.46	0.34	5.2	12
2	Dalit	0.56	.0089	1.59	1
3	Single woman Headed HHs	3.89	0.45	11.56	5

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Note: 1 BPL HHs is also Single women headed household and IP and the other 3 single women headed HHs are also Ips. Therefore, the total number of vulnerable households is 14 after ignoring the repetition of vulnerability of same household in multiple categories. Same is applicable to the total land and total acquired land of the vulnerable households.

5.1.4. Impact on Indigenous Peoples

Based on discussion with the affected Indigenous Groups (Gurung and Tamang), the project will not directly affect their lifestyle, culture, and their rituals which they have been performing. The project will pose no impact on any indigenous ancestral cultural and ritual sites and the project will have no impact on such ancestral cultural and ritual sites land, forest water sources, wildlife and other natural resources which are related with the livelihood of a specific community. Discussions with the community also reveals that they have been found sharing the same socio-economic opportunities with the other groups and stand with almost similar socio-economic indicators.

The socio-economic data of affected households from Indigenous community shows that a total of 12 IP households will be affected. Among them, eight households belong to Gurung community identified as disadvantaged category and 4 HHs belong to Tamang community identified as marginalised category. Similarly, none of the affected IP households belong to BPL category. The overall assessment on land loss of IPs is calculated to be below 10% of the total holding. They are involved in same income-generation activities as the rest of the affected households who earn their living using more than one source of income, usually a combination of business, government job, service, and farming.

5.1.5. Impact on Women

The RAP study shows that around 55 female population of 17 surveyed households will be directly affected. Highest number of female populations is student 18.56% following which most of the project affected women are engaged in agricultural activities (8.25%) followed by local business (6.19%). Acquisition of agricultural land will further stress the affected households to cope with the food requirements in their families. Similarly land ownership of 8 out of 17 surveyed households is with women and land loss of these women group is estimated to be 0.45ha which is 54.35% of the total acquired land. Similarly, 3 single women headed HHs will be affected. Two of the single women headed households belong to Indigenous community, already defined as vulnerable groups. Appropriate compensation along with an additional NR. 85000-1, 00,000 and resettlement allowance as well as LRP mentioned in this RAP is aimed to mitigate or minimize the significant impacts on these group.

5.2. Loss of Private Trees

Acquisition of private land will also result in the loss of private trees. Due to acquisition of private land, altogether, 86 private trees belonging to 6 land owners will be cut down. Of the affected private trees, (6%) are Timber and (84%) are Fruit bearing trees (Table-5.6). The individual loss of private trees is given in Appendix-II, Table-D.

Table 5-6: Loss of Private Trees

SN	Types of Trees	Number	Percentage
1	Timber	5	6%
3	Fruits	81	84%
	Total	86	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2023

CHAPTER 6: RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The objective of this chapter is to discuss the key national and project-specific resettlement policies and EIB requirement involved in land acquisition and compensation. The RAP has been prepared based on the general findings of the survey/social survey, field visits, and meetings with various project-PAPs in the project area. The principles adopted establish eligibility and provisions for all types of losses (land, crops, structures, employment, business etc.).

6.1. Legal Framework

6.1.1. *Review of National Policies related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement*

A. Constitutional Guarantees

Issues of asset acquisition and resettlement in any development project are fundamental since people have sovereign human rights derived from National and international law. The Constitution of Nepal, 2015 guarantees the fundamental rights and duties of a citizen. Article 30(1) establishes the right to property for every citizen of Nepal, whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use, sell and exercise their right to property under existing laws. Article 30 (2) states can impose taxes on the property of person as necessary based on principles of progressive taxation. Article 30 (3) states shall not except in the public interest, requisition, or acquire, or otherwise create any encumbrance on, the property of the people. But not apply to any property acquired in an illicit manner. Article 30 (4) in requisition of private land for public interest according to sub-article (3), it shall be done based on compensation and procedural law. Article 30 (5), Nothing in sub –articles (3) and (4) shall be deemed to prevent the state in enforcing land reform, management, and regulation for the purpose of increasing production and productivity of land, modernization and commercialization of agriculture, environment preservation, organized housing, and planned urbanization.

B. Government of Nepal's Land Acquisition Act 1977

Land Acquisition Act, 2034 B.S. (1977) is the core legal document to guide tasks related to land acquisition and resettlement activities in Nepal. There is provision in Clause 3 of the Act to acquire land for any public purpose, subject to the award of compensation. Besides, any institutions seeking land acquisition may also request GON to acquire the land under the regularity provisions subject to be compensated by such institutions' resources. As per the prevailing government rules, the compensation amount to be provided for land acquisition should generally be in cash as per current market value. However, there is also a provision under Clause-14 of this Act to compensate land for land provided government land is available in the area. As per the regulatory provision, while acquiring land, GON forms a Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO) of the concerned district. The other members to be included in the committee comprise of Chief of Land Revenue, an Officer assigned by CDO, representative from District Development Committee (DDC), Concerned Project Manager. While determining the compensation, the Committee consider relevant acts and periodic guidelines of the Government in compliance with the donor agency policy and guidelines.

While determining the compensation, the Committee considers relevant acts and periodic Government guidelines as well as local market rates. The Act also envisages the possibility of two separate rates of compensation, distinguishing between families who lose all their land and those who lose only some part of their landholdings. For determining compensation, the CDC must consider the loss incurred by persons due to acquisition of land, shifting of residence or place of business to another place. If the land will be acquired for institutions, among others there is also practice of considering following points while fixing compensation rate for land by the CDC:

- Price of land prevailing at the time of notification of land acquisition;
- Price of standing crops and structures;
- Damage incurred by being compelled to shift the DPs residence or place of business in consequence of the acquisition of land; and
- Others as applicable.

C. Overview of Land Acquisition and Compensation Procedures in Nepal

The land acquisition procedures are specified in the Land Acquisition Act 1977. Since the Act is very old it does not cover many contemporary issues of resettlement and rehabilitation. However, within its umbrella framework current

issues may have to be handled. The procedure should ensure public consultations, consensus building attempts, adequate time of notification, adequate information on resettlement options and participation of PAPs in decision making as far as possible. The procedure in the Act can be roughly categorized as follows:

Preliminary Process: The preliminary process involves forwarding proposal of land acquisition to the concerned Ministry, and issuance of notice to the land (including and other assets) owners of the preliminary investigation by the Project Investigation Officer (An Authorized Officer from the project). The investigation can commence three days after the notice has been issued. The investigation officer makes the necessary assessment of the area required, details of extent of impact including damages incurred during preliminary investment plus compensation to the damage. This process then is transferred to Local Officer (i.e., CDO) who then serves the notices at all principal locations of public thoroughfare, at local settlement offices and on the doorstep of affected houses. In this stage detail of plot-wise information of affected land, their owners, houses affected with owner, other losses with entitled persons, cut-off date of entitlement plus damage inventory and eligibility should be included (Glossary of Definition Terms for cut-off date).

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 required properties. The concerned owners are granted specific days from issuance of notice to submit application for compensation with necessary supporting documents or seven days excluding travelling time to the district headquarters to submit a letter of complaint/contest.

D. Land Reform Act, 2021 (1964)

Another key legislation in Nepal related to land acquisition is the Land Reform Act (LRA) 2021 (1964). This act establishes the tiller's right to the land, which he/she is tilling. The LRA additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for development purposes. The most recent Act Amendment (2001) established a rule that in case the state acquires land under tenancy, the tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50% of the total compensation amount. Tenants will be verified through a record of tenancy at the land revenue office.

E. Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development, 2015

The National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement in Development Projects in Nepal was prepared in September 2006 by the National Planning Commission (NPC) with ADB assistance. The Policy was approved by a ministerial working committee but it has not formerly practiced yet. The Policy has the following guiding principles:

- “Appropriate and adequate compensation for the loss of assets or income is a fundamental right of all project PAPs. Physically displaced people must be relocated with basic amenities such as school, health posts and other facilities.
- All PAPs should be assisted to restore at least their pre-project income and livelihood sources.
- The absence of legal title to land should not be a bar for compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistance.
- Vulnerable groups such as *Janajati/Adivasi*, Dalits, landless, women, especially women-headed households, differently-abled, poverty groups and senior citizens are entitled to special benefit and assistance packages in addition to compensation and resettlement.”

F. Forest Act 1993

The Forest Act 1993, Section 68(1) empowers the GoN to permit the use of any part of government managed forests, community forests, leasehold forests, etc., if there is no alternative except to use that area for the implementation of a plan or project of national priority without significantly affecting the environment. According to the Forest Act, Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) will be responsible for the preparation of a management plan that must include forest development conservation, use and management.

G. Electricity Act, 1992

As per Article 33 of the Act of the Government, if so desired, may acquire or use any land for the purpose of electricity transmission. The Act further has provision of restricting a certain area in and around a transmission line. Any loss

resulting from such acquisition, use or restriction shall, however, be compensated as per the provision of prevailing rules.

H. Electricity Regulations 1992

The Electricity Regulations 1992, Articles-12 and 13 state that the EIA report should address environmental issues through measures required to mitigate the significant adverse impacts including socio-economic impacts, use of local labour, resources, and equipment. These articles also specify that impacts on local land holders due to project implementation as well as estimates of displaced population and resettlement and rehabilitation measures must be elaborated and clearly explained. This regulation has also made provision for the formation of the CDC for compensation for the land use restriction of RoW (Right-of-Way) of the transmission line.

6.1.2. Review of EIB Statement of Environmental and Social Standards

This project is planning to construct under the financial assistance of European Investment Bank (EIB); hence, the project proponent shall be considered as per the EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013) particularly Standard (6): *Involuntary Resettlement*, Standard (7): *Indigenous People* other vulnerable groups and Standard (10): *Stakeholder Engagement* respectively which have been adopted in this RAP briefly described below.

Standard (6): Involuntary Resettlement

People whose livelihoods are negatively affected by a project should have their livelihoods improved or at minimum restored and/or adequately compensated for any losses incurred. As such, where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities. All PAPs shall be paid fair compensation in good time for expropriated assets.

The promoter is required to offer to the PAPs an informed choice of either compensation in kind (land-for-land; land plot and house to replace affected land plot and house) or monetary compensation at the outset. The promoter is expected to comply with the choice stated by the PAPs. Whenever replacement land is offered, affected households should be provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. In exceptional cases when this is not possible, adequate compensation must be provided. Monetary compensation shall consider full replacement cost based on market value, productive potential, or equivalent residential quality, including any administrative charges, title fees, or other legal transaction costs.

EIB standard No.6 on involuntary Resettlement as its objective has the following:

- Avoid or, at least minimize, project induced resettlement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs;
- Avoid and/or prevent forced evictions and provide effective remedy to minimize their negative impacts should prevention fail;
- Ensure that any eviction which may be exceptionally required is carried out lawfully, respects the rights to life, dignity, liberty, and security of those affected who must have access to an effective remedy against arbitrary evictions;
- Respect individuals', groups, and communities' right to adequate housing and to an adequate standard of living, as well as other rights that may be impacted by resettlement;
- Respect right to property of all affected people and communities and mitigate any adverse impacts arising from their loss of assets or access to assets and/or restrictions of land use, whether temporary or permanent, direct, or indirect, partial or in their totality.
- Assist all displaced persons to improve, or at least restore, their former livelihoods and living standards and adequately compensate for incurred losses, regardless of the character of existing land tenure arrangements (including title holders and those without the title) or income earning and subsistence strategies;
- Uphold the right to adequate housing, promoting security of tenure at resettlement sites;
- Ensure that resettlement measures are designed and implemented through the informed and meaningful consultation and participation of the project affected people throughout the resettlement process;

- Give particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and minorities, who may require special assistance and whose participation should be vigilantly promoted.

Standard (7): Indigenous People and Other Vulnerable Groups

All policies, practices, program, and activities developed and implemented by the promoter should pay special attention to the rights of vulnerable groups. Such groups may include indigenous people, ethnic minorities, women, migrants, the very young and the very old. The livelihoods of vulnerable groups are especially sensitive to changes in the socio-economic context and are dependent on access to essential services and participation in decision-making.

Free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) is a specific right originally acknowledged in the case of indigenous peoples, as recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It is triggered by any impacts on to land and natural resources, relocation, and critical cultural heritage. The FPIC process should produce a clear endorsement or rejection by the indigenous peoples concerned of the proposed intervention and a statement of all accompanying mitigating and remedial measures and Benefit-sharing agreements. As such, it is the main instrument ensuring that at the project level the indigenous peoples' priorities for economic, social, and cultural development and environmental protection are promoted, as duly informed by their traditional cultures, knowledge, and practices.

Standard (10): Stakeholder Engagement

As a public institution, the EIB actively promotes the right to access to information, as well as public consultation and participation; the right to access to remedy, including through grievance resolution, is equally acknowledged, and actively promoted by the EIB. Standard 10 affirms the EIB's expectation that promoters uphold an open, transparent, and accountable dialogue with all relevant stakeholders at the local level targeted by its EIB operations. These Standard stresses the value of public participation in the decision-making process throughout the preparation, implementation, and monitoring phases of a project. Specific objectives arising there from for the promoter amount to:

- Establish and maintain a constructive dialogue between the promoter, the affected communities, and other interested parties throughout the project life cycle;
- Ensure that all stakeholders are properly identified and engaged;
- Engage stakeholders in the disclosure process, engagement, and consultations in an appropriate and effective manner throughout the project lifecycle, in line with the principles of public participation, non-discrimination and transparency;
- Ensure that the relevant stakeholders, including commonly marginalized groups on account of gender, poverty, educational profile, and other elements of social vulnerability, are given equal opportunity and possibility to voice their opinions and concerns, and that these are accounted for in the project decision-making; and,
- Duly verify and assess that the quality and process of engagement undertaken by third parties on the project conform to the provisions included in the present standard.

6.2. Gap Assessment and Remedial Measures

The Land Acquisition Act 1977 is the primary legal framework for all land acquisition, compensation determination and relocation of APs in Nepal. The Act has a limited scope in resettlement and rehabilitation of APs. Considering the differences between the government laws, regulations, and guidelines and, EIB's Environment and Social Practices Handbook (2013), some Gaps have identified and tabulated (Table-6.1).

The land acquisition act of Nepal Government does not meet some of ESS of EIB. The act does not specify any other resettlement and rehabilitation benefits except the compensation at the replacement value. The replacement value is not clearly defined. No specific entitlements have been provided for untitled persons such as squatters and encroachers. The act does not specify that it require projects to (a) minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives; (b) plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of APs; and (c) provide a better standard of living to PAPs.

