



# NEPAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

## FINAL REPORT

ON

### Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

*(For Chilime Substation, Trishuli 3B Hub, Towers and Structures)*

OF

### Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line Project



Submitted to

Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line Project

And

Trishuli 3B Hub Substation

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July, 2015

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**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

APs	Affected Persons
ATs	Angle Towers
B.S	Bikram Sambat (Nepali Era)
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CFC	Compensation Fixation Committee
COI	Corridor of Impact
CTTLP	Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line Project
CTESMU	Chilime-Trishuli Environment and Social Monitoring Unit
CDO	Chief District Officer
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CPR	Common Property Resource
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DHO	District Health Office
DOED	Department of Electricity Development
DPs	Displaced Persons
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESSD	Environment and Social Studies Department
ESMU	Environment and Social Monitoring Unit
EIB	European Investment Bank
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GON	Government of Nepal
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HEP	Hydro Electric Project
HHs	Households
HDI	Human Development Index
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination

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KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
km	Kilometer
kV	Kilovolt
KfW	KfW Development Bank, Germany
LCF	Local Consultative Forum
LACP	Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan
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
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAH	Project Affected Houseehold
PCO	Program Coordination Office
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PIC	Project Information Center
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SEP/SCP	Stakeholder Enhancement Plan/Stakeholder Consultation Plan
S/S	Sub-Station
STs	Suspension Towers
TL	Transmission Line
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
VDC	Village Development Committee
VCDP	Vulnerable Community Development Plan
WB	The World Bank

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## Executive Summary

### 1. Introduction:

The **Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Line Project (CTTLP)** is a part of the Government of Nepal's developed by **Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA)**. The proposed project which will be focused on the provision of power transmission facilities to evacuate the hydro power generated in the Upper Trishuli Valley by the planned expansion projects of NEA and Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

The project will be funded under German Financial Cooperation through KfW and EIB. The Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) of the proposed project has been prepared by Environment and Social Studies Department (NEA-ESSD) covering Chilime Hub Substation, Trishuli 3B Hub, Angle Towers, Suspension Towers and Structure falls in ROW.

### 2. Project Description:

The Proposed project is located in Central Eastern Development Region, Rasuwa and Nuwakot district of Bagmati Zone of Nepal. The project covers 5 VDCs of Rasuwa district (Goljung, Gatlang, Haku, Dandagaun and Thulogaun) and One VDC of Nuwakot District (Manakamana). The length of the proposed TL is 26.5 km. The Chilime Hub Substation will be constructed at Thambuchet village of Goljung VDC in Rasuwa district and Trishuli 3B Hub will be constructed in Manakamna VDC Ward No-9 of Nuwakot district.

Physiographically, the proposed transmission line falls under the lesser Himalayan of the central Development Region of Nepal. The major portion of the transmission line alignment crosses the forest with Bush/shrub area (51.67%) followed by cultivated land (43.32%), Barren and Cliff area (3.44%) and rivers, roads & rivulet areas (2.43%).

The vertical double circuit configuration tower will have an average height of 42.45 m and the standard tower base dimensions will be 15 m x 15 m from centre to centre of each tower leg foundation/ footing. The design span between tower structures is 300 m and Right of Way (RoW) of the transmission line is 30m (15m on each side of centerline) as per Electricity Regulation 1993.

**Overview on the Project's Land Take:** The Project design has carefully incorporated engineering solutions to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line Project will affect private land both permanently and temporarily. The private land affects will be due to the permanent land acquisition for Chilime Hub Sub-Station, Trishuli 3B Hub and Tower foundations (7.54ha). Private land will be also affected permanently due to restriction on land use along the 30m wide corridor of the transmission line (34.44ha). Apart from this, temporary impacts will occur due to the camps and storage areas occupied during the construction phase.

The Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV TL Project, Transmission Directorate of NEA coordinate and execute the land acquisition and resettlement process through the Chief District Officers of Rasuwa and Nuwakot Districts, respectively. Within the CTTLP/NEA, 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 enhancement measures program proposed under the LACP.

### 3. Approach and Methodology:

Both the primary and secondary data was collected for the preparation of LACP. The primary data was collected using both the qualitative and quantitative research techniques. The methods of data collection includes but not limited to review of literature, socio-economic survey of affected households (58 hhs), PRA (7 nos), Focus Group Discussion (7 nos), Key Informant Survey (6 nos), market survey (6 nos) of the area and consultation with local and district level stakeholders. A team of experts supported by local assistants conducted field work of the LACP.

This LACP covers two categories of households: i) households affected by towers, and Sub-stations and ii) households/structures along the ROW.

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

- **Marginally Affected Households:** Households losing less than 10.0% of their total land and 25.0% of agriculture income.
- **Severely Affected Households:** Households losing more than 10% of their total land. This includes two sub-categories: A) Households losing more than 10% to 50.0% of their total land and income up to 50.0% of agriculture income; B) Households losing more than 50% of their total land and >50.0% of agriculture income. The households losing residential structures are also categorized under this category.

Altogether, 60 households will be affected due to the implementation of the proposed project covering Chilime Hub, Trishuli 3B Hub. Out of which 58 households were surveyed to collect socio-economic baseline information.

### 4. Socio-economic Information and Profile:

The proposed project is located in two districts namely Rasuwa and Nuwakot of Central Development Region of Nepal. According to National Population census 2011, the total population of the project affected districts is 3, 20,771 with 1, 54, 262 male and 1, 66,509 female. The percentage of the male and female population is (48.09%) and (51.91%) respectively. Similarly, the average literacy rate (Population of five years and above) of the two project districts is (56.7%),

this is lower than the national literacy rate (65.90%). Of the total population (57.05%) represents the Indigenous people in the two project districts.

The proposed TL traverses through the 5 VDCs (Goljung, Gatlang, Haku, Dandagaun, Thulogaun) of Rasuwa and One VDC (Manakamana) of Nuwakot district. As per the National Population Census 2011, the total population of the project VDCs is 11809 with (47.54%) males and (52.46%) females. Tamang (70.01%) are the prominent inhabitants in the project area followed by Gurung, Brahmin and Dalits.

The average literacy rate of the project area is (54.12%) consisting (60.11%) male and (48.69%) female. The average literacy rate of the project area is comparatively lower than the National average (65.94%).

Agriculture as well trade, commerce, and manufacturing are the major economy adopted by local people in the project area. Rice, wheat, maize and millet are the major food crops and potato, beans and seasonal vegetables are grown by some subsistence farmers for their daily consumption purpose.

### ***Census Survey and Findings***

A detailed census survey was conducted in the project area from April 9-25, 2015. The census survey identified that a total of 60 households will be affected covering Trishuli 3B Hub and Chilime Hub out of which 58HHs were surveyed. Due to the initial phase of the project, affected households due to the suspension towers and affected land under RoW have not been identified.

### ***Socio-economic Information and Profile of PAFs:***

The total population of 58 surveyed households is 373, consisting of (49.33%) males and (50.70%) females. The average HH size of the surveyed Households is 6.4 persons per households. Of the surveyed population aged five years and above, nearly (21.07%) is illiterate. The gender gap in literacy is wide. And the average literacy rate of surveyed population (Five years and above) is (78.93%).

The project area is diverse in caste/ethnicity. Of the surveyed households, about (37.93%) households are Tamang (Marginalized Groups), (55.17%) Brahmin/Chettri and Gurung/ Ghale (3.43%) Disadvantaged Group. About (44.83%) of the surveyed household fall under the category of indigenous people listed by the Government of Nepal. The listed indigenous people found among the PAFs are Gurung/Ghale, Newar and Tamang. Nepali (62.07%) is the main spoken language in the family of the surveyed households of the project area. The other spoken language in the family is Tamang (37.93%).

Agriculture, service (salaried job), foreign employment, daily wage and business/small industry are the main sources of livelihoods of the surveyed households. The project area is food deficit area. Only (36.21) % 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, 45,355. The contribution of off-farm is (82.03%) and agriculture (17.97%) to the total household income. Similarly, the annual weighted average expenditure of the surveyed households is NRs 1, 94,136. Food items form the largest expense category, accounting for (49.87%) of total reported expenditure.

The average land holding of the affected households is 0.74 ha. Paddy, wheat, maize, millet and potato are the major food crops and cash crops cultivated by the surveyed households. Livestock ownership is an integral part of agriculture for the surveyed households of the project area. Of the surveyed households, about (77.59%) have livestock. Of the surveyed households, (70.69%) have positive attitude and (15.52%) have negative attitude and (10.34%) are neutral regarding the project. Of the surveyed households, (25.86%) expecting employment, (68.97%) expecting good compensation (5.17%) expecting local development.

#### **Socio-economic Information and Profile of Vulnerable Groups:**

The households from indigenous community and Women headed households are categorized under the vulnerable groups for this project. A total of 29 surveyed HHs are identified as vulnerable groups which is (50.00%) of the total surveyed households (58hhs). This includes 26 households from indigenous community and 3 HHs are women headed.

Based on the information collected from the census survey, the total population of the surveyed vulnerable households is 207 with male (49.76%) and Female (50.24%). The average household size is 7.1 persons per household. Of the surveyed vulnerable population aged five and above, nearly (78.13%) is literate.

Of the surveyed vulnerable households (29hhs), about (89.66%) or 26 households are indigenous (Tamang-22 HHS, Newar-2 Hhs, Gurung and Ghale-2 Hhs) and (10.34%) or 3 HHS are women headed. Agriculture, service, foreign employment, daily wage and business/small industry are the major sources of livelihoods of the surveyed vulnerable households. The project area is food deficit area. Only (34.48) % of the surveyed vulnerable households could grow enough food for their consumption in a year.

The weighted average annual income of surveyed vulnerable households is NRs 2, 51,437. The contribution of off-farm is (83.77%) and agriculture (16.23%) to the total household income. Similarly, the annual weighted average expenditure is NRs 2, 10,065. Food items form the largest expense category, accounting for (50.50%) of total reported expenditure.

The average land holding of the affected vulnerable households is 1.08 ha which is comparatively higher than the average land holding size of the PAFs. Paddy, wheat, maize, millet and potato are the major food crops and cash crops grown by the vulnerable households in the project area.

## 5. Project Impacts From Land Take:

The major socioeconomic impact includes, acquisition of 7.54 ha private cultivated land covering Trishuli 3B Hub, Chilime Hub, Angle Towers and Suspension Towers. Similarly, nearly, 34.44 ha private land also falls under land use restriction. The project will affect 3 houses and 2 cowsheds, owned by 3 households out of these, one house and cow shed fall within 30m RoW. All the affected houses are Kachchi types that are made of Mud/Wood/Bamboo Wall with Thatch or Tiles Roof.

Due to the initial phase of the project, affected households due to the suspension towers and affected land under RoW have not been identified. Hence, the household level impact due to land use restriction and Suspension Towers imposed by the project is not incorporated in this LACP.

## 6. Policy Framework and Entitlements:

Land acquisition for public purposes in Nepal is largely governed by the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (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 districts. As a result, all Affected Persons (APs) will be provided compensation and assistances based on this LACP. The project will follow Land Acquisition Act 1977 of GON and requirements of KfW's Sustainability Guideline and EIB Environmental and Social Standards and EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013) for acquisition of land property, compensation resettlement and rehabilitation.

## 7. Stakeholder Engagement, Consultations and Grievance Redress:

Consultations were held with both district level and VDCs level stakeholders during the LACP preparation to understand their concerns and elicit their suggestions regarding the Project. The process of consultation including Indigenous people during LACP preparation was well targeted, early and informed, Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and free, documented and localized.

All the affected households including Indigenous People (IPs) were consulted during the LACP preparation. The Village Development Committees (VDCs) are the Local Level representative bodies of Government of Nepal representing the indigenous community with others. Hence, the consent letters from the affected VDCs are collected and attached in **Annex-VI**. The dialogue with the affected IP 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 Implementation Consultant.

The consultations were carried out from April 9-25, 2015. A total of 14 consultations (PRA-7 and FGDs-7) and 6 KIIs in the form of formal discussions, meetings and group discussions were

conducted in the project affected VDCs. On average, in each consultation meeting, about (71.12%) attendees were IPs.

Wide range of consultation was made with concerned stakeholder to discuss the various issues likely to arise due to implementation of the project. Compensation, implementation of livelihood restoration program, employment, implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures, infrastructure and community support program are the major concerns raised by the stakeholder. Participatory Rapid Appraisals, Focus Group Discussions with Women and Dalits groups, Market survey one in each affected VDCs and census survey of the affected households (58) were conducted for the public consultation and participation.

Grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow project affected persons/households (PAPs/Hhs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The PAPs/Hhs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. A site based Unit will be established under this provision.

### **8. Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Income Restoration Strategy:**

Appropriate mitigation/enhancement measures have been proposed for the affected households/families, community 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 families during implementation of this LACP include: i) full compensation for the affected assets (land, structures, trees etc) at replacement value ii) dislocation as well as transportation allowances to those who need to be relocated due to loss of residential structures iii) livelihood restoration measures, provision of different types of skill enhancement training designed for employment and income generation, provision of agricultural inputs for better crop production iv) awareness raising on cash management training. 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.

All the PAFs losing less than 10% of their total land will receive the full compensation of the affected assets. The household losing more than 10% of their total land holding, will receive cash compensation as per the rate fixed by CDC, agriculture training and assistant, livestock training and assistance and Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss of the acquired land. Compensation of land and property will be provided in cash. Land for land compensation is not proposed in this project due to the small area of land to be permanently acquired from various affected families. It is also impractical and difficult to allocate similar piece of agricultural land in the vicinity of the project area.



The affected vulnerable households will receive one time Additional Support Allowance at the rate of NRs. 20000 for their livelihood as well as vegetable farming Training and Assistance and driving training will be provided to restore their living standard. The displaced households will receive the cash compensation at replacement cost, house rental allowance@ 10,000 for 6 months, one time transportation allowance NRs. 20,000 and one time dislocation allowance based on the per capita income (**i.e. NRs. 65,875.62**) and enhancement development training. Besides this priority will be given in employment based on the skill and preferential hiring proposed in the document.

#### **9. Institutional Arrangement:**

The Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV TL Project, Environment and Social Studies Department, Chilime-Trishuli Environment and Social Management Unit, Compensation Determination Committee, Grievances Redress Committee and **Donor Agency** will be involved in the implementation and monitoring of the LACP.

#### **10. Implementation Plan:**

LACP will be implemented by June, 2017 with major works in 6 months. The CTTL Project will ensure that funds are delivered on time to CDC and the implementing consultants for timely preparation and implementation of LACP, as applicable. Compensation will be paid before starting construction work. Likewise R & R assistance and other social support program will be implemented during the construction of the project. The LACP will be implemented by mobilizing local NGOs, training institute and consulting firm as required for timely completion of the work.

#### **11. Monitoring and Evaluation:**

The resettlement process will be monitored by Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV TL Project, Environment and Social Monitoring Unit. The work conducted by the Unit and implementing agencies will be evaluated by independent consultant and KfW and EIB team. The monitoring will cover quantitative, and qualitative monitoring using a variety of tool and methods such as key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community meetings and case studies etc.

#### **12. Resettlement Budget and Financing:**

The budget will be made available through the Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV TL Project of NEA. Estimated cost of LACP implementation is 161.89 Million Nepalese Rupees. These costs are inclusive of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation cost to affected owners of towers, substation and affected structures by the project. These costs also include cost for land use restriction to be imposed in private land falling in ROW. The environmental and social monitoring cost is not included in this LACP. The LACP implementation and monitoring cost will be covered under total environmental and social management cost of the project as per the IEE document.

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## CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 General Background

Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) is the central organization established in 1985 as an undertaking of the Government of Nepal. It is the national organization under the Ministry of Energy (MoE) which is involved in the generation, transmission and distribution of the electricity in the country and is responsible to make electricity available to all consumers within Nepal through central grid operation.

As an emergency measures to address the current power crisis in Nepal, NEA has proposed to construct the Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line (Including Trishuli 3B Hub and Chilime Substation) project under German Financial Cooperation through KfW and EIB. The proposed project which will be focused on the provision of power transmission facilities to evacuate the hydro power generated in the Upper Trishuli Valley by the planned expansion projects of NEA and Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

The proposed transmission Line starts from Thambuchet village, Goljung VDC of Rasuwa district. The estimated length of the transmission line is 26.5 km and passes through Goljung, Gatlang, Haku, Thulogaun, Dadagaun (5 VDCs) VDC of Rasuwa district and trimmings at the proposed Trishuli 3B Hub Substation at Champani village, Manakamana VDC of Nuwakot district. The Right of Way (RoW) of the transmission line is 30m (15m on each side of centerline). A total of 39 Angle Towers will be installed and each tower will require an average area of 15mx15m. This document also covers 132 and 220 kV Chilime substation Hub and Trishuli 3B Hub. The Chilime Substation Hub will be constructed in Rasuwa district having seven nos. 220/132/11 kV, 50 MVA single phase power transformer while Trishuli 3B Hub will be constructed in Manakamna VDC Ward No, 9 in Nuwakot district having seven nos. 220/132/33 kV, 50 MVA single phase power transformers (included one number of spare transformer) plus single Power Transformer with 132/33/11kV, 20/30MVA capacity.

The aim for the preparation of this Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) is to provide the policy and procedures of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of affected persons and identify the impact on property and income sources of affected persons with documentation of loss of land, houses, trees etc. within the corridor of impact (COI) of the project as per requirements of KfW's Sustainability Guideline and EIB Environmental and Social Standards and EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013).

The LACP has been prepared in compliance with GoN legislation, KfW's Sustainability Guidelines (i.e. WB OP 4.12 and WB OP 4.10), UN Basic Principles and Guidelines for Development Based Evictions

and Displacement, Human rights Guideline of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) and EIB Environmental and Social Standards as per the EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013). The basic principles of Involuntary Resettlement Policy are 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 LACP of Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line Project covering Chilime Substation and Trishuli 3B Hub has been prepared based on the findings of household survey of affected households and inventory of affected private and public assets. This LACP covers two categories of households: i) households affected by towers/substation and ii) households affected due to the structures fall in the RoW.

### **1.1 Objectives of LACP**

The LACP addresses impacts from the Project's temporary and permanent land take and from land use restrictions under the RoW of the transmission line and any associated facilities. Key objectives of the LACP are to:

- Provide the policy and procedures of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of affected persons,
- 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 LACP,
- Establish provisions for timely information and meaningful consultation of the affected population, including provisions to apply the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent for indigenous people,
- Establish provisions for public consultation and disclosure of the LACP,
- Establish a transparent, accessible and free of cost grievance mechanism for project affected people,

- Develop a LACP implementation schedule,
- Establish provisions for internal monitoring and external evaluation of LACP implementation and
- Provide cost estimates for all measures contained in the LACP (i.e.compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities, implementation- and monitoring costs).

## 1.2. Overview on the Project's Land Take

Based on the review of maps, technical survey and field assessment of the proposed project, the scope of LACP is defined as the area for the construction of a 220 kV transmission line alignment as well as the area that will be impacted due to the construction and operation of the project. It consists of 26.5 km long and 30 m Right of Way (RoW), encompassing 15 m on each side of the alignment measured from its center line and area to be occupied by the substations.

**Table 1.1: Overview: Areas for permanent land take and area subject to land use restrictions**

Project Components	Sub-Components	Affected HHs	Affected Population	Affected Land (Ha)		Total Land (Ha)	Remarks
				Private Land	Public/ Forest Land		
A. Transmission Line	Angle Towers	25	155	0.52	0.36	0.88	23 ATs will be constructed in private land
	Supporting Towers	NA	NA	0.56	0.57	1.13	A total of 50 STs will be installed out of which 25 STS will be constructed in private land
	RoW	1	6	-			1 Private structure falls in RoW
	Land use Restriction	NA	NA	34.44	44.18	78.62	About (43.32%) of RoW length falls in private land and 44.18 ha forest land affected permanently due to land Use restriction
B. Chilime Hub Substation	-	6	37	2.77	1.87	4.64	About 4.64 ha land is required out of which 1.87ha belongs to Chilime and Sanjen HEP
C. Trishuli 3B Hub	-	28	175	3.69	1.62	5.31	About 5.31ha is required out of which 1.62ha is Government land (public Land)
Total	-	60	384	41.98	48.60	90.58	

Altogether, 78.62 ha (34.44 ha private and 44.18 forest) land will be located in the RoW of the Transmission Line and hence be subject to land use restrictions (Fig: 2.1). Similarly, 7.54 ha private land will be required permanently by project structures (Chilime Substation=2.77ha, Trishuli 3B Hub=3.69ha, Angle towers=0.52ha and supporting towers=0.56 ha). In total, one HH will be affected by land use restrictions and 59 HHs by permanent loss of land. The households affected by Suspension Towers and Land Use Restriction have not been identified yet. It will be identified after final survey to be conducted by the contractor and LACP will be updated later.

Likewise 3.49 ha of government land will be affected due to permanent land take and 44.18 ha forest land will be affected due to land use restrictions. It has estimated that about 0.45 ha land will be required for temporary purpose during construction (i.e. For labour camps and storage area). Altogether 3 HHs will physically be relocated by the project (Chilime Substation= 1, Trishuli 3B Hub =1 and RoW=1).

### **1.3. LACP preparation**

This LACP has been prepared with consideration of the Government of Nepal laws with special reference to Land Acquisition Act 1977, KfW's Sustainability Guidelines (WB OP 4.10 and OP 4.12) and UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development Based Evictions and Displacement and EIB Environmental and Social Standards as per the EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013). Methods for compensation have been defined to mitigate the adverse affects caused by the project.

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.

### **1.4 Layout of the Report**

This LACP document contains 12 Chapters. Chapter 1 includes introduction, Chapter 2 contains Project Description, Chapter 3 outlines the Approach and Methodology, Chapter 4 provides the Socio-economic information of the Project Affected districts, VDCs and Affected Families, Chapter 5 details of Project Impact and Assessment, Chapter 6 describes about the Resettlement policy, Legal Framework and Entitlements. Similarly, Chapter 7 outlines the community consultation and Grievance Redressal Mechanism, Chapter 8 includes Resettlement, Rehabilitation and enhancement measures, Chapter 9 details institutional arrangement, Chapter 10 describes Implementation Plan, Chapter 11 includes Monitoring and Evaluation and Chapter 12 details mitigation and enhancement cost, source of funding, budgetary process and timing of expenditure.

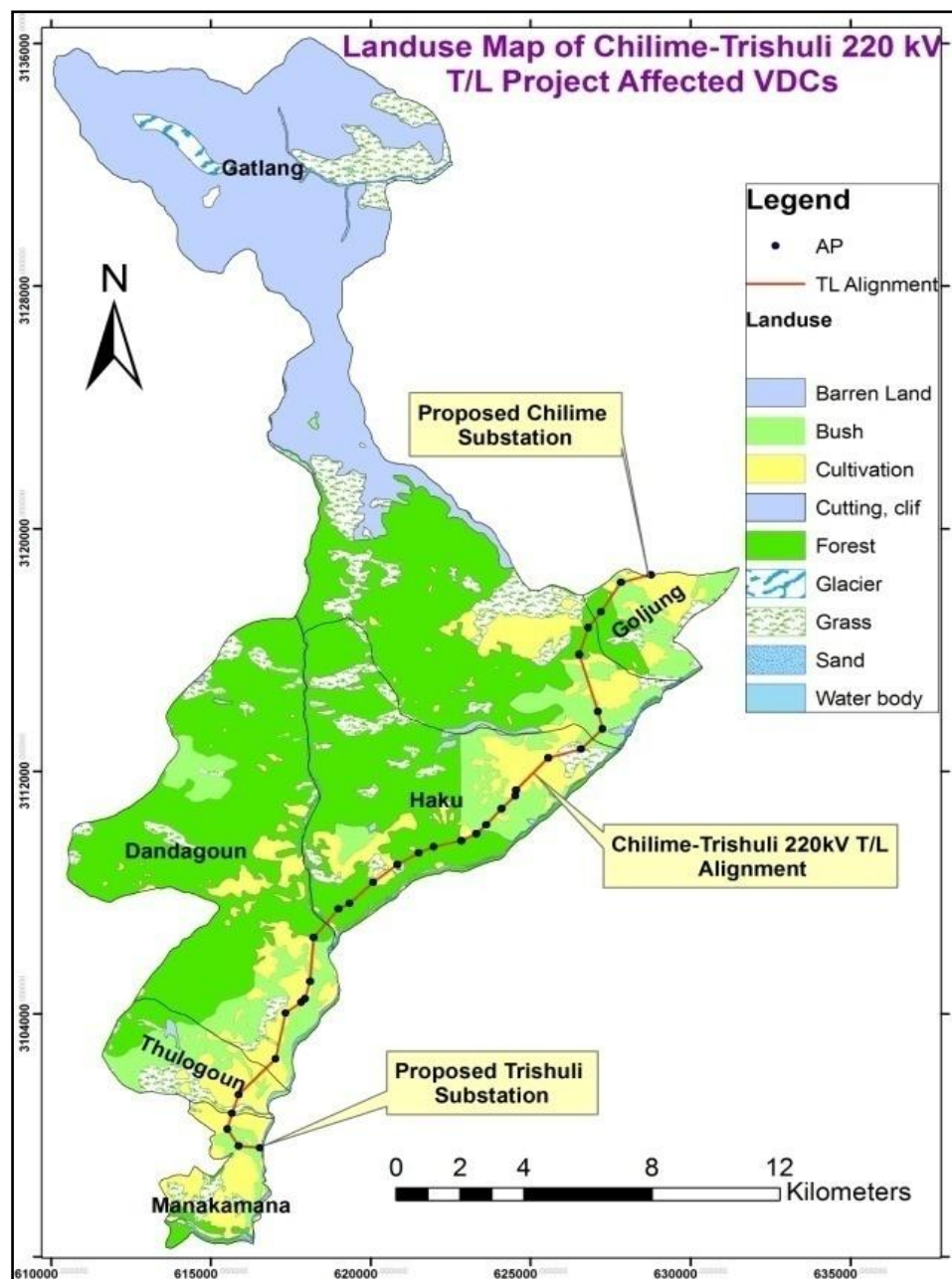


## CHAPTER-II

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### 2.0 Project Location

The proposed Project is located in two districts namely Rasuwa and Nuwakot of the Bagmati Zone of Center Development Region, Nepal (Fig. 2.1). Physio-graphically, the whole stretch of the proposed project lies in the Lesser Himalayan Region of meta-sediments. The Pasang Lahamu High way (Kathmandu-Berawati- Syprubesi) is the major access to the project area. The initial stretch of the alignment from Chilime headwork of Rasuwa district to Trishuli 3B Hub Sub-station is accessible by gravel road on the right bank of the Trishuli River and Upper Trishuli 3A Access Road from Betrawati to Mailung gravel road is also accessible for the 3B Hub substation.



**Fig.2.1: Project Location Map**

## 2.1 Transmission Line Route

The proposed Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line is 26.5 km in length. The TL starts from the proposed Chilime substation located at Thambuchet village, Goljung VDC of Rasuwa district and terminates at Trishuli 3B Hub substation located at Champani Village of Mankamana VDC in Nuwakot district (Fig-2.1). The project covers one VDC of Nuwakot district and 5 VDCs of Rasuwa district.

The major portion of the transmission line alignment crosses the forest with Bush/shrub area (51.67%) followed by cultivated land (43.32%), Barren and Cliff area (3.44%) and rivers, roads & rivulet areas (2.43%).

## 2.2 Project Salient Features

### 2.2.1 Transmission Line

The proposed transmission line will be double circuit comprising with ACER BISON, duplex. The vertical double circuit configuration tower will have an average height of 42.45 m and the standard tower base dimensions will be 15 m x 15 m ( for 220 kV ) from centre to centre of each tower leg foundation/ footing. Steel tower leg and body extensions will be utilized to reduce foundation excavation on slopes and provide greater tower foundation structural security. The ruling span between tower structures is 300 m. The right of way (RoW) of the proposed transmission line is 15 meters on each side from the centerline from 220 kV TL as per the Electricity Regulation, 2050 (1993). The transmission line design features are given below.

**Table-2.1: Salient features of the Transmission Line**

S. No.	Description	
1	Name of Project	132/220 kV Chilime Sub-station Hub and Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV TL Project
2	Affected VDCs	6 VDCs Goljung , Gatlang , Haku, Dandagau , Thulogau and Manakamana
3	Districts	Rasuwa and Nuwakot
3	Number of angle towers	39
4	Number of STs	50
5	System Voltage	132/220KV
6	Type of circuit	Double circuit
7	Length of TL	Approximately 26.5Km
8	Nominal span	Average 300 m
9	Tower type	Steel Lattice Structure, self supported (DA, DB, DC, DD)
10	Tower Height	42.45m
11	Tower Foundation Area	15m (approx. average per foundation)
12	Conductor	ACER BISON, Duplex

13	Right of way	30m
14	Minimum Clearance with ground	8m
15	Minimum clearance for road, river crossing lines and other utilities	8m
16	Project construction period	24 months
17	Estimated Project Cost	USD 30 million
18	Funded by	KfW, GoN and NEA

## 2. 2.2 Substations

### **Chilime Sub-station Hub**

The proposed 132/220 kV Chilime sub-station hub site is in proximity to the all expected hydroelectric project (HEPs) now under construction or planned to construct in near future. The Chilime substation Hub will be constructed in Goljung VDC of Rasuwa district and includes:

- Construction of seven nos. 220/132/11 kV, 50 MVA single phase power transformer.
- Construction of 220 kV, 132 kV and 33 kV switchgears.
- Construction of 220kV, 132 kV and 33 kV bus bar, construction of staff quarter, control building and miscellaneous civil works.
- A new SF6 gas-insulated indoor substation (GIS) for Chilime Hub will be installed.

### **Trishuli 3B Hub**

A new 33/132/220 kV substation is proposed to build nearby Upper Trishuli 3B HEP which acts as a Hub for the evacuation of hydroelectric power generated in the Trishuli basin. The proposed Trishuli 3B Hub substation is located at Pahire Beshi, ward no. 9 of Manakamana VDC of Nuwakot district. This Hub station will be connected to Matatirtha substation in Kathmandu by 220 kV transmission line having twin Bison conductor. This Hub includes:

- Construction of seven nos. 220/132/33 kV, 50 MVA single phase power transformers (included one number of spare transformer) plus single Power Transformer with 132/33/11kV, 20/30MVA capacity;
- Supply and Installation of 220 kV, 132 kV and 33 kV Outdoor Instrument transformers and switchgears.
- Construction of 220kV, 132 kV and 33 kV bus bar, staff quarter, control building and civil works required for the project.