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

Table 6-1: Comparison of Nepal's Government Law and EIB, ESS for Resettlement

Key Issues	Policy Requirements of EIB, ESS	Government of Nepal Legal Framework (LAA, 1977)	Remedial Measures
Resettlement Planning and Implementation	Where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. A census and a socio-economic baseline assessment must be carried out, and Resettlement Action Plan must be prepared and implemented	No specific Provision	Due consideration has been given during the design of the transmission line to minimize the adverse impacts of land acquisition and impact on the households/property hence, RAP has been prepared for the requirement.
Compensation at Replacement Value	Monetary compensation shall consider full replacement cost based on market value, productive potential, or equivalent residential quality, including any administrative charges, title fees, or other legal transaction costs.	No specific provision but generally paid at current market value	Provision of compensation of loss assets at replacement cost and affected people will receive compensation at full replacement value in line with this RAP
Income Restoration	Assist the affected and displaced persons in their efforts to improve their standards of living, income earning capacity, and production level, or at least in restoring them to the pre-project level.	Does not consider income restoration	Provision has been made in the entitlement matrix (EM).
Vulnerable Groups and Indigenous People	All policies, practices, program, and activities developed and implemented by the promoter should pay special attention to the rights of vulnerable groups. Such groups may include indigenous people, ethnic minorities, women, migrants, the very young and the very old.	No provision	Provision has been made to provide additional Support Allowance and socio-economic benefits of the project like trainings and employment opportunity during the construction.
Consultation and Engagement	Standard-10 affirms the EIB's expectation that promoters uphold an open, transparent and accountable dialogue with all relevant stakeholders at the local level targeted by its EIB operations and Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for IPs: Informed and meaningful consultation and participation of PAPs is required throughout the resettlement process.	The Chief District Officer (CDO) publishes a public notification providing details of the affected property after receiving the report on the preliminary assessment on land requirements. However, the Act is silent about the stakeholder consultation and Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for IPs	Provision has been made that the consultation with APs and IPs were conducted during the RAP preparation. The process was Well targeted, early and informed, Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and Free, documented and localized. The dialogue with the affected IPs communities, as part of a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, will be continued during the project preparation and prior to commencement of activities with the support from the monitoring Unit

Grievance Mechanism	A project-specific grievance mechanism must be established	Any grievance to disable land and property acquisition could be reported to Home Ministry within 7 days of public notification by CDO. Home Ministry is required to decide on the grievances within 15 days of the receipt of grievances. On deciding the grievances, home ministry is authorized in as much capacity as the district court to consult the local authority or, ask for necessary documents. No requirement for Project specific grievance mechanism	No gaps seem in this regard. The National law provides for adequate and accessible grievance redresses Mechanism. Provision of Project specific grievance mechanism has been set in This RAP.
Public Disclosure	Disclosure of appropriate information regarding the project is required	There is a provision for informing the stakeholder about the details of land (Including houses, sheds, structures, trees etc.) to be acquired by government but explicit provision for the preparation or disclosure RAP information to project PAPs is missing.	Provision has been made that the final RAP and other project related documents will be will be disclosed to NEA web site, CDO office of two project districts, Project Office, ESSD Office, Environment and Social Monitoring Unit Office. The executive summary of RAP will be translated into Nepali language and made accessible to affected people and other stakeholders at project site.
Monitoring of Resettlement Implementation	Arrangements for resettlement monitoring must be defined by the resettlement plan	No provision	Arrangements for resettlement monitoring has been incorporated in this RAP

6.3. Relevant Policies on Indigenous Peoples and Other Vulnerable Communities in Nepal

Nepal does not have a standalone policy on Indigenous Peoples, however in the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) significant emphasis has been placed on delivering basic services to the disadvantaged people such as indigenous community, *Dalits*, women, disabled and other vulnerable groups. One of the main thrusts of the Tenth Plan is the implementation of targeted programs for the uplift, employment and basic security of *Dalits*, indigenous people, and disabled peoples. The policy provision also outlines that the government should pilot strong and separate package of program of basic security for vulnerable sections of society. Policies and action for their protection and development have also been developed in the plan. The plan states that targeted and empowerment programs shall be promoted to enhance the wellbeing of the vulnerable, disadvantaged and exploited groups.

Similarly, the National Foundation for Up-liftman of Adivasi/Janjati Act, 2058 (2002), the National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, the Environmental Act 1997, and the Forest Act 1993 have emphasized protection and promotion of vulnerable groups in general, indigenous peoples' knowledge, and cultural heritage. In 1999, the Local Self-Governance Act was amended to give more power to the local political bodies, including authority to promote, preserve, and protect the IP's language, religion, culture, and their welfare. In 2007 the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly. Nepal ratified ILO-Convention No. 169 on September 14, 2007 (BS 2064/05/28). Article-1 of the convention provides a definition of tribal and indigenous peoples; Article 6 requires consultation with the peoples concerned through appropriate procedures and, in particular, through their representative institutions; Article 15 states that indigenous and tribal peoples shall, wherever possible, participate in the benefits of natural resource utilization activities and shall receive fair compensation for any damages which they may sustain as a result of such activities; Article 16(2) clearly mentions that where the relocation of these peoples is considered necessary, such exceptional measures and such relocation shall take place only with their free and informed consent; and Article 16(3) mentions that, whenever possible, these peoples shall have the right to return to their traditional land as soon as the grounds for relocation cease to exist.

The land Acquisition and Compensation policy for infrastructures Development projects, 2015 states that Vulnerable groups such as *Janajati/Adivasi*, Dalits, landless, women, especially women-headed households, differently-abled, poverty groups and senior citizens are entitled to special benefit and assistance packages in addition to compensation and resettlement." Similarly, the constitution of Nepal 2015, has also reserved the right of Indigenous and vulnerable peoples. Thus, project specific policies in favor of the vulnerable people have also been integrated in the RAP.

6.4. The Project Policy Framework

6.4.1. Current Resettlement Practice in Nepal

As specified in the Land Acquisition Act (1977) Clause 13, a four-member committee headed by CDO of the concerned district is constituted for fixing up the compensation for lost assets. The fixing of compensation is through Community Consensus Valuation (CCV). During the implementation process of the RAP, after the submission of the report to the Chief District Officer (CDO) with the details of specific location for the land and other assets to be acquired by the concerned Officer-in-Charge of the Project, the acquisition process is undertaken. The other members include Project Chief or his/her representative, and a representative from the DDC. In this process, the Committee issues circulars or undertakes extensive consultation with representatives of the project affected population, political party's local representatives and relevant district level chiefs of line agencies to finalize and fix the rate of compensation. This integrated approach is in line with the donor agency policy guidelines. After finalization of the agreements, formal notification is placed in public places, local and national newspapers identifying the amount of landowner and ownership related matters of the affected assets. The compensation amount will be paid to the PAPs before the commencement of construction work.

6.4.2. Resettlement Policy Framework for Marsyangdi Corridor

Based on the review of national policy and EIB's ESS, there is no option but to develop project specific policies incorporating the requirements of financing agency. The objectives of the resettlement policy framework are i) to avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, and ii) to minimize it where it is unavoidable, and iii) to ensure that PAPs (AP) receive full compensation and assistance so that they would be at least as well off as they would have

been in the absence of the project. Thus, based on the above analysis of applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and in consistent with the EIB, ESS requirements, the broad resettlement principles for the project shall be the following:

Table 6-2: Resettlement Principles (Policy Framework) for the Project

Pri nci ple No.	Description/Task	Principles (Policy Framework)
<u>Pri nci ples -1:</u>	Land Acquisition, Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation	<p>Acquisition of land will be minimized attempting to avoid the resettlement of people as much as possible, and compensation will be provided at replacement value while acquiring the land permanently. Compensation for land will be provided as per the Land Acquisition Act 1977 and compensation policy as per this framework. Compensation for the affected structures and associated structure shall be paid at replacement value in cash. Land for land compensation is not proposed in this project. The compensation Determination Committee shall also follow the National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement, 2015 while fixing the rate of compensation.</p> <p>Where resettlement cannot be avoided, relocation site(s) whether permanent or temporary, free from environmental risks and with access to drinking water and sanitation, social services and all other services accessible in the previous location, will be provided prior to relocation, in consultation with PAFs and their hosts;</p> <p>The project will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The scope of RAP is determined through a survey and/or census of displaced/PAPs, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction</p>
<u>Pri nci ples -2:</u>	Stakeholder Engagement and Public Disclosure	<p>Meaningful consultations with PAPs, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations will be carried out and all displaced/PAPs will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options. AP's participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs will be ensured. The stakeholder engagement shall be continued throughout the project implementation.</p> <p>The draft RAP, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to PAPs and other stakeholders. The final RAP and its updates will also be disclosed to PAPs and other stakeholders.</p>
<u>Pri nci ples -3:</u>	Vulnerable and Indigenous Peoples	<p>The project proponent will provide high priority for gender and vulnerable groups and Indigenous people for employment during the construction of the project. Skill Development training program will be provided for the project affected vulnerable and Indigenous people.</p> <p>The project shall ensure that project engages in free, prior, and informed consultation with the indigenous community wherever they are affected;</p> <p>The project shall ensure that project benefits are accessible to the indigenous community living in the project area;</p> <p>The project shall avoid any kind of adverse impact on the indigenous community to the extent possible and if unavoidable ensures that adverse impacts shall be minimized and mitigated;</p> <p>The project shall ensure indigenous peoples and women participation in the entire process of preparation; implementation and monitoring of the project activities;</p> <p>The project shall develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities. And provide additional support allowance.</p>
<u>Pri nci ples</u>	Formation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	<p>An effective grievance redress mechanism shall be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the PAPs' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of PAFs and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation</p>

Pri nci ple No.	Description/Task	Principles (Policy Framework)
-4:		phase.
<u>Pri nci ples -5:</u>	Livelihood restoration	The livelihoods of all displaced/affected Families will be at least fully restored and living standards improved through resettlement strategies.
<u>Pri nci ples -6:</u>	Cut-off Date	People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Resettlement Policy will be the date of the census survey of affected households and affected assets or the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1977 as decided by NEA. However, for APs occupying public land (the non-title-holders) they must have lived there with structures or cultivated the land prior to the cut-off date mentioned above (i.e., census survey date) in order to be eligible for resettlement and rehabilitation support
<u>Pri nci ples -7:</u>	Common Property Resources (CPR)	All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project as per national legislation and requirements of international standards.

6.5. Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

6.5.1. Entitlements

All affected HHs will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the PAPs and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The PAPs will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages as determined during census.

- Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

Cash compensation will be paid at replacement cost for permanently acquired land (agricultural, residential, and commercial). If the remaining land parcel after the permanent acquisition is too small, and that cannot be made as a separate parcel by splitting from the existing parcel and PAPs does not own adjoining plot and is willing to dispose the land, the entire plot will be acquired at the replacement cost. Ownerships of the permanently acquired land will be transferred to NEA after compensation whereas it will not be transferred in the case of land restricted to maintain the RoW. Similarly, permanently acquired land will not be allowed for cultivation and other public/private purpose.

6.5.2. Assistant and Benefits

Based on the above broad principles, a detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance for the project is provided in the entitlement matrix. APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the APs. The loss of crop, trees and agriculture during the construction of the transmission lines will be paid as instant cash compensation for the damaged period. People will have access to the land below the lines after the construction for cultivation. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the transmission lines in the future, the project authorities would reach to an agreement with the land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities. NEA will provide cash compensation to the APs for the temporary loss of crop, if occurred, during the time of maintenance and repair. The entitlement matrix (**Table-6.3**) summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements mentioned in approved RIPP of SASEC Power System Expansion Project, same has been followed.

All compensation, where as possible, shall be paid prior to civil works. However, any long-term rehabilitation measures shall be continued for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures shall not be a bar to commence the civil work.

Table 6-3: Entitlement Matrix

SN	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
A. LAND						
A-1	Loss of private land	Agricultural/Residential/Commercial land being affected by project components (GSS, Land for Tower footings etc.)	Titled holders or owner with legal right DPs/APs with customary land right or government permit holder	Compensation based on market/replacement cost Resettlement assistance Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs	<p>Voluntary donation by the community with no compensation. In case donation is not possible, then following will be the entitlements:</p> <p>Land for land if available and feasible.</p> <p>In case where, alternative land cannot be provided due to scarcity of suitable lands, cash compensation based on the valuation determined by the Compensation Determination (Fixation) Committee (CDC) will be paid. Land should be compensated at replacement cost, which shall comprise market rates.</p> <p>If the compensation determined by the CDC is less than the “market price/ replacement cost” then the difference is to be paid by NEA as assistance</p> <p>NEA will try to acquire the residual plot if DPs/APs are willing to do so and if remaining land that is unviable or uneconomic</p> <p>Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage</p> <p>Transaction costs (documentary stamps, registration costs, tax etc.) as applicable under the relevant laws will be borne by NEA with a minimum lump sum of NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</p> <p>Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided.</p> <p>In case of severance (people losing more than 10% of their productive assets) due to acquisition of agricultural land, an additional grant equivalent to a maximum of 10% of the compensation value will be paid to the DPs/APs</p> <p>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This</p>	NEA/CDC

					will be paid once.	
			Tenants/leaseholder/ sharecropper	Compensation based on market/ replacement cost Resettlement assistance Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs	50 percent cash compensation to the share cropper/ tenants of the affected plots as per the prevailing laws (LA Act Clause 20). Other 50 percent to the landowner Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage. Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.	NEA/CDC
			Encroachers	Resettlement Assistance	Advance 60 days' notice to shift from encroached land to harvest standing crops etc. Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage.	NEA
			Non- titleholders (squatters/informal settlers)	Compensation at market/replacement cost Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs	Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.	NEA
B. STRUCTURES						
B-1	Loss of Residential Commercial structure	Structures affected on the land either permanently or temporarily by the project before the cut-off date.	Titleholder or Owner with legal right/non- titleholders	Compensation at replacement cost Resettlement assistance. Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs	Alternate structure if feasible. In case where an alternate structure cannot be provided, compensation based on replacement cost will be paid without allowing for depreciation or transaction costs. All fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure will be borne by NEA and will be paid to DPs/APs with a minimum lump sum of NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self-relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once.	NEA/CDC

					<p>DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</p> <p>In case of rebuilding/ rehabilitation of the structure, a disturbance allowance shall be provided to head of the affected HH at the rate of NPR 500 per day for 180 days.</p> <p>Rental assistance for 180 days per house at the rate of NPR 500 per day.</p> <p>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APS equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once</p>	
			Tenants/Leaseholder	<p>Compensation (in case, additional structure erected)</p> <p>Resettlement Assistance</p> <p>Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APS</p>	<p>Additional structures erected by tenants will be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount.</p> <p>Rental assistance equivalent to 180 days @ NPR 500 per day per HH.</p> <p>Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APS at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self-relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project.</p> <p>Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owner's total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences.</p> <p>DPs/APS will have the right to salvage materials from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by leaseholder/tenants.</p> <p>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APS equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</p>	NEA/CDC
			Encroachers	<p>Resettlement assistance</p> <p>Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APS</p>	<p>Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost without allowing for depreciation or transaction costs.</p> <p>DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</p> <p>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APS equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</p>	NEA/CDC
			Non-titleholders (Informal Settlers/squatters)	<p>Compensation for non-land assets at market value/replacement cost</p> <p>Resettlement Assistance</p>	<p>Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost without allowing for depreciation or transaction costs.</p> <p>DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material</p>	NEA

				Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs	from demolished structure at no cost. Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self-relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.	
C. TREES AND CROPS						
C-1	Loss of standing trees and perennial crops	Trees and perennial crops affected by the project (People on whose land the trees and perennial crops exist)	<p>Titled holders or owner with legal right</p> <p>DPs/APs with customary land right</p> <p>Tenant/Lease holders/share croppers</p> <p>Non-title holders (Informal Settlers/squatters)</p>	<p>Compensation at Market value/replacement cost to be computed with assistance of appropriate department</p> <p>Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs</p>	<p>Cash compensation determined by CDC will be paid (in determining the compensation; type, age and the productivity of the trees and perennial crops will be taken in to consideration). compensation should pay for lost income, and any re-establishment, for the time taken to re-establish to a similar stage of production</p> <p>DPs/APs will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees.</p> <p>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</p>	NEA/CDC
D. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD						
D-1	Loss of employments	People losing employment due to acquisition of properties and project activities	DPs/APs who will lose wage employment in the private enterprises affected due to acquisition of properties	<p>Resettlement Assistance</p> <p>Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs</p>	<p>One-time lump sum grant equivalent to minimum three-month's income based on the actual salary.</p> <p>Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage.</p> <p>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</p>	NEA/CDC
D-2	Loss of livelihood (self-employment)	People losing livelihood as a result of displacement due to land acquisition for the project	DPs/APs whose self-employment ventures will be disturbed	<p>Resettlement Assistance</p> <p>Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs</p>	<p>One-time lump sum grant: three-month's income based on the nature of business and type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis</p> <p>Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self-relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once.</p> <p>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</p>	NEA
E. GOVERNMENT LAND AND PROPERTY						

E-1	Government Property (Loss of Land)	Government property being affected by the projects	Relevant government department	Lump sum compensation as per government rules	Departmental transfer of land	NEA/ Concerned Government Departments
F. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES						
F-1	Loss of Community Property Resources (Religious structures, land, Community structures, trust, shrine, tomb etc.)	Community property being affected by the projects	Affected community/Government	Conservation, protection, restoration and compensatory replacement	Impacts will be documented and mitigated. Cultural properties will be conserved through special measures such as relocation in consultation with the community. Common property resources will be reconstructed as per International Standards	NEA/CDC/ Local Community/ Supervision Consultant
F-2	Loss of Public Utilities	Public utilities affected due to the project (Water, Electricity, Telephone Drainage)	Owners of the public utilities	Conservation, protection, restoration and compensatory replacement	Relocation of utilities will be done at proper time. Common property resources will be reconstructed as per International Standards	NEA/CDC/ Local Community/ Supervision Consultant
F-3	Infrastructure Local roads Bridges Water points etc.	Public infrastructure being affected by the project	Communities receiving benefits from the infrastructure		Restoration will be done by the project in consultation with affected communities. Common property resources will be reconstructed as per International Standards	NEA/CDC/ Local Community/ Supervision Consultant
G. TEMPORARY LOSS (RIGHT OF WAY)						
G-1	Temporary loss of crops during construction and maintenance ²	All DPs/APs crops on temporary basis during the construction and maintenance of lines	Titled holders or owner with legal right DPs/APs with customary land right or government permit holder Tenant/Lease holders	Compensation at market value Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of land value under the RoW. Cash compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop under the RoW during the construction or maintenance or repair after the construction. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the lines in the future, NEA would consult with land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities. Notice to harvest standing crops	NEA/CDC

					Restoration of land to previous or better quality Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once	
H. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE DPS/APs						
H-1	Impacts on vulnerable DPs/APs	Single headed households, indigenous people households, below poverty line households, elderly with no economic support, Dalit, IP households and those without legal title to land	All impacts caused to vulnerable DPs/APs		Additional assistance (one time) will be paid to vulnerable households' equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. Vulnerable assistance including the BPL will be paid to the affected households one time even if multiple impacts are incurred. Vulnerable DPs/APs will be given priority in project construction employment where feasible.	NEA/CDC
I. UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS						
I-1	Other Impacts Not Identified	Any unforeseen impacts being caused by the project	Eligible DPs/APs	Compensation assistance	and Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in the RF.	NEA/Supervision Consultant/ Other relevant GoN departments as required

CHAPTER 7: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Stakeholder engagement refers to process of sharing information and knowledge seeking to understand and respond to the concerns of others and building relationship based on collaboration. The stakeholder consultation and disclosure are key elements of engagement and essential for delivery of successful project.

The overall aim of stakeholder engagement is to ensure that a timely, consistent, comprehensive coordinated and culturally appropriate approach is taken to consultation and project disclosure. It is intended to demonstrate the commitments of NEA to an International best practice approach to engagement in line with the European Investment Bank (EIB) handbook on Environment and Social Practices (2013).

In line with good international practice, a participatory approach is being used for the development and implementation of the RAP. This Chapter provides an overview of the stakeholders engaged and the outcomes of stakeholder engagement activities to date. It also provides a brief overview of future engagement activities planned.

7.1. Stakeholder Engagement Requirement

7.1.1. National Requirement

In Nepal, the requirements for public consultation are guided by National Law and regulations. The environment Protection Act (EPA), 1997 and environment Protection rules (EPR), 1997 are the major legislation of Nepal defining the requirement of environmental impacts and requirements of public engagement for any development proposal. The rule 7 (2) of EPR, 1997 makes it mandatory for the project developer to publish a public notice in a national level daily newspaper and affix it in the concerned the VDC/RM office, hospital/health post/school or DDC office and Municipality office as well as concerned individuals or institutions can provide their written opinions and suggestion within 15 days. The project developer needs to further prepare a deed of public inquiry (Muchulka). The initial phase Stakeholder Consultations for the project as per the EPR,1997 were conducted during the EIA study (Consultation and Public hearing) carried out by ESSD in 2017.

7.1.2. European Investment Bank (EIB) Requirement

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is supporting the project. Thus, The EIB standard PS-7 applies to the Right and interest of vulnerable groups and PS-10 to stakeholder engagement. EIB is committed to community engagement that ensures free, prior, and informed consultation of the affected communities. Stakeholder engagements are conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information provided in culturally appropriate format. The EIB requires:

- Meaningful consultation with project affected households or related community or other interested parties related to environment and social issues that the project will be affected them;
- Identification of stakeholders including people or community that affected by the project as well as interested groups;
- Disclosure of appropriate information and appropriate notification at a time when stakeholder views can still influence the development of the project;
- Comments and Complaints Operation procedures;
- Stakeholders' consultation in all project stage and
- Special provision should apply for vulnerable groups including Indigenous people.

7.2. Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Process

The consultation strategies for the proposed project were ensured that all the institutional and non- institutional stakeholders including the indigenous/vulnerable people are adequately covered and their community needs, interests and expectations are raised openly in a transparent manner to reach common consensus. The process of consultations during RAP preparation were well targeted, early and informed, Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and free, documented and localized. All the APs, communities, IPs and local people were pre-informed and invited by defining the date, venue and location for their active participation, organized meeting and consulted them.

The EIB, ESS requires free, prior, and informed consent for IPs. In line with GoN, the individual consent from the affected households including IPs is not applicable. It is also impractical. However, all the affected households including IPs were consulted during the RAP preparation. The Village RMs/Municipalities are the Local Level representative bodies of Government of Nepal representing the Indigenous community with others. Hence, RAP study team consulted with these bodies to share the project related information.

7.3. Engagement Methodology

A participatory and inclusive approach has been used for all stakeholder engagement activities. All efforts have been made to minimize interruption to stakeholders' daily activities, with careful selection of meeting times and locations. All meetings have been undertaken in the project area where the TL has been crossed depending on the ethnicity and first language of the participants. Nepali language was used during engagement with the official language of Nepal.

7.3.1. Stakeholder Identification

The Project stakeholders have been divided into the local Level and District Level stakeholders. The local Level stakeholders of the Project comprise of those directly affected by the various Components of the Project either as affected by the loss of land, house or other livelihood assets or those who are beneficiaries of the Project.

The Local Level stakeholders in the project include:

- Residents and property owners of project components such as Sub-station sites, the proposed tower location sites and proposed transmission line (RoW) sites;
- Project affected villages, VDCs/Rural Municipalities (RM), and the Settlements;
- RM representatives, community leaders, and representatives of Community-based organizations; and Government agencies and departments;
- Affected social groups like indigenous and vulnerable groups;
- The users of community facilities affected by the project and
- Local social and cultural institutions in the Project VDCs/RM.

The District Level Stakeholders in this project include:

- District Coordination Committees of Manang and Lamjung
- District Administration office of Manang and Lamjung;
- Division Forest Office of Manang and Lamjung;
- District Health Centres of Manang and Lamjung;
- District Agricultural offices of Manang and Lamjung
- Local voluntary organizations, NGOs civil society associations and
- Local social and cultural institutions in the Project Districts

7.3.2. Meaningful Consultation and Participation of key Stakeholders

All relevant aspects of project planning and development were discussed with both RMs level and District Level stakeholders of the Project. Different techniques of consultation with Stakeholders during RAP preparation, viz., in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs) and community consultations etc. were used. Consultations were also held with directly affected population to understand their concerns and elicit their suggestions on the types of mitigation measures that need to be considered in the Project. Particular attention was paid to the need of the Indigenous, vulnerable groups, especially those who are the elderly, female-headed households, women, and Dalits and Indigenous people.

7.3.3. Stockholder Engagement and Consultation during RAP Preparation

The methods and result of stakeholder engagement during RAP preparation are as follows:

Community Consultations/Public Consultations

Altogether, 2 community/public consultations were conducted in the RMs/Municipality affected by the project to collect socio-economic information, views, concerns, and expectations of local people from the project. Similarly, the

participants were also informed regarding the project and its activities during the consultation. The participants representing different groups, former VDC chairman, RMs Executive officer, school teacher, businessman, farmers, social workers, and representatives of women organizations as well as leader of local political parties. The total number of participants in the consultation were 17 (Table-7.1). The male female representatives during the community consultation were (64.7%) and (41.1%) respectively. The key issues raised in community consultation meetings is attached in Appendix-III, Table-A.

Table 7-1: Date, Location and Caste Groups in Community Consultation Meetings

SN	Name of RMs/Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants			
			Male		Female	
1	Nasong, 4 RM, Odar, Ghelanchowk	2079/11/17	11	64.7%	7	41.1%

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Focus Groups Discussions (FGD)

Focus Groups Discussions (FGD) is one of the qualitative techniques in research method which is preferred for its in-depth approach and functionally. For in-depth understanding and analysis of the perceptions of stakeholders, 1 FGDs was conducted with (*Ama Samuha*) womens' groups. The average number of participants in the FGD was 16 with 18.75% male participants and 81.25% female participants. (Table-7.2 and Table-7.3). The key issues raised in the FGD is attached in Appendix-III, Table-A.

Table 7-2: FGD with Women Groups

SN	Name of RMs/Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants			
			Male		Female	
1	Nasong, 4 RM, Odar, Ghelanchowk	2079/11/25	3	18.75%	13	81.25%

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Household Surveys

Household survey was undertaken in all the affected communities within the Project Area, in 2023. The survey tools collected detailed socio-demographic data pertaining to conditions under which people in the affected communities live, their well-being, activities in which they engage, housing ergonomics and demographic characteristics.

7.4. Key Topics Discussed

The primary stakeholders of this project are the affected households including IPs, local and vulnerable community, and others. The other stakeholders are the NEA, district level GoN agencies and the local level government agencies such as Rural Municipalities and Municipality etc. The key topics related to project activities during the stakeholder engagement and consultation were done to attain the following: (i) share available project information with the affected people; (ii) obtain information on the needs and priorities of the affected people including their feedback on proposed activities; (iii) involve the affected people and communities in project planning; and (iv) ensure transparency in all activities related to resettlement impacts, mitigation and compensation.

7.5. Summary of Stakeholder Engagement (Key Issues, Views and Concerns)

The majority of local people have positive attitude regarding implementation of the project. During the stakeholder consultation several issues and concerns were raised by the local people. The key issues and concerns raised by the local people are as follows and details are attached in Appendix-III, Table-A, B and C.

The key suggestions made by the participants during the public consultation are listed below:

- Appropriate compensation of the losses should be given to the affected people.
- Appropriate compensation should be disbursed by the project for the affected access road landowners.
- Step up the process for the construction of the access road up to Dharapani substation
- Expressed their concerns about the environment and social impacts during the construction phase

The key suggestions made by the women's group during the FGD are listed below:

- Commence the construction of the access road as soon as possible
- Provide the employment to the locals in the project as per their ability
- They were positive about the information regarding the household survey done for the access road affected households
- Provide skill enhancement training such as vegetable farming, poultry farming, tailoring

7.6. Disclosure of Information and Documents

EIB, ESS -10: Stakeholder Engagement states that project related information should disclosure for public purpose to understand the project's risks, impacts and opportunities. Further, the promoter should provide identified stakeholders with relevant information in a timely and appropriate manner. The promoter will further disclose and grant access to relevant information to any other interested party as appropriate

The requirements for disclosure of Project relevant information and public consultations have been set in this RAP for the purpose of enhancing stakeholder engagement throughout the life cycle of the Project, and carrying out stakeholder engagement in line with EIBs' requirements.

Disclosure of RAP is expected to be helpful to the local people to be aware about the project and provisions of compensations and other assistance. The final RAP report will be disclosed to NEA web site. The hard copy of the report will be kept at CDO office of two project districts, Project Office, ESSD Office, Environment and Social Management/Monitoring Unit (ESMU) Office. The executive summary of RAP will be translated into Nepali language and made accessible to affected people and other stakeholders. The hard copy of Nepali Summary will be available to all project RMs and Municipality, Project Office, ESSD Office; ESMU Office at site. An approved copy of the RAP will be disclosed on the EIB and project-related websites for public discourse.

7.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be/has been established to allow project PAPs to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The APs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. There is a possibility of two types of grievances: grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement requirements and grievances related to compensation or entitlement. The APs will have access to both locally constructed grievances redress committees i.e. CDC and the Ministry, and formal courts of appeal system. Under the latter system every AP can appeal to the court if they feel that they are not compensated or entitlements are not provided for appropriately. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. appellate court within 35 days of the public notice given to them.

This Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will provide an effective approach for resolution of complaints and issues of the affected households/community. NEA shall formulate procedures for implementing the GRM and shall undertake GRM's initiatives that include procedures of taking/recording complaints, handling of on-the-spot resolution of minor problems, taking care of complainants and provisions of responses to distressed stakeholders etc., paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. NEA will be responsible for providing awareness to the APs/DPs regarding the GRM and this can be specifically focused on during the disclosure of RAP.

7.7.1. Levels of GRM

The GRM for the project is outlined below and consists of four levels with time-bound schedules and specific persons to address grievances.

7.7.2. First Level of GRM

The first level GRM has been established in all concerned RM and MC. The most accessible and immediate venue for the fastest resolution of grievances will be the site office. If any complaints arise, the NEA site engineer/official, the construction contractor and ESMU safeguard officer with the assistance of Rural Municipality representatives will immediately resolve the complaint on site. Any person with a grievance related to the project works can contact the ESMU to file a complaint. The ESMU will document the complaint, and immediately address and resolve the

issue at field-level with the construction contractor, representatives of the respected Rural Municipality and the affected households within 7 days of receipt of a complain/grievances. The ESMU will fully document the following information: (i) name of the complainant, (ii) date of complaint received, (iii) nature of complaint, (iv) location of complaint, and (v) how the complaint was resolved. If the complaint remains unresolved at field level, the ESMU will forward the complaint to the second level of GRM i.e.to NEA's Project

The first level GRM will be formed under the chairmanship of project site in charge/Engineer consisted of the following members:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1: Project Engineer (NEA) | : Chairperson/Coordinator |
| 2: Ward Chairperson | : Member |
| 3: Representative of Civil Society | : Member |
| 4: Affected People of the Concerned Area | : Member |
| 5: Environment and Social Safeguard Officers (ESMU) | : Member (Member Secretary) |

7.7.3. Second Level of GRM

If the grievance remained unresolved at the first level, it will be forwarded to the PMO which is headed by the project Manager. The PMO is the site office of NEA that is responsible for site level implementation activities. The person filing the grievance will be notified by the ESMU that the grievance has been forwarded to the PMO. PMO with the support of ESMU social expert, construction contractor will try to resolve the grievances through continuous interactions with the affected households within 15 days of complaints forwarded by ESMU.

7.7.4. Third Level of GRM

If the grievance remains unresolved at the second level, Chief District Officer (CDO) of the district will activate the third level of the GRM by referring the issue (with written documentation). A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed. The GRC will consist of members of the PMO, affected households, RM/MC, ESMU, social expert and a local level representative. A hearing will be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the affected household can present his/her concern/issues. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 15 days. The functions of the local GRC are as follows: (i) provide support to affected households on problems arising from environmental or social disruption; asset acquisition (if necessary); and eligibility for entitlements, compensation, and assistance; (ii) record grievances of affected households, categorize and prioritize them and provide solutions within 15 days; and (iii) report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. The consultant social expert will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings, and taking follow up action to see that formal orders are issued and the decisions carried out.