## **2.3 Construction Planning**

### **2.3.1 Transmission Line**

The implementation of the proposed project comprises construction of a new 220kV transmission line. It comprises of foundation and erection of transmission towers, wire stringing, testing and commissioning of 220kV transmission line.

#### ***Tower Foundation***

The construction of tower foundation will be undertaken by manual labor assisted by the machinery wherever possible. Machinery will be limited to small demountable steel kids framed concrete mixers, air compressors, air drills/ chisels and tamping/compaction tools. Excavation and the concreting of the tower foundations will be carried out as per the design requirements and after necessary curing, the foundations will be backfilled with suitable material.

#### ***Erection of Galvanized Steel Towers***

Galvanized steel lattice towers manufactured in the factory will be transported to the individual tower locations and are erected manually by employing pulleys, wenches, etc. into the tower foundations.

#### ***Insulator Fittings, Conductor and Ground Wire Stringing***

Conductors, OPGW, ground wires, insulators and necessary accessories will be transported manually to the tower locations. The fitting of insulators on the tower will be carried out manually. Stringing of conductors, OPGW and EHS wire will be carried out with the help of tensioners and other pulling devices as per the design requirements.

#### ***Transportation***

Primary site access to the construction sites will be gained from the Pasang Lhyamu highway, Syaprubeshi-Chilime HEP road and Betrawati-Mailung road. No new access roads will be constructed to tower sites from existing road. Existing feeder roads and tracks will be used for construction and maintenance of the transmission line. The construction material up to the nearest road head will be carried out through vehicle and later it will be transported manually up to the individual tower location. The road networking as per the project components are described below (Table-2.2).

**Table-2.2: Road Networking as per Project Components**

S.N	Project Components	Road Networking	Remarks
1	Trishuli 3B Hub	Betrawati-Archale-Mailung Road	Upper Trishuli 3A and Mailung Khola HEP Access Road
2	Ap-31 to AP-39	Do	Do
3	Ap-8 to Ap-30	Road Networking is not accessible	Local foot trail will be used
4	AP-0 to Ap-7	Chilime HEP Access Road	
5	Chilime Substation	Chilime HEP Access Road	The Pasang Lhyamu Highway is accessible to Chilime

***Spoil Dumping Site***

Since the construction of transmission line towers requires clearing and excavation of fairly small areas at tower locations, construction work will not require spoil dumping sites. The spoil will be filled up and compacted in the tower base area. Similarly, spoil generated from the substation construction will be used to the switchyard location where borrowed earth materials have to be filled and compacted for the site grading.

***Construction Materials***

The materials required for civil construction works related to the transmission line will be:

- Steel reinforcement
- Cement
- Coarse aggregate
- Fine aggregates (sand)

Steel reinforcing bars and cement can be acquired from local manufacturers or can also be imported. Coarse aggregates will be produced at site from excavated materials or purchased from the nearby market. Likewise, fine aggregates will be collected from major quarries along riverbanks, the excavated foundation material can be used as a backfill material required for the foundation construction.

**2.3.2 Hub Substations**

The implementation of the proposed Hub comprises construction of a new sub-station. It comprised of construction of office cum staff quarter buildings, control buildings, gantry, installation of transformers and equipments, their testing etc.

***Construction Method and Materials***

Unlike the linear nature of transmission line, the proposed Hub sub-station construction work will be carried out in certain localized area. Almost construction will be manually. The construction works will not require spoil dumping site.

Steel reinforcement, cement, coarse aggregates and fine aggregates (sand) will be used for civil construction work. Explosive materials will not be used for the construction work of Hub substations.

## **2.4 Construction Personnel**

Local people, those are affected by the project implementation, will be encouraged for employment. As far as possible, local semi skilled and unskilled labor will be used for construction activities and transportation of materials. Altogether about 350 people will be employed during the construction of the project, which includes 225 unskilled, 65 Semi-skilled and 60 skilled manpower.

## **2.5 Duration of Construction**

The estimated completion period of the project is 2 years. Implementation will consist of 6 month pre-construction phase and 1.5 years construction and commissioning phase.

The construction work of transmission line will primarily be carried out during the dry season when ground conditions are essentially dry and river flows low to allow easy movement of materials and construction of towers. Construction activities during the monsoon season will primarily be restricted to stringing of conductors, although this activity may also be restricted by the weather. However, the construction work of the substation will be conducted throughout the year.

## **2.6 Minimizing Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

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. The route was selected so as to avoid the need of large scale land acquisition/resettlement, avoid the settlement areas, inbuilt structures, religious places, schools and other community infrastructures as far as possible. Similarly, GIS (SF6 gas-insulated indoor substation) will be installed for Chilime Hub for the minimum space requirements and minimization of land take/avoidance of physical displacement.

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 General**

The methodology to collect data on socio-economic and cultural aspects for the LACP has included but not limited to literature review, survey of affected households (HHs), participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) in the affected VDCs, focus group discussions (FGDs), market survey in the affected VDCs, field observation and informal discussion/meeting with district level government officials as well as detailed census survey of affected households and inventory of affected private/public assets, this LACP has been prepared.

The study team has adopted a participatory approach with maximum involvement of different stakeholders of the project at the local and district levels to generate relevant information for the LACP. The study team has maintained close contacts with the district level government relevant line agencies, VDC level key stakeholders and other stakeholders while conducting the the fieldwork.

#### **3.1 Approach and Methodology**

The following methodology has been applied to collect social, demographical, economical, and cultural data for the LACP.

##### **3.1.1 Project Impact Area**

The project area includes 6 VDCs of 2 districts including Rasuwa (5 VDCs) and Nuwakot (1 VDCs). The study area is divided into two parts on the basis of the proximity and magnitude of impacts as follows.

##### **3.1.1.1 Core Impact Area**

The “Core of Impact Area” consists of the 30 m Right of Way (RoW), encompassing 15 m on each side of the alignment measured from its center line and the area occupied by the substations are considered as the core project area. This area is defined as the direct impact zone or Corridor of Impact (COI).

##### **3.1.1.2 Surrounding Area**

The term "Surrounding Area" indicates a wider area, which will be directly or indirectly influenced by the construction and operation of the project. This area includes all alignment encompassing VDCs of the 2 districts excluding areas mentioned as Core Impact Area. This area is also termed as the “indirect impact zone”. However there will be some direct impacts on land in the context of construction activities, so “indirect” is maybe not the ideal term.

### 3.1. 2 Literature Review

Relevant literatures including project survey report, publication of Central Bureau of Statistics, profile of District Development Committees (DDCs), IEE and other relevant documents/reports related to transmission line project were collected and reviewed extensively to collect required data/information for the LACP. The following publications were particularly collected and reviewed to prepare the LACP:

- 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 profiles of concerned District Development Committees;
- Collection and review of National Plans, Policies, Acts and Rules related to social impacts and other losses especially the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement;
- World Bank Safeguard Policies ( OP 4.10 and OP 4.12);
- KfW Sustainability Guidelines;
- EIB, Statement of Environment and Social standards and
- UN Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement.

#### 3.1.3 Identification of the Stakeholders

The stakeholders were identified by the study team with the help of representatives of district level government offices (DDC, CDO, DFO, DHO, DADO etc.) and representatives of local government bodies (VDC), NGOs, CBOs, teachers and other key informants of the project area. The details list of identified stakeholders are presented in Chapter-VII

The identified key stakeholders (VDC Level) are project affected families (PAFs), affected communities/groups, vulnerable groups, Indigenous People (specific IP groups are Tamang, Gurung and Newar and Kami, Damai and Sarki are Dalit groups), representatives of local government bodies/line agencies, non -governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), community forestry user groups (CFUGs), women organization, teachers and political party.

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.

#### 3.1.4 Preparation and Finalization of Study Tools

After review of relevant reports and documents, study tools for LACP were prepared to collect required information/data from the field. The survey tools used in RAP study of Hetauda-Dhalkebar-



Duhabi 400kV transmission line project conducted by NEA-ESSD in 2011 for World Bank have been used for this project also.

### 3.1.5 Mobilization of Supervisors and Enumerators

Local qualified enumerators and supervisors with previous experience in similar type of work (Social Survey of Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV T/L project and Trishuli 3B Hub hired for IEE study) 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 5 local enumerators (2 male and 3 female) were locally hired for field study.

### 3.1.6 Sample Distribution

The LACP study has covered 6 VDCs of the 2 project affected districts. Altogether 7 PRAs, census of 58 affected households, 6 market surveys in 6 VDCs, 6 KIIS (1 in each VDC) and 6 FGD for Women groups and one for Dalit group were conducted in the project area (Table 3.1). The formats of sample distribution used in this document included in Annex-I.

**Table 3.1: Sample Distribution**

Affected VDCS	PRA	HH Survey	KIIs	Market Survey	FGD
Goljung	1	4	1	1	1
Gatlang	1	0	1	1	2
Haku	2	13	1	1	1
Dadagaun	1	2	1	1	1
Thulogaun	1	8	1	1	1
Manakamana	1	31	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

### 3.1.7 Fieldwork

The field work for LACP was started from April, 9-25, 2015 under the close supervision and guidance of the Sociologist, Economist, Statistician, Database Expert and Socio-economist. A tentative field schedule and reporting formats for PRA, FGD and KIIs were provided to the field team to ease the reporting process and maintain uniformity of the reports.

### 3.1.8 Census of Directly Affected Households and Structures

The families whose land or property or both are acquired by the project are defined here as the project affected family (PAFs). Census of directly project-affected 58 household (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 data and issues/concerns of the affected households. The household census was conducted using a semi-structured household survey questionnaire (Annex-I). Altogether, 60 households will be affected due to the implementation of the proposed project. Out of which 58 households were surveyed to collect socio-economic baseline information. The remaining 2 HHs consist of absentee HHs who were not available in the area during the census survey.

### **3.1.9 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)**

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with 6 purposively selected key informants including 1 key informant from each affected VDC to assess their views, concerns and expectation from the project and relevant information of the project area. The key informants included representatives of local government bodies/line agencies (VDCs), businessmen, social mobilizer and other intellectual of the project area. The KIIs was conducted using an in-depth interview guideline (Annex-I).

### **3.1.10 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, altogether 6 FGDs were conducted with female groups and one for Dalit group. The VDCs for the FGDs were purposively selected considering representation of geographic location and caste/ethnic groups of the project area. Altogether 93 participants were participated in the FGDs and the average number of participants in each FGD was 13.29 persons. The FGD was facilitated using a topic guide (Annex-I).

### **3.1.11 Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)**

Altogether 7 Participatory Rapid Appraisals (PRAs) 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 PRA. Altogether 132 participants representing different groups, former VDC Chairman, VDC Secretary, school teacher, businessmen, farmer, student, social workers and representatives of women organizations, NGOs, CBOs, political parties etc. were participated in the PRA. The average number of participants in each PRA was 18.86 persons. A checklist was developed to facilitate the PRA (Annex-I).

### **3.1. 12 Market Survey**

Market survey of the 6 project VDCs was conducted to collect prevailing market price of consumption goods, construction materials, wage rate, land price etc. A market survey checklist was prepared and used to conduct the market survey (Annex -I).

### 3. 1.13 Data Encoding 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 leaving the site. After completion of the field work the collected data was encoded and analyzed in Kathmandu. The household survey data was processed using computer software whereas the other data was processed manually. One Statistician was responsible to develop data entry program, data cleaning/editing, managing the data entry process and processing data in Kathmandu. The Statistician has worked in close coordination with the experts.

### 3.1.14 Criteria for the Affected and Vulnerable Households

The criteria for affected and vulnerable households have been set based on following criteria: These criteria were also applied for the World Bank funded Hetauda-Dhalkebar-Duhabi 400 kV transmission line project in 2011.

- **Marginally Affected Households:** Households losing less than 10.0% of their total land and 25.0% of agriculture income.
- **Severely Affected Households:** Households losing more than 10% of their total land. This includes two sub-categories: A) Households losing more than 10% to 50.0% of their total land and income up to 50.0% of agriculture income; B) Households losing more than 50% of their total land and >50.0% of agriculture income. The households losing residential structures are also categorized under this category.
- **Vulnerable Households:** Women headed and Indigenous People (households) affected by the project are categorized under this category.
- **Indigenous People (See Terms and Definitions below) and** Chapter VI sub-section 6.3 for policy and legal framework and sub-section 6.4.3 for project policy for vulnerable groups. Similarly, Chapter IV, Sub-section 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 for indigenous people's baseline information in the project area and 4.3.4 sub-section has described the baseline information of affected vulnerable groups including Indigenous people.

### 3. 1.15 Terms and Definitions

The following definitions will be applied in the Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan for the project:

- **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 LACP 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 date of notification by the CDC/Chilime-Trishuli 220kV TL Project, NEA for land acquisition and compensation of affected households/assets for titleholders and date of census for non-titleholders.
- **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 Group** is defined as one of the recognized 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. Limbu, Rai, Tamang, Magar, Gurung. See Chapter-IV).
- **Non-title Holders-** Families who are living/occupying Government land, having no land ownership certificate and affected due to the Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV transmission line project. However illegal inhabitants as per law of Nepal will not be eligible to receive the compensation of land but eligible to receive the compensation of structures loss and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- **Project Affected Person:** Any person directly affected by the project through the acquisition of assets belonging to him/her or of his/her household or community. This includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected through the acquisition of assets, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary.
- **Project Affected Household/Family:** Family members living together and sharing a single kitchen affected by acquisition of their assets, will be entitled for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation measures.
- **Project Affected Group:** Communities or groups, that lose community resources due to the project.

- **Rehabilitation:** The measures taken to mitigate identified social impacts, including compensation, resettlement, rehabilitation and transition allowances where required.
- **Right of Way Easement or ROW easement** is the process whereby the owner or possessor of the land permits the continued use of a part of the land towards transit of personals and / or service against a consideration, but where the ownership of the land remains unchanged.
- **Replacement Cost:** With regard to land and structures, “replacement cost” is defined as follows:
  - For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
  - For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structures or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors’ fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- **Titleholder:** The person in whose name the project-affected land 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.
- **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 **Women headed households** and **Indigenous people and Dalits**.
- **Women-headed household:** Household headed by women, the woman may be divorced, widowed or abandoned or her husband can be working away from the District for long periods of time, but where the woman takes the decisions about the use of and access to household resources or property belongs to Woman.
- **Vulnerable Project-Affected Families** is defined in Nepal as families affected by the project that are identified as belonging to the Vulnerable Groups (Women headed households and Indigenous people).

### **3.2 Team Composition**

The LACP is prepared by team of professionals specialized in field of social science, resettlement and rehabilitation and community development with the help of field support team.

- Team Coordinator- Rabindra Chaudhary
- Sociologist-Bhakti Prasad Timsina
- Database Expert - Krishna Prasad Joshi
- Economist- Bhoj Raj Bhattra
- Socio-economist- Poonam Pokharel
- GIS Expert- Prakash Gaudel

## **CHAPTER-IV**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

#### **4.0 General**

This section includes three sub-sections including 1) district context 2) project area/VDC context and 3) project affected families to describe baseline condition of the project area. Sub-section 1 provides basic information of the project districts, sub-section 2 provides baseline condition of the project area and sub-section 3 provides detail information of the project affected families based on the findings of the census survey for LACP.

#### **4.1 Socio-Demographic Information of the Project Districts**

##### **4.1.1 Demography**

The proposed Chilime- Trishuli 220 kV Transmission line project is located in two districts (Nuwakot and Rasuwa) of Bagmati Zone, Central Development Region of Nepal. The total area of 2 districts is 2,665 Sq. km. According to National Population census 2011, the total population of the project affected districts is 3, 20,771 with 1, 54,262 male and 1, 66,509 female. The percentage of the male and female population is 48.09 and 51.91 respectively. The project affected district population covers 1.21% of the total population of the country. The average population density of the project districts is 138 persons/sq.km. There are 68993 households and the average household size is 4.56. Similarly, the average literacy rate (Population of five years and above) of the two project districts is (56.70%), which is lower than the national literacy rate (65.90%). The average male and female sex ratio is 95.09 (IEE Report, 2015).

##### **4.1.2 Indigenous People**

According to the 2011 census, the indigenous nationalities (Adivasi/Janajati) of Nepal comprise (35.81%) of the total population of 26,494,504, although indigenous peoples' organizations claim a larger figure of more than 50%.

Even though they constitute a significant proportion of the population, throughout the history of Nepal indigenous peoples have been marginalized in terms of language, culture, and political and economic opportunities. The 2011 census listed the population as belonging to 125 caste and ethnic groups (including 63 indigenous peoples), 59 castes (including 15 Dalit castes), and three religious groups (including Muslim groups). Altogether, 59 caste and ethnic groups are legally recognized by the Government as Indigenous people.

##### **4.1.3 Categories of Indigenous Groups in Nepal**

Acknowledging the diversity in the mode of livelihood, income and socioeconomic development among the various Janajati groups, the NFIN (2005) has classified these various groups into five

broad categories with their levels of socioeconomic development or the process of marginalization (Table-4.1). The advantaged ones and many households of the disadvantaged and marginalized background have been carrying out livelihood activities similar to caste groups, have become widespread in the country, have joined foreign employment, are educated and have human development index comparable to Brahmin/Chhetri, the so called high caste groups. The human development index (HDI) of all Janajati excluding Newar is 0.482 and that of Newar 0.565. The HDI of all Brahmin/Chhetri is 0.538. Dalits (all) have HDI value of 0.434 (Nepal Human Development Report 2014).

**Table-4.1 Categories of Indigenous Groups in Nepal**

Ecological Zone	Endangered	Highly marginalized	Marginalized	Disadvantaged	Advantaged
Mountain	-	Siya, Shingsawa (Lhomi), Thudam	Bhote, Dolpo, Larke, Lhopa, Mugali, Topkegola, Walung	Bara Gaunle, Byanshi, Chhairrotan, Marpahali-Thakali, Sherpa, Tangbe,, Tingaule	Thakali
Hill	Bankariya, Hayu, Kushbadiya, Lepcha, Surel	Baramu, Thami, Chepang	Bhujel, Dura, Pahari Phree, Sunuwar, Tamang	Chantyal, Gurung, Jharel, Limbu, Magar, Rai, Yakha, Hyolmo	Newar
Inner Tarai	Raji, Raute, Kusunda	Bote, Danuwar, Majhi	Darai, Kumhal	-	-
Tarai	Kisan, Meche	Dhanuk, Jhangad, Satar	Dhimal, Gangai, Rajbanshi, Tajpuriya Tharu	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: NFIN, 2005

#### 4.1.4 Indigenous People in Project District

The total population of two districts of Central Development Region from where the Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Lines passes through is 3, 20,771 according to census 2011. Its socio-economic composition is largely mixed i.e., caste groups, *Janajati*, Muslim and others. Among caste groups Brahmin/Chhetri constitutes (29.66%) and Kami/Damai/Sarki (6.13%). Similarly, Tamangs (43.54%) are the prominent inhabitants, followed by Brahmin and Chhetri in the district. Likewise Muslim population constitutes less than (1.00%) of the total population.

Indigenous Groups in Nepal are known by several interchangeable terms: as “Indigenous Peoples”, Indigenous Nationalities’, ‘Ethnic Groups’, and/or as ‘*Adivasi/Janajati*’. Taken together, all ethnic groups represent (57.05%) of the total population of the two project districts (Table-4.2)



Table 4.2: Ethnic Groups and their Population in the Project Districts

S.N	Caste/ethnicity	District Population		Total	Percentage
		Nuwakot	Rasuwa		
1	Tamang	118873	20782	139655	43.54
2	Newar	20655	1009	21664	6.75
3	Rai	9960	44	10004	3.12
4	Mager	6388	571	6959	2.17
5	Gurung	2868	1335	4203	1.31
6	Sherpa	458	56	514	0.16
7	Brahmin	52564	6525	59089	18.42
8	Chettri	34957	1084	36041	11.24
9	Dalits( Kami/Damai/Sarki)	18304	1374	19678	6.13
10	Muscleman	358	0	358	0.11
11	Others	12086	10520	22606	7.05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>277471</b>	<b>43300</b>	<b>320771</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: CBS, 2011

#### 4.2 Socio-economic Information of Affected VDCs

The proposed transmission line traverses through the 5 VDCs (Goljung, Gatlang, Haku, Dandagaun, Thulogaun) of Rasuwa and One VDC (Manakamana) of Nuwakot district of Central Development Region of Nepal. The 26.5 km long transmission line starts from Thambuchet village, Goljung VDC (Chileme Hub) of Rasuwa district and trimmings in Trishuli 3B Hub Substation at Champani village, Manakamana VDC of Nuwakot district. The socio-economic information and profile of the project affected VDCs are given below.

**Demography:** According to the National Population Census 2011, the total population of the project VDCs is 11809 with 5614 males and 6195 females. The male and female percent of the project affected VDCs are 47.54 and 52.46 respectively. The population of the project VDCs covers only (3.68%) of the total population of the project affected districts. The total number of households is 2697 with an average household size 4.38.

**Social Classification:** According to the 2011 Census, the majority of the people living in the project area are Buddhists (52.00%), followed by Hindus (46.00%). The percentage of other religions living in the project area is minimal. The households are divided into different ethnic groups, such as Newar, Brahmin, Chettri, Tamang, Gurung and Dalits. Tamang (70.01%) are the prominent inhabitants, followed by Gurung, Brahmin and Dalits. These ethnic groups are not at the same level of socio-economic development.

The Vulnerable Groups, as defined in GON and WB safeguard policy, include Indigenous, Dalit castes and Women (irrespective of caste or ethnicity (See Terms and Definitions). The Dalit castes found in the project area are, in order of magnitude, the Kami or Blacksmith caste (2.79%), Damai or Dholi,

Tailor caste (0.44%), and Sarki or Leatherworker caste (0.13%). When considered together the Brahmin/Chhetri castes total (29.66%) of the population of the two districts, but at the level of the project-affected VDCs they only account for (11.06%) of the total population. By comparison, the major indigenous ethnic groups predominate numerically at the VDC level, with an overall (84.88%) of the population (CBS, 2011).

**Age Groups:** The economically active age group between 15 and 59 constitutes about (53.78%) of the total population. The other major age group is below 15 (34.68%) and 60 years and above. Only about (11.54%) of the population is 60 years and above. The overall dependency ratio of the project area is 46.22% (CBS, 2011).

**Health:** The number of health facilities owned by the government (District Hospital) or provided by non-government organizations (NGOs) and the private sector are available in the project area. Health posts and sub-health posts are available almost in the project affected VDCs.

**Education:** According to CBS, 2011, the average literacy rate of the project area is (54.12%) consisting (60.11%) male and (48.69%) female literacy rate. The average literacy rate of the project area is comparatively lower than the National average (65.90%). There are 10 primaries, 5 lower secondary, 3 secondary and 2 higher secondary schools in project affected VDCs of Rasuwa district and 5 Primaries, 1 lower Secondary and 1 Secondary School in Manakamana VDC of Nuwakot district (IEE Report, 2014). Local students have to visit district headquarter and Kathmandu for university level education.

**Occupation and Employment:** The economy of the project area is based on trade, commerce, and manufacturing. Other economic sectors are agriculture, education, transport, hotels, and restaurants. Tourism is a key component of the district economy of Rasuwa. However, in the project areas, the economy is still based on agriculture. Due to the insufficient employment opportunities in the country; the trend of going abroad for employment is growing day by day. The number of people from the project area also going abroad for employment has also increased significantly (PRA, 2015).

**Agricultural and Livestock:** Food crops such as rice, wheat, maize and millet are grown in the project area. Other agricultural products and cash crops such as potato, beans and seasonal vegetables are grown by some subsistence farmers for their daily consumption purpose. The cropping pattern is mostly dominated by two cropping systems comprising of paddy and wheat or maize and millet or other appropriate combination of leguminous plants of the project area. Livestock rearing is the second most important activity after cropping. Most of the households in the project areas have some connection with animal husbandry for income or food.

**Market and Trade Centers:** Betrawati, Shanti bazaar, Mailung, Dhunche, Syaprubeshi, Goljung are the major markets and trade centers of the project area. The average distance of these market centers from the proposed transmission line corridor is ranged from 500m to 25 km.

**Settlement Pattern:** The settlements of project affected VDCs are cohesively formed. The houses are made of wood, mud and stone with stone and galvanized tin roof. Some RCC buildings also are found particularly in the market area.

**Gender Consideration:** Illiteracy, lack of ownership of property, lack of decision making authority, extensive involvement in household activities are some of the basic indicators of female's socioeconomic status in the project area. With a view to assess different gender related issues and impacts associated with the project, special focus was made during the consultation to look into the gender status in the project areas.

According to population census, 2011, about (25.73%) households are Female-headed households in the country. Similarly, (19.71%) of household has the ownership of land or house or both in the name of female member of the household. Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) at the national level is 91.6 recorded in census 2011. Around (52.46%) of the total population of the project affected VDCs are women and literacy rate is (48.69%).

About (41.00%) of the household has the ownership of property in the name of female member in the project area. Most of the women in the project area are engaged in the household works as well as labor in agriculture and other sector. The decision making process on economic activities is mostly exercised by the males. Land and property holding is dominated by the males. The local daily wage rate of women in agricultural and non-agricultural sector is NRs.467 and NRs.709 respectively which is lower than male daily wage rate NRs.625 and 884 (FGD, 2015).

#### **4.3 Census Survey and Socio-economic Information of Project Affected Households**

##### **4.3.1 Objectives of Census Survey**

A detailed census survey was conducted in the project area from April 9-25, 2015. The objective of the census survey was to identify the affected persons and generate an inventory of social and economic impacts on the project affected persons, the structures affected, socio-economic profile of the project affected people, their perceptions about the project and rehabilitation and resettlement options. A survey questionnaire was prepared to collect detailed information on the socio-economic status of the affected households and their ensuing losses.

### 4.3.2 Surveyed Households and Population

The survey identified that a total of 60 Households will be affected by the Project including the Trishuli 3B Hub and Chilime Substations and TL components. The census survey covered a total of 58 households comprising of 373 affected persons. The remaining 2 HHs consist of absentee HHs who were not available in the area during the census survey. Therefore, the socio-economic data provided in the LACP applies based on the findings of survey of 58 households from 5 VDCs of Rasuwa and Nuwakot district. There are no project affected households in Gatlang VDC of Rasuwa district. The alignment of the transmission line passes through forest and public land of this VDC and there will be no impact on private land due to implementation of the project.

Of the 58 surveyed households, the majority of the households are located in Manakamana (53.45%) followed by Haku (22.41%), Dandagaun (13.79%), Goljung (6.90%) and Thulogaun (3.45%).

The total population of 58 surveyed households is 373 with male 184 (49.33%) and female 189 (50.67%). Similarly, the average male and female sex ratio of PAFs is 0.97 and average household size is 6.4 persons per household (Table- 4.3).

**Table-4.3: Surveyed Households and Population**

Name of VDCS	Population				Households		Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	Av. HH Size	
Goljung	10	16	26	0.63	4	6.5	6.90
Haku	52	51	103	1.02	13	7.9	22.41
Thulogaun	5	6	11	0.83	2	5.5	3.45
Dadagaun	32	26	58	1.23	8	7.3	13.79
Manakamana	85	90	175	0.94	31	5.6	53.45
<b>Total/Ave.</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>49.33</b>	<b>50.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

### 4.3.3 Socio-economic Information of the Affected Households

This sub-section of the report covers the project affected families found in project VDCs during the census survey. The socio-economic information and profile of the affected families are described below.

#### 4.3.3.1 Demographic Information

##### *Social Stratification*

The local population in the project area can be categorized into two major cultural groups, namely, *Janajati* (indigenous population), and others including Brahmin and Chettri (Upper Caste Groups). According to the census survey, (44.83%) of the affected households in the Project area are *Janajatis* (indigenous), followed by (55.17%) upper caste groups including (43.10%) Brahmin and (12.07%)

Chettri, Tamang, Gurung/Ghale and Newar are considered as Indigenous groups. The total population of indigenous household is 189 which consists (50.67%) of the total population of PAFs. The average household size of indigenous groups is comparatively higher than the upper caste groups (Table-4.4).

**Table-4.4: Social Stratification of Affected Households**

Caste Groups	Population				Households		Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	Av .HH Size	
Brahmin	67	80	147	0.84	25	5.9	43.10
Chettri	21	16	37	1.31	7	5.3	12.07
Ghale/Gurung	7	8	15	0.88	2	7.5	3.45
Newar	8	5	13	1.6	2	6.5	3.45
Tamang	81	80	161	1.01	22	7.3	37.93
<b>Total/Ave.</b>	184	189	373	0.97	58	6.4	100.00

Source: Household Survey, 2015

### **Population and Households**

Of the surveyed population, Tamang (43.16%) are the prominent inhabitants, followed by Brahmin (39.41%), Chettri (9.92%), Ghale/Gurung (4.02%) and Newar (3.49%). Similarly, the average household size (5.3 persons per household) of Chettri is lower as compared with other caste groups. The female population of PAFs is comparatively higher than the male population (Table-4.5).

**Table-4.5: Population and Households**

Caste Groups	Population				Households		Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	Av. HH Size	
Brahmin	67	80	147	0.84	25	5.9	39.41
Chettri	21	16	37	1.31	7	5.3	9.92
Ghale/Gurung	7	8	15	0.88	2	7.5	4.02
Newar	8	5	13	1.6	2	6.5	3.49
Tamang	81	80	161	1.01	22	7.3	43.16
<b>Total/Ave.</b>	184	189	373	0.97	58	6.4	100.00
Percentage	49.33	50.67	100.0	-	-	-	-

Source: Household Survey, 2015

### **Family Structure**

Nuclear family system is commonly practiced in PAFs. Household survey indicates that about (58.62%) of the survey households are adopting nuclear family system and (41.38%) are practiced by joint family systems that are living together since 2 to 3 generations. It is reported that the nuclear system of family structure has increased over the years. The ratio of families adopting nuclear family system is higher among Brahmin and Tamang compared to the other caste groups (Table-4.6).

Table 4.6: Family Structure of PAFs

Caste Groups	Family Type		
	Nuclear	Joint	Total HHs
Brahmin	14	11	25
Chettri	5	2	7
Ghale/Gurung	1	1	2
Newar	1	1	2
Tamang	13	9	22
Total	34	24	58
Percentage	58.62	41.38	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Broad Age Structure of Population**

The surveyed population comprises (27.35%) children (0-14 years), (63.27%) people in the economically active category of 15-59 years and (9.38%) aged people (60 years and above). The economically active age group (15 to 59 years of age) is highest among the surveyed population (Table-4.7). The overall dependency ratio is (58.05%) with child dependency ratio (43.22%) and aged dependency (14.83%).

Table-4.7: Broad Age Structure of Population

Caste Groups	Broad Age Group			Population
	0-14 years	15-59 years	60 and above	
Brahmin	38	94	15	147
Chettri	9	24	4	37
Ghale/Gurung	2	11	2	15
Newar	2	9	2	13
Tamang	51	98	12	161
<b>Total/Ave.</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>373</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>27.35</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Dependency Ratio</b>	<b>43.22</b>	<b>58.05</b>	<b>14.83</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Religious Practice**

The surveyed PAFs practice two religions. Majority of the households have adopted Hindhu religion (58.62%) while (31.38%) are followers of Buddhism. Similarly, Buddhism is mostly practiced by Tamang and Gurung/Ghale communities (Table-4.8).

**Table-4.8: Religious Practice**

Caste Groups	Religions				Total HHs
	Hinduism		Buddhism		
	HHs	Percentage	HHs	Percentage	
Brahmin	25	100	-	-	25
Chettri	7	100	-	-	7
Ghale/Gurung	-	-	2	100	2
Newar	2	100	-	-	2
Tamang	-	-	22	100	22
Total	34	58.62	24	31.38	58

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Marital Status**

Regarding marital status of the surveyed population, (49.87%) is married, (46.92%) is unmarried and (3.22%) is widow or widower. The married population is higher as compared with the unmarried population of the surveyed households (Table-4.9).

**Table-4.9: Marital Status of Surveyed Population**

Caste Groups	Marital Status			Population
	Unmarried	Married	Widow/Widower	
Brahmin	73	69	5	147
Chettri	20	17	-	37
Ghale/Gurung	6	8	1	15
Newar	5	8	-	13
Tamang	71	84	6	161
Total	175	186	12	373
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>46.92</b>	<b>49.87</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Language**

Nepali (62.07%) and Tamang (37.93%) are the major languages spoken by PAFs in their family. Among these languages, Nepali is widely spoken for communication among the PAFs. About hundred percent of family members of Brahmin, Chettri, Gurung/Ghale and Newar community speak Nepali language for communication while Tamang also speak their own language(Tamang) in their community for communication (Table-4.10).

**Table-4.10: Spoken Language**

Caste Groups	Spoken Languages				Total HHs
	Nepali		Tamang		
	HHs	Percentage	HHs	Percentage	
Brahmin	25	100	-	-	25
Chettri	7	100	-	-	7
Ghale/Gurung	2	100	-	-	2
Newar	2	100	-	-	2
Tamang	-	-	22	100	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>62.07</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37.93</b>	<b>58</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

### 4.3.3.2 Quality of Life Values

#### Education

The total Population of surveyed households above 5 years of age is calculated to be 356 out of which (78.93%) is literate (Table-4.11). The literacy percentage of population is far better when compared to the average literacy rate of the VDCs (54.12%), and National average (65.90%). According to household surveyed, male and female literate population is (84.75%) and (73.18%) respectively.

**Table-4.11: Literacy Status (5 Years and above)**

Literacy Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	27	15.25	48	26.82	75	21.07
Literate	150	84.75	131	73.18	281	78.93
Total	177	100	179	100	356	100
Percentage	49.72		50.28		100	

Source: Household Survey, 2015

#### Educational Attainment

Educational attainment among the 281 people recorded as literate, with about (19.57%) having no formal education and a further (25.98%) achieving a primary level education. Of the literate population, (5.69%) has passed the School Leaving Certificate and nearly (3.56%) the intermediate level and (8.54%) having passed a Bachelor's or higher degree (Table-4.12).

**Table-4.12: Educational Attainment of the surveyed Population**

Educational Attainment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Literate only	29	19.33	26	19.85	55	19.57
Primary Level	36	24	37	28.24	73	25.98
Lower Secondary	27	18	33	25.19	60	21.35
Secondary	27	18	16	12.21	43	15.30
SLC	10	6.67	6	4.58	16	5.69
Intermediate	7	4.67	3	2.29	10	3.56
Bachelors and above	14	9.33	10	7.63	24	8.54
<b>Total (Literate)</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

#### Energy Use

About (91.38%) surveyed households are connected with electricity for lighting while (18.16%) use solar and (1.71%) use kerosene for lighting purpose. Similarly, Firewood is the major source for cooking energy and (79.31%) households use firewood for cooking, whereas (17.24%) HHs use LPG and (3.45%) use Biogas for cooking purpose (Table-4.13).



**Table-4.13: Energy Use of the Surveyed Household**

Caste Groups	Fuel for Cooking			Fuel for Lighting		
	Firewood	Biogas	LPG	Kerosene	Electricity	Solar
Brahmin	19	-	6	-	25	-
Chettri	6	-	1	-	7	-
Ghale/Gurung	1	-	1	-	2	-
Newar	-	-	2	-	2	-
Tamang	20	2	-	1	17	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>79.31</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>17.24</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>91.38</b>	<b>6.9</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

Dependency on the dirty energy (fuel wood) for more than (79.32%) of the household's energy requirement reflects the quality of life, particularly, of the female, elderly and child of the project area. Nearly (91.38%) of the households have accessed to the modern energy source for lighting. From energy perspective, a distinction between the Janajati (Indigenous groups) and high caste groups is not very different.

### Drinking Water Supply, Health and Sanitation

#### Drinking Water Supply

Majority of the surveyed households (82.76%) have piped water supply for drinking purposes whereas (3.45%) households depend on well and (13.79%) depend upon the public (Table-4.14). The statistics of water supply facilities do not show a distinctive difference between the various ethnic groups but seem to have a relevance of geographical location.

**Table-4.14: Source of drinking Water Supply**

Caste Groups	Source					
	Piped Water		Well		Public Tap	
	Hhs	%	Hhs	%	Hhs	%
Brahmin	20	80	1	4	4	16
Chettri	5	71.43	1	14.29	1	14.29
Ghale/Gurung	2	100	-	0	-	0
Newar	2	100	-	0	-	0
Tamang	19	86.36	-	0	3	13.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>82.76</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13.79</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

#### Sanitation

With regards to the sanitation, (84.48%) surveyed households are using toilets for defecation which is quite good compared to district and national average (79.00%). Similarly, only (15.52%) surveyed households (Tamang) have no toilet facility in their house and they have to use river side, forest area for defecation (Table-4.15).

**Table-4.15: Households Having Toilet Facility**

Caste Groups	Toilet facility		
	Yes	No	HHs
Brahmin	25	-	25
Chettri	7	-	7
Ghale/Gurung	2	-	2
Newar	2	-	2
Tamang	13	9	22
Total	49	9	58
Percentage	84.48	15.52	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Health**

To assess health status of the family members of the PAFs, data on seriously sick family members during the last 12 months was reported. Of the surveyed households, (43.10%) reported family members seriously sick during the last 12 months.

Among the ethnic groups, the Newar, Ghale/Gurung and Tamang reported highest number of sickness (Table-4.16). Quality of drinking water, sanitation habits and poor indoor air quality are the major causes of sickness. Among the surveyed households there is a reflection of the water source and quality, High caste groups traditionally have better sanitation habits and have a better health records than the other groups, though the observed difference is only marginal. But the level of awareness regarding the using of toilets for personal hygiene and environmental sanitation has been gradually increasing among the PAFs

**Table-4.16: Households and Members reporting Sickness**

Caste Groups	Sick					
	Yes		No		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Brahmin	8	32	17	68	25	100
Chettri	4	57.14	3	42.86	7	100
Ghale/Gurung	1	50.00	1	50	2	100
Newar	2	100	-	0	2	100
Tamang	10	45.45	12	54.55	22	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43.10</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**4.3.3.3 Economic Information****Occupational /Employment**

Agriculture is the major occupation (29.17%) of the surveyed population followed by foreign employment (16.67%), Labor Wage in the country (10.00%), Jobs and services (7.08%) and Business and Small industry (4.58%).Of the surveyed population (25.42%) are students whereas (7.08%) of the surveyed population depends on household work (Table-4.17).

Table-4.17: Major Occupation of the Surveyed Population

Major Occupations	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	23	19.66	47	38.21	70	29.17
Business and Small Industry	7	5.98	4	3.25	11	4.58
Labor wage(In country)	14	11.97	10	8.13	24	10.00
Labor wage(Outside country)	33	28.21	7	5.69	40	16.67
Service(Inside country)	13	11.11	4	3.25	17	7.08
Student	27	23.08	34	27.64	61	25.42
<b>Household Work</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13.82</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7.08</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Business and Cottage Industry**

Of the surveyed households, only (18.97%) are engaged in business and cottage industry in the project area. The percentage of households involved in the business and cottage Industry is high in Tamang (53.57%) compared to the other caste groups. The contribution of annual income from the Business and cottage industry is 4.58% to the total income of the surveyed households (Table-4.16).

**Food Security**

Most of the affected households are located in hilly sections of the project area particularly in Rasuwa and Nuwakot district. Therefore, this area is food deficit area. Only (36.21%) of the surveyed households could grow enough food for their consumption in a year. Despite of good yield, (63.79%) surveyed households have reported food deficiency from their own production. The households having faced food deficiency is reported highest among Tamang communities (Table-4.18).

Table-4.18: Food Sufficiency Status in Households Level

Caste Groups	Sufficiency		HHs
	Yes	No	
Brahmin	10	15	25
Chettri	2	5	7
Ghale/Gurung	1	1	2
Newar	2		2
Tamang	6	16	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>36.21</b>	<b>63.79</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

Among the households who have reported food deficiency from their own production, about (51.35% ) reported food deficiency of 3-5 months, (35.14%) for months 6-9 months and (5.41%) for more than nine months. Similarly, about (8.11%) reported food shortage for less than three months (Table-4.19).

Table-4.19: Food Deficient Households

Caste Groups	Food Deficit Months				Total HHs
	< 3	3 - 5	6 -9	>9	
Brahmin	2	9	4	-	15
Chettri	-	3	1	1	5
Ghale/Gurung	-	-	1	-	1
Newar	-	-	-	-	-
Tamang	1	7	7	1	16
Total	3	19	13	2	37
Percentage	8.11	51.35	35.14	5.41	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

### Family Debt

Family debt is one of the major indicators to identify the economic status of a family. Having no debt or small amount of debt indicates the healthy economic status of the family. However, it also depends on the purpose of the debt. According to the household survey data, (44.83%) households have family debt for various purposes like education, household needs, marriage or other social occasions etc.

### Income and Expenditure

#### Income Sources and Annual Income

The major income sources of the surveyed households are agriculture, animal husbandry and other off-farm (non-agricultural) activities. Off-farm activities include professional services, Business, Pensions/Briddha Bhatta, Daily/wage/ labor; remittance and share bonus etc. The average annual income of surveyed households is NRs 2, 45,355. This average annual income of the surveyed household is higher than the average national level income (NRs.2, 02,374).

The contribution of the various income sources to total household income varies considerably. The off-farm income ranges from NRs. 1241 to NRs 56,517 (Table-4.20). According to household survey, Remittance (23.03%) is the predominant income source of PAFs in the project area.

Table-4.20: Average Income source of the surveyed Households

Major Income Sources	Average Income from the Total income (NRs)	Percent of total income
Agriculture and animal husbandry Income	44079	17.97
Service	42552	17.34
Business	28724	11.71
Daily Wages/Porter	42448	17.3
Pension/Briddha Bhatta	1241	0.51
Remittance	56517	23.03
Share Bonus	29793	12.14
<b>Total Average Income</b>	<b>2,45,355</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

The contribution of off-farm annual income of the surveyed households is (82.03%) and agriculture (17.97%) to the total household income. The contribution of non-agricultural income for indigenous

groups is higher than other high caste groups (Table-4.21). The annual income range of Indigenous groups in non-agricultural sectors is NRs. 222000 to NRs.266000.

**Table-4.21: Average Income as Per Caste Groups**

Caste Groups	Annual Average Income from Different Sources					
	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		Total	
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
Brahmin	45272	18.12	204520	81.88	249792	100
Chettri	46586	25.82	133857	74.18	180443	100
Ghale/Gurung	33000	12.41	233000	87.59	266000	100
Newar	26000	11.71	196000	88.29	222000	100
Tamang	44577	17.07	216636	82.93	261214	100
<b>Average</b>	<b>44,079</b>		<b>2,01,276</b>		<b>2,45,355</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>17.97</b>		<b>82.03</b>		<b>100</b>	

Source: Household Survey, 2015

### Expenditure

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

The annual weighted average expenditure of the surveyed households is NRs 1, 94,136. Food items form the largest expense category, accounting for (49.47%) of total reported expenditure. Expenditure on food items ranges from (45.69%) in Chettri to (52.22%) in Tamang families. Expenditure on festival is the second important category, accounting (11.74%) of the total expenditure ranging from (10.57%) in Brahmin to (13.85%) in Gurung/Ghale families (Table-4.22). The current expenditure of the PAFs (NR.1, 94,136) is less than the average annual income (NRs. 2, 45,355).

**Table-4.22: Average Annual Expenditure of Households by Caste/Ethnic Groups**

Caste Groups	Expenditure Heading								Expenditure
	Food Items	Clothing	Education	Medicine	Festival	Fuel	Electricity	Transport	
Brahmin	50.23	10.67	10.69	6.58	10.57	1.9	5.85	3.51	182300
Chettri	45.69	13.31	14.17	4.93	11.93	2.63	4.54	2.79	165000
Ghale/Gurung	47.05	11.51	10.00	5.18	13.85	2.31	5.63	4.47	215000
Newar	52.22	11.68	11.92	2.88	11.81	4.13	2.33	3.03	208000
Tamang	50.84	9.9	9.67	3.77	12.81	3.63	5.54	3.83	213700
<b>Average</b>	<b>49.87</b>	<b>10.76</b>	<b>10.74</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>11.74</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>1,94,136</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

### Land, House and Infrastructure

The types of houses also indicate the economic status of the family. Field study reveals that most of the houses of the project affected people are made of mud and stone bricks, cement and bricks and wood and RCC etc. Household survey indicates that all the surveyed households are living in their own house.

#### 4.3.3.4 Agriculture and Livestock Practice

##### Land Holding by Type of Land

All the surveyed households have own private land within the project area. The surveyed households own and operate 42.66 ha land (Table-4.23). This land consists of three types, namely *Khet* (lowland–irrigated), *Bari* (upland) and *Pakho Bari* (Non-cultivated). The average land holding of the surveyed households is 0.74 ha. The average land holding size of *Khet*, *Bari* and *Pakho Bari* of PAFs is 0.24, 0.41 and 0.08 ha/hh respectively. Of the operated land, (32.83%) *Khet*, (55.92%) *Bari* and remaining (11.25%) is *Pakho Bari*.

**Table-4.23: Landholdings of the Households by Type of Land**

Caste Groups	HHs	Irrigated Khet	Bari(ha)	Pakho Bari (ha)	Total(ha)	Ha/hh
Brahmin	25	6.82	3.47	0.31	10.60	0.42
Chettri	7	1.43	0.15	-	1.59	0.23
Ghale/Gurung	2	0.71	0.36	-	1.07	0.54
Newar	2	0.40	0.61	0.21	1.21	0.61
Tamang	22	4.64	19.27	4.29	28.20	1.28
Total	58	14.01	23.86	4.80	42.66	0.74
<b>Average</b>	-	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.74</b>	-
<b>Percentage</b>	-	<b>32.83</b>	<b>55.92</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-

Source: Household Survey, 2015

##### Land Holding by Type of Ownership

The grouping of the surveyed households according to landholding size shows that the (56.90%) households are marginal size farmers (having up to 0.5 ha land), (34.49%) small size farmers (having 0.5 to 2.0 ha land) and (6.90%) are medium size farmers (having 2.0 to 4.0ha land). Thus, marginal and small landholders comprise about (91.39%) of the surveyed households. The land holding of marginal, small medium and Large size farmer is (17.94%), (50.73%), (21.77%) and 9.57%) of the total operated land respectively (Table-4.24).

**Table-4.24: Landholding Size by the type of ownership**

*Landholding Categories		Households		Total Area	
Category	Size of holding(ha)	No.	%	Area(ha)	%
Marginal Farmers	Up to 0.5	33	56.90	7.655	17.94
Small Size Farmers	0.5 - 1.0	9	15.52	6.939	16.27
	1.0 - 1.5	7	12.07	7.914	18.55
	1.5 - 2.0	4	6.90	6.786	15.91
Medium Farmers	2.0- 4.0	4	6.90	9.286	21.77
Large Size Farmers	>4	1	1.72	4.082	9.57
<b>Total</b>	-	58	100	42.662	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

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

**Agricultural Production**

Paddy, wheat, maize, millet and potato are the major food crops and cash crops cultivated by the surveyed households. In terms of area coverage, paddy cultivation ranks first. The percentage composition of land occupied by different crops like paddy, maize, wheat, millet and potato is (29.74%), (32.42%), (9.92%), (22.69%) and (4.79%) respectively. Paddy is primarily grown in *Khet*. Similarly, maize is primarily grown in *Bari*, however nowadays its cultivation in *Khet* is also increasing in the project area. The average yield of the major crops like paddy, wheat, maize, and potato is 2.71/ha, 1.89MT/ha, 1.913MT/ha, 1.09MT/ha and 5.49MT/ha respectively (Table-4.25).

**Table 4.25: Major Crop Area Coverage, Production and Yield**

Description	Major Crops					Total
	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Millet	Potato	
Total Cropped Area	12.51	4.17	13.82	9.54	2.01	42.05
Total Production (MT)	33.89	7.88	26.39	10.40	11.05	89.61
<b>Yield(MT/ha)</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>3.27</b>
<b>Percentage of production</b>	<b>37.82</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>29.45</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>12.33</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Percentage of Cropped Area</b>	<b>29.74</b>	<b>9.92</b>	<b>32.86</b>	<b>22.69</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Livestock Practice**

Livestock ownership is an integral part of agriculture and one of the major income sources for the surveyed households. Of the surveyed households, about (77.59%) have livestock. According to household survey, cattle, goat/sheep buffalo and, and pig etc are the major livestock practiced by the surveyed households.

**Land Price**

Based on the field investigation and consultation with local people, Land use pattern of the project affected area is broadly divided into three groups like *Khet*, *Bari* and *Pakhobari*. The land price of the project area is also different as per the land category and district wise (Table-4.26).

**Table-4.26: Land Price in the Project Area**

S.N.	Name of VDCs	Land Price as per Local Market/Ropani (NRs)			Government Rate/Ropani (NRs)		
		Khet	Bari	Pakho	Khet	Bari	Pakho
1	Goljung-Rasuwa	800,000	600,000	200,000	18,000	17,000	13,000
2	Gatlang-Rasuwa	500,000	400,000	1,50,000	16,500	15,000	11,000
3	Haku -Rasuwa	5,50,000	400,000	100,000	16,000	15,000	11,000
4	Thulo Gaun-Rasuwa	500,000	300,000	100,000	26,000	23,000	19,000
5	Dada Gaun-Rasuwa	5,50,000	325,000	1,50,000	20,000	18,000	16,000
6	Manakamana-Nuwakot	1,000,000	800,000	300,000	25,000	23,000	20,000
<b>Average Price/Ropani</b>		<b>6,50,000</b>	<b>470,833.33</b>	<b>1,66,666.67</b>	<b>20,250</b>	<b>16,250</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Average Price/Hectare</b>		<b>12740000</b>	<b>9228333.26</b>	<b>3266666.73</b>	<b>396900</b>	<b>318.50</b>	<b>294000</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

Note: One Hectare = 19.6 Ropani, One Ropani=509 Sq. m.

#### 4.3.3.5 Knowledge, Attitude and Expectation

##### **Knowledge**

To assess attitude and expectation of the affected household's questions were asked. This section describes knowledge, attitude and expectation of the affected households. Regarding knowledge about the TL project and its activities, about 54 or (93.10%) of the surveyed households had knowledge and remaining had no knowledge about the project. Of the households, who had knowledge regarding the project, (57.41%) received the information from NEA staff/Surveyors, (12.96%) from neighbours and (29.63%) from other sources (Table-4.27).

**Table -4.27: Information Sources about the Project**

S.N	Information Sources	No. of HHs	Percentage
1	NEA Surveyors/Workers	31	57.41
2	Neighbors	7	12.96
3	Others	16	29.63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Household Survey, 2015*

##### **Attitude**

Household level information shows that about (70.69%) households have positive attitude and (15.52%) have shown their negative attitude and (10.34%) are neutral regarding proposed TL project (Table-4.28). Acquisition of private land and compensation are the main causes of negative attitude. Public consultation indicates that the project should provide the good compensation for the acquired land and property. Issues raised during public consultation are attached in Annex-III.

**Table-4.28: Attitude Regarding the Project by Type**

S.N	Attitudes	No. of HHs	Percentage
1	<b>Positive</b>	41	70.69
2	Negative	9	15.52
3	Neutral	6	10.34
4	No Detail Information	2	3.45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Household Survey, 2015*

##### **Expectation from the Project**

The affected households are expecting employment, good compensation and local development from the project. Of the surveyed households, (25.86%) are expecting employment, (68.97%) expecting good compensation (Land, structures and crops loss) and (5.17%) expecting local development (Table-4.29). The local development includes support for drinking water, irrigation, health and education, construction of rural roads and rural electrification etc.



Table 4.29: Expectation from the Project

S.N.	Expectations	No. of HHs	Percentage
1	Good Compensation	40	68.97
2	Employment	15	25.86
3	Local Development	3	5.17
	Total	58	100.00

Source: Household Survey, 2015

#### 4.3.4 Socio-economic Information of Vulnerable Groups

In the context of Nepal, vulnerable community means communities living in a remote location who are commonly landless, marginal farmers living below subsistence level and often *ex-kamaias bonded laborers*). Moreover, these groups have no or limited access to public resources, and they almost never participate in national planning, policy, and do not take part in decision making processes or in development initiatives. As a result, their risk of falling below the income poverty line is extraordinarily high. Formal and informal studies reveal that most of the *Janajati*, *Adhibasi*, *Dalit* and generally women fall under the category of vulnerable persons in Nepal. This is also reflected in the Government's Tenth Plan (2002-7) which recognizes women, disabled, ethnic minorities and Dalit groups as the prominent poor and marginalized groups. Women in all social groups and regions have been proven as more disadvantaged than their male counterpart and even among women, widows, separated divorced and women headed households are particularly disadvantaged.

The Indigenous and Women Headed households are categorized as vulnerable groups under this project. A total of 29 affected households are identified as vulnerable groups in this project which is (50.00%) of the total affected households. This includes 26 HHs are Indigenous groups (89.66%) and 3 (10.34%) Women headed households (Table-4.30). The socio-economic information and profile of vulnerable groups describe below.

Table-4.30: Distribution of Vulnerable HHs along the TL

Caste/Ethnic Group		No. of HHs	Percentage
Indigenous Groups	Ghale/Gurung	2	6.9
	Newar	2	6.9
	Tamang	22	75.86
Sub-Total (A)		26	89.66
Woman Headed (B)	Brahmin	3	10.34
Total HHs (A+B):		29	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

##### 4.3.4.1 Socio-Demographic Information

**Population and Households:** As per the information collected from the census, the total population of the surveyed vulnerable households is 207 with male (49.76%) and Female (50.24%). The average household size is 7.1 persons per household and male female sex ratio is 0.99. The average

household size of indigenous groups is comparatively higher than the average household size of women headed households (Table-4.31).

**Table-4.31: Population and Households**

Vulnerable Category	Population				Households	
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	Av. HH Size
Indigenous	96	93	189	1.03	26	7.3
Woman headed HHs	7	11	18	0.64	3	6.0
<b>Total/Ave.</b>	103	104	207	0.99	29	7.1
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>49.76</b>	<b>50.24</b>	-	-	-	-

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Family Structure:** Nuclear family system is commonly practiced in vulnerable PAFs. Census survey indicates that about (58.62%) of the vulnerable households are adopting nuclear family system and (41.38%) are practiced by joint family systems (Table-4.32). Joint family system is higher in indigenous groups than women headed households.

**Table-4.32: Family structure of Vulnerable Groups**

Vulnerable Category	Type		
	Nuclear	Joint	Total HHs
Indigenous	15	11	26
Woman headed HHs	2	1	3
Total	17	12	29
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>58.62</b>	<b>41.38</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Broad Age Groups:** The surveyed population of Indigenous group comprises (29.47%) children (0-14 years), (62.34%) people in the economically active category of 15-59 years and (8.21%) are aged people (Table-4.33). The overall dependency ratio is (60.67%) with child dependency ratio (47.29%) and aged dependency (13.18%).

**Table-4.33: Age Groups of Vulnerable Population**

Vulnerable Category	Broad Age Group			Population
	0-14 years	15-59 years	60 and above	
Indigenous	55	118	16	189
Woman headed HHs	6	11	1	18
<b>Total/Ave.</b>	61	129	17	207
<b>Percentage</b>	29.47	62.34	8.21	100
<b>Dependency Ratio</b>	<b>47.29</b>	<b>60.67</b>	<b>13.18</b>	-

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Marital Status:** Out of total vulnerable population, (51.21%) population is married while (43.96%) is unmarried. Similarly, about (4.83%) populations is widow/widower. The married population of the vulnerable households is higher as compared with the unmarried population (Table-4.34).

Table-4.34: Marital Status of Vulnerable Population

Vulnerable Category	Marital Status			Population
	Unmarried	Married	Widow/Widower	
Indigenous	82	100	7	189
Woman headed HHs	9	6	3	18
Total	91	106	10	207
Percentage	43.96	51.21	4.83	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Education and Literacy:** The census survey indicates that the average literacy rate of the vulnerable population is (78.13%) which is comparatively higher than the National average (65.90). Similarly, the average male and female literacy rate in Indigenous population is (76.40%) and 43.75% respectively while hundred percent of males are literate in women headed household's population (Table- 4.35). The educational status of the project affected vulnerable population is satisfactorily.

Table-4.35: Literacy Status of Vulnerable Population (5 years and above)

Literacy Status	Indigenous (%)		Woman Headed HHs (%)		Average
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Illiterate	23.60	31.08	0	18.18	25.64
Literate	76.40	68.92	100	81.82	78.13
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Educational Attainment:** There is (17.67%) vulnerable literate population having no formal education. People with primary, lower secondary, secondary and SLC level of education of vulnerable population are (31.67%), (21.34%) and (2.17%) respectively. Similarly, (4.33%) of affected populations are having the intermediate level of education while (5.32%) is Bachelor's and above (Table-4.36).

Table-4.36: Educational Attainment among the Literate Vulnerable Population

Educational Attainment	Indigenous		Woman Headed		Average
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Literate only	20.59	17.65	0.00	11.11	17.67
Primary Level	32.35	31.37	28.57	33.33	31.67
Lower Secondary	17.65	31.37	0	0.00	21.34
Secondary	16.18	11.76	57.14	33.33	17.50
SLC	2.94	1.96	0.00	0.00	2.17
Intermediate	5.88	1.96	0	11.11	4.33
Bachelors and above	4.41	3.92	14.29	11.11	5.32
Total (Literate)	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

#### 4.3.4.2 Economic Information

**Occupational Composition:** Agriculture and wage/labor are predominant occupation of vulnerable population in project area followed by household work and service. According to household survey data, (62.34%) of the project affected vulnerable population is economically active (population of 15-59 years of age). Of the economically active population, about (5.34%) populations are involved in business and small scale industries sector and (1.53%) are involved in the service sector inside country (Table-4.37).

Among the project affected vulnerable population, (34.35%) responded that their primary occupation is agriculture. As per the classification made by CBS, student is also taken as an occupation (20.61%).

**Table -4.37: Occupational Composition of Vulnerable Population (14 to 59 Years)**

Major Occupations	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	16	23.88	29	45.31	45	34.35
Business and Small Industry	5	7.46	2	3.13	7	5.34
Labor wage(In country)	11	16.42	9	14.06	20	15.27
Labor wage(Outside country)	19	28.36	-	0	19	14.50
Service(Inside country)	2	2.99	-	0	2	1.53
Student	14	20.9	13	20.31	27	20.61
Household Work	0	0	11	17.19	11	8.4
Total	67	100	64	100	131	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

#### Income Source, Annual Income and Expenditure of Vulnerable Households

**Income Source:** Remittance, wage/labor, agriculture and service are the major income sources of vulnerable households in the project area. According to the household survey, remittance (34.89%) is the predominant income source. Similarly, the other important income sources of the surveyed vulnerable households are Bonus (22.33%), Agriculture and Animal husbandry (16.23%) and daily wage (13.49%). Business/trade and pension and *Bridda Bhatta* (provision made by the government to provide allowance for senior citizens) are other income sources of the surveyed vulnerable households (Table- 4.38).

**Table-4.38: Income Sources of Vulnerable Groups**

Income Source	Average Income (NRs)	Percentage
Agriculture and animal husbandry Income	40817	16.23
Service	8276	3.29
Business	23310	9.27
Daily Wages/Labor	33931	13.49
Pension/Briddha Bhatta	1241	0.49
Remittance	87724	34.89
Bonus	56138	22.33
<b>Total Average Income</b>	<b>251437</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Average Annual Income:** According to the household survey, the average annual income of the surveyed vulnerable households is calculated to be Rs. 2, 51,437 Out of which agriculture sector contributes (16.23%). Similarly, non-agricultural sources contribute (83.77%) of total incomes of the surveyed households (Table-4.39). The non-agricultural sources of income are business/trade, services labors/wage, remittance, and pension/*Bridda Bhatta*, etc.