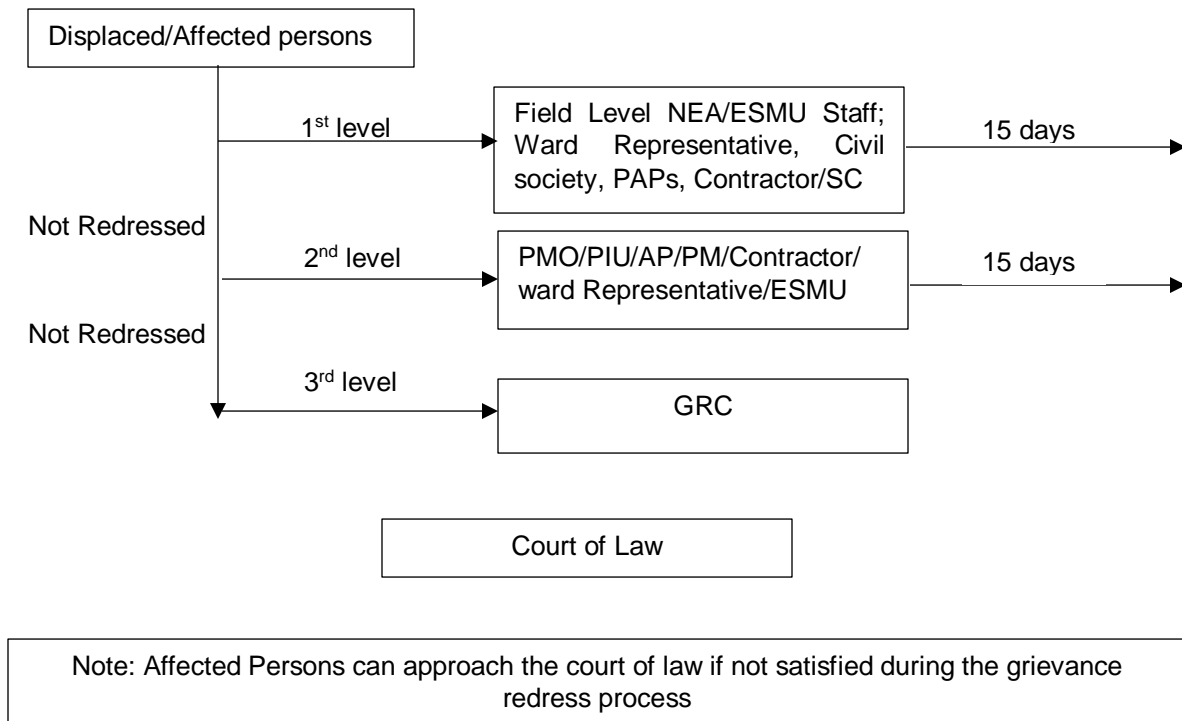
7.8. Court of Law/Country's Legal System

The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The APs have the right to refer their grievances to appropriate courts of law if not satisfied with the redressal mechanisms of the project, at any stage of the process or the APs will have the choice to approach country's judicial system. The PIU will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome. The flow chart showing Grievance Redress Mechanism is presented here (Fig-7.1).

Note: The Format of Grievance Redress is attached in Appendix-IV. The format is not compulsory for the appeal. Local people can use written (with their own format) applications showing their dissatisfaction regarding the project.

7.9. Continuation of Consultation Process and Follow-Up Steps

Figure 7-1: Flowchart of Grievance Redress Mechanism



CHAPTER 8: RESETTLEMENT, REHABILITATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

There are adverse impacts from the Project's land take which cannot be avoided. The proponent, as its prime responsibility, will implement the proposed Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) and enhancement measures to minimize the adverse impacts of the project. The project will have impacts at two levels, i.e., household and community. In this section, following measures are proposed to reduce the potential impacts.

8.1. Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Assistance

The project will acquire 0.8315.01 private land permanently and 77.62 ha for land use restriction. Likewise, no 14 residential structures (houses), 4 commercial structures and 16 non-residential structures (Toilets and Sheds), will have to be relocated. All the affected assets will be properly recorded and verified by the project and delegated Government and community representatives. Census and asset information will be maintained in a computerized database to manage and monitor compensation activities.

8.2. Cut-off-Date Eligibility and Entitlements

Cut-off-Date

A Cut-Off-Date will be declared based on the census conducted during detailed design requesting the public not to make any new constructions within the project area.

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance is limited by cut-off dates. For the asset owners who have legal title, the dates of public notice for land acquisition by CDC/ concerned District Administration Offices will be treated as the cut-off-date. For non-titleholders, the census of affected land and others assets, owners who have no legal title conducted for finalization of project technical design will be treated as the cut-off date. Notices will be published in national newspapers, project areas, public common places, office of Rural/Municipalities and in ward offices and other common places where affected people can see and read the notice easily. Notices will be published in Nepal and noting that the Project is willing to with translation to AP dialects on request. The persons who settled or constructed new any types of structures in the affected areas after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation or other resettlement assistance.

Eligibility and Entitlements

All DPs/APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix-Chapter-VI) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity, and production levels. The project will recognize both titleholders and non-titleholders. DPs/APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to project implementation.

The Entitlement Matrix given in chapter VI summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in accordance with GoN, and EIB policies. Based on technical design, the detailed losses of land and/or non-land assets (structures) have been used for determining actual impacts and replacement values of assets. This information will be used by the CDC for valuation and the negotiation of land and property value between the project and owners as per the legal framework.

8.2.1. Valuation of Assets and Compensation

There are three approaches for the valuation of assets: i) method adopted by the Government, ii) community consensus valuation, and iii) direct negotiation. The CDC will consider such methods when fixes the replacement cost.

Method Adopted by the Government: Under the Land Revenue Regulation 2036 (1980) every year the District Land Revenue Office is supposed to organize a meeting to update the minimum value of land within the district. The meeting is organized by Land Revenue Office and is chaired by Chief District Officer with Local Development Officer, Land Revenue Officer, and Chief of Survey (Cadastral) as members. The main purpose of setting minimum value of land is to quote during land registration (ownership transfer etc.). The revenue collection by Land Revenue Office is based on the quoted value of land (including structures) during registration. No transaction of land can take place if the

quoted amount for transaction is below the per unit amount set by the Committee. Separate prices are fixed for irrigated land (*Khet*), *Bari* (non-irrigated upland) most often based on the quality of land of *khet* and *Bari*. The qualities of land are noted as grade I (*Abbal*), grade II (*Doyam*), grade III (*Sim*), and grade IV (*Chahar*). This applies to both *khet* and *Bari* but in case of *Bari* there are other categories for which the categories are set as grade V (*Panchaou*). While separate rates are fixed for rural and urban areas, the road access is also accounted for. In practice, these values are considered very low in the usual land and asset transaction.

Community Consensus Valuation Method: In many development projects the latest practice has been to hold meetings with the local community members and representatives of the project affected households on the valuation of land and assets and come up with a consensus. This is a more transparent process. This process works through the Compensation Determination Committee for which the Project takes all the initiatives with consent from the CDC. In the final deliberations full body of CDC approves the proposal. In a way this is a decision making through partnership.

Direct Negotiation: In this method a direct negotiation takes place between two parties and the prices are fixed and paid accordingly. This is an ideal method but practical only if the owners are limited. In Projects considered the affected households due to land acquisition per Project is limited it may still be difficult. Moreover, if negotiation fails with any one of the stakeholders the whole endeavour ends with no result. Thus, the risks are far higher in big projects. However, the possibilities cannot be ruled out if NEA desires so.

Considering the limitations of the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977), improvements will be made to the principles of valuation in consultation with the local administration, affected households and stakeholders. The compensation to be determined by the CDC will be at replacement value. To ensure this, the CDC will take account of prevailing rates in the local market, transaction values and price information provided in this RAP.

8.2.2. Compensation of Private Land and Assets

All affected households will be compensated for their lost assets. As per legal requirements (LAA, 1977), a Compensation Determination Committees (CDC) will be formed which will undertake the valuation of assets and fix the compensation. The CDC will consist of:

- Chief District Officer of concerned district,
- District Land Revenue (Malpot) Officer of concerned district,
- Representative of the District Coordination Committee of concerned district,
- Representative of concerned RMs/Municipality,
- Representatives of affected communities and households, and
- Representative of the Project.

To ensure transparency of procedures, payment of compensation and other allowances will, as far as possible, be made in the presence of family member (spouse) of affected household 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.

The information of the land and property price collected during the RAP preparation is the main basis for valuation of assets for this project. The prevailing average land price has been considered for the estimation purpose. Different rates have been considered for the towers and substations located in different category of land. There is one type of three types of land to be acquired i.e., land for Substations access road, land for towers installation and land falls under RoW. The total compensation cost of private land acquisition is estimated to be NRs. 21,223,214.36 24,03,35,200 (Table-8.1).

The figures provided in Table-8.1 serve as good references for the CDC to decide and negotiate the replacement value of affected properties that will be acquired by the project. The CDC, which also consist one member from District Land Revenue Office (LRO), also refers current transaction value of land and structures that have prevailed at free markets in each district. Once the CDC collects and verifies different rates established in the project area, it is only thereafter that the committee works out the compensation rates that best represent the replacement value for category of land.

Table 8-1: Compensation for Private Land

Project Components	Private Land (sq.m)	Rate/sq.m	Amount	Remarks
		(NRs)	(NRs)	
Access Road	8305.46	2555.3328	21,223,214.36	Rate is calculated based on the market survey
Grand Total:	8305.46		21,223,214.36	

Note:

The cost is evaluated by technical team during the field survey and final decision shall be made by CDC as per the LAA, 1977.

The Permanent acquisition of forest land shall be compensated as per the forest rules and regulation. The forest land price will be fixed in consultation with District Forest Office, of the concerned districts.

Compensation for Private Trees:

Due to the acquisition of private land, the project will acquire the private trees too. A total of 86 trees shall be cut down while acquiring the private land including timber Trees-5 and 81- fruit trees. Based on the public consultation, the compensation of total private trees is estimated to be NRs. 6,325,000 (Table-8.5).

Table 8-2: Compensation of Private Trees

SN	Types of Trees	Number	Rate/Tree	Total Cost (NRs)
1	Timber	5	5000	25000
2	Fruits	81	7500	607500
	Total	86	-	6,325,000

Note: The cost of private trees has been calculated based on the public consultation and final decision shall be made by CDC in coordination with district Agricultural Office and District Forest office.

8.2.3. Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation

8.1.3.1 Existing Skills and Employment Pattern of PAPs

Major population of the PAH are students (29.90%). Foreign employment is the major economically active occupation at 13.4% followed by local business 12.37%. 10.31% of the surveyed population is into agriculture, 5.5% of the population are engaged government jobs and only 3.09% are in wage labour.

8.1.3.2 Livelihood Restoration Strategy

Livelihood restoration programs aiming at preventing impoverishment, restoration of incomes and livelihoods and rebuilding of viable communities are of two types: land-based programs, and non-land-based programs. The land-based programs provide land to regain and build farms and small agro-based businesses. The non-land-based strategies include activities such as employment, occupational and Skill Development Training, vocational education, micro-enterprises training and assistant for job creation.

The livelihood restoration strategy will be developed for two sets of APs namely: marginally affected and severely affected. For the severely affected households, cash compensation at replacement cost has been recommended along with short term land-based training. The additional support allowance, enhancement Training and Assistance are proposed for Vulnerable Peoples affected by the project. In addition, APs losing residential structures will be provided transportation/shifting allowance, transitional allowance, rental allowance for 6 months and skill Development Training along with above mentioned assistance. Besides this, the social mitigation measures proposed EIA report prepared for the project, the affected PAPs including IPs shall also be benefitted accordingly.

8.1.3.3 Rehabilitation Assistance to Different Categories of Households Losing Land

Different types of assistance have been proposed for different category of affected households as follows.

A. Household losing less than 10% of their total holding

There are altogether 7 households who will lose <10.0% land. These households are considered under the category of marginally affected group and will be compensated for their land at replacement value as determined by CDC. Besides

this, due priority will be given for employment during construction and there will be community support measures proposed in EIA Report, with option of participation.

B. Household losing more than 10% their total holding

As per the defined criteria household losing more than 10.0% of their holding are considered as Moderately and severely affected households This group includes the following two sub-categories

B-1: Household losing 10.0% to 50.0% of total holding:

There are altogether 10 households in the first Moderately affected category. These households will receive following assistance apart from the land compensation.

- Severance Allowance: 10% grant will be provided for the households whose primary occupation is agriculture and loss of productive land and additional assistance for vulnerable DPs/APs as per entitlement Matrix.
- Resettlement/Transitional Assistance: Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided resettlement and transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage. It will be paid once (The minimum daily wage rate Rs 1200 is taken as per district rate of document published by district rate determination committee of Manang District on B.S 2079 Ashad 15.)
- Employment: Priority will be given to the family members of the households for employment in project construction.
- Livelihood Restoration Program: As these households still own some of their remaining agriculture land, Vegetable and Citrus Specific Assistance and training (Land –based) to increase their land productivity training as per their interest of area, will be provided. In addition, the affected household will be provided seed money equal to NRs. 12,000/HH to buy agricultural tools and hybrid seed.

B-2: Households losing more than 50.0% of their total holding:

There are no households in the severely affected category who loss more than 50% of total landholding.

8.1.3.4 Assistance to Households Losing Residential and Commercial Structures

Construction of the project will involve the removal of no residential structures (Houses)

8.1.3.5 Assistance to Households Losing Non-residential Structures

The non-residential structure means the associated structures of the households such as Sheds and Toilets. No households are affected thus considered under this category.

8.1.3.6 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Measures for Vulnerable Households

There are 17 households of vulnerable categories, affected by the project. These include 17 HHs are from Indigenous community, 1 HHs are Dalits and 9 single headed women HH which is already counted in IPs. The project proponent will provide compensation at replacement cost for the affected land and property acquired by the project. These households will receive following assistance apart from the land compensation.

- Employment Opportunity: Apart from the provision mentioned above, the rehabilitation of affected households will be additionally supported through the preferential access to employment opportunity during the construction of the project.
- Livelihood Restoration Program: Various livelihood restoration programs have been proposed in the RAP. The family member from each vulnerable household will be eligible to choose the following enhancement training such as Micro-enterprises/Skill Development Training/Vegetable/Livestock and Poultry as per their area of interest.
- Additional Support Allowance: Apart from the provision mentioned above, one-time cash assistance at NRs. 10,000/HH for restarting their livelihood/as immediate assistance for their vulnerability will be provided.

Additionally, vulnerable peoples will be eligible to receive the Women and vulnerable people focused program mention LRP.

8.1.3.7 Assistance and Benefit for Non-Titleholders/Tenants

The loss of residential/commercial structures of non-titleholders/tenants will be compensated at replacement cost and they will be eligible to receive the transportation/shifting, rental and displacement/disturbance allowance as well. They will also be eligible to receive the enhancement training proposed in this RAP and additional assistance for vulnerable households. The compensation for the loss of private land for non-titleholders will not provide, however, final decision shall be made by CDC and resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be provided based on this RAP. And 50% cash compensation along with the resettlement and rehabilitation measures for loss of private land for Tenants will be provided.

8.3. Livelihood Restoration Plan

Based on the information collected on income restoration activities from the socio-economic surveys, a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been framed and key activities covered accordingly. The census survey shows that nearly PAPs of, 13 out of the 17 affected households expressed their interest in availing skill enhancement trainings. The ESMU in collaboration with concerned Municipalities/Municipalities will consider the available skills, existing professions, resource base of APs and their socioeconomic characteristics and preferences to tailor individual Livelihood Restoration Schemes. The basic objective of Livelihood restoration activities is to ensure that each affected person will at least have the same or improved income and livelihood after the project. Hence, the LRP for the project has been proposed as follows and all PAPs are eligible to involve.

8.3.1. Short Term and Long-Term Strategy:

The livelihood restoration programs require to support and services for APs/DPs to become viable and sustainable. Thus, the Project will implement both the short and long-term strategies for restoring PAPs income. The short-term strategies shall focus on immediate assistance and will include the following (as mentioned in the Entitlement Matrix):

- Compensation for land, structures, and other assets with replacement cost before relocation
- Training on Compensation Management
- Displacement/disturbance allowances for DPs
- Rental Allowance for DPs
- Shifting and Dismantling assistance or cost of removal of materials for DPs
- Jobs and business disturbance allowance
- Temporary employment in construction activities, and
- Additional support assistance to the vulnerable APs

The aim of long-term income restoration strategies will be focused to sustain the source of income. The long-term income restoration program will be continued during RAP implementation. The project-sponsored programs such as employment, enhancement (Land-Based Training) and Skill Development Trainings will be the main long-term strategies of the Project. In total PAPs of 13 affected HHs expressed their interest in availing various trainings mostly non-land-based trainings the list of trainings they are interested in is listed below: (Table-8.6).