**Table- 4.39: Average Annual Income of Surveyed vulnerable Groups**

Vulnerable Category	Annual Average Income from Different Sources					
	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		Total	
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
Indigenous	42258	16.34	216307	83.66	258565	100
Woman Headed HHs	28333	14.94	161333	85.06	189666	100
<b>Average</b>	<b>40,817</b>		<b>2,10,620</b>		<b>2,51,437</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>16.23</b>		<b>83.77</b>		<b>100</b>	

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Average 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. Non-food expenditure items, in turn, can be broadly grouped as education, medicine, clothing, festivals, transportation and electricity.

The annual weighted average expenditure of the vulnerable households is NRs. 2, 10,065. Food items form the largest expense category, accounting for (50.50%) of total reported expenditure (Table -4.40).

**Table-4.40: Average Annual Expenditure of the Vulnerable Groups**

Vulnerable Category	Expenditure Heading (%)								Expense (NRs.)
	Food Item	Clothing	Education	Medicine	Festival	Fuel	Electricity	Transport	
Indigenous	50.65	10.16	9.87	3.81	12.81	3.57	5.3	3.82	213361
Women Headed	49.24	11.25	11.45	6.22	10.87	2.06	5.56	3.35	181500
<b>Average/</b>	<b>50.50</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>10.03</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>12.61</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>2,10,065</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Food Sufficiency Status:** Due to the lack of irrigation facility, modern techniques, and low fertile land the average production in the project affected area is very low. Therefore, food insufficiency problem of vulnerable households is also common among affected households. Household survey indicates that about (65.52%) surveyed vulnerable households fall under insufficiency of food grain for their own production (Table- 4.41).

**Table- 4.41: Food Sufficiency of the Vulnerable Households**

Vulnerable Category	Sufficiency		HHs
	Yes	No	
Indigenous	9	17	26
Woman headed HHs	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	10	19	29
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>34.48</b>	<b>65.52</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Food Deficiency:** Reported information regarding the food sufficiency of vulnerable households indicates that only (34.48%) of vulnerable households are having sufficient food for their own production in a year and remaining (65.53%) households are fall under insufficiency. Of the households, (5.26%) households have deficit of food for less than three months while (36.84%) households have deficit three to five months and (5.26%) have food deficit for more than nine months of the year (Table-4.42).

**Table -4.42: Food Deficiency of the Vulnerable Households**

Vulnerable Category	Food Deficit Month				Total HHs
	< 3	3-5	6-9	>9	
Indigenous	1	7	10	1	17
Woman headed HHs	-	-	2	-	2
<b>Total</b>	1	7	12	1	19
<b>Percentage</b>	5.26	36.84	63.16	5.26	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

#### 4.3.4.3 Agriculture

**Land Holding by Type of Land:** All the vulnerable households have own private land within the project area. The vulnerable households own and operate 31.29 ha land (Table-4.43). This land consists of three types, namely *Khet* (lowland–irrigated), *Bari* (upland) and *Pakho Bari* (Non-cultivated). The average land holding of the vulnerable households is 1.0ha/hh which is higher as compared with the average landholding size of total PAFs 0.74ha/hh.

**Table-4.43: Land Holding by Type of Land**

Vulnerable Category	HHs	Irrigated Khet (ha)	Bari(ha)	Pakho-Bari (ha)	Total (ha)	Ha/hh
Indigenous	26	5.75	20.24	4.49	10.60	1.17
Woman headed HHs	3	0.56	0.20	0.05	0.81	0.27
<b>Total</b>	29	6.31	20.44	4.54	31.29	1.08
<b>Average</b>	-	0.24	0.41	0.08	1.08	-

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Land Holding by Type of Ownership:** The project affected area is dominated by Bari (Low land. Of the affected vulnerable households, (55.17%) households are dominated by small sized farmers (having land from 0.5 ha to 2.0 ha). Similarly, about (31.03%) households are categorized as marginal size farmers (having land up to 0.5 ha). Only (3.45%) households are large sized farmers (Having land more than 4 ha). Of the total operated land, about (73.35%) belongs to vulnerable groups (Table-4.44).

**Table-4.44: Land Holding by Type of Ownership**

Landholding Categories		Households		Total Area	
Category	Size of holding(ha)	No.	%	Area (ha)	%
Marginal Size Farmer	Up to 0.5	9	31.03	2.15	6.88
Small Size Farmer	0.5 - 1.0	7	24.14	5.71	18.26
	1.0 - 1.5	5	17.24	5.41	17.3
	1.5 - 2.0	4	13.79	6.79	21.69
Medium Size Farmer	2.0- 4.0	3	10.34	7.14	22.83
Large Size Farmer	>4	1	3.45	4.08	13.05
<b>Total</b>	-	29	100	31.29	100

Source: Household Survey, 2015

#### 4.3.4.4 Affected Vulnerable Groups as per Project Components

Altogether, 29 vulnerable groups will be affected due to the implementation of the proposed project including Trishuli 3B Hub, Chilime Hub and Chilime Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line project. Of the affected vulnerable groups, 21 HHS will be affected due to the towers foundation and remaining will be affected due to the construction of Chilime substation and Trishuli 3B (Table-4.45).

**Table-4.45: Affected Vulnerable Groups as per Project Components**

S.N.	Project Components	Type of loss	HHs	
			Indigenous	Woman Headed
1	Substation (Chilime Hub)	Land and Structure	1	-
		Land only	3	-
2	Substation (Trishuli 3B Hub)	Land Only	1	3
4	Angle Point	Land Only	21	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

## CHAPTER-V

### PROJECT IMPACTS FROM LAND TAKE

#### 5.0 General

This section of the report describes the details of affected assets due to implementation of the Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line Project covering Chilime Substation and Trishuli 3B Hub. The major affected assets include loss of private property and infrastructures. The private property includes loss of land, houses, cowsheds, and crops. Out of 39 Angle Towers, 23 towers are located in private land and remaining are in forest and other land uses. Similarly, a total of 50 Suspension towers (STs) will be constructed out of which 25 STs will be located in private land.

These losses will occur due to construction of 23 towers located in the private land and relocation of the structures falling in RoW and substation. The implementation of the project will affect 60 households. Of these, 25 will be affected owing to the loss of land due to Angle tower pads construction while 28 hhs will be affected due to the construction of Trishuli Hub and 6 HHs will be affected for Chilime Substation and 1 HH will be affected because permanent structure belonging to him will be contained within the transmission line RoW. This chapter includes description of 58 surveyed households which consists 25 HHs from towers and one from structures falling in RoW, 4 HHs from Chilime Hub and 28 HHs from Trishuli 3B Hub (Table-5.1). The remaining 2 households affected due to construction of Chilime Hub were missing during survey period. The list of surveyed households and their individual land loss is given in **Annex-II, Table-A**.

**Table-5.1: Surveyed households as per Project components**

S.N.	Project Components	Type of losing	Surveyed Households	Remarks
1	Substation (Chilime Hub )	Land and Structure	1	Permanent Land Take
		Land only	3	Do
2	Substation (Trishuli 3B Hub)	Land Only	27	Do
		Land and structure	1	Do
3	RoW	Structure Only	1	Within RoW
4	Angle Point	Land Only	25	Permanent Land Take
<b>Total</b>			<b>58</b>	

The final check survey of the proposed TL has not conducted and there is yet no design for suspension towers (STs), it is likely that more structures/land could be affected by the suspension towers and also due to land use restriction along RoW. The household level impact due to land use restriction and Suspension Towers imposed by the project is not shown here. The updated LACP will be prepared after completion of final survey. The final survey will be conducted by the contractor after contract agreement. The same principles, rights and entitlements will be applied later for acquisition and compensation.



## 5.1 Loss of land and Agricultural Income

### 5.1.1 Land Requirement As per Project Components

Altogether, 90.58 ha land will be required for the proposed project covering Chilime Hub, Trishuli 3B Hub, Angle towers, and Suspension towers (Table-5.2). Of the total land requirement for the project, 7.54ha private land will be acquired permanently (covering two substations=6.46ha, Angle towers=0.52ha, Suspension Towers=0.56ha). About 34.44ha private land falls under land use restriction (RoW).

Out of the total private land to be acquired, land for the Trishuli 3B substation has been acquired by the project and acquisition of land for Chilime Hub is under process. The land acquisition process for ATS and STs has not started yet.

**Table-5.2: Acquisition of Land as per Project components**

Project Components	Total Land Required (ha)	Private Land to be acquired (ha)	Remarks
<b>A. Substations</b>			
Chilime Hub	4.64	2.77	Remaining 1.87 ha land is under Chilime & Sanjen HEP
Trishuli 3B Hub	5.31	3.69	Remaining 1.62ha land is under government Ownership
<b>Sub- Total (A)</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>6.46</b>	
<b>B. Transmission Line</b>			
Angle Towers (ATs)	0.88	0.52	Out of 39 Angle towers, 23 will be constructed in Private land
Land Use Restriction (RoW)	78.62	34.44	About (43.32%) of RoW falls in Private land
Suspension Towers (STs)	1.13	0.56	Estimation of 50 STs will be installed out of which 25 STs will be constructed in private land
<b>Sub- Total (B)</b>	<b>80.63</b>	<b>35.52</b>	
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>90.58</b>	<b>41.98</b>	
<b>Total in Ropani</b>	<b>1775.368</b>	<b>822.808</b>	<b>One ha=19.6 Ropani</b>
<b>Total in Sq. m</b>	<b>903662.3</b>	<b>418809.3</b>	<b>One Ropani=509 Sq. m</b>

Source: Project Record, 2015

**Note:** Row Length=26.5 km, An average area for each tower =15m\*15m, RoW=30m.

### 5.1.2 Land Loss of Surveyed Households

Of the total surveyed households (58 Hhs), 57 households are considered under the land loss category. Out of the 57 households, 27 households (47.37%) will loss less than 10% of their total land holding where as 13 households (22.81%) will loss 10-50% of their total land holding (Table 5.3). Further, there are 17 households (29.82%) losing more than 50% of their total land. The average landholding size of the PAFs is 0.74ha/hh. Based on the census survey data, a total of 6.77ha land will be affected of 57 surveyed households and about 0.21ha land is occupied by 2 missing households. One household (Norwu Wangde Tamang) in Goljung VDC will loss 100% of land due to the acquisition of land for Chilime Substation.

Table-5.3: Land Loss of Surveyed Households

Affected Categories of HHs and Land Loss (%)		Type	
		No of Households	Percentage
Marginally	< 10	27	47.37
Severely	10-50	13	22.81
	>50	17	29.82
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

**Note:** One surveyed household will be affected due to the structure falls in RoW and excluded from land loss category.

### 5.1.3 Land Loss of Vulnerable Groups

Households from Indigenous community and Women headed households are categorized under the vulnerable groups for this project. A total of 29 hhs are identified as Vulnerable groups out of which 26 from Indigenous community and 3hhs are women headed. Around 3.64ha land of vulnerable groups will be permanently acquired. Of the total (3.64ha) land, (88.79%) land will be acquired from Indigenous community and (11.24%) from women headed households (Table-5.4). All Affected IPs were consulted during household survey conducted by ESSD team and they were also participated during consultation process too (Detail in Chapter-VII and Annex-V). Similarly, other impacted vulnerable groups beside land take have not identified yet.

Table-5.4: Land Loss of Vulnerable Groups

S.N.	Vulnerable Category	Affected HHs	Land Holding (Agricultural and Residential) in Ha	Affected Land (Ha)	Percentage
1	Indigenous	26	30.708	3.23	88.76
2	Woman Headed HH	3	0.829	0.41	11.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31.537</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, 2015

### 5.1.4 Loss of Agricultural Production

#### Annual Agricultural income Loss of Surveyed Households

The acquisition of 6.77 ha of cultivated land will permanently reduce the production of 27.59 Mt food grain annually. This includes 12.13 Mt paddy, 1.78 Mt wheat, 7.02 Mt maize, 1.19Mt millet, and 5.49Mt Potato. The agricultural income loss of surveyed households is calculated to be NRs. 9, 88,850 annually (Table-5.5).

Table-5.5: Annual Loss of Agricultural production of Surveyed Households

S.N.	Crop types	Actual production area loss (ha)	Productivity (MT/ha)	Production Loss (MT)	Rate/MT	Amount
1	Paddy	4.476	2.71	12.13	35000	424550
2	Wheat	0.942	1.89	1.78	40000	71200
3	Maize	3.675	1.91	7.02	40000	280800
4	Millet	1.092	1.09	1.19	40000	47600
5	Potato	0.947	5.49	5.49	30000	164700
<b>Total</b>				<b>27.59</b>		<b>988850</b>

About (63.73%) affected households have already food deficit problem and acquisition of land will further increase this problem and thus affecting their livelihood. The individual production loss of the surveyed household is given in Annex-II, Table-B.

#### **Loss of Agriculture Income**

The project affected private land is mostly cultivated land (**Khet and Bari**). The average land holding size of the affected households is 0.74ha/HH. Altogether 57 HHs will be affected due to permanent land take and also affected due to loss of agricultural income. The field survey indicates that agriculture input contributes (5.35%) of the total income of the affected households. This includes (31.58%) households will lose less than 10% of their total agriculture income due to the land acquisition. Similarly, (17.54%) households will lose 10 to 25% while (50.88%) households will lose above 50% of the total agriculture income (Table-5.6). The impact is considered to be Low in magnitude, extent is Site Specific and of Long term in duration.

**Table-5.6: Loss of Agricultural income**

Affected Categories of HHs Losing Agricultural income (%)		Type	
		No of Households	Percentage of HHs
Marginally	< 10	18	31.58
Severely	10-50	10	17.54
	>50	29	50.88
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>57</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Household Survey, 2015**

#### **Loss of Standing Crops**

The final check survey of the proposed transmission line has not conducted yet; hence it is difficult to make assessment of agricultural production loss in the RoW at this stage. The exact assessment will be done before charging the line. A lump sum provision in budget has been made to compensate the loss.

## **5.2 Acquisition of House and Other Structures**

#### **Types of Affected structures**

Construction of the project will involve removal of 3 houses and 2 cowsheds owned by 3 households. Of these, 2 structures (1 house and 1 Cowshed) in Chilime substation, 2 structures (1 house and 1 Cowshed) from AP-34 to AP-35 and 1 structure in Trishuli 3B hub substation. All the structures affected by project are kachhi types (Table 5.7).

**Table-5.7: Types and Location of Affected Structures**

S.N	Name of Owners	Name of VDCs	Project Components	Losses Structures		Remarks
1	Gokarna Adhikari	Dadagaon-1	AP34-AP35	House	Cowshed	Kachhi
3	Chitra Pd Bhatta	Manakamana-8	Trishuli 3B Hub	House	-	Do
2	*Norwu Wangde Tamang	Goljung-1	Chilime Substation	House	Cowshed	Do

**Source: Field Survey, 2015**

**Note:** Mr. Norwu Wangde Tamang of Goljung VDC, Rasuwa district was previously affected due to the land acquisition of Chilime HEP and Sanjen HEP. This project, again, seems to affect Mr. Tamang severely as 100% of his total land holding needs to be acquired. Hence, the project has decided not to acquire (0.10ha) or 2 Ropani (out of 6.15 Ropani or 0.31ha) land including his house from Land Parcel No 270 (The provision of agreement will be made with the concerned household) so that his livelihood will not be adversely affected.

#### Area of Affected Structures

All the affected houses are double floored, the total area of the affected houses and cowsheds are 3400 sq feet and 212 sq. ft. respectively. The average area covered by houses and cow sheds are 1133.33 sq. ft and 106 sq. ft. respectively (Table-5.8).

**Table-5.8: Area of Affected Structures**

S.N.	Project Components	Loss houses				Cowshed		
		Type	Plinth area	No. of floor	Total area	Type	Plinth area	Total Area
1	AP34-AP35	Kachchi	480	2	960	Kachchi	72	72
2	Trishuli 3B Hub	Kachchi	500	2	1000			
3	Substation	Kachchi	720	2	1440	Kachchi	140	140
<b>Total</b>			<b>1700</b>		<b>3400</b>		<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>

**Note:** i) Plinth area of the affected structure is calculated in Sq. Ft.  
ii) Kachchi = Mud/Wood/Bamboo Wall with Thatch or Tiles Roof.

### 5.3 Land Fragmentation and Farming Hindrance

The placement of one tower will occupy 0.0225 ha (15mx15m) of land. The towers constructed in cultivated area, especially those erected in the middle of land parcels, the remaining land will be Fragmented as well as it will not be viable for production any more. This is an unavoidable impact in transmission line project. The field may be cultivated by using human labor so this will not pose any hindrance. If a remaining plot becomes un-viable due to project's land take, the entire plot will be acquired and compensated by the project.

### 5.4 Impact due to Gorkha Earthquake

The Gorkha Earthquake that hit in Nepal on April 25, 2015 has damaged the existing road and many infrastructures in the project area. The exact impacts and changes caused by the Earthquake have not identified yet. Detail changes and impacts due to the earthquakes of the project area and livelihood restoration measures for vulnerable people will be addressed in the updated LACP by Implementation Consultant. The updated LACP will be prepared after the final survey.

## CHAPTER-VI

### RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

#### 6.0 Introduction

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

#### 6.1 Policy Framework

##### 6.1.1 Review of National Policy

##### **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. Nepal currently lacks comprehensive resettlement and social safeguard policies.

Article 19 of the Interim Constitution 2063 (2007), Right to Property, states that “(1) Every citizen shall, subject to the laws in force, have the right to acquire, own, sell and otherwise dispose of the property. (2) The State shall not, except in public interest, requisition, acquire or create any encumbrance on the property of any person provided that this clause shall not be applicable on property acquired through illegal means. (3) Compensation shall be provided for any property requisitioned, acquired or encumbered by the State in implementing scientific land reform program or in public interest in accordance with law. The compensation and basis thereof and operation procedure shall be as prescribed by law.”

##### **B. Government of Nepal's Land Acquisition Act (1977)**

Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (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 the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977) 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 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 Director. While determining the compensation, the Committee has to consider relevant acts and periodic guidelines of the Government in compliance with the donor agency policy and guidelines.

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. In determining the compensation, the Committee 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 has to be acquired for institutions other than the VDCs and institutions fully owned by the government, the Committee has to consider the following measures while fixing the compensation amount:

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

In other words, CDC under the Act is formed for actual verification of land to be acquired, reviewing and fixing compensation rate, identification of proper owner(s), distribution of compensation, providing necessary administrative support addressing associated issues. However, formally the implementation process of CDC begins once GON grants formal approval for the land acquisition.

After the approval, from government side, the Officer concerned of Executing Agency (EA) is entrusted with the task to initiate the process through public notification. The public notification also includes the activities of disseminating details of the land area, structure affected in VDCs coming under the Project.

The provision of compensation at current replacement value for a portion or whole of their land loss is made for them. Based on the LA Act (1977) of Nepal, fixation of compensation rate is the responsibility of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). The replacement value will be determined the following process and the CDC will also consider the land valuation methods that described in Chapter-VIII, Sub-section 8.1.2 of this LACP.

- Current price of land based on the average of actual transaction rates of similar lands for contemporary years for which the sale deeds are registered.

- Land value set by the district land revenue office for the purpose of registration of sale deeds under the registration act.

### **C. 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 are verified through a record of tenancy at the land revenue office.

### **D. Land Revenue Act 2034 (1977)**

Acquisition of land for development projects (i.e., public interest) involves transfer of land titles for which directly or indirectly the Land Revenue Act 2034 (1977) comes into force. Article 8 of this Act states that registration, change of ownership, termination of ownership right and maintenance of land records are done by local Land Revenue (*Malpot*) Office. Likewise according to article 16 if the concerned owner did not pay land revenue for long period of time the government can collect revenue through auction of the concerned parcel. Land registration, transfer of titles and record keeping in the kingdom are governed by this Act

### **E. Electricity Regulations 1992**

The Electricity Regulations 1992, Articles 12 and 13 state that the EIA/IEE report should address environmental issues through measures required to mitigate the significant adverse impacts including socio-economic impacts, use of local labor, 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 of the transmission line right-of-way (RoW).

### **F. 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.

## **6.1.2 World Bank Operational Policies**

The WB operational policies triggered in the Project context are briefly described below.

**A. Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)**

The key objectives of the policy are to (i) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement as far as possible; (ii) explore all viable alternatives for project design; (iii) provide transparent compensation procedures for the involuntary acquisition of land; (iv) 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 through a resettlement action plan; (v) encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; (vi) provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure. The policy covers not only physical relocation but any loss of land or other assets resulting in relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of income source or means of livelihood whether or not the affected people must move to another location.

The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the project component. Land and assets acquisition should take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the affected people. Accordingly, resettlement measures are to be implemented in coordination with the schedule for physical works of the project.

Where possible, preference should be given to implement land for land compensation where livelihoods are land-based. In such case, the land should have a location, size, quality and productivity at least equivalent to the land taken. If the land is not the preferred options of the affected people or replacement land is not available, non-land-based options/ cash compensation should be implemented. Cash compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement value.

Infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore or maintain accessibility and levels of service for displaced persons and for their host communities. Alternative or similar resources are to be provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources.

Displaced persons who have formal legal rights to land and those who don't have at the time of census survey but have a claim to such land or assets or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan are provided compensation and other assistance for the land they lose. In the case DPs have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying they are provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance as necessary, if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date. Any encroachers settling after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or other form of resettlement assistance.



**B. Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)**

The World Bank defines Indigenous Peoples, as the people, who have self identification, collective attachment to ancestral lands, customary culture, economic, social, political institution and indigenous language. The Bank recognizes that the identities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. These distinct circumstances expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and levels of impacts from development projects, including loss of identity, culture, and customary livelihoods, as well as exposure to disease.

As social groups with identities that are often distinct from dominant groups in their national societies, Indigenous Peoples are frequently among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. As a result, their economic, social, and legal status often limits their capacity to defend their interests in and rights to lands, territories, and other productive resources, and/or restricts their ability to participate in and benefit from development. At the same time, the Bank recognizes that Indigenous Peoples play a vital role in sustainable development and that their rights are increasingly being addressed under both domestic and international law.

The WB's policy on Indigenous Peoples contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. The major objectives of OP.10 (a) to avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' community, or (b) when avoidance is not feasible to minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects. The projects are also designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender inclusive. The policy requires the borrower to engage in a process of free, prior and informed consultation.

**6.1.3 Review of UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Displacement**

As per the ToR provided by the project, UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Displacement and Evictions especially 41,49,52,54 and 60 are reviewed here.

**(41)** Any decision relating to evictions should be announced in writing in the local language to all individuals concerned, sufficiently in advance. The eviction notice should contain a detailed justification for the decision, including on: (a) absence of reasonable alternatives; (b) the full details of the proposed alternative; and (c) where no alternatives exist, all measures taken and foreseen to minimize the adverse effects of evictions. All final decisions should be subject to administrative and judicial review. Affected parties must also be guaranteed timely access to legal counsel, without payment if necessary.

**(49)** Evictions must not take place in inclement weather, at night, during festivals or religious holidays, prior to elections, or during or just prior to school examinations.

**(52)** The Government and any other parties responsible for providing just compensation and sufficient alternative accommodation, or restitution when feasible, must do so immediately upon the eviction, except in cases of force majeure. At a minimum, regardless of the circumstances and without discrimination, competent authorities shall ensure that evicted persons or groups, especially those who are unable to provide for themselves, have safe and secure access to: (a) essential food, potable water and sanitation; (b) basic shelter and housing; (c) appropriate clothing; (d) essential medical services; (e) livelihood sources; (f) fodder for livestock and access to common property resources previously depended upon; and (g) education for children and childcare facilities. States should also ensure that members of the same extended family or community are not separated as a result of evictions.

**(54)** In order to ensure the protection of the human right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, all evicted persons who are wounded and sick, as well as those with disabilities, should receive the medical care and attention they require to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, without distinction on any non-medically relevant grounds. When necessary evicted, persons should have access to psychological and social services. Special attention should be paid to: (a) the health needs of women and children, including access to female health-care providers where necessary, and to services such as reproductive health care and appropriate counseling for victims of sexual and other abuses; (b) ensuring that ongoing medical treatment is not disrupted as a result of eviction or relocation; and (c) the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, at relocation sites.

**(60)** When eviction is unavoidable, and necessary for the promotion of the general welfare, the State must provide or ensure fair and just compensation for any losses of personal, real or other property or goods, including rights or interests in property. Compensation should be provided for any economically assessable damage, as appropriate and proportional to the gravity of the violation and the circumstances of each case, such as: loss of life or limb; physical or mental harm; lost opportunities, including employment, education and social benefits; material damages and loss of earnings, including loss of earning potential; moral damage; and costs required for legal or expert assistance, medicine and medical services, and psychological and social services. Cash compensation should under no circumstances replace real compensation in the form of land and common property resources. Where land has been taken, the evicted should be compensated with land commensurate in quality, size and value, or better.

#### **6.1.4 Review of EIB Statement of Environmental and Social Principles**

This project is co-financed by European Investment Bank, hence, the project proponent will be considered as per the EIB Environment and Social Standards. The EIB Statement of Environmental

and Social principles (51) and (52) define involuntary resettlement and Indigenous people respectively which are briefly described below.

### **Involuntary Resettlement**

**(51)** 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 affected persons shall be paid fair compensation in good time for expropriated assets.

The promoter is required to offer to the affected persons 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 affected persons. 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 take into account 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.

### **Indigenous People and Other Vulnerable Groups**

(52) 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 recognised 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.

## **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 the safeguard policies of the WB, EIB and UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development Based Evictions and Displacement, some Gaps are identified and tabulated (*Table-6.1*).

The land acquisition act of Nepal Government does not meet some of the WB's resettlement policies and key requirements of UN Principles and 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 PAFs.

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 constitution of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). This act is silent about the payment of compensation at market rate, which pose difficulty for the payment of compensation at present value.

Table-6.1: Gap Assessment and Remedial Measures

<b>Key Issues</b>	<b>Policy Requirements of.....</b>	<b>Government of Nepal Legal Framework ( LAA, 1977)</b>	<b>Remedial Measures</b>
Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement	<b>The WB ( OP 4.12) :</b> Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement as far as possible <b>EIB, ESS (51) :</b> Where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan.	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, LACP has been prepared as a part of RAP.
Compensation at Replacement Cost	<b>The WB ( OP 4.12):</b> Addressed particularly the compensation payment for affected assists at replacement value.  <b>UN Principles (60) :</b> Compensation should be provided for any economically assessable damage, as appropriate and proportional to the gravity of the violation	No specific provision but generally paid at current market value	Provision of compensation of loss assets at replacement cost
Temporary Disruption of Business	Compensation for shop owners/street vendors/hawkers for the temporary loss of livelihood	No provision	Provision of compensation for the loss of business is in the entitlement matrix (EM).
Income Restoration	<b>The WB ( OP 4.12):</b> 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. <b>UN Principles (52):</b> The Government and any other parties responsible for providing just compensation and sufficient alternative accommodation, or restitution when feasible, must do so immediately upon the eviction, except in cases of force majeure	Does not consider income restoration	Provision has been made in the entitlement matrix (EM).
Preparation of a Resettlement Plan to address adverse impacts	<b>The WB ( OP 4.12):</b> 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 through a Resettlement Action Plan	No provision to formulate a RAP <b>except inventory of all kinds of losses by ownership status.</b>	Provision has been made by Preparing a LACP to avoid or mitigate negative impacts of physical and economic displacement arising from the project

	<p><b>EIB, ESS (51) :</b> Where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan.</p>		
Vulnerable Groups and Indigenous People	<p><b>The WB ( OP 4.10):</b> To avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' community, or (b) when avoidance is not feasible to minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects. The projects should be designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits.</p> <p><b>EIB, ESS (52) :</b> 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</p>	No provision	Provision has been made to provide additional Support Allowance and socio-economic benefits of the project like trainings and employment opportunity. Public consultation like PRA, FGD with Indigenous and Women were conducted during the field study and it will be continued during construction phase(Chapter-VII and Annex-III and VI)
Compensation for non-titleholders	<p><b>The WB (OP 4.12):</b> Not entitled for compensation for land; squatters/ informal Settlers/ vulnerable encroachers/non-titleholders are entitled to payment for the structures/houses/business/ crops, trees, and other assistance.</p>	Does not consider squatters/ encroachers/ nontitle land users for compensation	Provision has been made in the EM to reconstruct or Compensate for the structures affected during construction, and to provide compensation for the loss of crops/trees. But Non-titleholders are not affected by the project.
Stakeholder Consultation	<p><b>EIB S-10</b></p> <p>Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for IPs</p>	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 has no provisions for a process of formal consultation with APs and IPs.	Provision has been made that the consultation with APS and IPs were conducted during the LACP preparation. The process was Well targeted, early and informed, Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and Free, documented and localized. The consent letters from VDCs have been collected.

			The dialogue with the affected IP 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 Implementation Consultant.
Grievance Mechanism	<p><b>The WB, KfW and EIB requirement.....</b></p> <p>Comments and Complaints Operation procedures need to be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected person's concerns</p>	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 gaps exist in this regard. The National law provides for adequate And accessible grievance redressal Mechanism.
Public Disclosure	<p><b>EIB and KfW requirement.....</b></p> <p>Disclosure of appropriate information regarding the project is required</p>	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 LACP information to project affected persons is missing.	Provision has been made that the final LACP 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 LACP will be translated into Nepali language and made accessible to affected people and other stakeholders at project site.



### 6.3 GoN Policies and Legal Framework for *Indigenous and Vulnerable People*

**A. The Interim Constitution of 2007** recognizes the diversity of Nepal (art. 3) and defines the country as a secular, inclusive and democratic State (art. 4). It further recognizes the status of different mother languages of various groups as national languages enabling their use in the state activities (art. 5). Each such community has the right to preserve and promote its own language and cultural heritage as well as to receive basic education in its mother tongue (art. 17). In addition, the Constitution recognizes the rights of *Adivasi* and *Janajati* to “participate in State structures on the basis of principles of proportional inclusion” (art. 21), and authorizes the State to implement special measures “for the protection, empowerment and advancement of indigenous nationalities” (art. 13).