Table 8-3: Short-Term and Long-Term Livelihood Livelihood Trainings

Type of Training	No of Participants	Remarks
Hotel Training	2	
Carpenter	1	
Tailoring	2	
House Painting	1	
Driving	2	
Computer	3	
Dozer operator	1	
Floriculture	1	

Note: The detail training modalities shall be prepared by the implementation consultation during the implementation phase. The PAPs have right to choose any one of the proposed trainings in their area of interest (Appendix-VIII, for Further elaboration)

For the agricultural landowners losing a part of their land and the remaining land will be viable to continue cultivation, they will be guided by the Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) through district agriculture/horticulture office in improving agricultural/vegetable production including use of modern techniques in cultivation, harvesting, and storing. The short-term trainings land-based trainings (Table-8.3) have been proposed and all APs shall be benefited accordingly. The list of participants and potential candidates shall be identified by ESMU/GRC which to be formed at affected Ward levels during the construction of the project. Training need assessment shall be undertaken while selecting the participants. The Skill Development Training shall be designed as per CTEVT course during the time of implementation.

8.3.2. Women and Vulnerable Peoples Focused Program

It has been realized that Women are generally involved in household activities like cooking, washing, rearing of children and agricultural activities. However, a few women in the project area are engaged in skilled works that includes teaching, small businesses, sewing and knitting, etc. Women have larger workload in the home but their work is not generally evaluated because men work outside the home and they are considered as the main earner for the family. Women are often deprived of the decision-making authority and pursuing alternative sources of livelihood. The family also controls women's agricultural labour through various social mechanisms. Women are not commensurate for the labour they expend on the land in both farm and nonfarm activities. Considering these circumstances, the following programs have been proposed for women for all groups for the project and additional budget has been allocated accordingly.

- Formation of Women Self-Help Groups
- Land Rights training for Indigenous Women groups
- Technical and Financial Supports and strengthen for local level women Organizations;
- Income generating programs will be designed to ensure that women derive a reliable income by engaging in activities that are within their capacity, considering the availability of resources and the type of enterprises that they are already engaged in;
- Gender Equality awareness campaigns and training opportunities will be organized to increase women's integration into social and economic mainstream;
- Support for energy- based program.

8.4. Budgetary Process and Timing of Expenditure

The estimated resettlement cost is NPR 29,531,905.25 which is presented in the below table 8.4.

Table 8-4: Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation

S N	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs.)	Remarks
A. Mitigation /Compensation cost						
i	Compensation for land acquisition (Access Road)	Sq.M	8305.46	Ref. Table-8.1	21,223,214.36	
ii	Compensation of Private Trees	Nos	86	Ref. Table-8.2	6,325,000.00	
iii	Administrative cost for Deed Transfer/Documentary cost	Plots	17	10,000.00	170,000.00	
	Sub-total -A				27,718,214.36	
B. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance						
B 1	Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing > 10% of Total land					
i	Transitional/Resettlement Assistance	HHs	10	1200	1,080,000.00	for 90 days
ii	Severance Allowance	HHs	10		1,423,690.89	10 % of Land Compensation
iii	Livelihood Restoration Program	HHs	10	12,000.00	120,000.00	

S N	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs.)	Remarks
	Sub- total -B				1,543,690.89	
C. Rehabilitation Assistance for Vulnerable Groups						
i	Additional Support Allowance	Nos	17	10,000.00	170,000.00	
	Sub-total- D				170,000.00	
D. Trainings						
i	Hotel Training	HHs	2		The training will be provided by the implementing consultant which is mentioned in Appendix VII.	
ii	Carpenter	HHs	1			
iv	Tailoring	HHs	2			
v	House Painting	HHs	1			
vi	Driving	HHs	2			
vi i	Computer	HHs	3			
vi ii	Dozer operator	HHs	1			
ix	Floriculture	HHs	1			
	Sub-total-E					
E.	External Monitoring cost			Lumpsum	100,000.00	
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)				29,531,905.25	

CHAPTER 9: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

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

Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) is the Executing Agency (EA) for Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV Project (MCTLP) under project Management Directorate of NEA, will assume overall responsibility for the management procedures. Key activities to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities are mentioned below.

There are couple of key actors in MCTLP whose roles, functions and responsibilities are closely interlinked which requires them to work in a coordinated manner. The key actors and their roles are as presented below.

Table 9-1: Role and Functions of Key Stakeholders

Key Stakeholders	Functions/Roles	Remarks
NEA/ Project Management Directorate	Central / national and corporate level policy making, including for land acquisition/compensation	In coordination with DoED/Line Ministry and other high-level bodies.
NEA/ESSD	Planning, supervision, and monitoring of social safeguards programs; implementation of social mitigation and enhancement program, supervision, and progress reporting of field works	In close coordination with the Project office at centre and field.
MCTLP/ (Environment and Social Management Unit) ESMU	Day to day planning and implementation of project construction and safeguard activities and progress reporting on a regular basis. ESMU to work proactively on all safeguard related issues in all stages. It is estimated that altogether One Environment and One social safeguard related Officer and One GESI Officer will be/have been employed.	ESMU to be set up as a wing of ESSD to carry out environmental and social monitoring of the project.
CDC	The CDC is a body with legal stand which will be responsible to fix the rates of the land and property acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation.	Will work in close coordination with other actors of GRM viz ESMU, project, RM/Ward level
Ward Chairpersons	Support work to resolve local level issues on RAP implementation including compensation in close coordination with Project. / APs/CDC	The Project/ ESMU will coordinate and support ward chairpersons to carry out their roles/ functions.
Consultant	Specialized/ capable Consultant to work responsibly to provide R&R assistance/ income restoration/ livelihood improvement as well as monitoring	Work in close coordination with APs/ ESMU/ Project/ESSD

- Implementation of procedures to minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation phases and accurately record all project-PAPs, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises, and the issuing of identification,
- Establishment of CDC and its procedures for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities,
- Distribution of copies of the approved entitlement policy, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full understanding of its contents,
- Co-ordination with other government line agencies to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures, and
- Collaboration with NGOs to provide grassroots expertise and resources in the areas such as project information campaigns, awareness raising, community participation and mobilization, poverty alleviation, income-generation, and impact monitoring of the projects.

9.1. Organizational Framework

Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) is the Executing Agency (EA) for the transmission will be setup within a Project Management Directorate (PMD) of NEA which is dedicated to managing ADB/EIB funded projects. The PMD is

overall responsible for RAP implementation. To ensure the achievement of these activities, organization for RAP implementation and management will occur at both central and district project level (*Figure 9.1*).

9.1.1. Central Level Arrangement

Environment and Social Studies Department (ESSD): ESSD is one of the four departments of Engineering Service Directorate Business Group of NEA and executes all the activities related to identifying, conducting, and coordinating environmental aspects of projects developed by NEA in all stages such as studies, design, construction, and operation. This department will be responsible for the overall control of social management program of the project. This department will also be responsible for the coordination of work of the project at central level management of NEA and central line agencies. It is proposed that ESSD will implement monitoring program and some of the livelihood restoration programs in coordination with concerned line agencies and local Consultant/NGOs. The program coordinator will be responsible for overall coordination and implementation of the environmental and social mitigation programs. The program coordinator will be assisted by environmental and social expert at central and local level.

Central Level Line Agencies: The central level line agencies such as Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Forest and Department of Electricity Development have responsibility for the monitoring of project activities concerning Environmental and Social Management, Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. ESSD is coordinating with central level line agencies regarding the monitoring work

9.1.2. Project Level Arrangement

Project Management Directorate, NEA (PMD Office): The PMD office is overall responsible for the implementation of RAP. It is also deputed a Senior Environment Specialist (SES) and a Senior Social Safeguards specialist (SSS) in the PMD office for Safeguard implementation and monitoring works of the SASEC TL Projects. The responsibility of safeguard specialist to cooperate with and provide guidance to the social safeguards teams of NEA on all tasks related in updating and finalizing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), to provide guidance to NEA's concerned staff responsible for social safeguards for detailed census surveys of PAPs and update the list of affected and displaced persons, to provide required training (in –house and on-the job) to the enumerators and surveyors to carry out the census survey and work closely with the NEA team to involve them in the project planning from the initial period.

The Project Manager: The Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV TL Project Manager Office has been established under the organizational setup of PMD. The Project Manager will be responsible for establishment of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). He will be responsible to coordinate valuation by the valuation committee (CDC) and finalization of compensation packages, to provide necessary guidance in the classification, and development of all social safeguards documents, including the provision of training in the development and implementation of RAP, to prepare Update land acquisition and resettlement impact assessment based on all available data on land acquisition as per the detailed layout for each subproject and collect additional data as required and to make sure the allocation of necessary budget for the implementation of the program. He will be responsible for the overall coordination of the work and make final decision on environmental, social, and public concern issues.

Environment and Social Monitoring/Management Unit (ESMU): Environment and Social Monitoring/Management Unit has been established under ESSD umbrella for day to day environmental and social monitoring of the project where it has one Environmental Safeguard Officer and one Social Safeguard Officer in coordination of work with PAPs, local communities, Rural Municipality/Municipality, and district level line agencies. The Unit has site office for day-to-day monitoring of the social and environmental impacts and responsible for submitting the compliance monitoring reports to ESSD.

Project Supervision Consultant (PSC): The PSC will have Social Safeguard Specialist. They will be responsible for updating/ finalizing the RAP based on the final engineering design and check survey to be done by the construction contractor. This will be done in close coordination with project. The consultant will further assist in overall supervision of the projects and ensure all plans are implemented in a smooth and timely manner in accordance with the provisions of the RAP. They will also prepare and implement training and capacity development programs for resettlement of NEA and their concerned staff to ensure displaced persons and compensated before the construction activities. The PSC safeguard specialist will also be responsible for assisting NEA for preparation of monitoring reports under the PMD office.

Compensation Determination Committee (CDC): CDC's will be formed in each district of project site to fix compensation for loss of land, structure, crops, and private property. The CDC is comprised of Chief District Officer,

District Land Revenue Officer, DDC Representative, Project Representative and PAPs Representative. The main function of the CDC is confirmation of entitled process, assessment/Identification of PAPs, compensation determination for land and private property and grievance resolution. It is in process to establish CDC in Manang district.

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

9.1.3. Financing Agency

The Financing agency (s) will have specific responsible for the monitoring of compliance of loan agreement. The experts from financing agency will review the project plan and program, and make direct observation at site to make sure the implementation mechanism is going smoothly and public concerns are well considered.

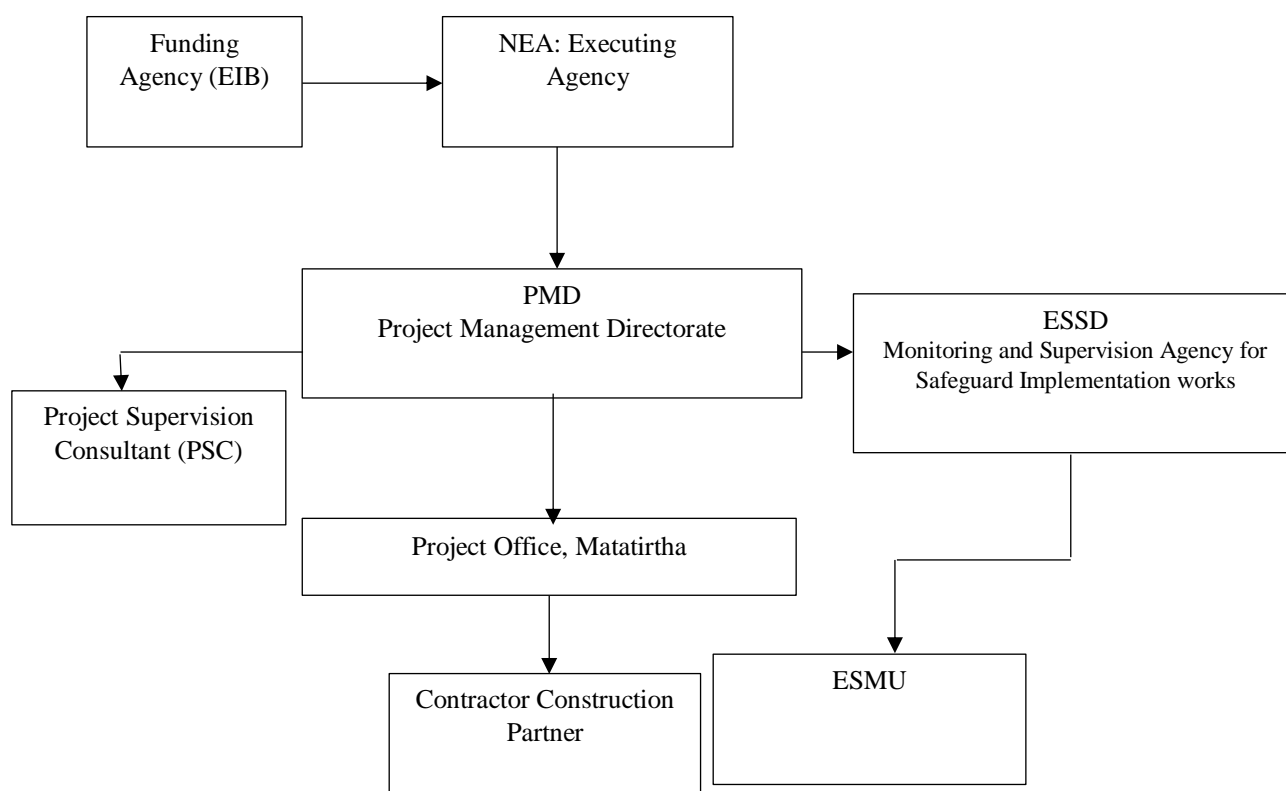


Figure 9-1: Institutional Arrangement for Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring and RAP Implementation

CHAPTER 10: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

10.1. Implementation Schedule

The MCTL Project will ensure that funds are delivered on time to CDC and the implementing consultants for timely preparation and implementation of RAP, as applicable. The compensation issues and rehabilitation measures of the Substations has been completed and construction work has been started but distribution of resettlement and rehabilitation is still pending. Similarly, the land acquisition, compensation and distribution of resettlement and rehabilitation of Towers and RoW shall be continued throughout the construction phase and land acquisition and compensation of Land use restriction shall be done before starting the line. The yearly estimated RAP implementation schedule is presented in Table 10.1.

The completion of access road to Manang SS of the project is expected to complete on March 31, 2024 (Balanced 12 Months).

SN	Tasks	2023										2024		
1	Submission of Feasibility Stage RAP	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	
2	Collection of Cadastral data, Finalize list of affected people and Publication of Notice													
3	Submit final report to CDC for compensation determination													
4	Consultation, and grievance resolution committee formation													
5	CDC meeting and compensation determination													
6	Inform PAPs for the compensation claim													
7	Collect application from the PAPs for compensation of land affected by access road													
8	Verify the application and prepare final list of PAPs													
9	Pay compensation for eligible PAPs													
10	Transferring the land ownership													
11	Implementation of R& R assistance for the HH affected by project and Implementation of LRP													
12	Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP implementation													
13	RAP completion Audit													

Figure 10-1: Monthly Schedule for RAP Implementation

CHAPTER 11: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

One of the major objectives of the project is to at least restore affected livelihoods to pre-project level, better to improve living standards of the PAPs/households by implementing appropriate mitigation measures. Effective monitoring and evaluation systems will be introduced to ensure it by the project. In this project, an independent monitoring system has been envisaged to function in close coordination with ESSD and the Project. An agency or team of experts will be outsourced from open market for independent monitoring.

Monitoring of the social activities especially compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation and other social parameters during project implementation will be conducted. An Environment and Social Management/Monitoring Unit (ESMU) under ESSD will be established at site for day-to-day monitoring of the social impacts. The monitoring system consists of the following.

11.1. Internal Monitoring

Environment and Social Management/Monitoring Unit will be responsible for monitoring of the RAP. The Social Safeguard Officers of Unit along with monitors and other support staff monitor the RAP implementation and will prepare monthly/quarterly/Semi-Annual progress reports showing progress with RAP implementation made during the period, problems met and complaints received and consultations performed. The monitoring will be centered on all affected families, as this will provide comprehensive information. The recently conducted baseline surveys and land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. This Monitoring will ensure:

- Verification of land acquisition issues with respect to the project and that property valuation and economic rehabilitation will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the plan;
- Information campaign and consultation will be carried out with APs;
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation which must occur prior to any transfer of rights or commencement of civil works;
- Value of entitlement received is equal to that of original structure or land acquired;
- Effective utilization of entitlements received;
- Compensation for affected crops loss and other assets;
- Implementation of R& R assistance;
- That all economic rehabilitation measures are implemented, as approved;
- Effective operation of Grievance Committees (number of grievances received, numbers resolved);
- Funds for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities are available in a timely manner, are sufficient for the purposes, and are spent in accordance with the plan.

A performance data sheet will be developed to monitor. Reports will be submitted to NEA for overall project level monitoring. NEA Social/Resettlement Expert will monitor the RAP implementation and will report on a quarterly/semi-annual basis to NEA, PMD office and the financing agency on the progress of all aspects of compensation and resettlement activities for review.

11.2. External Evaluation

The project will hire an independent expert to monitor and facilitate the activities of the Environment and Social Management Unit, program coordinator office and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit of the project responsible for the implementation of RAP. The expert will review the reports submitted by the monitoring Unit and carry out a resettlement audit made periodic visit to site to provide specific suggestion regarding the work. The expert will recommend follow-up actions if required to complete achievement of objectives of the RAP and resettlement policies, additional mitigation measures for APs, if required, and timing and budget of these additional measures. The external evaluation will ensure:

- Evaluating the social and economic impact of land acquisition and rehabilitation of APs;
- Verifying the objective of enhancement or at least restoration of income levels and standard of living of the;
- Evaluation of Consultation and Grievance Procedures—especially levels of public awareness of grievance procedures, access by AP's and households to information and rapid conflict resolution;

- Evaluation of Delivery and Impacts of Entitlements– to determine if they are as per the approved RAP.

11.3. Monitoring Parameter, Method Schedule, and Location

Land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation issues, damage of standing crop, occupational safety and employment are the major parameters of monitoring. The key monitoring parameters have been developed at three levels: (A) **Internal Monitoring**; (B) **External Evaluation** and (C) **RAP Completion Audit**. Both internal monitoring and external evaluation system will require providing adequate attention to assess the progress or performance for these indicators with evidences based on quantitative and qualitative facts. A generic monitoring framework of the project is provided in Table 11.1.

11.4. Reporting

The monitoring Unit will be responsible for the preparation of the Social Monitoring Report. The report will be distributed through PMD office to the concerned agencies. The Unit will prepare the construction phase social report on quarterly and Semi-annual basis will be prepared at the end of each calendar day. The Monitoring Reports of the project will be integrated as a part of SASEC Power System and Expansion Project. A final social monitoring report will be prepared after the completion of the construction work.

11.5. RAP Completion Audit

After completion of the construction work (3 years) an evaluation study will be conducted. The completion audit work will focus on following aspects:

- Evaluation of social activities implementation focusing on resettlement and land acquisition activities;
- Evaluation of social activities by summing up the outcomes of activities as per the RAP report and
- Socio-economic survey to measure changes in living standard of the affected households/persons compared to pre-project situation.

Table 11-1: Monitoring Parameters, Method, Schedule, and Location

Levels	Indicators	Method	Frequency	Responsibility
A. Internal Monitoring				
	Land acquisition (ha), cash compensation paid for acquired land and property (Price, % paid, no. of affected HHs receiving compensation etc.)	Review of data/ progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/CDC
	Ownership transfer of acquired land	Review of progress reports/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/District Land Revenue Office
	Enhancement/mitigation measures implemented (training, dislocation/transportation allowance etc.)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/NGOs/training institutions
	Formation of GRC	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/CDO
	Crop loss (area, quantity and value)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/consultant/farmers
	Employment generated (No. employed of PAP by gender, wage paid)	Review of progress reports/contractor's records/	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/Consultant/contractors
	Meeting/consultations held at different levels (no of meetings, no of complaints filed, handled and resolved)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/LCF/CDC/ESSD
	No. of HHs relocated and assisted	Review of progress reports/field verification	Half yearly/annual	Project/CDC/ESSD
	Livelihood improvement activities implemented	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
B. External Evaluation				
	Compensation money used by HHs (land purchased, house constructed, investment in productive assets)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
	Meeting/consultations held at different levels (no of meetings, no of complaints filed, handled and resolved)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/LCF/CDC/ESSD
	Income generation/restoration measures taken and changes in HH income	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting/HH survey	Half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
	Land use (Land price=Low or high, land use, production)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/line agencies/consultant
	Improved livelihood (income, consumption, poverty reduction, education, health, HH assets etc.)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting/HH survey	Annual/mid-term/final	Project/consultant and ESSD
	Social/gender empowerment (leadership, decision making, participation, representation etc.)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting/HH survey	Annual/mid-term/final	Project/ESSD
	Social well-being (security, problems, issues, peace)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Annual/mid-term/final	Project/ESSD
	Livelihood improvement and people/HHs benefited	Review of progress reports/field	Quarterly/half	Project/ESSD

		verification/meeting	yearly/annual	
C. RAP Completion Audit				
	Employment	Site observation, attendance record, interaction with laborers and contractors	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Migration	Review of land holding records, discussion with local people	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Land Price	Discuss with farmers and extension workers, agricultural statistics of District Agriculture Office	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Living standard	Interview with families, RMs/Municipality records, discussion with local leaders, CBOs and HH survey	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Economic status of PAPs	Interview and discussion with PAPs and socio-economic Survey	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation	Interview and discussion with PAPs and Socio-economic Survey	Annually	Project/ESSD

APPENDICES:

APPENDIX I: SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS QUESTIONNAIRES AND TOPIC GUIDE FOR PRA AND FGD



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qm= ;=	k+z'k+lfLsf] k sf/	;+Vof	Kfz'÷k+lfL kfngaf6 hDdf jflif{s cfDbfgL -?_ =	s}lkmot
!	ufO{		k+z'k+lfL a]r]/	
	uf]?			
@	e};L		=====	

	/fFuf			
#	Ef+]8f÷afv f÷v;L÷af]sf			
\$;'Fu'/÷a+u'/'		b'w, bxL, l3pm af6	
%	s'v'/f÷xfF; ÷k/]jf			
^	cGo =====		=====	
			cGo af6 =====	
	hDdf			

#=# Jofkf/ tyf ;fgf pBf]u M

tkfO{sf] kl/jf/sf ;b:ox?dWo] s;}sf] cfkm\g} Jofkf/ jf 3/]n' pBf]u 5 ls <

!= 5 @= 5}g, olb 5 eg] tnsf] ljj/Of lbg'xf];\ .

qm=;=	Jo;fosf] lsl;d	:yfg	cf};t dfl;s cfDbfgL
!			
@			
#			
\$			

\$= kfl/jf/Ls cfDbfgL tyf vr{sf] ljj/Of M

\$=! vr{ M tkfO{sf] 3/df lgDg lzif{s÷a:t'x?df ePsf] vr{sf] ljj/Of lbg" xf];\ .

Qm ;+	vr{sf] lsl;d	clws vr{ x'g] dlxgfsf] gfd	jflif{s vr{ -¿=_
!	vfgf vr{		
@	nQfsk8f		
#	lzlff -:s'n z'Ns, lstfa sfkL cflb_		
\$:jf:Yo -cf}ifwL, 8fS6/ c:ktfn cflb_		
%	OGwg -alQ afNg], ksfpfg] OGwg, kfgL cflb_		
^	j:t'efp ÷ dnvfb÷ ljpljhg cflb		
&	oftfoft ÷ ;~rf/ cflb		
*	;fdflhs rf8kj{, k'hf cflb		
(;fdflhs sfo{df rGbf ÷bfg lbg		

!)	hfF8, /S;L, h'jf, tf; cflbdf		
!!	COf÷Jofh Itg{		
!@	s/÷ljleGg z'Ns÷hl/jfgf cflb		
!#	cGo		
hDdf aflif{s vr{M			

\$=@ cfDbfgL M ljut !@ dlxgf otf tkfOsf] kl/jf/n] lgDg >f]taf6 slt cfDbfgL u¥of] <

qm=;	s[lif lf]q	aflif{s cfDbfgL - ¿=_	s =;=	u)/ s[lif lf]q	aflif{s cfDbfgL - ¿=_
!	s[lif pkfbgaf6		!	s[lif dhb'/Ljf6	
@	gub]afnL laqmLaf6 - xl/of] t/sf/L tyf kmnkm'n, ljpljhg tyf afuafgL ;d]t_		@	Hofnf dhb'/Laf6	
#	hl8a'6L laqmLaf6		#	gf]s/Laf6	
\$	kz'÷k+llf laqmLaf6		\$	n3'pBd, Jofkf/÷ Joj;foaf6	
%	b'Uw pTkfbgaf6		%	ljb]zjf6 k7fPsf]	
^	Dff}/L kfng		^	k]G;g÷;fdflhs ;'/lff eQf	
&	Dff5f kfng		&	3/ ef8f÷Jofh	
*	cGo -v'nfpfg]_		*	;Dklt a]rlavgaf6	
(cGo		(cGo	
hDdf			hDdf		
s"n hDdf -s[lif lf]q / u)/ s[lif lf] jf6 ePsf] s"n aflif{s cfDbfgL_					

%= 3/ / 3/fo;L ;fdfu|Lx?sf] ljj/0f

%!= of] 3/ tkfO{sf] cfk\mg} xf] <

!= xf] @= xf]O{g

%=@= olb xf]O{g eg] tkfO{n] ef8fdf lng' ePsf] xf] <
c?sf] 3/df a;]sf]

!= xf] @= xf]O{g

#=

%=#= cfk\mgf] 3/sf] leQfsf] ;fdfu|L M

%=\$= e'O{+sf] ;fdfu|Lx?M

%=%= 5fgfsf] ;fdfu|LM

%=^= 3/sf] tnfM

!= Ps tnf

@= b'O tnf

#= Itg tnf

\$= Itg tnf eGb ffly

^= pmhf{ tyf vfg]kfgLsf] cfk"lt{M

^=! tkfO{sf] vfg]kfgLsf] d'Vo >f]t s] xf] <

!= O{Gff/÷s"jf @= 6\o"a j]n #= ;fj{hlgs 3f/f
cGo=====

\$= kfOkaf6 cfk"lt{ %=

^=@ xfn eO{/x]sf] kfgLsf] ;|f]tn] tkfO{sf] vfg]kfgL cfjZostf k'/f u5{ < != k'/f u5{ @= k'/f ub}{g

^=@=! olb k'/f ub}{g eg] slt dlxgfsf] nflu k'Ub}g <
=====dlxgf

^=@=@ It ck'u dlxgdf vfg]kfgLsf] cfjZostf s;/L k'/f ug{'x'\G5 <

!=====

@===== #=====

^=# tkfO{sf] ufpF3/df ljh'nL aQL 5 < != 5 @= 5}g .

olb 5}g eg] tkfO{ p Hofnf]sf] nfuL s] k|of]u ug{'x'\G5 <

!= 6'sL -dl\$tn_ @= t]n -lbof]_

#= ;f]o{ pmhf{ \$=

cGo=====

^=\$ tkfO{ vfgf ksfpgsf] nflu lgDg dWo] s] k|of]u ug{'x'\G5 <

!= bfp/f @= dl\$tn #= u'O{7f

\$= ljh'nL %= Uof;M ===== ^= cGo M

=====

^=\$=! olb tkfO{ bfp/f afNg'x'\G5 eg] Ps dlxgdf slt ef/L bfp/f afNg'x'\G5 <

kl/0ffd ef/Ldf ===== cGbhfL -tf]nM ! ef/L =a/fa/ @% s]=hL_ -d"Nom !
ef/L ?=====

^=\$=@ tkfO{ 3/df afNGfsf] nflu bfpF/f sxFaf6 Nofpg'x'\G5 <

!= ;sf/L jg @= lghL jg #= ;fd"bflos jg \$= lsg]/ %=

cGo =====

^=\$=# tkfOnfO{ 3fF;kft, :ofpnf, bfp/f, sf7 cflbsf] nflu kfos kg]{ jg s'g xf] <

!= jgsf] gfd M

=====

uf=kf÷g=kf÷j8f g+ M =====

@= 7fFp M =====

b'/L===== - 306f÷ldg]6_

jgsf] k|sf/M

;fd'bflos÷fli6«o÷sj'lnotL÷gLIh÷Wfld{s÷cGo=====

&= :jf:Yo / ;/;kmfO M

&=! tkfO{ jf tkfO{sf kl/jf/sf ;b:ox? lbzflk;jj sxFF ug{'x'\G5 <

!= cfkm\g} rkL{df @= v'nf rf]/df #= gbLsf] lsgf/fdf \$= jghEndf %= cGo

=====

&=@ ;8]un[sf] jf 7f];kbfy{-kmf]xf]/d}nf sx fF kmfNg] ug{' ePsf] 5 <

!= ;'/lft 7fpFdf y'kf]/

@= hnfP/ # = uf8]/

\$=

cGo

=====

&=# s] tkfO{sf] kl/jf/sf] s'g} ;b:o ut jif{ l;ls:t lj/fdL ePsf lyP < != lyP @ = lyPgg\

&=\$ olb lyP eg] s:tf] lsl;dsf] /f]u nfu]sf] lyof] / s'g pkrf/ ljlw ckgfpg' ePsf] lyof] <

/f]u

pkrf/ ljlw

pkrf/ ul/Psf]] :yfg

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***= k];f/0f nfOg cfof]hgfaf6 kg]{ k|efjx? M**

***=! olb hUuf÷hldg cfof]hgfaf6 k|eflat ePsf] v08df dfq M**

***=! cfof]hgfaf6 k|efljt x'g] Nk6df ;~rflnt ultlawL / v]ltkftLsf] laa/0f lbg'xf];\ -lgDg ;+s]t k|of]u ug{'xf];_ .**

Plk g+Da/ ÷ ;j:6];g	lsQf g+=	hUu f wgL sf] gfd	hldg sf] 7]uf gf	lf]qk mn ÷ O{sf O{	lfltsf] k sf/ - jx'pQ/_				pkef]usf] t/Lsf	hUufsf] pkof]u	hUufsf] lsl;d	hUufsf] rngrNtLsf] d"No	s}lkmot
				k efljt f]qkmn	v]lt -afnL	çv]ljçjf tyf	;+ /rgfxç						

hldgsf] :jfldTjM ! k"?if, @ dlxfn,

pkef]usf] t/LsfM !Ö cf^gf] hUuf cfFkm}n] sdfPsf], @Ö cf^gf] hUuf cçnfO{ clwFofdf lbPsf],
#Ö cçsf] hUuf clwFofdf cfkm'n] sdfPsf], \$Ö aGbsL lbPsf]], %Ö aGbsL
lnPsf], ^Ö df]xL, &Ö 7]Ssf jf ef8fdf lbPsf] * Ö cGo eP pNn]v ug]{.

hUufsf] pkof]uM !Ö 3/, @Ö v]t, #Ö af/L, \$Ö Jofkf/Ls lf]q, %Öv/jf/L ÷ a'šofg, ^Ö afFemf]
÷ rl/r/g, &Ö lghL jg, *Ö cGo eP pNn]v ug]{,

hUufsf] lsl;dM !Ö cAan, @Ö bf]od, #Ö ;Ld, \$Ö rxf/, %Ö cGo eP pNn]v ug]{

**olb cfof]hgfsf] sf/0fn] ?vlj?jfx? tyf kmnkm"nx? x6fpFg' kg]{ ePdf ;f] sf] lgDg ljj/0f
pNn]v ug{'xf]; .**

Plk g=÷ ;j:6];g	hUufwgLs f] k'/f gfd	kmnkm'nsf] gfd	k sf/			s}lkmo t
			kmn lbg] af]6sf] ;+Vof	kmn glbg]sf] a'9f] af]6sf] ;+Vof	kmn glbg] lj?jfsf] ;+Vof	

*=#=# cfof]hgfaf6 k|eflat ;+/rgfx? tkfOsf] cfkm\g} xf] < != xf]