The specific policy initiatives for the advancement of *Adivasi/Janajati* and other communities started in 1997. The National Committee for Development of Indigenous Nationalities was set up to ensure the welfare of *Adivasi/Janajati*. In 2002, the Parliament passed a bill enabling the establishment of NFDIN. The NFDIN Act 2002 established the first comprehensive policy and institutional framework pertaining to *Adivasis* and *Janajatis*. The NFDIN is a semi-autonomous body that acts as the State’s focal point for indigenous policy, with a mandate to recommend measures to promote the welfare of indigenous groups paying attention to their social, economic, and cultural rights and requirements.

**B. The National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities Act 2002**, National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, Environmental Act 1997, and Forest Act 1993 have also provided for the protection and promotion of *Janajatis*’ traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. The Local Self-Governance Act (1999) gave more power to local political bodies to promote, preserve and protect *Janajatis*’ language, religion, culture and welfare.

**C. The Three Years Interim Plan (2007-2010)** included following policies for inclusive development of *Adivasis/Janajatis* and other disadvantaged groups: (i) creation of an environment for social inclusion; (ii) participation of disadvantaged groups in policy and decision making; (iii) development of special programs for disadvantaged groups; (iv) positive discrimination or reservation in education, employment; (v) protection of their culture, language and knowledge; and (vi) proportional representation in development.

As noted earlier the Government of Nepal has declared 59 groups as Indigenous population (IP) or *Adivasi/Janajatis* with categorized into five groups. The interim constitution states its commitment for the protection, preservation and promotion of language, religion and culture, affirmative action for IPs and vulnerable groups. The preliminary assessment so far suggests that the magnitude of the project impacts on IPs is marginal and none of the projects are like to have adverse impacts on

customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources and has undermined indigenous knowledge and customary institutions. Nepal does not have a separate plan and policy on vulnerable and indigenous people. Thus, project specific policies in favor of the vulnerable people have been integrated in the LACP.

## **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 LACP, 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 land, owner and ownership related matters of the affected assets. The compensation amount will be paid to the APs before the commencement of construction work.

### **6.4.2 Resettlement Policy for Chilime-Trishuli 220kV TL**

There is no national resettlement policy in Nepal to deal with resettlement issues. Hence, there is no option but to develop project specific policies incorporating the requirements of donor agencies. The objectives of the resettlement framework are i) to avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, and ii) to minimize it where it is unavoidable, and iii) to ensure that affected persons (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 WB social safeguards policy, UN Principles, EIB ESS and KfW requirements, the broad resettlement principles for the project shall be the following:

- 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.

- 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;
- Compensation, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, mitigation and enhancement measures for the Project affected Families have been categorized in two broad categories defined in entitlement matrix.
- The project will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The scope of LACP is determined through a survey and/or census of displaced/affected persons, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations will be carried out and all displaced/affected persons 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 (for Indigenous people see **6.4.3** below).
- The project proponent will provide high priority for gender and vulnerable groups and Indigenous people for employment during the construction of the project. Special training program will be provided for the project affected vulnerable and Indigenous people.
- An effective grievance redress mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons" 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 phase.
- The livelihoods of all displaced/affected Families will be at least fully restored and living standards improved through resettlement strategies.
- The draft LACP, 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 affected persons and other stakeholders. The final LACP and its updates will also be disclosed to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- 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 have to 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.

- Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction; and
- 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.

#### 6.4.3 Project Policy for Vulnerable Groups

The World Bank policy (OP 4.10) includes “the poor, women, and indigenous peoples, those less able to care for themselves (children, the elderly, and the disabled); and other groups not protected by national land compensation law (those without land use rights; host communities; and community members remaining in the original area after resettlement)” as vulnerable people’s communities.

Nepal does not have a separate plan and policy on vulnerable and indigenous people. However the groups potential to vulnerability such as children, elderly citizens, disabled, landless and small farmers, women, Dalits and marginalized, aboriginal and ethnic groups etc. are covered under different headings in the tenth five year national plan (2002-2007). Based on the national policies/strategies as well as review of donor agency requirements, indigenous peoples and women headed households are categorized under the vulnerable groups for this project and the major policies for such type of groups are to:

- ensure that project engages in free, prior, and informed consultation with the indigenous community wherever they are affected;
- ensure that project benefits are accessible to the indigenous community living in the project area;
- avoid any kind of adverse impact on the indigenous community to the extent possible and if unavoidable ensure that adverse impacts are minimized and mitigated;
- ensure indigenous peoples and women participation in the entire process of preparation; implementation and monitoring of the project activities;
- minimize further social and economic imbalances within communities; and
- develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities. And also provide additional support allowance.

### 6.5 Entitlement Matrix

Through the acquisition of private and community assets, the Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line Project covering Chilime Hub and Trishuli 3B Hub will affect property owners, their dependants and local community. This Entitlement Framework accordingly specifies compensation and/or rehabilitation measures for two units of entitlement individuals including affected individuals/households and the local community.

Compensation will be provided for the affected private property. Furthermore, the owners of displaced houses will be provided house rent allowance for 6 months, and one time dislocation and transportation allowances. Apart from the compensation for acquired land, assistance will be provided to the households losing >10.0% of land and reduction in agriculture for reestablishment and improvement of livelihood. Similarly, the women headed and Indigenous households (Vulnerable Hhs) losing land will be supported for reestablishment and improvement of livelihood.

This assistance will include livestock/agriculture/vegetable training to one member of each household and assistance (hybrid seed, small agriculture tools and goat/pig/sheep), technical training in the areas of driving as per their interest for livelihood restoration measures. The non title holder households are not affected due to the implementation of the proposed project.

Loss of private and community assets will be valued and compensated based on the entitlement matrix given in Table 6.2 below.

Table-6.2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
<b>1. House and Other Structures</b>			
1.1 Loss of Residential Structures	Titleholder	(i) Cash compensation for loss of house at replacement cost, according to house type. (ii) Compensation for land occupied by the structure and permanent crops and other assets on this land.	(i) Due consultation will be made with Department of Housing and Planning for the valuation of structures (ii) CDC will be formed in each district and compensation rates established by CDC will be provided to the concerned households. (iii) Compensation will be paid at replacement cost (Current market Price) and depreciation will not be deducted (CDC will be formed as per LAA, 1977). (iv) Salvaged material will be allowed to use by concerned HH without deduction from compensation amount. (v) 50% compensation will be paid in advance and remaining 50% will be paid after demolishing the structure (vi) House rent allowance for 6 months will be provided. (To make transitional accommodation arrangement). (vii) Transportation allowance for transportation of goods and materials and dislocation allowance will be paid to minimize the impacts. (viii) In addition, these households are also entitled to receive additional training and benefits allocated for the household losing more than 10% of their land (ix) Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date (x) To ensure fair compensation, determination of rates will be done not more than one year prior to property acquisition.
1.2 Loss of other private structures	Titleholder	(i) Other private structures include: cowsheds, toilet, kitchen etc (ii) Cash compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost, according to structure type. (iii) Compensation for land occupied by the structure	(i) Loss of structures other than houses does not entail payment of other allowance. (ii) Compensation determination by CDC (iii) Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date (Same process mentioned in 1.1 above)

1.3 Loss of residential and other private structures	Non title holders	Compensation at replacement value for loss of structures. However, compensation will not be paid for the lands illegally occupied by the structure.	(i) Compensation determination by CDC and advance notice to vacate the structure (ii) In addition to cash compensation for structures, livelihood improvement/ income restoration measures i.e. employment, skill training will be considered. The livelihood improvement/ income restoration measure is required to support for the project implementation and to sustain his/her livelihood.
<b>2. Land</b>			
2.1 Loss of private land due to acquisition for towers and Substations	Titleholder	(i) Provide compensation at full replacement cost (ii) Provide cash compensation at full replacement cost based on current market rate or Government rate whichever is higher.	(i) CDC will be formed in each district and compensation rates established by CDC will be provided to the concerned households. (ii) A list of affected and entitled persons and the area of land loss is required. (iii) The categories of significance of loss of land mentioned in Chapter-V, Table-5.3 and And income restoration/livelihood restoration mentioned in 5.2 below. (iv) Only required land for towers proposed by project will be evaluated by CDC.  (v) If a land plot becomes un-viaval due to the placement of tower, the entire plant will be compensated/acquired by the project.
2.2 Land Use Restriction (RoW)	Titleholder	(i) Provide compensation at full replacement cost (As per NEA privilege practice, Only 20% of the total land Value will be provided)  (ii) The land Ownership will not be Transferred to the project and the land owners can cultivate in their respective land .	(i) CDC will be formed in each district and compensation rates established by CDC will be provided to the concerned households. (ii) A list of affected and entitled persons and the area of land loss is required. (iii) The list of the affected and entitled persons affected due to Land Use Restriction will be identified after the final survey.
2.3 Loss of private land	Non title holder/tenant	(i) Non titleholder/tenant with traditional land use right and recognized by GON and who are in process of getting land ownership title will be provided compensation for land. (ii) Resettlement Assistance in lieu of	(i) In addition to compensation, non title holders will also be eligible for resettlement assistances for income/ livelihood restoration. (ii) CDC to decide the status of such non title holder/tenant as per the legal framework and as per WB OP 4.12.

		compensation for land occupied (land, other assets, employment) at least restore their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-displacement levels.	
2.3 Temporary loss of private land	Titleholder	<p>(i) Compensation for crop, land productivity and other property losses for the duration of temporary occupation.</p> <p>(ii) Compensation for other disturbances and damages caused to property.</p> <p>(iii) Proponent/Contractor to negotiate a lease agreement on the lease rate with the owner for temporary acquisition of land.</p> <p>(iv) Land should be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition period, restored to its original condition or improved as agreed with owner.</p>	<p>(i) A lease contract will be signed by the Contractor with the affected landowner, specifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lease period</li> <li>• Annual inflation adjustments;</li> <li>• Frequency of payment; and</li> <li>• Land protection and rehabilitation measures.</li> </ul> <p>(ii) The land will be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition, restored to its original condition to the documented satisfaction of the owner.</p>
<b>3. Other Privately Owned Resources</b>			
3.1 Loss of non-perennia crops	Titleholder; other evidence of ownership	<p>(i) Advance notice to harvest crops.</p> <p>(ii) Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible.</p>	Crop market values and production losses will be determined by the project office (based on prevailing market price and in consultation with local stakeholders such as District Agriculture Office)
3.2 Loss of privately-owned trees and perennial crops	Titleholder; other evidence of ownership	<p>(i) Advance notice to harvest crops.</p> <p>(ii) Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible.</p> <p>(iii) Compensation for future production losses, based on 5 years annual net production for fruit/fodder trees and 3 years annual net production for timber/fuel wood trees and other perennial crops ( Project staff to decide the loses together with APs).</p>	<p>(i) Crop market values and production losses will be determined by the project office (based on prevailing market value and in consultation with local stakeholders such as District Forest Office and District Agriculture Office).</p> <p>(ii) The value of tree will be determined in Consultation with District Agriculture Office for fruit trees and District Forest office for fodder and timber trees respectively.</p> <p>(iii) The proponent will assist the affected owners and communities with the reestablishment of new trees through its compensatory plantation program and other perennial crops.</p>
<b>4. Community Structures and Resources</b>			
4.1 Community buildings and	Local Community	Community buildings and structures include: Gumba, temples playground, rest place etc.	Restoration of affected community structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities



Structures			
4.2 Trees	CFUGs or local community	(i) Compensatory plantation as per the Procedural Guideline for the Use of Forest land (2006) (ii) Restoration of access to community resources.	The proponent will conduct compensatory plantation @ 2 saplings for the loss of one tree and manage it for 5 years as per the Procedural Guideline for the Use of Forest land (2006). The planted area will be handed over to the concerned communities through District Forest Office after 5 years.
<b>5. Rehabilitation Assistance</b>			
5.1 Displacement of household	Titleholder/tenant	(i) Housing displacement allowance for loss of own residential accommodation. (ii) Dislocation allowance (iii) Transportation allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Displaced households will receive a house rent allowance for 6 months @ NRs.10,000/hh</li> <li>Dislocation allowance@ NRs.65875.62/hh</li> <li>Transportation Allowance @ NRs 20,000/hh</li> <li>Allowances will be paid at the time of serving the notice to vacate.</li> </ul>
5.2 Loss of Agriculture land	Titleholder Tenant/tenant	Assistance based on degree of the land loss	<p>The following loss of agriculture land and agriculture income will apply to:</p> <p><b>(i) Household losing more than 10 % and less than 50% of their total agriculture land:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation of land loss at replacement value;</li> <li>priority for employment in the project construction</li> </ul> <p><b>Livelihood Assistance:</b> Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss of the acquired land.</p> <p><b>Agriculture Assistance and Training:</b> As these households still own their agriculture land, they will be provided agriculture training and assistance to increase their land productivity. The assistance will include agriculture training and assistance to one family member of each household and inputs support including hybrid seed, pest management, and use of fertilizer, irrigation techniques, appropriate cropping patterns, and livestock (goat/pig/sheep) based on their interest. A total of 13 HHs will receive this assistance. The estimated cost of agriculture assistance and training incorporated in chapter-VIII.</p> <p><b>(ii) Household losing more than 50% of their total agriculture land:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation of land loss at replacement value;</li> <li>priority for employment in the project construction</li> </ul> <p><b>Livelihood Assistance:</b> Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss of the acquired land.</p> <p><b>Livestock Training and Assistance:</b> A total of 19 households will be encouraged and assigned for Livestock training and assistance especially the pig/goat/sheep. This training will support for the alternative source of livelihood. The estimated budget is incorporated in chapter-VIII. The affected households losing residential structures are also considered</p>

			under this category.
5.3 Vulnerable social categories	Affected households	Vulnerable social categories actually affected by the project will be identified as: (i) Women headed households; (ii) HHs from Indigenous community	(I) One time Additional Support Allowance @NRs.20,000/hh for their livelihood will be provided (ii) Preferential employment during construction and operation to the extent possible; (III) Fresh Vegetable Training and assistance will be provided for Women Headed HHs(6hhs); (iv) Skill Training (Driving) will be provided for the household from Indigenous community (25hhs) hence they will be able to get driving jobs elsewhere in Nepal.
<b>6. Government Property</b>			
6.1 Loss of infrastructur e	Relevant agency	Facilities will be repaired or replaced.	To be undertaken in consultation with the relevant GON line agencies.
6.2 Loss of forest areas	Department of Forest/ CFUGs	Mitigation by means of afforestation.	(i) Compensatory Plantation Program will be developed as a part of EMP of the Project. (ii) To be undertaken in consultation with Department of Forest and District Forest Office of the concerned districts
6.3 Loss of Government land	Relevant agency	No provision of compensation.	Consultation with relevant government line agencies.
<b>7. General Counseling</b>			
7.1 All project impacts	Communities, key stakeholders and affected HHs of the transmission line alignment	General counseling on project impacts; construction schedules and acquisition dates; valuation, compensation and grievance resolution mechanisms; construction employment procedures; and local development initiatives.	(i) This will be achieved through the group meeting and consultation with local stakeholders etc. (ii) Cooperation with line agencies of GoN (Ministries, Departments, District Offices, DDC, VDC) to support effective project implementation, resource utilization and local development.

## CHAPTER-VII

### STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

#### 7.0 Background and Objectives

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 Nepali requirement, IFC's performance Standard (PS) on Environment and Social Sustainability and The European Investment Bank (EIB) handbook on Environment and Social Practices (2013).

#### 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 news paper and affix it in the concerned the VDC 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).

##### 7.1.2 International Requirement

European Investment Bank (EIB) and KfW Development Bank are supporting the project. Thus, IFC's 2012 Performance Standard (PS) on environmental and social sustainability applies to this project. PS1 describes the requirement of stakeholder engagement and information Disclosure and PS-7 applies to indigenous people. The EIB standard PS-7 applies to the Right and interest of vulnerable people and standard 10 to stakeholder engagement.

##### 7.1.3 Standard on Environment and Social Sustainability

EIB and KfW are 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 and KfW require:

- 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.

*(Reference: SEP of Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV TL)*

## **7.2 Identification of Key Stakeholders**

The Project stakeholders can be divided into the VDC Level and District Level stakeholders. The VDC 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 VDC Level stakeholders in this 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, and the Settlements
- VDC 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
- Local social and cultural institutions in the Project VDCs and in the District

### ***The District Level Stakeholders in this project include:***

- District Development Committees of Rasuwa and Nuwakot
- District Administration office of Rasuwa and Nuwakot
- District Forest Office of Rasuwa and Nuwakot
- District Health Offices of Rasuwa and Nuwakot
- District Agricultural offices of Rasuwa and Nuwakot
- Local voluntary organizations, NGOs civil society associations
- Local social and cultural institutions in the Project District

### 7.3 Information Disclosure

Disclosure of LACP is expected to be helpful to the local people to be aware about the project and provisions of compensations and other assistance. The LACP 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 Unit Office. The executive summary of LACP will be translated into Nepali and made accessible to affected people and other stakeholders. The hard copy of Nepali Summary will be available to all project VDCs, Project Office, ESSD Office, Environment and Social Management Unit Office at site. A copy of the LACP will be disclosed on the KfW and EIB and project-related websites

### 7.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow project affected persons/households (PAPs/HHs) 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. LCF, 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. They may appeal to appellate court within 35 days of the public notice given to them.

A grievance recording register will be maintained at the Environment and Social Management Unit established at site and at Project Manager Office. Project affected people as well as local people can lodge their complaints at the Unit related to compensation, entitlement and construction related activities. Special project grievance mechanisms such as on site provision of complain hearings allow project affected persons and communities to interface and get fair treatment on time. The project authority will ensure that funds are delivered on time to CDC and the implementing partners for timely preparation and implementation of social activities, as applicable. The compensation issues and rehabilitation measures will be completed before civil work starts. Civil works contracts will not be awarded unless required compensation payment has been completed.

APs and community will be exempted from all administrative fees incurred, pursuant to the grievance redressal procedures except for cases filed in court. Proposed mechanism for grievance resolution will be as follows:

#### **Stage -I**

Complaints of APs and community on any aspect of compensation, relocation, or unaddressed losses of private and community property shall in first instance be settled verbally or in written form in

field based project office at sites. The complaint can be discussed in an informal meeting with the APs and project's Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Unit or the Environment and Social Management Unit. The land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Officer will be responsible to handle the grievances at this stage. This Unit will be created within the Project Director/ Manager Office at NEA. The Unit will be solely responsible to be in close contact with all affected people and public and hear record and formally file their complaints in the registers on a regular basis. The Unit will carry out necessary inquiry and verification regarding redressal of the issue within 7 days of complains registered. If the issue is settled, the process ends.

### ***Stage -II***

If issue is not addressed within 7 days of written application to the satisfaction of APs they can file formal type-written complain to Environment and Social Management Unit. While lodging the complaint, the AP and community must produce documents to support their claim. The Social Development/ Resettlement Expert of the Unit will carry out field observation and discuss the issue with Project Director/Manager through the Coordinator. If issue is still not resolved to the satisfaction of both the parties, the issue will be discussed in Local Consultative Forums (LCFs). The LCF will be established in each district to handle initial grievances of the project affected people and community and will be based in appropriate project site/ location of the district to provide easy access to the people. Although formed at district level, the LCF will be led by VDC Chair or a locally respected person with other members being the VDC representatives and AP representative and will be inclusive in nature i.e., with adequate representatives of female, *Dalits*, *Janajatis* etc. The numbers of the LCF, however, may be subject to vary in different districts depending upon the number of VDCs that are located within the TL corridor.

The ESMU will coordinate the meetings with LCF and come up with amicable solutions acceptable to all parties. The LCF will play key roles in public consultations, grievance handling/ managing at local level, participate proactively in planning and implementation process and key decision making matters that contribute to better outcomes and performances, especially in LACP implementation. The issue thus brought to LCF will be resolved within 15 days from the date of the complaint received. If the issue is settled, the process ends.

### ***Stage -III***

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

come up with acceptable decision within 15 days of registering the appeal. For other unresolved social and environmental issues APs or community can appeal to Ministry of Environment or Ministry of Home in case of compensation. The Ministry may address the issues as the current practices Rules and Regulations of the Government of Nepal. If the issue is settled, the process ends.

#### **Stage -IV**

If the APs and local community are not satisfied with the decision of CDC and the Ministry of Environment/Home or in absence of any response of its representatives within 35 days of the complaint, the APs and community may submit their case to the District Court. The decision of the court will be acceptable to both parties.

*Note: The Format of Grievance Redress is attached in Annex-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.*

### **7.5 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation during LACP preparation**

#### **7.5.1 Process of Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation**

The consultations were carried out from April 9-25, 2015. A total of 14 consultations (PRA-7 and FGDs-7, see below) and 6 KIIs in the form of formal discussions, meetings and group discussions were conducted in the affected VDCs. On average, in each consultation meeting, about (71.12%) attendees were IPs. Summary of the social consultation records are provided together with photographs of consultation meetings and attendees signature to certify the minutes in **Annex V**.

The consultation strategies for the proposed project are 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 LACP preparation were well targeted, early and informed, Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and free, documented and localized. All the APs, communities 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 individual consent from the affected households including IPs is not applicable in Nepal. It is also impractical. However, all the affected households including IPs were consulted during the LACP preparation. The Village Development Committees (VDCs) are the Local Level representative bodies of Government of Nepal representing the Indigenous community with others. Hence, the consent letters from the affected VDCs were collected and Attached in **Annex-VI**. The consent letters were provided by the VDCs in consulting with the concerned Indigenous community and others people of the project area. Similarly, the consent letters from the affected community forests were also collected. The members of the community forest User groups are also from the Indigenous community along with others. The consent letters of the community forest also represent the concerned indigenous community (**Annex-VI**).

The dialogue with the affected IP 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 Implementation Consultant.

### 7.5.2 Meaningful Consultation and Participation of key Stakeholders

All relevant aspects of project planning and development were discussed with both VDC level and District Level stakeholders of the Project. Different techniques of consultation with Stakeholders during LACP preparation, viz., in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs), Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) etc were used. Consultations were 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 Indeginous/ vulnerable groups, especially those who are the elderly, female-headed households, women, and Dalits and Indigenous people.

### 7.5.3 Methods and Result of Public Consultation and Participation

Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), Focus Group discussions (FGDs), key informant Interviews (KIIs) with key stakeholders, and census of affected households were used as the major tools for community consultation and participation. During the consultation, the participants and households were requested to express their concerns/issued regarding the project as well as they were informed regarding the project and its activities. Information such as project purpose, project type, impact area, likely impacts and potential opportunities were informed to the people during the consultation. The results of public consultation and participation are as follows.

#### ***Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)***

Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) is an intensive systematic and semi-structured learning experience carried out in the project area by a multidisciplinary team which includes community members. Altogether, 7 Participatory Rapid Appraisals (PRAs) were conducted in the VDC 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 PRA. The participants representing different groups, former VDC chairman, VDC secretary, school teacher businessman, farmers, social workers and representatives of women organizations as well as leader of local political parties. The average number of participants in each PRA was 18.86 (Table-7.1).

The majority of the participants in the PRA were Tamang (59.85%) followed by Bahamian (21.21%), Grurung (15.15%) and Newar (3.79%) of the total participants. The participation of Indigenous people in the PRA was (78.79%) and representative of male and female was (72.52%) and (27.48%) respectively. A checklist was developed to facilitate the PRA. The key issues raised during PRA are attached in **Annex-III, Table-A**.



Table-7.1: Date, Location and Caste Groups in PRA

S.N.	Name of VDCs	Date/Location	Total Participants	Caste Groups
1	Goljung	2015/4/11(Tarkesing)	18	Tamang(13) and Newar(5)
2	Gatlang	2015/4/12 Gre -7	24	Tamang
3	Haku	2015/4/13, Thulo Haku and Gogane	37	Tamang ( 36), Gurung (1)
4	Dandagaun	2015/4/14(Dandagaun-3)	18	Tamang (5) ,Gurung (5) and Brahmin(8)
5	Thulogaun	2015/4/15 ( Paire Gaun-9)	17	Gurung (14), Brahmin(2), Newar(1)
6	Manakamana	2015/4/15 (Archale-8)	18	Brahmin
	Total	-	132	-
	Average	-	18.86	-

Source: field survey, 2015

**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, altogether 7 FGDS were conducted including 6 FGDS with female groups and one FGD with Dalits groups. The VDCs for the FGDs purposively selected considering the representation of geographical location of the project area. The participants of FGDs were purposively selected from the core project area of the affected VDCs. The FGD was facilitated by a topic guide. The average number of participants in each FGD was 13.29 (Table-7.2).

Altogether, 93 women were participated in the FGD out of which (47.31%) were Tamang followed by (20.43%) Brahmin, (16.13%) Dalits, (12.90%) Gurung and (3.23%) were Newar Groups. The participation of Indigenous People in the FGD was (63.44%) of the total participants. The key issues raised during FGD are attached in **Annex-III, Table-B**.

Table-7.2: FGD with women and Dalit Groups

S.N.	Name of VDCs	Date/Location	Total Participants	Caste Groups
1	Goljung	2015/4/11(Tarkesing)	11	Tamang (8) and Newar(3)
2	Gatlang	2015/4/12 Godam, Milan Chowk ( For Dalit) and Gre for Tamang	32	Tamang (17),and Dalit (15)
3	Haku	2015/4/13, Thulo Haku	13	Tamang
4	Dandagaun	2015/4/14(Dandagaun-4)	12	Tamang (6) ,Grurung (4) and Brahmin(2)
5	Thulogaun	2015/4/15 ( Paire Gaun-9)	8	Gurung
6	Manakamana	2015/4/16 (Archale-8)	17	Brahmin
	Total		93	-
	Average		13.29	-

Source: field survey, 2015

**Key Informants Interviews (KIIs)**

The Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with six purposively selected Key Informant Interview including one in each VDC to assess their views, concerns and expectation from the project and relevant information of the project area. The Key Informants included VDC Secretary/representative, Business men and Social Mobilizer of the project area (Table-7.3). The KIIs was conducted using a Key Informant Interview guideline. The key issues raised by key persons are attached in public consultation matrix, Annex-IV, Table-C.

**Table-7.3: Name of Key Persons**

S.N	Name of VDCs	Name of Key Persons	Age/Sex	Occupation/Post	Consulted Date
1	Goljung	Tikam Bahadur Shahi	44/M	VDC Secretary	2015/4/11
2	Gatlang	Full Maya Tamang	27/F	Social Mobilizer	2015/4/12
3	Haku	Bulung Tamang	25/M	VDC Office Assistant	2015/4/15
4	Dadagaun	Dilli Subedi	35/M	Social Activist	2015/4/17
5	Thulogaun	Purna Bhandari	31/M	VDC Secretary	2015/4/16
6	Manakamana	Laxman Bhandari	25/M	VDC Secretary	2015/4/20

Source: field survey, 2015

Besides this, census survey of affected households, KIIs survey, informal meetings with key stakeholders of the project area, visit by the experts and interaction with local people were also the part of public consultation. The district and local level organizations such as District Development Committees, Village Development Committees, health posts, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other related organizations were also consulted during the LACP preparation.

**7.5.4 Key Issues/Concerns Raised During Community Consultation**

The local people have positive attitude regarding implementation of the project. During the community consultation several issues and concerns were raised by the local people. The key issues and concerns raised by the local people are as follows:

**Involvement of local people in project:** Being the major stakeholders and the population directly affected by the project, the local people voiced that they must be kept informed and consulted with regard to the project design.

**Employment opportunity for local people** should be ensured during project construction by hiring of locals as skilled and unskilled labors as soon as possible.

**Fair and timely compensation rate:** There was complete willingness on the part of the population to cooperate in all matters related to the project. The community was very positive towards the project and had no reservations regarding the project. They need adequately compensation for all their losses whether partial, complete, agricultural, residential or commercial.

**Special consideration** should be made **for the vulnerable and Indigenous households** affected by the project.

**Community Support:** The project should support for education health, drinking water, irrigation and road sector for the local development.

**Trainings:** Literacy program for adult people, Agriculture and Animal husbandry training, small and cottage industries trainings, technical trainings like driving and awareness training for health and sanitation etc are the major training program proposed by local people during public consultation. The summaries of key issues/concern raised by the local people during community consultation have been included in public consultation matrix, Annex-III.

## **7.6 Continuation of Consultation Process and Follow-Up Steps**

The consultation process will be continued during the entire project period. A GRC and PIC will be established for continuation of the process. All the genuine issues/concerns raised by the local people will be collected and addressed accordingly by the project. In addition, monthly reporting in Nepali will ensure that the public and stakeholders are well informed regarding the project activities. Further, Environmental and Social Management Unit will be established by ESSD will also interact local communities through awareness program, group meeting and one to one consultation with the above mentioned stakeholder. The Project Officer will be deputed at site and continuous consultation with APs, local communities and district level line agencies will be conducted. The consultation process will be continued throughout the project construction.

### **7.6.1 Consultation Approach and Strategies**

Consultation is the cornerstone in planning, preparing and implementing the project; Free, prior and informed consultation with the indigenous/ vulnerable people and their organizations at different levels will ensure that culturally appropriate and collective decisions are made so that good faith consultation and informed decisions are made to positively contribute the process of project preparation and implementation. However, the need to organize consultations with the national level bodies will be considered only if local level consultations at districts and project levels are found inadequate.

Table-7.4: Consultation Plans /Strategies for IPS

<b>Institutions/ Stakeholders</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Information collection tools/ Techniques</b>
NFDIN (Central level government organization)	National / project level issues on access to vocational education of IPs/ training about IPs/ vulnerable people and cooperation for the project.	Information sharing about project interventions/ participation in project planning process and various training	Discussion/ workshop
NEFIN (National Level)	Issues barring / constraining access to education/ vocational training	Information sharing and feedback on intervention/ support measures required	Discussion/ workshops
Indigenous People Organizations (IPOs)	Issues of IPs and vulnerable groups/ measures to enhance participation in the project activities.	Get feedback from the IPOs/ required supports to enhance their participation	Use local facilitators/ females/ use checklists to collect information
Indigenous/ Vulnerable people	Community and local level issues of the people living in the project areas abstained from education and life skill training.	Get feedback from the people about project preparation/ implementation and their support.	Use local facilitator/ local language as appropriate/ use local females/ conduct surveys

The consultation strategies for the proposed project will ensure that all the institutional and non institutional stakeholders including the indigenous / vulnerable people will be adequately covered and their community needs, interests and expectations are raised openly in a transparent manner to reach common consensus. The best practices of consultation strategies are:

- Well targeted, early and informed,
- Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and
- Free, documented and localized.