@= xf]Og

k|efl]t x'g] ;+/rgfsf] af/]df lgDg ljj/0f lbg'xf];M

;/rgfsf]	k sf/	M
=====		
=====		
n		-ld6/_M
		۞۞

;/rgfsf]	k sf/	M
=====		
=====		
n		-ld6/_M
		۞۞

;/rgfsf]	k sf/	M
=====		
=====		
n		-ld6/_M
		۞۞

;/rgfsf]	k sf/	M
=====		
=====		
n		-ld6/_M
		۞۞

(=! oxF afx]s cGoq tkfO{+sf] 3/ jf hUuf 5 < != 5 @= 5}g

(=@ olb 5 eg] s] / sxFf 5 <

<u>lsl;d</u>	<u>7fFp</u>	<u>lsl;d</u>	<u>7fFp</u>	<u>lsl;d</u>	<u>7fFp</u>
3/	=====	hUuf	=====	38]/L	
	=====				

(=# tkfO{n] kfpg]÷kfPsf] d'cfJhf /sd s] sf] nfuL k|of]u ug'{ x'G5÷eof] <

!= hUuf lsGg] @= 3/ agfpg] #= COf ltg]{

\$= Aofkf/ ug]{ % 3/]n' pBf]u ^= cGo

=====

(=\$ tkfO{+n] plrt d'cfAhf kfPdf cGoq a;fO{ ;g{ x'G5 < !=;5{' @= ;lb{g

olb a;fO{ ;g{ rfxg' x'Gg eg] lsg<

!=====

@=====

#=====

!)=:yflgo ;xeflutf M

!)=!tkfO{F jf tkfO{+sf] kl/jf/sf] s'g} ;b:o o; lf]qdf ;+rflnt ;/sf/L, u}x|;/sf/L jf cGo ;+:yfx?df ;xefuL x'g' x'G5 < != 5' != 5}g

!)=@ olb ;xefuL x'g' x'G5 eg] lgDg ljj/0f lbg' xf];\ .

qm=;=	;+:yfsf] gfd / 7]ufgf	;xefuLtf ls;Ld	;yfkf ePsf] ;fn	;+:yfn] ug]{ sfd÷pb]]Zo

--	--	--	--	--

!!= cfof]hgfk[tsf] cjwf/0ff

!!=! tkfO{nfO{ o; k|:tfljt k|;f/0f nfOg cfof]hgfsf] af/]df s]xL hfgsf/L 5< != 5
@= 5}g

olb 5\ eg] s'g >f]taf6 hfgsf/L k|fKt ug'{eof]<

!=====

@=====

#=====

!!=@ k|:tfljt k|;f/0f nfOg cfof]hgf k|lt tkfO{sf] s:tf] cjwf/0f 5 <

!= ;sf/fTds @= gs/fTds #= t6:y

\$= s]xL klq yxf 5}g %=cfof]hgf k|lt cjwf/0f agfpg] j]nf ePsf] 5}g

!!=@=! olb gs/fTds wf/0ff ePdf lsg xfnf < sf/0f jtfO{lbq' x'G5 ls <

!=====

@=====

#=====

!!=# o; k|;f/0f nfOg cfof]hgfa6 tkfO{n] s'g} s'/fsf] cfzf /fVg' ePsf] 5<

!= 5 @= 5}g , olb 5 eg] s] s'/fsf] cfzf /fVg' ePsf] 5 <

=====

=====

=====

!!=\$= cfof]hgfsf] af/]df tkfOsf cGo s]xL egfO{ cyjf wf/0ff ePdf pNn]v ug'{xf];\

=====

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=====

=====

=====

=====

!@= lfdtf clea[l4sf nflu k|efl]t kl/jf/sf] k|fyldstf

!@=! of]hgfd k|{ kl/jf/sf x}|;otn] of]hgjf6 s:tf] k|sf/sf] cj;/÷;xof]usf] ck]lff /fVg'x'G5< jx'pQ/

!= cblf >dsf] cj;/ @= ;Lk ljsf; tflnd

#= art tyf C0f sfo{qmd \$= cGo =====

!@=@ lfdtf clej[øL ;DaGwL tflnddf OR5's x'g'x'G5 eg]M

k fyldstf	OR5\øfOPsf] tflnd	tflnd lng] JolQm gfd, pd]/, lzlff	s}lkmot
!			

@			
---	--	--	--

!@=# tkfO{ ;Lkd"ns tflndsf] nfUfL lhNnf aflx/ hfg ;Sg'x'G5 < != ;S5' . @=
;lSbg .

!@=\$;Lkd"ns tflnd lnP kZrft tkfO{n] ;f]Rg' ePsf] s]xL of]hgf 5 <

=====
=====
=====

=====
=====
=====

pQ/bftfsf] gfdM ===== hUufwgL;Fusf]
gftfM ===== ;Dks{ 6]lnkmf]g g+M =====

k|ZgfjnL eg]{sf] gfd / ;xLM=====
ldltM=====

?h' ug]{sf] gfd / ;xLM=====
ldltM=====

**d:of{^a\bL sf]l/8f]/ -dgf^a-pbLk'/ @@) s]=eL= k|;f/0f nfOg_ cfof]hgfsf] kx'Fr dfu{sf]
k'g{jf; of]hgfsf] nflu tof/ ul/Psf]**

nllft ;d'x -dlxnf÷cflbjf;L÷hghflt÷blnt 5nkmn ;DjlGw k|ZgfjnL – @)&\$

g]kfn ljb't k|flws/Of k|:tfjs /x]sf] d:of^a\bL sf]l/8f]/ -dgf^a-pbLk'/ @@) s]=eL= k|;f/0f nfOg_ cfof]hg f sfof{Gjog ubf{ cfof]hg k|efljt ufp“kflnsf÷gu/kflnsf :yflgo afl;Gbfx?;+u To; lf]qdf laBdfg /x]sf] ;d;fdlos ljihoa:t'df cfjZos 5nkmn u/L ;fdflhs-cfly{s j:t'l:ylt af/]df g]=lj=k|f=, jftfj/Of tyf ;fdflhs cWoog ljefu, eQmk'/jf6 k'g{jf; of]hg -RP_ sf] nflu 3/w/L ;j]{lfOf ug]{ l;nl;nfdv l6cfPsf jftfj/OfLo cWoog 6f]nL tyf :yfgLo k|ltglw, :yfgLoaf;L, ;f]sf/jfnfx? lar lgDg ldt, ;do / :yfgdf 5nkmn u/L lgDg k|ZgfjnL cg'?k ljj/Of ;+sng ul/of] .

:yfg M lhNnf M===== ufp“kflnsfM ===== -

;fljssf] uf=lj=;=====

j8f g+=÷7fpF M ===== ldt M

===== ;doM=====

qm=;+=	ljj/Of lbg]sf] gfd y/	pd]/	:yfoL 7]ufgf	kb÷k]zf	;Dks{ g=	x:tfllf/
!						
@						
#						
\$						
%						
^						
&						
*						
(
!)						
!!						

cWoog 6f]nLsf ;b:ox?

qm=;=	ljj/Of lng]sf] gfd, y/	7]ufgf	kb	;Dks{ g+=	x:tfllf/
!					
@					

lzlff

!= tkfO{sf] ufFpdf k'?ifsf] t'ngfdf dlxnf÷cflbjf;L÷hghflt÷blntx?sf] ;flf/uf sf] cj:yf s:tf] 5 <
s= sd -%)Ü eGbf sd_ v= ;Gtf]jfhgs -%)Ü-^Ü_ u=/fd[f] - ^Ü eGbf dfly_
@= olb sd 5 eg] lsg < oxFfsf] ;flf/uf b/ a9fpg s] ug{' k5{ <

```

=====
=====
==
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=====
=====
# = cflbaf;L÷blntx?df klg dlxfx?sf] ;flf/tf sf] cj:yf s:tf] 5 <
s = sd -%)Ü eGbf sd_ v = ;Gtf]ifhgs -%)Ü-^Ü_ u=/fdlf] - ^Ü eGbf dfly_
$ = olb sd 5 eg] tkfO{x?sf] ljr/df sd x'g'sf] sf/Of s] x'g ;S5 <

=====
=====
% = s] tkfO{x? cfk\mgf] 5f]/Lx?nfO{ ljBfno k7fpg' x'G5 < olb k7fpg' x'G5 eg] 5f]/Lx?sf] lzlfdf
;xe flutf s'g tx ;Dd 5 < -;+Vofdf_
s = k|fylds -___ v = lgDg dfWolds -___ u = dfWolds -___ 3 = Tof] eGbf dfly -___
=====
=
^ = olb k7fpg' x'Gg eg] lsg < s;/L tkfO{x?sf 5f]/Lx?sf] ljBfnodf ;xe flutf÷egf{ a9fpg ;lsG5
<

=====
=====
& = o; lf]qdf kfoss kg]{ ljBdfg z}llfs k"jf{wf/x? s] s] 5g\ < slt 5g\ <
s = ljBfno =====
v = k|f}9 lzlf =====
u = cgf}krfl/s slffx?=====
* = s] ToxF 5fqf÷cflbjf;L hghflt÷blntx?sf] lzlfss nflu s'g} ljz]if ;'ljwfx? k|bfg ul/Psf 5g < /
s;n] u/]sf 5g\ s = ;sf/L :t/af6===== v = u;/sf/L :t/af6=====
s = 5fqj[lQ v = cnu zf}rfno=====u = lgz'Ns z}llfs ;fdu|L
=====
3 = cGo =====

```

:jf:Yo

!= o; lf]qdf kfoss kg]{ ljBdfg :jf:Yo ;+:yfx? ;DalGw hfgsf/LM

qm= ;+=	:jf:Yo ;+:yfx?	hfg nfUg] ;do	:jf:Yo ;'ljwfx?sf] k sf/	hgzlQmsf] tyf pknAwtf	blftf cf}ifwLx?sf] pknAwtf
!					

@					
#					
\$					
%					
^					
&					

@= oxfFsf dlxfx?sf] :jf:Yo ;DaGwL d'Vo ;d:of÷/f]ux? s] s:tf 5g\ <

=====

=====

==

#= dft[d[To'÷afnd[To'sf] cj:yf s:tf] 5 < cf];t eGbf sd eP sf/Of attOlbg'xf];\ .

=====

=====

=

\$= oxfFsf dflg;x? lj/fdL ePdf s] s:tf pkrf/ ljlwx? ckgrp5g <

s= :jf:Yo rf}sL v= wfdL %mfFqmL u= k/Dk/fut cf}jfwL÷h8La'6L 3= cGo=====

% olb pglx? k/Dk/fut pkrf/ ljlwdf j9L e/ k5{g eg] lsg <

=====

=====

lhjsf]kfh{g

!= o; lf]qsf dlxfx?sf] lhjsf]kfh{gsf d'Vo cfwf/x? s] s] x'g\ <

=====

@= o; lf]qsf] cflbjf;L÷hghftLx?sf] lhjsf]kfh{gsf d'Vo cfwf/x? s] s] x'g\ <

=====

=====

==

#= o; lf]qsf blntx?sf]] lhjsf]kfh{gsf d'Vo cfwf/x? s] s] x'g\ <

=====

-s= 3/fo;L sfd v= gf]s/L u= lak]]if0f 3= ;+3 ;+:yfdf cfa4tf 3= s[lif a= 3/]n' pBf]u r= cGo=====

\$= tkfO{sf] ;d'bfosf kl/jf/x? dWo] slt hlt -k|ltzt_ dlxf 3/d"ln 5g\ <

=====

%= dlxfx?sf] kfl/jf/Ls cfodf of]ubfg s:tf] 5 < =====

^= tkfO{x?sf] ;d'bfosf dlxfx?sf] lhjg :t/ ;'wfg{ s] s:tf sfo{qmd ;+rfng ug' kg]{ x'G5 <

s =cfw'lgs s[lif tyf kz'kfng ;DalGw tflnd v= 3/]n' tyf x:tsnf ;DalGw tflnd

u=jgdf cfwfl/t cfocfh{g ;DalGw tflnd

3= l;kd"ns tflnd ^a= cGo=====**a;fO{ ;/fO{**

!= tkfO{sf] ;d'bfoaf6 cfGtl/s÷afx\o a;fO{ ;/fO{ x'g] u/]sf] 5 < olb 5 eg] sf/Of s] xf]nf <

=====

@= a]b]lzs /f]huf/Ldf o; lf]qsf dflg;x/sf] kxF'r slQsf] 5 < ljz]if u/L s'g b]zdf hfG5g\ <

d'n's

s= Dflxfn=====

=====

v= cflbaf;L hghflt=====

=====

u= blnt=====

=====

3= cGo=====

#= tkfO{sf] ;d'bfon] j]b]lzs cfo s'g s'g lf]qdf vr{ -Ü_ ug'{x'G5 <

s= lzlf=====

v= :jf:Yo=====

u=

hUuf hldg vl/b ug{ =====

3= a]+sdf art ===== ^a=cGo=====

\$= tkfO{sf] ;d'bfoaf cfk]jf;gsf ;sf/fTds tyf gsf/fTds s] s:tf c;/x? k/]sf 5g\ <

s=

;sf/fTds=====

=====

v=

gsf/fTds

=====

=====

%= olb gsf/fTds c;/x? k/]sf 5g eg] To;nfO{ s;/L sd ug{ ;lsG5 <

=====

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l/ljw

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APPENDIX II: SURVEY HOUSEHOLDS AND THEIR INDIVIDUAL LOSS

Table-A: Land Loss of Surveyed Households

Table-B: List of Vulnerable Groups

Table-C: Loss of Private Trees

Table-D: Loss of land of the Surveyed more than 10% of the total land holding

Table-E: Details of Training

Table-A: Land Loss of Surveyed Households

SN	RM/Municipality	Project Components	Name Land Owner	Acquisition Area	Total Land	Percentage of Land Loss
1	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Til Kumari Gurung	464.9	8829.32	5.27
2	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Pancha Gurung	125.13	6645.41	1.88
3	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Padem Gurung (Junkashi Gurung)	41.71	1365.14	3.06
4	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Yenkashi Gurung	143.04	774.96	18.46
5	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Yungtung Lama	580.08	4546.62	12.76
6	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Chandhan Gurung	31.79	8767.77	0.36
7	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Shanti Kumari Gurung	307.93	1889.79	16.29
8	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Nani gurung	1283.65	28948	4.43
9	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Pashupati AdharBhut School	812.71	3010.58	27.00
10	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Balram gurung	210.58	1426.74	14.76
11	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Yonjen Lama	150.98	584.22	25.84
12	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Dhiprey Bista	1667.16	10690.95	15.59
13	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Dhadoma Bista	530.56	3803.52	13.95
14	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Managal bdr, Dhamey Suk, Som bdr. Pariyar	89.38	5625.7	1.59
15	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Premlal Lama	89.38	381.48	23.43
16	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Nima Lama	45.67	486.77	9.38
17	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Lalbuti bista	1079.03	8399.85	12.85
18	Nason Rural Municipality	Access road	Minmar Bista	651.78	7563.25	8.62

Table-B: List of Vulnerable Groups

S.N.	Land Owner Name	Address	Type of vulnerability	Tower No.	Vulnerable allowance
1	Til Kumari Gurung	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips, WHH	Access Road	10000
2	Pancha Gurung	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips	Access Road	10000
3	Padem Gurung (Junkashi Gurung)	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips, WHH, BPL	Access Road	10000
4	Inkashi Gurung	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips, WHH	Access Road	10000
5	Yungtung Lama	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips	Access Road	10000
6	Mankumari Gurung	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips, WHH	Access Road	10000
7	Amrit ghale Gurung	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips	Access Road	10000
8	Nani Gurung	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips, WHH	Access Road	10000
9	Nanda Prasad Gurung	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips	Access Road	10000
10	Pema Lama	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips	Access Road	10000
11	Dhorjey Bista	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips	Access Road	10000

S.N.	Land Owner Name	Address	Type of vulnerability	Tower No.	Vulnerable allowance
12	Dadoma Bista	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips, WHH	Access Road	10000
13	Mangal Bdr. Damai	Nason Rural Municipality	Marginalized	Access Road	10000
14	Premlal Lama	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips	Access Road	10000
15	Nima Lama	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips, WHH	Access Road	10000
16	Labuti Bista	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips, WHH	Access Road	10000
17	Yangchung Bista	Nason Rural Municipality	Ips, WHH	Access Road	10000