### 7.6.2 Strategies for Addressing Social Issues

The indigenous people (referred as *Janajatis*) and other vulnerable groups (including Women) in Nepal are normally characterized by marginal or small land holding size, low productivity, under or unemployment, low income etc. Effective strategic measures are to be designed and implemented to support these vulnerable groups as respect to the locals and also to garner support from these communities in the preparation and implementation of the project. The following strategies are in consistent with GoN broad policies of supporting the poor people to improve their livelihood and also enhance their participation in project activities. This is also in harmony with World Bank OP 4.10 on Indigenous People.

### 7.6.3 Formation of Local Consultative Forums (LCF)

Local Consultative Forums (LCFs) will be established to address the social issues associated with the project. The objectives of this LCFs will be to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households, (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between affected households/communities, (c) involve affected households/communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring.

Table-7.5 Strategies to Address the Affected Vulnerable Groups, including Indigenous People

<b>Social Issues</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Proposed Activities</b>
Illiteracy and lack of knowledge on existing policy provisions	Educate about the existing policies for poor and vulnerable groups/ legal provision, rules and regulations including reservations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize meetings/ workshops to the people, especially the vulnerable target groups (VTGs).</li> <li>Raise awareness about the project interventions through consultations; introduce incentives and motivation programs to participate in planning process, design site/ group specific support programs for livelihood improvement, employment and improving income earning capacity.</li> </ul>
Project adverse impacts, including losses of land, crops and trees, house	Compensation, relocation and livelihood assistance packages as in the LACP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement cost</li> <li>Relocation arrangements and assistance</li> <li>Livelihood assistance activities</li> </ul>
Maximize project benefits to vulnerable communities	<p>Priority consideration in potential benefits sharing for the vulnerable communities</p> <p>priority access to support measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation over potential benefits and appropriate arrangements for sharing with vulnerable communities</li> <li>Priority attention to vulnerable communities in these benefits</li> <li>Customize the benefits, such as enhancement training to the specific needs of the vulnerable communities</li> </ul>
Lack of awareness on potential livelihood improvement measures/ skill training based on local resources	Awareness raising/ training on local natural resources and their commercialization through promoting indigenous skills/ knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design specific programs on technical/ vocational training to the groups based on traditional indigenous skills/ knowledge and local resources; linkage development with market and financing institutions for promotion of marketing activities of local products.</li> <li>Organize meetings/ work with groups/ inter-groups and present / participate in different skill and training activities;</li> <li>Lead/ supervise group works/ performance.</li> </ul>
High exclusion in planning and implementation of development projects	Encourage involvement of indigenous people (vulnerable/ female) in project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold frequent training programs in partnership with local bodies/ NGOs/ CBOS to promote skill based programs;</li> <li>Decide activities/ supports required to address the issues; and</li> <li>Prepare community based action plans to implement the activities/ enterprises.</li> </ul>
Limited networking with wider communities/ groups and local development organizations/ service providers	<p>Explore market opportunities for products/ services that are produced using skills/ training</p> <p>Provide employment opportunities to locals (IPs/ poor/ women) where possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist to find and use local natural resources/ products as substitute of imported materials.</li> <li>Create linkages with other line agencies/ financial institutions/ Micro Finance Intermediaries/ Saving Credit Cooperative (SCOs) for long term credit support.</li> </ul>
Social bondage/ Coherence	Promote activities that create strong social/ community bondage among locals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize small workshops/ meetings among locals at village/ tole levels and disseminate information effectively among locals;</li> <li>Implement program measures that would unite the locals rather than create division about project activities.</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER-VIII

### RESETTLEMENT, REHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

#### 8.0 General

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 impacts.

#### ***8.1 Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R &R) Assistance***

The project will acquire 7.54ha ha private land permanently and 34.44 for land use restriction. Likewise, 3 structures (houses), 2 cow-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.

#### ***Eligibility, Cut-off-date and Entitlements***

All PAFs and affected peoples (APs) identified and recorded in the project-impact areas on the cut-off date (date of public notification for property acquisition in case of title holders and census survey date in case of non title holders) will be entitled for different types of mitigation measures proposed in this LACP. These include primarily the cash compensation at replacement value for the affected assets, and combinations of rehabilitation measures that are sufficient to assist them to improve or at least restore the pre-project income/living standards and production.

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, WB 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.

#### **8.1.1 Land Acquisition and Compensation Procedures**

The land acquisition procedures are specified in the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (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 affected persons in decision making as far as possible. The procedure in the Act can be roughly categorized as:

Preliminary process

Notice of acquisition

Compensation determination, eligibility and delivery

### ***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 (See Chapter-III, Terms of Dification 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. The complaint follows the regular process as discussed in chapter **VII** above.

### **Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), Eligibility and Delivery**

All affected households will be compensated for their lost assets. As per legal requirements, 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 Development Committee of concerned district,
- Representative of concerned VDC,
- 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.

### 8.1.2 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 being difficult. Moreover, if negotiation fails with any one of the stakeholder the whole endeavor 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 LACP.

In general, the value of the land area occupied by transmission line RoW will be heavily devaluated. The CDC must consider this aspect while determining the rate for transmission line projects. Loss evaluation and compensation fixation must not be treated as in other infrastructure/development projects such as roads, drinking water, irrigation, etc. Furthermore, the ground conditions such as road head (number and type of road linking the affected land), type of land plot such as cultivated, residential (Ghaderi), commercial, etc., and possibilities of future expansion should be considered while determining the compensation rates.

It was observed in some of the transmission line project in Nepal that rate fixed by CDC could not address such ground realities and local people vehemently opposed to provide their land resulting in project delays and consequential huge economic loss to the nation. Therefore, CDC should formulate some mechanisms to handle case by case negotiation if demanded by the locals.

### **Compensation for Private Land**

The information of the land price collected during the LACP 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 are three types of land to be acquired i.e. land for Substations, land for towers installation and land falls under RoW. The total compensation cost of private land acquisition is NRs. 11, 49, 13,165.60 (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 particular category of land.

Land for land compensation is not proposed in this project due to the small area of land to be permanently acquired from various affected households. It is also impractical and difficult to allocate similar piece of agricultural land in the vicinity of the project area.

**Table-8.1: Compensation for Private Land**

Project Components	Affected Private Land	Rate/ha	Total cost(NRs)	Remarks
<b>A. Substations</b>				
Chilime Hub	2.77	15680000	43433600	Land price is calculated based on the public Consultation
Trishuli 3B Hub	3.69	16170000	59667300	Compensated Rate as per CDC
<b>Sub- Total (A)</b>	<b>6.46</b>	-	<b>103100900</b>	-
<b>B. Transmission Line</b>				
Angle Towers (ATs)	0.52	9228333	4798733.16	Land price is calculated based on the public Consultation
Land Use Restriction	34.44	9228333	1845666	20% of total value is calculated
Suspension Towers (STs)	0.56	9228333	5167866.48	Land price is calculated based on the public Consultation
<b>Sub- Total (B)</b>	<b>35.52</b>	-	<b>11812265.64</b>	-
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>41.98</b>	-	<b>114913165.6</b>	-

**Note:** The project will acquire (1.87ha) land that belongs to Chilime and Sanjen HEP as per the legal process of Nepal.

### **Compensation of Structures**

Altogether 3 houses have to be replaced due to the implementation of the project. Compensation for the affected house is determined on the basis of type of house. The average price for different type of houses is given below. The cost for the structures has been estimated using community consensus valuation method based on construction cost by type of houses. The total compensation for the 3 houses is estimated to be NRs. 16, 00,000 (Table-8.2). The affected houses located in Trishuli 3B Hum is non-residential type and remaining two affected houses are residential type.

**Table-8.2: Compensation of Affected Houses**

S.N	Project Components	Loss houses				Average Rate (NRs.)	Amount
		Type	Plinth area	No. of floor	Total area		
1	AP34-AP35	Kachchi	480	2	960	480000	480000
3	Trishuli 3B Hub *	Kachchi	500	2	1000	400000	400000
2	Chilime Substation	Kachchi	720	2	1440	720000	720000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1700</b>	-	<b>3400</b>	-	1600000

**Note:** Plinth area is calculated in Sq. ft.

**Note:** \*It has been reported from the project that compensation for house of Mr. Chitra Prasad Bhatta located in Manakamana-9 (Affected in Trishuli 3B Hub) is being determined by CDC.

**Compensation of Associated Structures (Cowshed)**

Compensation will be paid for the 2 cowshed to be acquired by the project. The affected cowsheds are Kachchi type with thatched roof. The average price per cowshed is taken based on the construction cost. The total cost of the affected cowshed is NRs. 60,000 (Table-8.3).

**Table-8.3: Compensation of Affected Cowsheds**

S.N	Project Component	Cowshed			Average Price	Amount (NRs)
		Type	Plinth area (sq. ft)	Total Area(sq. ft)		
1	AP34-AP35	Kachchi	72	72	30000	30000
2	Chilime Substation	Kachchi	140	140	30000	30000
<b>Total</b>			<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>	-	<b>60000</b>

**Area occupied by structures**

The average area covered by house and cow shed is 960 sq. ft and 72 sq. ft. respectively. The compensation for land occupied by the affected houses has been estimated based on the prevailing market rate as per type of land. On this basis, the total estimated compensation for the land occupied by house and cowshed is 619200 (Table 8.3).

The land occupied area of the affected structures fall in Chilime Substation and Trishuli Hub has been calculated in Table 8.1.

**Table-8.4: Compensation of Area occupied by structures**

Types of structures	Occupied Area (Sq.ft)	Project Component	Average price/Sq.ft	Amount (Rs.)
House	960	AP34-AP35	600	576000
Cowshed	72			43200
<b>Total</b>	<b>1032</b>	-	-	<b>619200</b>

**Standing crops**

The project will compensate the loss of agricultural production in the RoW based on the actual loss. It is difficult to make assessment of such losses at this stage. The detail loss assessment will be identified before charging the line. Hence a lump sum provision in budget will be made to compensate the loss.

**8.1.3 Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation****8.1.3.1 Existing Skills and Employment Pattern of PAFs**

Agriculture is the major occupation (29.17%) of the surveyed population followed by foreign employment (16.67%), Labor Wage in the country (10.00%), Jobs and services (7.08%) and Business and Small industry (4.58%). About (63.79%) surveyed households have already food deficit in their family. Existing Skills in the different sectors of the surveyed population is not recorded during census survey.

### 8.1.3.2 Livelihood Restoration Strategy

The income 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 is recommended along with agriculture and livestock training and assistance program. The additional support allowance, vegetable farming Training and Assistance and Skills (Driving) Training are proposed for Vulnerable groups (HHs) affected by the project. In addition APs losing structures will be provided transportation allowance, rental allowance for 6 months and displacement allowances along with above mentioned assistance. Besides this the social mitigation measures mentioned in IEE report prepared for the project is also applicable for LACP.

For the agricultural landowners losing 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 through district agriculture/horticulture office in improving agricultural/fruit production including use of modern techniques in cultivation, harvesting and storing.

### 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. The details of resettlement and rehabilitation cost have been provided in Chapter 12.

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

There are altogether 27 households who will lose <10.0% land. These households are under the category of marginally affected group and will be compensated for their land loss 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, 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 severely affected families. This group includes the following two categories:

##### ***B1: Household losing 10.0% to 50.0% of total holding:***

There are altogether 13 households in the first severely affected category. These households will receive following assistance apart from the cash compensation.

- **Livelihood Assistance:** Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss (In cash) of the acquired land.
- **Employment:** Priority will be given to the family members of the households for employment in project construction.

- **Agriculture Assistance and Training:** As these households still own some of their remaining agriculture land, they will be provided agriculture assistance and training to increase their land productivity. The agriculture training and assistance to one family member (Male or Female) of each household will be provided. In addition, the affected household will be provided seed money equal to NRs. 20,000- to buy agricultural tools and hybrid seed (Table-8.5). The project proponent is responsible to provide such types of training and assistance by mobilizing the local consulting firms.

Table-8.5: Agricultural Training and Assistance Cost

Particulars	NO.	Days	Unit Rate (NRs.)	Total Cost(Rs.)
Training coordinator	1	7	3000	21000
Training expert	3	7	2500	52500
Trainees (Transportation and Allowances)	13	7	1500	136500
Logistic Support	-		LS	150000
Lodging and Feeding Management	13	7	1500	136500
Agricultural Assistance	13		20000	260000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>756500</b>

**B2: Households losing more than 50.0% of their total holding:**

There are altogether 17 households in the second severely affected category. The households losing residential structures (2Hhs) are also considered under this category. These households will receive following assistance apart from the cash compensation.

- **Livelihood Assistance:** Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss of the acquired land (In Cash).
- **Employment:** Priority will be given to the members of the affected households for employment in project during construction and operation.
- **Livestock Training and Assistance:** This program is proposed for households losing land more than 50% of the total land holding and losing residential structures. The project area has good potential for livestock rearing as most of the households are residing very close to the forest area. The duration of the training will be 7 days. As Rasuwa and Nuwakot district has high potential of livestock farming, hence, such type of training will be very effective for them. After completion of the training, the affected household will be provided seed money equal to NRs. 20,000- to start business goat/pig/sheep farming (Table-8.6).

Table-8.6: Livestock Training and Assistance cost

Particulars	NO.	Days	Unit Rate (NRs.)	Total Cost(Rs.)
Training coordinator	1	7	3000	21000
Training expert	3	7	2500	52500
Trainees (food, transportation Allowances	19	7	1500	199500
Logistic Support	-		LS	145000
Lodging and Feeding Management	19	7	1500	199500
Assistance	19	-	20000	380000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>997500</b>

#### 8.1.3.4 Assistance to Households Losing Residential Structures

Construction of the project will involve the removal of 3 houses owned by 3 households. The project proponent will provide compensation at replacement cost for the structures acquired by the project. This will include compensation for land occupied by the structure and cost of the structure. Owners will have the rights to use salvage materials from the affected buildings. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the compensated amount. In addition to the following rehabilitation measures are proposed for the households affected by the acquisition of structures.

- **House Rent Allowance:** A house rent allowances for 6 months will be paid to the concerned households at the rate of NRs. 10000/month assuming that a new house will be constructed within that period.
- **Transportation Allowance:** The affected household will be provided Rs.20, 000 transportation allowances for transportation of goods and materials.
- **Displacement Allowance:** The households, which require relocation, will receive a housing displacement allowance equal to per capita income (per capita income is taken as \$ 642 which is equivalent to NRs. 65875.62(@ 1\$= NRs. 102.61 on June, 2015) of the base year based on the calculation for a household of 6.4 members. Business allowance is not applicable in the case of proposed project.
- **Enhancement Trainings:** One family member from each household will be provided enhancement training like agricultural/livestock/driving training as per their interest from government recognized training institutions.
- **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 Assistance:** The households affected due to the loss of residential structure is combined with loss of agricultural land; hence such households will also receive Livelihood Assistance mentioned above.

**8.1.3.5 Enhancement Measures for Vulnerable Households**

There are 29 households of vulnerable categories, affected by the project. Two missing households are also considered under these groups. The project proponent will provide compensation at replacement cost for the affected land acquired by the project. These households will receive following assistance apart from the compensation.

- **Livelihood Assistance:** Each household from vulnerable categories, apart from the land compensation, one time livelihood assistance, at the rate of Rs 20,000 will be provided.
- **Fresh Vegetable Farming Training and Assistance:** Vegetable farming is not popular in the project area. This program is targeted to the affected women headed households (6hhs) of the core project impact area. The main objective of this training is to increase vegetable production and to improve the health and the economy of the affected vulnerable people with cash flow. In addition, the affected household will be provided seed money equal to NRs. 20,000- to buy a tools and hybrid seed (Table-8.7).
- **Skill Training for Youth Indigenous Groups:** A total of 31 households (Including 2 missing HHs) are categorized under vulnerable groups. Out of which 6 HHs (3 from Indigenous HHs) are women headed. The households from indigenous community (25 HHs) particularly youths, will receive the light vehicle driving training as per their interest from government recognized training institutions (Table-8.8). The women headed Indigenous HHs (3HHs) will receive Fresh Vegetable Farming and Training (Table-8.7). After the proposed driving training, they will get jobs in driving elsewhere in Nepal. Hence, it will be one of the alternative sources of livelihood.
- **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.
- **Others:** The vulnerable household will also receive the enhancement programs proposed for the household losing land provision mentioned in sub-section **8.1.3.3 (B)** of this chapter.

**Table-8.7: Fresh Vegetable Farming and Training for Women headed HHs**

Particulars	NO.	Days	Unit Rate (NRs.)	Total Cost(NRs.)
Training coordinator	1	7	3000	21000
Training expert	3	7	2500	52500
Trainees ( transportation and Allowances)	6	7	1500	63000
Logistic Support	-		LS	150000
Lodging feeding Management	6	7	1500	63000
Assistance for Seed and Tools	6	-	20000	120000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>469500</b>

**Table-8.8: Light Vehicle Training for Indigenous Groups**

Particulars	NO.	Days	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total Cost(Rs.)
Training coordinator	1	30	3000	90000
Training expert	4	30	2500	300000
Trainees ( transportation and allowances)	25	30	1500	202500
Lodging and Feeding Management	25	30	500	375000
Logistic Support	-	-	LS	100000
License Cost	25	-	7000	175000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1242500</b>

## 8.2 Cash Management Training

The compensation of the acquired land for the project will provide in cash. Cash management training for all affected households who receive cash compensation in order to support wise/sustainable management of cash will be provided. The program includes awareness regarding proper use of compensation money, mode of compensation, and Land Acquisition and Compensation process in Nepal. A total of 60 HHs will be benefited under this training (Table-8.9)

**Table-8.9: Cash Management Training**

Particulars	NO.	Days	Unit Rate (NRs.)	Total Cost(NRs.)
Training coordinator	1	2	3000	6000
Training expert	4	2	2500	20000
Trainees ( transportation, allowances and tea/snacks)	20	2	1500	60000
Logistic Support	-	-	LS	15000
<b>Total cost for One Program</b>		-	-	<b>101000</b>
<b>Total cost for three Program</b>	60	-	-	303000



## CHAPTER-IX

### INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

#### 9.0 General

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

As the project authority, Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV Project (CTTLP) 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 CTTLP 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.

Key Actors	Functions/Roles	Remarks
NEA/ Transmission 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.
CTTLP / (Environment and Social Monitoring 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 three safeguard related staffs will be 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, Land Acquisition Unit and LCF.
LCF	All LCFs will 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 LCFs to carry out their roles/ functions.
NGOs/Consultant	Specialized/ capable NGOs/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

- 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-affected persons/households, 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,
- Local Consultative Forum (LCF) will be established to address the social issues associated with the project. The objectives of this LCF will be to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households, (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between affected households/communities, (c) involve affected households/communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring,
- 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**

An organizational setup for LACP implementation is necessary for effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures, land acquisition and resettlement activities and implementation of mitigation measures. To ensure the achievement of these activities, organization for LACP implementation and management will occur at both central and district project level (*Figure 9.1*).

#### **9. 1.1 Central Level Arrangement**

##### ***1) 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 social mitigation work in coordination with concerned line agencies and local NGOs. The mitigation and social support program will be implemented by mobilizing local NGOs, Consulting firm Contractor and line agencies. 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.

***II) Central Level Line Agencies***

The central level line agencies such as Ministry of Energy, Department of Electricity Development have responsibility for the monitoring of project activities with regards to Environmental and Social Management, Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. ESSD will coordinate with central level line agencies regarding the monitoring work.

**9. 1.2 Project Level Arrangement*****I) Project Manager***

The CTTLP Project Manager Office will be established under the organizational setup of NEA. The project manager will have overall responsibility regarding the implementation of LACP. He will be responsible for establishment of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), Local Consultative Forum (LCF) and Environment and Social Management Unit.

The Project Manager will be responsible 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.

Under the Project Manager Office, a Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Unit (LARU) will be established. The in-charge of unit will be responsible for the acquisition of land and house, asset valuation and verification, implementation of compensation and rehabilitation grant (house rent, transportation and dislocation allowances) and coordination of the work with District and Central level agencies with regard to acquisition of private property. The officer in-charge of the unit will also work as member of secretary of the CDC and member of LCF. The LARU will also responsible for handling grievances as mentioned in Chapter-VI.

***II) Chilime-Trishuli Environment and Social Management Unit (CTTL-ESMU)***

The CTTLP Environment and Social Management Unit will be established under ESSD umbrella for day to day environmental and social monitoring of the project and coordination of work with VDCs, DDCs and district level line agencies. The unit has site office for day to day monitoring of the social and environmental impacts. The unit will implement environmental and social monitoring works directly through mobilizing of its site based staff.

***III) Compensation Determination Committee***

A Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) will be formed to fix compensation for loss of land and private property. The CDC will comprise of Chief District Officer, District Land Revenue Officer, DDC Representative, CTTL Project Representative and PAP/HH Representative. The main functions of the CDC will be confirmation of entitled process, assessment/Identification of PAP/HHs, compensation determination for land and private property and grievance resolution.

**IV) Local Consultative Forums (LCF)**

Local Consultative Forums (LCFs) will be established to address the social issues associated with the project and ensure to participation of community in the decision making process. The objectives of this LCFs will be to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households, (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between affected households/communities, (c) involve affected households/communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring.

**V) 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 labor, health and sanitation measures etc.

**VI) District Level Line Agencies**

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

**9.1.3 Donor Agency**

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

**9.2 Capacity Building**

The NEA/ ESSD and the Project Office of CTLP are equally important in terms of planning, implementing and supervising the safeguard activities and much of the success of the envisaged plans and programs depends on how well these are carried out by the team in a coordinated manner. However, given the limited level of knowledge and exposure of the staff within the current institutional set up of NEA/ESSD, it is pertinent to organize training for them on a periodic basis. This will not only enhance overall internal capacity of NEA/ ESSD for this project but also contribute to long term capacity building and quality performance of NEA/ESSD.

A Training Plan should be implemented at earliest stage, for which different training modules are to be prepared. Priority training modules to be carried out are (i) skill training for Environmental and Social Assessment Studies/ Planning including LACP, VCDP, IPPs and SEP (ii) Training on the Implementation of LACP and (iii) Training of Trainers (TOT) on the above topics relating to

environmental and social safeguards in hydro power and transmission line development programs. The training is designed for selected staff of the NEA/ ESSD (including environmental and social staff/ consultant of the CTTLP and from line agencies like the DOED and Ministry of Energy. The training package also contains observation tours to NEA/ESSD staff in different countries to be familiar with the ongoing planning and implementation of safeguard measures. The training cost has been integrated in Chapter 12 of this report.

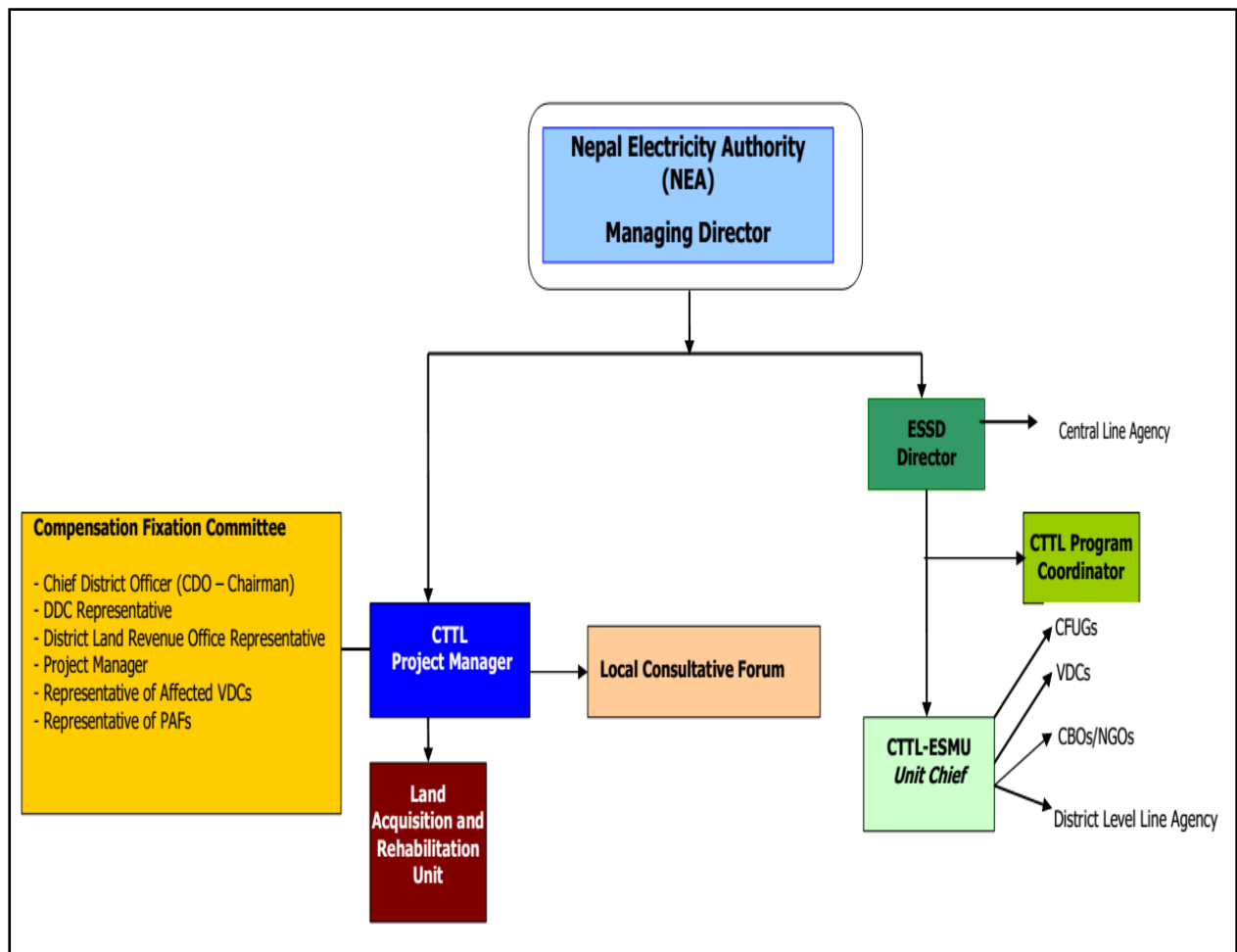


Fig. 9.1: Organization for LACP Implementation

## **CHAPTER-X**

### **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

#### **10.0 Implementation Schedule**

The CTTL Project will ensure that funds are delivered on time to CDC and the implementing consultants for timely preparation and implementation of LACP, as applicable. The compensation issues and rehabilitation measures will be completed before starting construction work. LACP implementation schedule is presented in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Monthly Schedule for LACP Implementation

S.N	Tasks	2015						2016												2017					
		7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Acquisition for 3B Hub	Acquired																							
2	Land Acquisition for Chilime Hub	Notice has been published																							
3	Contract agreement with Contractors																								
4	Route alignment final survey by Contractor																								
5	Finalize list of affected people in consultation with PAPs/HHs																								
6	Submission of LACP for approval																								
7	Submit final report to CDO for compensation determination																								
8	Notice publication of affected land for towers																								
9	Consultation, and grievance resolution committee formation																								
10	CDC meeting and compensation determination																								
11	Inform PAPs/HHs for the compensation claim																								
12	Collect application from the PAPs/HHs for compensation of land affected by tower pads																								
13	Verify the application and prepare final list of PAPs/HHs																								
14	Pay compensation for eligible PAPs/HHs																								
15	Transferring the land ownership																								
16	Construction of tower pads in private land started																								
17	Implementation of R& R assistance for the HH affected by tower pads and S/S																								
18	Notification to the HH affected by the structures falls in RoW																								
19	Notification to the HH affected by the RoW																								
20	Monitoring of LACP imp. progress																								
21	Monitoring and evaluation of LACP imp.																								
22	LACP completion Audit																								

## **CHAPTER-XI**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **11.0 General**

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 affected persons/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.

#### **11.1 Need and Types of Monitoring**

Monitoring and evaluation is a critical importance to the management of resettlement operation. Monitoring provides periodic checks to ascertain whether resettlement activities are moving according to the plan. The monitoring will be conducted by ESSD. Evaluation, on the other hand, is an exercise usually undertaken towards the end of the project to assess whether the plan achieved its intended goals. Internal and External Monitoring will be followed under this project.

Monitoring will be conducted to: (a) record and assess project inputs and the number of persons/households affected and compensated and (b) confirm that livelihoods of the affected persons/households were at least restored to pre-project level and living standards improved.

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.

##### **11.1.1 Internal Monitoring**

Environment and Social Management/Monitoring Unit will be responsible for monitoring of the LACP. The Social/Resettlement Specialist of unit along with monitors and other support staff monitor the LACP implementation and will prepare monthly/quarterly progress reports showing progress with LACP 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 structures and other assets;
- Relocation of APs;
- 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.
- Suggesting modifications in land acquisition and economic rehabilitation, where necessary, to achieve the principles and objectives as set before;

A performance data sheet will be developed to monitor. Reports will be submitted to the NEA for overall project level monitoring. NEA Social/Resettlement Expert will monitor the LACP implementation and will report on a quarterly basis to NEA TL head office and the donor agency on the progress of all aspects of compensation and resettlement activities. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and the completion report will be provided by the NEA to the donor for review.

#### **11.1.2 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 LACP. 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 LACP 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 LACP and

### **11.2 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 are developed at three levels: **(A) Internal Monitoring; (B) External Evaluation** and **(C) LACP 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.

### **11.3 Reporting**

The monitoring unit will be responsible for the preparation of the Social Monitoring Report. The report will be distributed through Project Managers office to the concerned agencies. The unit will prepare the construction phase social report on quarterly basis and annual social report will be prepared at the end of each calendar year. A final social monitoring report will be prepared after the completion of the construction work.

### **11.4 LACP Completion Audit**

After completion of the construction work (2 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 LACP report and
- Socioeconomic 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
<b>A. Internal Monitoring</b>				
	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/ESSD/training institutions
	Formation of CDC/LCF	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>B. External Evaluation</b>				
	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,	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/LCF/CDC/ESSD

	handled and resolved)			
	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 verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
<b>C. LACP Completion Audit</b>				
	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, VDC records, discussion with local leaders, CBOs	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Economic status of PAF	Interview and discussion with PAFs and socio-economic Survey	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation	Interview and discussion with PAFs and Socio-economic Survey	Annually	Project/ESSD

## CHAPTER-XII

### MITIGATION & ENHANCEMENT COST, SOURCE OF FUNDING, BUDGETARY PROCESS AND TIMING OF EXPENDITURE

#### 12.0 Mitigation and Enhancement Cost

The estimated cost of mitigation and enhancement measures for LACP implementation is NRs. 161.89 million (Table-12.1). These costs are inclusive of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation cost to affected owners of towers, substation and affected structures by the project. However, this cost also includes the estimated cost for land use restriction to be imposed in private land falls in RoW. The environmental and social monitoring cost has not included in this LACP.

**Table-12.1: Estimated Cost for LACP Implementation**

S.N.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs.)
<b>A. Mitigation /Compensation cost</b>					
i	Compensation for land acquisition (Chilime Hub)	Ha	2.77	Ref Table 8.1	43433600
ii	Compensation for land acquisition (Trishuli 3B Hub)	Ha	3.69	Ref Table 8.1	59667300
iii	Compensation for land acquisition (Angle Towers)	Ha	0.52	Ref Table 8.1	4798733.16
iv	Compensation for land acquisition (Suspension Towers)	Ha	0.56	Ref Table 8.1	5167866.48
v	Compensation for land acquisition under land use restriction	Ha	34.44	Ref Table 8.1	1845666
vi	Compensation for structures(houses)	Nos	3	Ref Table 8.2	1600000
vii	Compensation for cowsheds	Nos	2	Ref Table 8.3	60000
viii	Compensation for land occupied by structures	Sq.ft	1032	Ref Table 8.4	16505330
ix	Compensation for permanent crops loss	MT	27.59	Ref Table 5.5	988850
x	Compensation for loss standing crops (Row)	MT	73.4	LS	20999846
	<b>Sub-total -A</b>				<b>155067191.6</b>
<b>B. Rehabilitation Assistance</b>					
<b>B1</b>	<b>Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing &gt; 10% to &lt; 50% of Total land</b>				
i	Agriculture Training and Assistance	Nos	13	Ref Table- 8.5	756500
<b>B2</b>	<b>Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing &gt; 50% land and Residential Structures</b>				
i	Livestock Training and Assistance	Nos	19	Ref Table- 8.6	997500
	<b>Sub- total -B</b>				<b>1754000</b>
<b>C. Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing Structures</b>					
i	House Rental Allowance	Nos	3	10000	180000
ii	Dislocation Allowance	Nos	3	65875.62	197626.86
iii	Transportation Allowance	Nos	3	20000	60000
	<b>Sub-total -C</b>				<b>437626.86</b>
<b>D. Rehabilitation Assistance for Vulnerable Groups</b>					
i	Additional Support Allowance	Nos	31	20000	620000
ii	Fresh Vegetable Training and Assistance (Women headed HHs)	Nos	6	Ref Table- 8.7	469500
ii	Driving training (Light) for IPs	Nos	25	Ref Table- 8.8	1242500
	<b>Sub-total- D</b>				<b>2332000</b>
<b>E. Capacity Building of ESSD Staffs</b>				LS	<b>20,00,000</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Cash Management Trainings (60HHs)</b>			Ref Table- 8.9	303000
	<b>Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)</b>				<b>161893818.5</b>

**12.1 Funding Source**

Nepal Electricity Authority will be responsible for Land Acquisition, compensation and implementation of overall mitigation measures Proposed in LACP. The cost will be paid under the annual budget head of NEA. However, it is expected that the German Financial Cooperation through KfW Bank is considering the financing for the project after approval of IEE and LACP report. It is noted that KfW and EIB will not finance any land acquisition, compensation and mitigation measures costs for this project.

**12.2 Budgetary Process and Timing of Expenditure**

The expenses required for the LACP will be made within 2 years of project construction with major expenses on land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation measures on first year of the project development followed by second years. The major component of the mitigation measures is land use restriction cost, which will require at the second year of project development (the end of construction) before charging the line.

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## **Annex-I**

### ***TOPIC GUIDE FOR PRA, FGD, MARKET SURVEY AND HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE***



**Chilime Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line and Trishuli 3B Hub Substation Project**  
**Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan**  
**NEA, 2015**  
**PRA Checklist**

District :..... VDC/ward :.....

Location (area) :..... Village/Tole :.....

No. Of Participants :..... Date :.....

**Participant's Profile**

S.N .	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

**2. Population, HHs and Settlements**

## 1. Major Settlements and Dominant Caste/ Ethnic Groups

Ward #	Major Settlements of the VDC/Mun		Settlements Near the TL Alignment (within 500 m)					Distance from Alignment (Meter)
	Name	Dominant Caste/Ethnic Group	Name	Estimated HHs in Settlement	Caste/Ethnic Group			
					% Janjati	% Dalit	% Others	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

**3. Education**

## 1. What is the literacy status of local people of this VDC/municipality?

Janjati:.....%      Janjati:.....% Others:.....%,

## 2. What are the existing educational institutions in your VDC/mun.? Prob for primary, lower secondary, secondary, higher secondary schools and colleges.

## 3. What percentage of school aged children of different caste/ethnic groups are enrolled in the schools of your VDC? Dalit %..... Janjati%..... Others%.....

(If the % of Dalit/Janjati is low probe for its reason)

Reason for Dalit: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Reason for Janjati: 1..... 2..... 3.....

## 4. Has there easy access to education to the children of vulnerable groups (Dalit/Janjati) in the educational institutions?

1. Yes      2. No      2.1 If no, why?

2.2 What could be done for easy access of education to their children?

1..... 2..... 3.....

## 5. Has there any discrimination to the children of vulnerable groups (Dalit/Janjati) in the schools?

1. Yes      2. No

1.1 If yes, what kind of discrimination? 1..... 2..... 3.....

1.2 What could be done to eliminate the discrimination?

1..... 2..... 3.....

## 6. What are the major problems of the educational institutions of your VDC/municipality?

Primary: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Low.Secondary:1..... 2..... 3.....

Secondary: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Higher Secon.: 1..... 2..... 3.....

7.What could be done to strengthen the educational institutions of your VDC?

Primary: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Low.Secondary:1..... 2..... 3.....

Secondary: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Higher Secon.: 1..... 2..... 3.....

8. Are there other educational/litracy programs in your VDC/Mun? If yes, pls provide following information?

Programs: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Imp. Agency: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Target Group: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Effectiveness: 1..... 2..... 3.....

9. What could be done to support Janjati/Dalit for better educational opportunities of Janjati and Dalits of you VDC/Mun?

Janjati: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Dalit: 1..... 2..... 3.....

#### 4.Health

1. What are the prevalent diseases in your VDC/mun.?

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....

2. What are the common treatment practices of the disease? Ask for reason, if people depend more on traditional treatment practices.

1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....

6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....

3. What are the existing health facilities for the local people in your VDC/mun.? Are the health facilities located in accessible locations?

Government: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Private: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Others (Specify) 1..... 2..... 3.....

4. How do you assess the service quality provided by the health facilities? Probe for type of health facilities, distance from the community, qualification of medical persons, availability of medical persons, medicines etc. by type of facilities:

Government:.....

Private:.....

Others:.....

5. Is there easy access to health services to the vulnerable groups (Dalit/Janjati) of your VDC/Mun?

1. Yes

2. No

2.1 If no, why?

2.2 What could be done for easy access to health services to the groups?

1..... 2..... 3.....

6. Has there any discrimination for health services to the vulnerable groups (Dalit/Janjati) in the health facilities?

1. Yes

2. No

1.1 If yes, what kind of discrimination? 1..... 2..... 3.....

1.2 What could be done to eliminate the discrimination?

1..... 2..... 3.....

7. What are the major problems of the health facilities of your VDC/municipality?

Government: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Private: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Others: 1..... 2..... 3.....

8. What could be done to strengthen the health facilities of your VDC/Mun?

Government: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Private: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Others: 1..... 2..... 3.....

9. Are there other health projects/programs in your VDC/Mun? If yes, pls provide following information?

Programs: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Imp. Agency: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Target Group: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Effectiveness: 1..... 2..... 3.....

10. What could be done to provide better health facilities/services to Janjati/Dalit of your VDC/Mun?

1..... 2..... 3.....

**5. Drinking Water and Sanitation**

1. What are the sources of drinking water for the households in your VDC/mun.?

Source: % Dependent HHs      % Dalit HHs      % Janjati HHs

1.....

2.....

3.....

2. How do you assess the quality of the drinking water of the existing sources?

Sourcuality

1..... 1. Good 2. Average 3. Poor

2..... 1. Good 2. Average 3. Poor

3..... 1. Good 2. Average 3. Poor

3. What percentage of HHs is covered by piped water in your VDC/mun.?

Coverage of All HHs:.....% Coverage of Janjati.....% Coverage of Dalit.....%

4. Are the existing drinking water sources sufficient to fulfill the water demand of your VDC/mun.?

1. Yes      2. No

2.1 If no, for how many months?..... months

2.2 What could be done to fulfill the water demand?

1..... 2..... 3.....

5. Is there easy access to water sources to the vulnerable groups (Dalit/Janjati) of your VDC/Mun?

1. Yes      2. No      2.1 If no, why? .....

2.2 What could be done for easy access to water sources to the groups?

1..... 2..... 3.....

6. Has there any discrimination for water collection from the existing water sources of your VDC/Mun to the vulnerable groups?

1. Yes      2. No

1.1 If yes, what kind of discrimination and which group?

Group: Dalit Type of discrimination:1..... 2..... 3.....

Group: Janjati Type of discrimination:1..... 2..... 3.....

1.2 What could be done to eliminate the discrimination?

Dalit: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Janjati: 1..... 2..... 3.....

7. What percentage of HHS of your VDC/mun. use toilet?

Use: Other HHs:.....% Janjati HHs:.....% Dalit HHs:.....%

(If, the percentage is low for the vulnerable group ask reason)

Reason Dalit: 1.....2.....3.....

Reason Janjati:1.....2.....3.....

8. What are the common practices to manage waste in your VDC/Mun.?

Solid: 1.....2.....3.....

Liquid: 1.....2.....3.....

9. What could be done to improve drinking water and sanitation condition of your VDC/Mun?

1..... 2..... 3.....

## 6.Livelihood

1. What are the major economic activities of people of your VDC/mun? Probe for economic activities of male and female and their dependency on the activities for livelihood.

### Economic Activities:

Male 1:.....2.....3.....

Dependency: 1.....% 2.....% 3.....%

Female 1:.....2.....3.....

Dependency: 1.....% 2.....% 3.....%

2. What are the major economic activities of Janjati of your VDC/mun? Probe for economic activities of male and female and their dependency on the activities for livelihood.

### Economic Activities:

Male 1:.....2.....3.....

Dependency: 1.....% 2.....% 3.....%

Female 1:.....2.....3.....

Dependency: 1.....% 2.....% 3.....%

3. What are the major economic activities of Dalit of your VDC/mun? Probe for economic activities of male and female and their dependency on the activities for livelihood.

### Economic Activities:

Male 1:.....2.....3.....

Dependency: 1.....% 2.....% 3.....%

Female 1:.....2.....3.....

Dependency: 1.....% 2.....% 3.....%

4. What percentage of Janjati households of your VDC/mun.is able to produce enough food to meet their family requirement? How the food deficit households of your VDC/mun.fulfill their food requirements?
5. What percentage of Dalit households of your VDC/mun.is able to produce enough food to meet their family requirement? How the food deficit households of your VDC/mun.fulfill their food requirements?
6. What percentage of Janjatihouseholds in your VDC/mun.is landless? What are the main activities of the landless households for their livelihood?

Percentage Landless:.....

Economic activities: 1:.....2.....3.....

7. What percentage of Dalit households in your VDC/mun.is landless? What are the main activities of the landless households for their livelihood?

Percentage Landless: .....

Economic activities: 1:.....2.....3.....

8. What are the potential income generating activities to improve the living standardof poor Janjatihouseholds of your VDC/mun.?

Agriculture activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

Off farm activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

Forest based activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

Other activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

9. What are the potential income generating activities to improve the living standardof poor Dalit households of your VDC/mun.?

Agriculture activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

Off farm activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

Forest based activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

Other activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

10. Are there Dalit/Janjati focussed projects/programs in your VDC/Mun?

1. No 2. Yes 9.1 If yes, pls provide following information?

Dalit Focussed

Programs: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Imp. Agency: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Target Group: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Effectiveness: 1..... 2..... 3.....

#### Janjati Focussed

Programs: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Imp. Agency: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Target Group: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Effectiveness: 1..... 2..... 3.....

11. What could be done to improve the economic status of Janjati and Dalit HHs of your VDC/Mun?

Janjati:1..... 2..... 3.....

Dalit:1..... 2..... 3.....

### 7. Gender

1. What are the major economic activities of women of your VDC/mun.?

1..... 2..... 3.....

2. Are there cultural/ social/ religious barriers for them to work and earn in certain areas?

1. No 2. Yes

2.1 If yes, pls provide following information?

#### Barriers

Cultural: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Social: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Religious:1..... 2..... 3.....

3. Are there women friendly potential income generating opportunities in your VDC/mun.?

1. No 2. Yes 2.1 If yes, pls specify?

#### Activities

Agriculture activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

Off farm activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

Forest based activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

Other activities 1..... 2..... 3.....

4. Do women of this VDC/mun. have special interests/skill/capacity to undertake certain enterprise?

1. No 2. Yes 2.1 If yes, pls specify?

#### Enterprise



Agricultural 1..... 2..... 3.....

Off farm 1..... 2..... 3.....

Forest based 1..... 2..... 3.....

Other areas 1..... 2..... 3.....

5. What could be done to support the special interests/skill/capacity of women in the following sectors?

Sectors

Agriculture 1..... 2..... 3.....

Off farm 1..... 2..... 3.....

Forest 1..... 2..... 3.....

Other 1..... 2..... 3.....

6. Are there programs/projects to empower women in your VDC/mun.?

1. No 2. Yes

2.1 If yes, pls provide following information?

Programs: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Imp. Agency: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Effectiveness: 1..... 2..... 3.....

7. What are the major issues of women of your VDC/mun.? What could be done to solve the issues of women of your VDC/mun.?

Issues: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Suggestions: 1..... 2..... 3.....

**8. Migration**

1. What is the status of migration (family member absent for more than two months for work reason) in your VDC/Mun.? Probe for trend of migration in the recent years.

% of Migrant HHs

Dalit:.....% Janjati:.....% Other:.....%

2. Pls explain for the reason of migration, % of male and female migrants and their popular destinations.

<u>Reason</u>	<u>% Male</u>	<u>% Female</u>	<u>Popular destinations</u>
1.....	.....	.....	1.....2.....3.....
2.....	.....	.....	1.....2.....3.....
3.....	.....	.....	1.....2.....3.....

3. What is the status of annual remittance flow in your VDC/mun. by different caste/ethnic groups?

Janjati.....Rs.      Dalit.....Rs.      Others.....Rs.

4. What are the positive and negative impacts of migration in your VDC/municipality?

Positive: 1..... 2..... 3.....

Negative:1..... 2..... 3.....

5. How the negative impacts of migration could be minimized?

1..... 2..... 3.....

## 9.Natural Resources

1. What are the main natural resources of your VDC/mun.? Who are the main users of the resources?

1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

2. Is there right (defacto/dejure) to use the resources by the people of your VDC/mun.?

Resource 1..... 1. No 2. Yes

Resource 2..... 1. No 2. Yes

Resource 3..... 1. No 2. Yes

3. What is the accessibility and availability status of forest products in your VDC/Mun?

Accessibility: Janjati 1. Yes 2. No

Dalit 1. Yes 2. No

Others 1. Yes 2. No

Availability 1. Low 2. Average 3. Good

Average Walking Distance to reach the forest:..... hrs

4. Are the households of your VDC/mun. satisfied regarding the accessibility and availability of the natural resources? If, no why?

1. Yes 2. No

5. Are there constraints to use natural resources for the Janjati and Dalit HHs ?

Dalit: 1. No 2. Yes

2.1 If yes, what are the constraints?

1..... 2..... 3.....

Janjati: 1. No 2. Yes

2.2 If yes, what are the constraints?

1..... 2..... 3.....

6. Do the people of your VDC/mun. have conflict with other VDC/mun. regarding the use of natural resources of your VDC/mun.? If yes, with which VDC/mun. and why? (Probe for use of forest resources, public land, water and other resources and the cause of conflict)

#### 10. Inclusion

1. How do you assess the relationship of the Dalit, Janjati and other caste/ethnic groups in the your VDC/mun.? (Probe for social harmony and inclusion in different socio-economic activities)
2. Are there important historical, religious, archeological and cultural sites of Janjati and Dalits in your area? If yes, what are they? Why they are important? Do you think the proposed TL will affect the sites? If yes, pls suggest how to protect them or minimize their impact?
3. Do you think the proposed TL project will affect your historical, religious, cultural values/norms and heritage? If yes how? How the impact of the TL project could be avoided or minimized?
4. Has any major development activity/program implemented in your VDC/mun. during the last 12 months focusing Janjati and Dalits? If yes, what type of activity/program? Who are the beneficiaries? Who has implemented it? How do you assess its implementation process? Probe for implementation process, involvement/contribution of Janjati and dalits, inclusiveness, transparency etc.
5. Has the development activity/program contributed (directly or indirectly) to improve livelihood of dalit and Janjati of your VDC/mun.? If yes, how? If no, why?
6. What should be the appropriate process for implementation of development activities/program in your VDC/mun. for active participation of Janjati, Dalit and other vulnerable groups? Probe for decentralized, participatory, transparency, local contribution etc.
7. Do you think the Janjati, Dalits and other groups are excluded in the main stream of development?

Dalit: 1. No 2. Yes

2.1 If yes, why?

1..... 2..... 3.....

Janjati: 1. No 2. Yes

2.2 If yes, why?

1..... 2..... 3.....

Other (specify):..... 1. No 2. Yes

2.1 If yes, why?

8. How to include the Janjati, Dalits and other vulnerable in the main stream of development?

Dalit:

1..... 2..... 3.....

Janjati:

1..... 2..... 3.....

Other:

1..... 2..... 3.....

## 12. Government Institutions and NGOs/CBOs

1. Are there government institutions, important NGOs/CBOs in your VDC/mun.? If, yes pls provide the following information.

SN.	Name	Type	Focus Area	Major activity/program	Target Group	Beneficiaries (%)				
						All	Women	Janjati	Dalit	Others
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

## 13. Key Stakeholders of the VDC

1. Pls provide the names and address of key stakeholders related to development activities/TL P. of your VDC/mun.

SN.	Name	Position	Address	Contact No.	Remarks
1					
2					

## 14. Major Issues, Expectations and Attitude

- Do you know about the TL project? If yes, what do you know about the project? Who had provided you the information?
- Do you have major social, economic and cultural issues regarding the TL project? If yes, what are they?
  - Social
  - Economic
  - Cultural
- What do you expect from the TL project?
- What do you think regarding the implementation of the TL project? If negative, why?
- Do you have other comments/suggestions regarding the TL project?

**चिलिमे त्रिशुली २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाईन  
तथा त्रिशुली र्वि हब सवस्टेशन आयोजनाको  
जग्गा प्राप्ती तथा क्षतिपूर्ती योजना (Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan) सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली**

यस प्रश्नावलीमा संलग्न गरिने पारिवारिक लगतहरु तथ्याङ्क ऐन २०१५ अनुसार गोप्य रहनेछन् र सामुहिक लगत मात्र प्रकाशन हुनेछन् ।

**१.० आयोजना क्षेत्र सम्बन्धि जानकारी :**

अंचल: जिल्ला: नुवाकोट / रसुवा

गा.वि.स.को नाम ..... वडा नं. .... गाउँ/बस्ती .....

आयोजना स्थल : ..... सवस्टेशन .....

एङ्गल टावर (टावर नं .....)

**२.० परिवार सम्बन्धि जानकारी :**

२.१ घरमुलीको नाम: ..... लिङ्ग: महिला/पुरुष  
धर्म: ..... जाती : ..... भाषा .....

२.२ अन्तर्वार्ता दिनेको नाम: ..... घरमुलीसंगको सम्बन्ध : .....

२.३ बसोबासको प्रकार :

२.३.१ आदिवासी २.३.२ बसाई सरी आएको (कहाँबाट आएको): .....

२.४ परिवारको प्रकार:

२.४.१ एकल परिवार ..... जना २.४.२ संयुक्त परिवार: ..... जना

२.४.३ गतवर्षमा घर छाडी बसेका परिवारका सदस्य ..... संख्या

२.४.४ घर छाडी बस्नाको उद्देश्य: .....

२.५. पारिवारिक बिबरण :

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

क्र. सं	नाम	घरमूली संगको नाता (१)	लिंग (२)	उमेर (वर्ष)	शिक्षा (३)	वैवाहिक स्थिति (३.१)	पेशा		सिप र तालिम (५)	२ महिना भन्दा बढी समय कामका लागि बाहिर बसेको भए		
							(४)			समय (महिना)	कारण (६)	ठाउँ
							मु.	स.				
१.												
२.												
३.												
४.												

५.												
६.												
७.												
८.												
९.												
१०.												
११.												
१२.												
१३.												

**संकेत****१. घरमूलीसंग नाता**

१. घरमुली (महिला वा पुरुष)      २. जहान वा पति      ३. छोरा/छोरी      ४. नाती/नातिना      ५. बुवा/आमा
६. दाजुभाई /दिदीबहिनी      ७. भतिजा/भतिजी      ८. छोरीज्वाई/बहिनीज्वाई/भिनाजु      ९. भाईबुहारी/छोराबुहारी /भाउजु
- १०.सासु/ससुरा      ११. बाजे/बज्यै      १२.अन्य नातापनें      १३. घरेलु कामदार      १४.अन्य नाता नपनें

**२.लिङ्ग**

१. पुरुष      २. महिला

**३ शिक्षा:**

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

**३.१ बैवाहिक स्थिति**

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

**४. पेशा**

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

**५. सीप तालिम**

१. ढुङ्गाको काम गर्ने ७. ड्राइभर  
२. सिलाई सम्बन्धी काम गर्ने ८. निर्माण सम्बन्धी काम गर्ने  
३. काठको काम गर्ने ९. सुनको काम गर्ने  
४. फलामको काम गर्ने १०. माटोको भाँडा बनाउने  
५. जुता बनाउने ११. बाँसका सामानहरु बनाउने  
६. उनका कपडाहरु बुन्ने काम गर्ने १२. कुनै सिप तालिम नभएको १३. अन्य .....

## ३. कृषि, पशुपालन तथा व्यापार व्यवसाय :

## ३.१ कृषि

के तपाईंको आफ्नो वा परिवारको स्वमित्व वा अधिनमा जग्गा जमीन छ ? १. छ ( ) २. छैन ( )

यदी छ भने निम्न विवरणहरु दिनुहोस् ।

जग्गाको स्वामित्व	खेत		बारी		घडेरी		अन्य (खुलाउने)		कुल जग्गा	
	इकाई	क्षेत्रफल	इकाई	क्षेत्रफल	इकाई	क्षेत्रफल	इकाई	क्षेत्रफल	इकाई	क्षेत्रफल
आफ्नै										
अरुको कमाई आएको										
अरुलाई कमाउन दिएको										
ऐलानी / सार्वजनिक										
कुल जम्मा										

३.१.१ गत वर्षमा तपाईंले खेती गर्नुभएको जग्गामा कुन कुन खाद्यान्न वाली, नगदे वाली र फलफुलहरु लगाउनु भयो, तिनीहरुको उत्पादन, उत्पादन खर्च एवं आम्दानी बारे बताउनुहोस् ।

	बालीहरु	खेत (बिगाह/रोपनीमा)	बारी (बिगाह/रोपनीमा)	उत्पादन (के.जी.मा)	मूल्य (रु/इकाईमा)	जम्मा आम्दानी	उत्पादन खर्च	जम्मा खुद आम्दानी
खाद्यान्न बाली	धान							
	गहुँ							
	मकै							
	कोदो							
	दाल गेडागुडी							
	अन्य.....							
नग	आलु							

	तोरी							
	ऊखु							
	तरकारी							
	अन्य.....							
फलफूल	आँप, लिच्ची, केरा, कटहर							
विविध	हरिया घास, खर पराल							
	जम्मा							

३.१.२ के तपाईंको जग्गामा भएको गत वर्षको खाद्यान्न उत्पादन परिवार धान्न पर्याप्त भयो ?

१. भयो ( ) २. भएन भने, कति महिनाको लागि ?.....महिना

३.१.३ आफ्नो उत्पादित खाद्यान्न अपर्याप्त भएको बेला तपाईं परिवारको गजौं कसरी टाँनु हुन्छ ?

१. नोकरी २. व्यापार व्यवसाय ३. दैनिक ज्यालादारी काम गरेर

४. ऋण गरेर

५. भारी बोक्ने काम गरेर

६. अन्य .....

३.१.५. के तपाईंको परिवारको ऋण छ ?

१. छ ( ) २. छैन ( ), छ भने कहावाट लिनुभयो?(बैंक, सहकारी संस्था, साहु महाजन)

३.१.६ यदि ऋण छ भने, ऋण लिनुको कारण के हुन् ?

१. घर निर्माण/जिर्णोधार २. खेतीको लागि जग्गा किन्न

३. घडेरी किन्न

४. शिक्षाको लागि

५. औषधोपचारको लागि

६. विहे/व्रतबन्ध आदि काम

७. खाद्यान्न/लत्ताकपडाखरिद

८. अन्य भएमा.....

३.१.८ तपाईंको परिवारको न्यूनतम आधारभूत आवश्यकताहरु पूरा गर्न मासिक औसत खर्च कति जति हुन्छ ?

रु. ....

### ३.२ पशुपालन :

३.२.१ तपाईंले गाईवस्तु पाल्नु भएको छ ?

१. छ ( ) २. छैन ( )

यदि पाल्नुभएको छ भने निम्न विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

क्र.स.	पशुपंक्षी को प्रकार	संख्या	पशु/पंक्षी पालनबाट जम्मा वार्षिक आमदानी (रु.)	पशु/पंक्षी पालनको लागी जम्मा वार्षिक लागत (रु.)	खुद आमदानी (रु.)
१.	गाई		पशुपंक्षी बेचेर		
	गोरु				



	वाच्छा/वाच्छी		.....		
२.	भैसी		दुध, दही, घिऊ वाट		
	राँगा				
	पाडा/पाडी				
३.	भेंडा/बाखा/खसी/बोका		.....	अन्य बाट	
४.	सुँगुर/बुँगुर				
५.	कुखुरा/होँस / परेवा				
६.	अन्य .....		.....		
	जम्मा				

## ३.३ व्यापार तथा साना उद्योग :

तपाईंको परिवारका सदस्यहरु मध्ये कसैको आफ्नै व्यापार वा घरेलु उद्योग/व्यवसाय छ ?

१. छ ( ) २. छैन ( )

यदि छ भने तलको विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

उद्योग/व्यवसायको किसिम	मासिक औषत आम्दानी रु.	बार्षिक औषत आम्दानी रु.

## ४. घर सम्बन्धि विवरण :

४.१. यो घर तपाईंको आफ्नै हो ? हो ( ) होइन ( ),

यदि होइन भने ....भाडामा बसेको ( ), आफन्तकोमा बसेको ( ), अरुको घरमा सितै बसेको ( ), अन्य .....

४.२. आफ्नो घरको भित्ताको किसिम : ढुङ्गा / माटो / ईट / काठ / ब्लक / अन्य

४.३. घरको तला

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

४.४. छानाको प्रकार : जस्ता पाता / खर/ पराल / ढुङ्गा / टायल/ सिमेण्ट ढलान/काठ/अन्य .....

४.५. भुइँको किसिम : माटो / सिमेण्ट / काठ

५.० बार्षिक खर्च र आम्दानी :

५.१. खर्च : गतवर्ष तपाईंले निम्न वस्तुहरुका लागि गर्नु भएको खर्चको विवरण दिनु होस् ।

शिर्षक	मासिक रु.	बार्षिक रु.
१. खाना खर्च		

२. लत्ताकपडा		
३. शिक्षा		
४. स्वास्थ्य उपचार		
५. पानी/विजुली		
६. इन्धन (मट्टितेल, ग्याँस, दाउरा आदि)		
७. टेलिफोन, मोबाईल/पत्रपत्रिका/केबुल टि.भी.		
८. यातायात		
९. चाडपर्व		
११. अन्य (खुलाउने) .....		
<b>जम्मा</b>		

५.२ **आम्दानी :** ( तपाईंको गतवर्षको आम्दानी उल्लेख गर्नु होस् ।)

आम्दानीका स्रोतहरू	मासिक रु.	बार्षिक रु.
१. कृषिजन्य उत्पादन		
२. पशुपालनबाट		
३. नोकरी (तलव)		
४. व्यापार / होटेल व्यवसाय (रेष्टुरेण्ट, लज)		
५. दैनिक ज्याला मजदूरी		
६. पेन्सन / सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता		
७. वैदेशिक रोजगारीको कमाई (विप्रेषण)		
८. घरेलु व्यवसाय/ उद्योग		
९. ठेक्कापट्टा		
१०. अन्य आम्दानी (बहाल, व्याज, लाभांश)		
१०. अन्य आम्दानी (खुलाउने) .....		
<b>जम्मा</b>		

६.० **ऊर्जा आपूर्ति**

६.१ तपाईंको घरमा बेलुकी बत्ती केबाट बाल्नु हुन्छ ?

क) टुकी (मट्टितेल)      ख) विजुली      ग) अन्य (सौर्य उर्जा, गोबरग्यास).....