Table-C: Loss of Private Trees

SN	District	Component	Name of Owner	Tree Type	Category	No	Unit Rate, NRs	Amount, NRs	Remarks
1	Manag	Access road	Dhiprey Bista	Salla	Timber			0	Regeneration
				Wall nut	Fruit			0	Regeneration
2	Manag	Access road	Minmar Chiring Bista (Raju)	Salla	Timber	2	5000	10000	
				Okhar	Fruit	3	7500	22500	
3	Manag	Access road	Som Bhadur Pariyar	Apple	Fruit	30	7500	225000	
				Peach	Fruit	5	7500	37500	
4	Manag	Access road	Premlal Lama	Timmur	Fruit	1	7500	7500	
5	Manag	Access road	Dhriji Bista	Salla	Timber	2	5000	10000	
				Wall Nut	Fruit	3	7500	22500	
6	Manag	Access road	Dhadoma Bista	Apple	Fruit	22	7500	165000	
				Wall nut	Fruit	3	7500	22500	
				Timmur	Timber	1	5000	5000	
				Salla	Fruit	10	7500	75000	
7	Manag	Access road	Lalbuti bista	Wall nut	Fruit	4	7500	30000	

Table-D: Loss of land of the Surveyed more than 10% of the total land holding

SN	RM/Municipality	Project Components	Name Land Owner	Acquisition Area	Total Land	Percentage of Land Loss
1	Nason Rural Municipality	Access Road	Yenkashi Gurung	143.04	774.96	18.46
2	Nason Rural Municipality	Access Road	Yungtung Lama	580.08	4546.62	12.76
3	Nason Rural Municipality	Access Road	Shanti Kumari Gurung	307.93	1889.79	16.29
4	Nason Rural Municipality	Access Road	Pashupati AdharBhut School	812.71	3010.58	27.00
5	Nason Rural Municipality	Access Road	Balram gurung	210.58	1426.74	14.76
6	Nason Rural Municipality	Access Road	Yonjen Lama	150.98	584.22	25.84
7	Nason Rural Municipality	Access Road	Dhiprey Bista	1667.16	10690.95	15.59
8	Nason Rural Municipality	Access Road	Dhadoma Bista	530.56	3803.52	13.95
9	Nason Rural Municipality	Access Road	Premlal Lama	89.38	381.48	23.43
10	Nason Rural Municipality	Access Road	Lalbuti bista	1079.03	8399.85	12.85

Table-E: Details of Training

Name Land Owner	Trainee Name	Age	Training list	Plan after taking training from the project
Til Kumari Gurung	Til Kumari Gurung	56	Hotel Training/Tailoring	Do Business and earn money
Pancha Gurung	Lekhnath Gurug		Carpenter / Painting	Do Business and earn money
Yungtung Lama	Lakpa Lama/Ghiring Lama	21/24	Computer / Driving	Do Business and earn money
Chandhan Gurung	Chandan Gurung	26	Computer	Do Business and earn money
Nani Gurung	Sanjina Gurung		Cook/ Computer	Do Business and earn money
Balram gurung	Som Bahadur Bhujel		Driving	Do Business and earn money
Yonjen Lama	Yangjen Lama	50	Hotel Training/Tailoring	Do Business and earn money
Dhadoma Bista	Tenjing Norbu Bista	32	Operator	Do Business and earn money
Managal bdr, Dhamey Suk, Som bdr. Pariyar	Som Bahadur Pariyar	27	Safety (known Chinese Language)	Do Business and earn money
Premlal Lama	Karma Lama	30	Flower Farming	Do Business and earn money

APPENDIX III: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSUTATION MEETINGS

Table –A: Participants and Issues Raised during Community Consultation Meeting

SN	Address	Date	Participants			Representatives	Information's Disseminated in the Meeting	Suggestion
			M	F	Total			
1	Naso, 4 RM, Odar, Ghelan Chowk	2079/11/17	11	7	18	Ward chief, Consultant, affected person, NEA representatives, locals,	On the beyond of Nepal Electricity Authority, Marsyangdi Corridor Transmission Line Project, Manang – Khudi – Udipur section 220 kV Transmission Line, the potential issues on social and Environmental and their opinion/suggestion in project area Naso, RM – 4,	Appropriate compensation should be compensated to the affected people. Appropriate compensation should be disbursed by the project for the affected access road landowners. Step up the process for the construction of the access road up to Dharapani substation Concerned to the environment and social impacts while in the construction phase
2	Naso, 4 RM, Odar, Ghelan Chowk	2079/11/25	3	13	16	Secretary of the Namuna Ama Samuha, consultant, NEA officers	Information about the project Access road up to substation Role of women About the conduct of the households' survey for the access road to the substation	Construction of the access road as soon as possible Providing the employment to the locals as per their ability Positive about the information regarding the household survey of the affect households for the access road up to substation Providing the skill enhancement training such as vegetable farming, poultry farming, tailoring,



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
तथा
मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर २२० के.भी प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन इकाई-खुदी, लमजुङ

आज मिति २०७३/११/२२ गतेका दिन नामो गा. पा. वडा नं - ४, धौलाग चोक
नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना अर्न्तगत मनाङ - खुदी - उदीपुर खण्ड २२० के.भी प्रसारण
लाईन निर्माण कार्यको क्रममा उत्पन्न सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय प्रभाव र स्थानिय बासीको गुनासो एवं रायसुझावका लागि
नामो गा. पा. वडा नं - ४, धौलाग चोक स्थित रजनी गुल्ड ज्यू को अध्यक्षतामा बैठक बसी
तपसील बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा समुहगत छलफल गरी रायसुझाव संकलन गरिएको छ।

उपस्थिति

क.स.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	दस्तखत
१	तील कुमारी गुल्ड	नामो गा. पा. वडा नं - ४, धौलाग चोक	कृषी	९८०६८०५२००	तिल
२	बैतकाशी गुल्ड	नामो गा. पा. वडा नं - ४, धौलाग चोक	कृषी	९८०६९०८९९९	बैतकाशी
३	जग कुमारी गुल्ड	नामो गा. पा. वडा नं - ४, धौलाग चोक	कृषी	९८००२३०८३०	जग कुमारी
४	राधा दत्त विभवकर्मा	नामो गा. पा. वडा नं - ४, धौलाग चोक	११	९८६६८००९९	राधा
५	तीकभागा ठापाई	नामो गा. पा. वडा नं - ४, धौलाग चोक	कृषी		
६	रजनी गुल्ड	नामो गा. पा. वडा नं - ४, धौलाग चोक	कृषी, स्फिय	९८०६९०६०८८	रजनी
७	सुलिक वि. क.	धौलाग चोक	कृषी		
८	पद्म काशी धर्मा	धौलाग चोक	कृषी		पद्म काशी
९	लंगिला गुल्ड	नामो गा. पा. वडा नं - ४, धौलाग चोक	कृषी	९८०३३६३२८९	लंगिला
१०	दुर्गा देवी वि. क.	धौलाग चोक	कृषी		दुर्गा
११	कमला वि. क.	धौलाग चोक	कृषी	९८०६८८६६८	कमला
१२	सुकभागा वि. क.	धौलाग चोक	कृषी	९८०६८०६२०९	सुकभागा
१३	पवित्रा ठापाई		पराजिताका		पवित्रा
१४	जग जङ्गल गुल्ड	ESHU, NEA	SSD	९८०९२९२३०८	जग जङ्गल
१५	मर्स्याङ्दी सुवेकी	ESHU, NEA	ES-0	९८०२२४६९६	मर्स्याङ्दी
१६	तेज कुमारी धर्मा	धौलाग चोक	कृषी	९८०६२२६३०८	तेज कुमारी

रायसुभाब एवं छलफल सम्बन्धमा :-

क्राज जिल्ला २०६३/११/२५ गते नाला गा. पा. वडा नं-४, झेलामचोक गा. स्थानीय
शाखा समुह सँग विभिन्न विषयमा छलफल गरी नौ सम्बन्धमा निम्न बाध-खलाह
मुक्ताव संकलन गरियो। तल्लेखन सभ्य चर्मा पटुँच गाँउ तथा तल्लेखन
निर्माण हुदा स्थानीय गदिलादेखि कज्जमा हाथोजना प्रतीकी कारण वरै
छलफल गरियो।

छलफलका विषयहरु

- (१) हाथोजना सम्बन्धी जानकारी/मुक्ताव
- (२) तल्लेखन सभ्य चर्मा पटुँच गाँउ सम्बन्धमा
- (३) गदिलादेखि कज्जमा हाथोजना सम्बन्धमा
- (४) पटुँच गाँउ प्रभावित जग्गाधनीलाई जानकारी घरघुसी सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धमा जानकारी।

तल्लेखन, मुक्ताव, बाधहरु

निम्न बाध, तल्लेखन, मुक्ताव संकलन गरियो।

- (१) पटुँच गाँउ हाथोजना र स्थानीयवासी देखि कज्जमा हाथोजना सम्बन्धी जानकारी आवश्यक रहेको हुदा सम्बन्धी सम्बन्धन गर्नुपर्ने।
- (२) हाथोजनाको निर्माण कार्य छिटो- छिटो सम्पन्न गराउनुपर्ने।
- (३) हाथोजना निर्माण तथा सम्बन्धमा हुदा स्थानीयवासीहरूलाई पछिल्लो प्रभाविततामा राखी छलफलमा हाथोजना रोजगारको अवसर हुनुपर्ने।
- (४) पटुँच गाँउ प्रभावित जग्गाधनीहरूलाई घरघुसी सर्वेक्षण गराउनुपर्ने।
- (५) ग्राम ठाउँमा रहेका- पुख्र्य विन्धु हर- तल्लेखन गरी बाधहरूको, ^{हुँगी} परिवार सम्बन्धमा गर्ने जानकारी पाए गरियो।
- (६) निप विकास तालिमहरु जस्तै तरकारी खेती, कुखुरापालन, बंगुरपालन, सिलाईकुनाइ, भाँडो को ७ हाथर हाथी गाउले हाथ, दिदी- बहिनीहरूको हाथ रहेको नभुना हाथ समुह, नाला-४, झेलाम चोक बाधको हाथ सहित हाथरहेको बाध पाए गरियो।

काभ्रे मन्त्र

रजनी दिना उक्तमा वरिष्ठा



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
तथा
मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर २२० के.भी प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ईकाइ-खुदी, लमजुङ

आज मिति २०७३/११/१७ गतेका दिन सोती गा.पा. वडा नं. ४ ऐलान-चौखुडा
नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना अर्न्तगत मनाङ - खुदी - उदीपुर खण्ड २२० के.भी प्रसारण लाईन निर्माण कार्यको क्रममा उत्पन्न सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय प्रभाव र स्थानिय बासीको गुनासो एवं रायसुझावका लागि डा. रमेश्वर शर्मा, चर्चुङ, गुल्मी ज्यू को अध्यक्षतामा बैठक बसी तपसील बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा समुहगत छलफल गरी रायसुझाव संकलन गरिएको छ।

उपस्थिति

क.स.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	दस्तखत
१	चर्चुङ, गुल्मी	सोती - ४ वडा	वडा अध्यक्ष	९८४६७८६३१०	उज्ज्वल
२	गम्भीर शर्मा, विश्वकर्मा	" ऐलान-चौखुडा	कार्यवाही	९८५१२४३९५५	
३	बहादुर सिंह शाह	JADE Consultants	समाजसेवी	९८४९५२२१५५	
४	डा. रमेश्वर शर्मा	"	वातावरण विज्ञ	९८५११०६९६६	
५	लीला कुमारी गुल्मी	ऐलान-चौखुडा	कुलुङ प्रजाविधि	९८४६८५७५५०	दीप
६	शरद्वती पाल्छी	ऐलान-चौखुडा	"		सिर्षिनी
७	गोपी गुल्मी	ऐलान-चौखुडा	प्रजाविधि		गोपी
८	रमेश्वर शर्मा गुल्मी	ऐलान-चौखुडा	"		गोपी
९	गोपी शर्मा विश्वकर्मा	ऐलान-चौखुडा	"		गोपी
१०	लालिन गुल्मी	ऐलान-चौखुडा	"	९८४६२२९६५२	
११	पूरी बस्ने	"	"	९८४६४४९६९७	
१२	गम्भीर शर्मा प्र. रमेश	NEA	प्रशासक	९८४६०२०९२५	
१३	गोपी गुल्मी	ESMO	SSO	९८४९२०९५७८	
१४	लीला कुमारी गुल्मी	ऐलान-चौखुडा	समाजसेवी	९८४६९१३१८६	चर्चुङ

क.स.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	दस्तखत
१५	सुबु बहादुर नि.व.	मैलागुवा	ह्यात्रिय		
१६	प्रम कुमारी मुर्कु	"	ह्यात्रिय		मन
१७	राबत लाल पन्थार	"	ह्यात्रिय		
१८	राप्र बहादुर मुर्कु	"	कृषक		सुबु
१९					
२०					
२१					
२२					
२३					
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२६					
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३४					
३५					

रायसुभाब एवं छलफल सम्बन्धमा :-

- ⇒ बापजारी एवं चैत्राम विभागीय कार्यालयमा आबन्धन पहेँच गरी विभागीय कार्यालयमा प्रस्तावित क्षेत्रमा रहेको जग्गाको बारेमा जानकारी लिएको छौं । यसको लागि आबन्धनमा रहेको जग्गाको बारेमा जानकारी लिएको छौं ।
- ⇒ आबन्धनमा रहेको जग्गाको बारेमा जानकारी लिएको छौं ।
- ⇒ पहेँच गरी जग्गाको बारेमा जानकारी लिएको छौं ।

उपरोक्त जग्गाको बारेमा जानकारी लिएको छौं ।
 जग्गाको बारेमा जानकारी लिएको छौं ।
 जग्गाको बारेमा जानकारी लिएको छौं ।

APPENDIX IV: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FORMS

SAMPLE GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FORMS

GRIEVANCE INITIAL REGISTRATION FORM

Date: _____ Prepared by: _____

Grievance Number: _____

Full name of claimant: _____

Address: _____

Project registration number: _____

Preferred settlement language: _____

Reason for the claim (detailed description of the claim -- use more pages if needed):

Name of person completing form (if not the complainant): _____

Signature of person completing form: _____

Signature of complainant (if complainant completed form): _____

Grievance received in written / verbal form (circle one)

(Cut along line and return bottom of form to complainant)

I, the undersigned, acknowledge receipt of grievance number on this day----- / ----- /20 -----

- in the city/town/village of -----

GRIEVANCE FOLLOW-UP FORM

Grievance Number: -----

First Tier Processing

Date: ----- Action taken and reasons:

Signature of person completing section: -----

Date: ----- Action taken and reason:

Signature of person completing section: -----

Signature of person completing section: -----

Date: ----- Action taken and reason:

Signature of person completing section: -----

Acknowledgement of closure by complainant or passage to second tier by Stakeholder Liaison Officer (one must be completed and signed:

I, the undersigned, acknowledge that action in respect of grievance number has been taken and that I am satisfied with this action.

Done on----- /----- /20-----

SECOND TIER PROCESSING

Grievance number -----

Composition of the mediation committee:

Chairperson (name, position):-----

Members (use another page if needed):

Report of mediation efforts:

Agreed solution:

Implementation of the agreed solution:

Acknowledgement of closure:

Signature of chairperson: -----

Signature of complainant: -----

Signature of Project Authority: -----

APPENDIX V: GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF ENHANCEMENT TRAINING

Skill Development Training

Skill Development (Driving training) Training program will be conducted to tackle the adverse impact of the project. The skill Development Training has been proposed particularly for the households who lose their residential structures. Duration of training will be 180 hours as per the CTEVT standard. A total of 20 PAFs will be trained under this program. The age of the participants of this skill training between 21-45 years.

Note: The detail training modalities shall be prepared by the implementation consultation during the implementation phase. The PAFs have right to choose any one of the proposed trainings in their area of interest.

APPENDIX VI: PHOTOGRAPHS

CONSULTATION MEETING FOR ACCESS ROAD



LOCATION FOR ACCESS ROAD



HOUSEHOLD SURVEY WITH PAP OF ACCESS ROAD TO MANANG SUBSTATION



FGD WITH WOMEN OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS



ACCESS ROAD TO MANANG SUBSTATION



ACCESS ROAD TO SUBSTATION