६.२ खाना पकाउन निम्न मध्ये कुन इन्धन प्रयोग गर्नु हुन्छ ?

क) विजुली      ख) मट्टितेल      ग) ग्यास  
घ) दाउरा      ड) गुईठा      च) अन्य

६.३ दाउराको प्रयोग निम्न कुन श्रोतबाट गर्नु हुन्छ ?

क) सरकारी वन ख) निजी वन ग) सामुदायिक वन घ) किनेर ङ) अन्य .....

#### ७.० स्वास्थ्य सरसफाई :

७.१ खानेपानीको श्रोत निम्न मध्ये कुन हो ?

क) खोला/नदी ख) ईनार/कुवा ग) पाइप घ) सार्वजनिक धारा

ङ) अन्य

७.२ गतवर्ष तपाईंको परिवारमा कुनै सदस्य विरामी हुनु भएको थियो ? ☐ थियो ☐ थिएन

७.३ यदि थियो भने कुन रोग थियो ? र कुन उपचारको विधि अपनाउनु भएको थियो ?

क्र.स.	रोगको प्रकार	उपचारको विधि (स्थान)
१		
२		
३		
४		
५		

७.४ तपाईंको घरमा चर्पी छ/ छैन ? छ भने — क) साधारण ख) आधुनिक

७.५ फोहोरमैला कहाँ फाल्ने गर्नु भएको छ ?

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

#### ९.० यातायात साधन :

१. साईकल २. मोटरसाईकल ३. ट्र्याक्टर ४. ट्रक ५. ट्याक्सी ६. बस ७. मोटर ८. अन्य .....

#### १०.० आयोजनाबाट प्रभाव पर्नेहरूलाई मात्र :

१०.१ जग्गा/जमिन बारे सवस्टेशन ..... व नं.....

१०.१.१ प्रस्तावित आयोजना भित्र तपाईंको प्रभावित हुने जग्गा जमिनको निम्नलिखित विवरण दिनुहोस् ?

गा.वि.स वार्ड नं	ठाउँको नाम	कित्ता नं.	कुल क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको स्वामित्व	हाल जग्गाको प्रयोग	प्रभावित क्षेत्रफल र मूल्य रु.	
						प्रभावित क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको बजार मूल्य रु.

(नोट : जग्गाको मूल्य चलन चल्तीको भाऊ बमोजिम राख्ने)

१०.१.२ के तपाईं अथवा तपाईंको परिवारका कुनै सदस्यको नाममा प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्र फलफूल र डालेघाँसका वोटविरुवाहरू छन् ?

१. छन् २. छैनन्

यदि छन् भने रुख, वोटविरुवा र वृक्षान सम्बन्धी विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

१०.२ घर/गोठ बारे

१०.२.१ के यो प्रस्तावित आयोजनाबाट तपाईंको घर प्रभावित हुन्छ ? सवस्टेशन/ब्ल नं.....

१. हुन्छ २. हुँदैन

१०.२.२ यदि हुन्छ भने कति वटा प्रभावित हुन्छन् ? संख्या .....

१. प्रभावित हुने घरको नाप (मिटर) : ल ..... चौ.....

२. घरको भित्ताको किसिम : ढुङ्गा/ माटो / ईट / काठ / ब्लक / अन्य.....

३. घरको तला : एक तला / दुई तला/ तिन तला / तिन तला भन्दा माथि

४. छानाको प्रकार : जस्ता पाता / खर/ पराल / ढुंगा / टायल/ सिमेण्ट ढलान/काठ/अन्य  
माटो / सिमेण्ट / काठ

५. भुइको किसिम :

१०.२.३ के प्रस्तावित आयोजनाबाट तपाईंको गोठ प्रभावित हुने छ ? छ ( ) छैन ( )

यदि छ भने, प्रभावित हुने गोठको बारेमा निम्न विवरण दिनुहोस :

आयोजना स्थल :

१. प्रभावित हुने गोठको नाप (मिटर) : ल ..... चौ.....

२. गोठको भित्ताको किसिम : ढुङ्गा/ माटो / ईट / काठ / ब्लक / अन्य

३. गोठको तला : एक तला / दुई तला

४. छानाको प्रकार : जस्ता पाता / खर/ पराल / ढुंगा / टायल/ सिमेण्ट ढलान/काठ/अन्य .....

५. भुइको किसिम : माटो / सिमेण्ट / काठ

१०.२.४. तपाईंको अन्य संरचना पनि प्रभावित हुन्छन् ?

(शौचालय / भान्साघर / खोर / उद्योग / कारखाना आदि )

आयोजना स्थल :

आयोजना स्थल :

संरचनाको नाम ..... संरचनाको नाम .....

किसिम ..... किसिम .....

गारोको किसिम ..... गारोको किसिम .....

छानोको किसिम ..... छानोको किसिम .....

## ११.० घर जग्गाको मुआब्जा सम्बन्धि

११.१ तपाईं घर/जग्गाको मुआब्जा निम्न मध्ये कुन चाहनु हुन्छ ?

१. नगद २. जग्गाको सट्टा जग्गा ३. घरको सट्टा घर ४. अन्य .....

११.२ यदि तपाईंले मुआब्जा नगदमा पाउनु भयो भने उक्त मुआब्जा रकम के मा प्रयोग गर्नु हुन्छ ?

१. जग्गा किन्ने २. घर बनाउने ३. ऋण तिर्ने

४. व्यापार गर्ने ५. घरेलु उद्योग ६. अन्य

११.३ यहाँ बाहेक अन्यत्र तपाईंको घर वा जग्गा छ ? छ ( ) छैन ( )

११.४ यदि छ भने कहाँ छ ?

किसिम

ठाउँ

घर/ जग्गा/घडेरी .....

घर/ जग्गा/घडेरी .....

११.५ तपाईंले उचित मुआब्जा पाएमा अन्यत्र बसाई सर्नु हुन्छ ?(घर प्रभावित हुनेलाई मात्र)

सर्छु ( )

सर्दिन ( )

**१२.० आयोजना प्रतिको अवधारणा**

१२.१ तपाईंलाई प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको बारेमा केही जानकारी छ ? छ ( ) छैन ( )

यदि छ भने कुन श्रोतबाट जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नु भयो? .....

१२.२ प्रस्तावित आयोजना प्रति तपाईंको कस्तो अवधारणा छ ?

१. सकारात्मक २. नकारात्मक ३. तटस्थ ४. केही पनि थाहा छैन ५.अन्य .....

१२.३ यदि नकारात्मक धारणा भए किन होला ? कारण बताई दिनु हुन्छ कि ?

१..... २..... ३.....

१२.४ प्रस्तावित आयोजनाबाट तपाईंले कुनै कुराको आशा राख्नु भएको छ ? छ ( ) छैन ( )

१२.५ यदि छ भने के कुराको आशा राख्नु भएको छ ?

१. घर जग्गाको मुआब्जा राम्रो २. रोजगारी पाउने ३. विद्युत सुविधा पाउने

४. शेयरमा स्वामित्व ५. स्थानीय क्षेत्रको विकास हुने ६. अन्य .....

जवाफ कर्ताको नाम..... प्रश्नावली भर्नेको नाम.....

रुजु गर्नेको नाम ..... मिति:.....

## नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

चिलिमे त्रिशुली २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाईन

तथा त्रिशुली इवि हब सबस्टेशन आयोजनाको

## जग्गा प्राप्ति तथा क्षतिपूर्ति योजना (Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan)

## कृषीजन्य र अन्य वस्तुको मूल्य सम्बन्धि विवरण

१. जग्गा	मूल्य (प्रति रोपनी/विगाहा)		
सिंचित खेत			
असिंचित खेत			
खरबारी			
पाखा/वारी			
२. खाद्यान्न	मूल्य (प्रति किलो)	३. फलफूल	मूल्य (प्रति ईकाई)
किलो/दर्जन)			
धान		सुन्तला	
गहुँ		कागती र निबुवा	
मकै		आरु	
कोदो		नासपाती	
जौ		अम्बा	
दाल (मासको)		कटहर	
दाल (मुगी)		केरा	
दाल (रहर)		मेवा	
दाल (मुसुर)		आप	
आलु		अन्य	
मुग			
मासको दाल			
गहत			
तोरी			
अन्य			
४. अन्य उत्पादन	मूल्य (प्रति लिटर/माना)	५. मासु	मूल्य (प्रति इकाई)
		कुखुरा	
दही		खसी	
धु		रांगो	
तेल		सुंगुर	
		माछा	

## ६. घर निर्माणमा प्रयोग हुने सामान र मूल्य

काठ	
ईटा	
सिमेण्ट	
बांस	
फलामे डण्डी	
ढुंगा	

७. ज्याला मजदुरी (प्रति दिन)	ज्याला	खाना	जम्मा
कृषी मजदुर (पुरुष)			
कृषी मजदुर (महिला)			
सिकर्मी			
डकर्मी			
अन्य			

## **Annex-II**

### ***SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS AND THEIR LAND AND CROPS LOSS***

**Annex-II****Table-A: Surveyed Households and their Land Loss**

S.N.	VDC	Ward	Project Components	Name of Owners	Acquisition Area	Total Land	Remaining Land	Percentage of Land Loss
1	Goljung	1	Chilime Substation	Norbu Wangde Tamang	1.123	1.123	0.000	100.00
2	Goljung	1	Chilime Substation	Bendo Lemma Tamang	1.026	1.213	0.187	84.60
3	Goljung	1	Chilime Substation	Mahanta Lal Shrestha	0.180	0.969	0.790	18.52
4	Goljung	1	Chilime Substation	Jyalama Tamang	0.234	2.041	1.807	11.45
5	Haku	1	AP9	Sandu Tamang	0.023	4.082	4.059	0.55
6	Haku	2	AP10	Santemba Tamang	0.023	0.918	0.896	2.45
7	Haku	4	AP11	Khamba Chhiring Tamang	0.023	1.531	1.508	1.47
8	Haku	7	AP12	Nor Singi Tamang	0.011	3.061	3.050	0.37
9	Haku	7	AP12	Dawa Singi Tamang	0.011	1.786	1.774	0.63
10	Haku	7	AP13	Phurwacho Tamang	0.023	1.020	0.998	2.21
11	Haku	4	AP14	Chharto Tamang	0.023	1.633	1.610	1.38
12	Haku	7	AP16	Golchen Tamang	0.023	1.071	1.049	2.10
13	Haku	7	AP17	Phalam Tamang	0.023	2.041	2.018	1.10
14	Haku	7	AP18	Sonamdi Tamang	0.023	1.173	1.151	1.92
15	Haku	9	AP21	Krishna Bd Tamang	0.023	0.612	0.590	3.68
16	Haku	8	AP22	Kale Tamang	0.023	1.837	1.814	1.23
17	Haku	8	AP23	Jit Bd Tamang	0.023	0.918	0.896	2.45
18	Dadagaon	7	AP27	Dikare Tamang	0.023	0.765	0.743	2.94
19	Dadagaon	6	Ap28	Man Bd Tamang	0.023	0.765	0.743	2.94
20	Dadagaon	5	AP29	Chet Bd Tamang	0.011	0.102	0.091	11.03
21	Dadagaon	5	AP29	Dhyan Bd Tamang	0.011	0.306	0.295	3.68
22	Dadagaon	5	AP30	Bhim Bd Tamang	0.023	0.255	0.233	8.82
23	Dadagaon	5	AP31	Aaite Tamang	0.023	0.128	0.105	17.64
24	Dadagaon	4	AP32	Range Tamang	0.023	0.306	0.284	7.35



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25	Dadagaon	2	AP33	Hasta Bd Ghale	0.023	0.765	0.743	2.94
26	Thulogaon	8	AP34	Chudamani Adhikari	0.023	2.016	1.994	1.12
27	Thulogaon	7	AP35	Jeev Nath Timsina	0.023	0.347	0.325	6.48
28	Mankamana	8	AP36	Durga Dutta Bhatta	0.023	0.408	0.386	5.51
29	Mankamana	8	AP37	Krsihna Pd Bhatta	0.011	0.510	0.499	2.21
30	Mankamana	9	Substation &AP37	Yadu Kumar Bhatta	0.309	1.318	1.009	23.47
31	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Ganga Bd. Dhakal	0.236	0.258	0.022	91.37
32	Mankamana	8	3B Substation	Thakur	0.005	0.198	0.192	2.72
33	Mankamana	8	3B Substation	Dol Kumari Bhatta	0.006	0.179	0.173	3.13
34	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Padam Bd Bhatta	0.235	0.255	0.020	92.19
35	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Shyam Bd Bhatta	0.088	0.098	0.010	89.75
36	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Gobinda Bd Bhatta	0.089	0.140	0.051	63.64
37	Mankamana	8	3B Substation	Krishna Pd Bhatta	0.108	0.149	0.041	72.55
38	Mankamana	8	3B Substation	Yug Pd Bhatta	0.083	0.093	0.010	89.24
39	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Ram Saran Bhatta	0.089	0.099	0.010	89.91
40	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Gajendra Bd Bhatta	0.087	0.204	0.117	42.68
41	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Arjun Bd Dangol	0.241	0.286	0.045	84.25
42	Mankamana	8	3B Substation	Indra Pd Bhatta	0.067	0.173	0.107	38.60
43	Mankamana	8	3B Substation	Lila Bd Bhatta	0.216	0.398	0.182	54.21
44	Mankamana	8	3B Substation	Lila Kantha	0.196	0.255	0.059	76.95
45	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Lekh Bd Bhatta	0.196	0.255	0.059	76.95
46	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Ganga Dutta Bhattarai	0.225	0.255	0.030	88.28

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47	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Pokhari Pd Bhattarai	0.081	0.357	0.276	22.60
48	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Radha Krishna Bhatta	0.022	0.255	0.233	8.75
49	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Min Kumari Bhatta	0.051	0.277	0.227	18.25
50	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Pokhari Pd Bhattarai	0.111	0.286	0.176	38.64
51	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Nabi Nath Bhattarai	0.142	0.162	0.020	87.62
52	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Tara Nidhi Bhatta	0.087	0.408	0.321	21.34
53	Mankamana	8	3B Substation	Chitra Pd Bhatta	0.178	0.694	0.516	25.66
54	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Bhagwati Bhatta	0.099	0.238	0.139	41.49
55	Mankamana	9	3B Substation	Padam Nath Bhatta	0.002	1.071	1.069	0.22
56	Mankamana	8	3B Substation	Bishnu Hari Bhatta	0.095	0.105	0.010	90.53
57	Mankamana	8	3B Substation	Bouddha Kumari Bhatta	0.353	0.373	0.020	94.73
<b>Total</b>					<b>6.77</b>	<b>42.55</b>	35.78	<b>15.91</b>

**Table-B: Individual Production Loss of Surveyed Households**

S.N.	VDC	Ward	Project Component	Name of Owner	Loss of Crop due to Land Acquisition					Total Crop Production of the Families									
					Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Millet	Potato	Paddy		Wheat		Maize		Millet		Potato	
					MT	MT	MT	MT		MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
1	Goljung	1	Substation	Norbu Wangde Tamang	0.00	0.30	0.80	0.40		0.00		0.30	100.00	0.80	100.00	0.40	100.00		0.00
2	Goljung	1	Substation	Bendo Lemma Tamang	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.21		0.00		0.00		0.35	100.00	0.21	100.00		0.00
3	Goljung	1	Substation	Mahanta Lal Shrestha	0.45	0.28	0.29	0.19		0.87	51.72	0.50	56.00	0.70	41.43	0.42	44.05		0.00
4	Goljung	1	Substation	Jyalama Tamang	0.06		0.14	0.11		1.03	5.83	0.00		1.05	13.33	0.40	28.00		0.00
5	Haku	1	AP9	Sandu Tamang	0.04		0.02	0.02		0.91	4.53	0.35	0.00	1.00	2.40	0.50	3.56		0.00
6	Haku	2	AP10	Santemba Tamang			0.03			0.00		0.42	0.00	0.42	6.19	0.49	0.00		0.00

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7	Haku	4	AP11	Khamba Chhiring Tamang			0.03			0.00		0.00		0.35	9.14	0.35	0.00		0.00
8	Haku	7	AP12	Nor Singi Tamang		0.01	0.02	0.01		0.00		0.65	2.00	1.20	1.33	0.35	2.29		0.00
9	Haku	7	AP12	Dawa Singi Tamang		0.02	0.01	0.01		0.00		0.35	4.57	1.00	1.30	0.49	1.84		0.00
10	Haku	7	AP13	Phurwacho Tamang			0.03	0.02		0.00		0.14	0.00	0.84	3.21	0.56	3.21		0.00
11	Haku	4	AP14	Chharto Tamang	0.04		0.03	0.02		0.42	9.05	1.00	0.00	1.40	2.21	1.12	1.70		0.00
12	Haku	7	AP16	Golchen Tamang			0.03	0.02		0.00		0.14	0.00	0.70	4.14	0.28	5.71		0.00
13	Haku	7	AP17	Phalam Tamang		0.03	0.03			0.35		0.21	13.81	1.00	2.80	0.28	0.00		0.00
14	Haku	7	AP18	Sonamdi Tamang			0.03	0.02		0.00		0.21	0.00	0.42	7.14	0.35	4.29		0.00
15	Haku	9	AP21	Krishna Bd Tamang			0.03	0.02		0.00		0.00		0.21	14.29	0.42	4.52		0.00
16	Haku	8	AP22	Kale Tamang		0.03	0.03			0.00		0.35	8.00	1.00	2.70	0.84	0.00		0.00
17	Haku	8	AP23	Jit Bd Tamang		0.03	0.03	0.02		0.00		0.35	7.71	0.56	5.54	0.42	4.24		0.00
18	Dadagaon	7	AP27	Dikare Tamang			0.03			0.00		0.00		0.28	10.00	0.35	0.00		0.00
19	Dadagaon	6	Ap28	Man Bd Tamang			0.03	0.02		0.00		0.00		0.84	3.10	0.35	4.57		0.00
20	Dadagaon	5	AP29	Chet Bd Tamang	0.02		0.02			0.42	4.91	0.00		0.35	4.29	0.00			0.00
21	Dadagaon	5	AP29	Dhyan Bd Tamang			0.01	0.01		0.28		0.00		0.35	3.71	0.35	2.54		0.00
22	Dadagaon	5	AP30	Bhim Bd Tamang			0.03	0.02		0.14		0.00		0.35	7.71	0.21	8.48		0.00
23	Dadagaon	5	AP31	Aaite Tamang			0.03			0.00		0.00		0.28	11.07	0.00			0.00
24	Dadagaon	4	AP32	Range Tamang	0.04		0.03	0.02		0.42	9.29	0.00		0.35	9.14	0.35	5.14		0.00
25	Dadagaon	2	AP33	Hasta Bd Ghale	0.04		0.03	0.02		1.00	3.70	0.00		0.49	5.31	0.14	10.71		0.00
26	Thulogaon	8	AP34	Chudamani Adhikari	0.04		0.03	0.02		1.50	2.33	0.00		0.35	8.00	0.21	8.10		0.00
27	Thulogaon	7	AP35	Jeev Nath Timsina	0.04		0.03	0.02		0.70	6.14	0.00		0.21	14.76	0.14	14.29		0.00
28	Mankamana	8	AP36	Durga Dutta Bhatta	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01		1.20	3.42	0.21	14.76	0.84	3.69	0.42	3.33		0.00
29	Mankamana	8	AP37	Krsihna Pd Bhatta	0.02	0.02	0.02			1.20	1.72	0.00		0.40	4.25		0.00		0.00
30	Mankamana	9	Substation &AP37	Yadu Kumar Bhatta	1.03		0.22		0.12	1.50	68.77	0.00		0.50	44.60		0.00	0.40	30.75
31	Mankamana	9	Substation	Ganga Bd. Dhakal	0.24		0.11		0.32	0.65	36.31	0.00		0.25	44.40		0.00	0.50	63.20
32	Mankamana	8	Substation	Thakur	0.02		0.04		0.23	0.55	3.39	0.00		0.35	11.43		0.00	0.30	76.33
33	Mankamana	8	Substation	Dol Kumari Bhatta	0.02		0.01		0.29	0.60	3.22	0.00		0.40	2.73		0.00	0.40	71.25
34	Mankamana	9	Substation	Padam Bd Bhatta	0.65		0.27		0.29	0.80	81.25	0.00		0.40	68.25		0.00	0.30	97.00
35	Mankamana	9	Substation	Shyam Bd Bhatta	0.25		0.05		0.25	0.25	####	0.00		0.20	25.55		0.00	0.30	84.00
36	Mankamana	9	Substation	Gobinda Bd Bhatta	0.31		0.07		0.14	0.40	77.23	0.00		0.10	67.20		0.00	0.20	67.50

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37	Mankamana	8	Substation	Krishna Pd Bhatta	0.38		0.21		0.11	0.60	62.52	0.00		0.35	60.71		0.00	0.70	16.00
38	Mankamana	8	Substation	Yug Pd Bhatta	0.29		0.04		0.14	0.50	57.37	0.00		0.20	22.10		0.00	0.40	34.25
39	Mankamana	9	Substation	Ram Saran Bhatta	0.31		0.10			0.40	77.23	0.00		0.15	64.40		0.00		0.00
40	Mankamana	9	Substation	Gajendra Bd Bhatta	0.30		0.17		0.48	1.15	26.20	0.00		0.30	56.90		0.00	0.50	96.40
41	Mankamana	9	Substation	Arjun Bd Dangol	0.83		0.29		0.26	1.25	66.69	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.30	86.67
42	Mankamana	8	Substation	Indra Pd Bhatta	0.23		0.06		0.38	1.00	23.17	0.00		0.25	22.12		0.00	0.60	63.33
43	Mankamana	8	Substation	Lila Bd Bhatta	0.75		0.31		0.50	1.40	53.34	0.00		0.50	62.40		0.00	0.80	62.50
44	Mankamana	8	Substation	Lila Kantha	0.58		0.11		0.43	0.75	77.33	0.00		0.20	56.50		0.00	0.50	86.00
45	Mankamana	9	Substation	Lekh Bd Bhatta	0.62	0.13	0.11			0.75	82.67	0.25	52.00	0.20	56.00		0.00	0.40	0.00
46	Mankamana	9	Substation	Ganga Dutta Bhattarai	0.45	0.22	0.23			0.50	90.60	0.30	73.33	0.25	90.80		0.00		0.00
47	Mankamana	9	Substation	Pokhari Pd Bhattarai	0.28		0.22			1.20	23.27	0.00		0.45	48.67		0.00	0.30	0.00
48	Mankamana	9	Substation	Radha Krishna Bhatta	0.08		0.09		0.40	1.25	6.18	0.00		0.30	29.43		0.00	0.60	66.67
49	Mankamana	9	Substation	Min Kumari Bhatta	0.09		0.10			0.40	22.08	0.25	0.00	0.25	39.69		0.00	0.30	0.00
50	Mankamana	9	Substation	Pokhari Pd Bhattarai	0.38		0.22		0.25	0.80	47.84	0.15	0.00	0.35	61.94		0.00	0.60	41.67
51	Mankamana	9	Substation	Nabi Nath Bhattarai	0.32		0.21			0.40	80.00	0.00		0.25	85.20		0.00	0.20	0.00
52	Mankamana	9	Substation	Tara Nidhi Bhatta	0.30		0.17			0.94	32.06	0.10	0.00	0.30	56.90		0.00	0.20	0.00
53	Mankamana	8	Substation	Chitra Pd Bhatta	0.62		0.29		0.30	0.87	70.86	0.00		0.40	71.25		0.00	0.60	50.00
54	Mankamana	9	Substation	Bhagwati Bhatta	0.34		0.19			1.09	31.38	0.40	0.00	0.55	35.23		0.00	0.40	0.00
55	Mankamana	9	Substation	Padam Nath Bhatta	0.08	0.53	0.17		0.36	1.25	6.08	0.90	58.89	0.40	42.97		0.00	0.75	48.00
56	Mankamana	8	Substation	Bishnu Hari Bhatta	0.32		0.19		0.25	0.50	64.00	0.10	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.50	50.00
57	Mankamana	8	Substation	Bouddha Kumari Bhatta	1.25	0.16	0.54			1.50	83.33	0.25	64.00	0.25	217.20		0.00		0.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>22.59</b>	<b>26.19</b>	<b>26.80</b>	<b>10.40</b>	<b>52.79</b>	<b>11.05</b>	<b>49.68</b>

Source: Household Survey.2015

### **Annex-III: Public Consultation Matrix**

Table –A: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

S.N.	Name of VDCs	No of participant	Caste Group	Location and Date	Key Issues
1	Goljung	18	Tamang(13), Newar(5)	Tarkeshing (2015/4/11)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educational facilities (no of teachers, infrastructures; teaching material, science lab) of the existing educational institution should be improved.</li> <li>2. Awareness program for women education should be started.</li> <li>3. Awareness program in health and sanitation sector should be started.</li> <li>4. Existing health post should be well equipped with manpower and necessary instruments.</li> <li>5. Physical and economic support is required for the strengthen of the existing NGOs (Himalaya Old age home &amp; Day care Centre, Poverty Alleviation Group and Saving Groups).</li> <li>6. Land acquisition cost should be increased as per local rate.</li> <li>7. Tailoring &amp; Knitting training and Traditional small and cottage industries training is required for strengthening the local people.</li> </ol>
2	Gatlang	26	Tamang	Gre-7, (2015/4/12)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adult Literacy Program should be given to the locals to enlighten them.</li> <li>2. Neither health post nor delivery centre in the village. So women should be trained for home delivery and there should be well equipped health centre in the village.</li> <li>3. Locals should be involved in the development activities.</li> <li>4. There is no electricity in ward no 7 &amp; 8 Gre village. Thus electrification is the top priority of the locals.</li> <li>5. Big water tanks should be constructed in different places of the village to eliminate the water scarcity of the villagers.</li> <li>6. There are not the toilet facilities even in a single home of the village. Thus awareness program as well as physical support should be given for toilet construction.</li> <li>7. Support for the construction of small agricultural road in the village.</li> <li>8. Traditional Aaran should be converted into modern Aaran by using new technology with the support of the project (Dalit community).</li> <li>9. Conservation and renovation of Ghale Darbar located at the village.</li> </ol>
3	Haku	21	Tamang	Thulo Haku (2015/4/13)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of the class rooms as well as educational instruments of the existing school should be improved.</li> <li>2. Existing health centre should be well equipped with medicines and health assistants.</li> <li>3. No. of the water tanks should be increased.</li> <li>4. Open defecation is the major problem of the village. So, awareness program is required.</li> <li>5. Emphasis should be given for toilet construction.</li> <li>6. Rural electrification in all the wards of the VDC.</li> </ol>

		16	Tamang (15) Gurung (1)	Haku 8 and 9, Gogane (2015/4/13)	<p>7. Skill development training for the following fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Botanical</li> <li>• Tourism promotion (Home stay)</li> <li>• Promotional activities for Tamang Heritage route.</li> <li>• Women empowerment programs.</li> </ul> <p>8. Embankment construction to prevent landslide.</p> <p>9. Animal husbandry training.</p> <p>10. Construction of playground in Gogane.</p>
4	Dadagaun	18	Brahmin(8) Tamang(5), Gurung(5)	Dadagaun-3 (2015/4/13)	<p>1. Though there is enough water in the VDC, there is the problem of irrigation. So irrigation facility is the most important for the VDC.</p> <p>2. NEA should bear the responsibility of the destruction caused by the transmission line.</p> <p>3. To guarantee about the share of all hydro power generation projects of Rasuwa.</p> <p>4. Locals should be informed before one month of implementation of the proposed program of the project.</p> <p>5. Locals should be involved in the construction of the TL.</p> <p>6. Appropriate compensation should be determined in case of the land of Tower structure and RoW.</p> <p>7. Awareness program for health and sanitation.</p> <p>8. Forest conservation and support program.</p>
5	Thulogaun	17	Gurung (14), Brahmin (2) Newar (1)	Paire Gaun-9, Gurung Basti (2015/4/14)	<p>1. Safety and security awareness training.</p> <p>2. There should be a Suspension Tower between AP 35 and AP36.</p> <p>3. Skill development training conduction in the following field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animal Husbandry</li> <li>▪ Seasonal and off seasonal vegetable farming.</li> <li>▪ Poultry farming.</li> <li>▪ Tailoring.</li> </ul> <p>4. Local manpower should be involved in the construction of the project.</p> <p>5. Women empowerment (women literacy) program.</p> <p>6. Compensation rate of the land for tower pad should be reasonable.</p> <p>7. School support program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Science Lab.</li> <li>▪ Educational instruments.</li> <li>▪ Play ground.</li> </ul> <p>8. Mobile and Computer training for youth as skill development training.</p>
6	Manakamana	18	Brahmin	Archale-8,	<p>1. Appropriate compensation of land and structure should be given for the construction of TL.</p>

				(2015/4/15)	<p>2. Share and other facilities should be given to the people of Manakamana VDC as that of other the affected VDCs of Rasuwa district.</p> <p>3. Physical as well as economic support should be given for the construction of hospital in Santibazaar.</p> <p>4. Skill development training for affected people as followings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Driving training for youths</li> <li>▪ Tailoring for women</li> <li>▪ Vegetable farming training</li> <li>▪ Animal husbandry training</li> </ul> <p>5. Awareness program for safety.</p> <p>6. Economic Support for the Community building house for women group at Archale-9.</p>
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Table-B: Focused Group Discussion with Women and Dalit Groups

Name of VDCs	No of Participants	Caste Groups	Location and Date	Key Issues
Goljung	11	Tamang(8) and Newar (3)	Tarkeshing-1 (2015/4/11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women literacy should be encouraged through different educational training e.g. old aged training.</li> <li>• Women empowerment should be increased through skillful training, vocational training on farming, cooking, tailoring etc.</li> <li>• A separate girls' school should be opened to educate and aware the women of the community.</li> <li>• An effective and resourceful health post should be opened to provide basic health facilities to the women of the community.</li> </ul>
Gatlang	15	Dalit	Godam, Milan Chowk (2015/4/12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support programs should be given to improve the living standard of the Dalit people.</li> <li>• Employment opportunity, skillful training program and old-age education programs should be given.</li> <li>• To modernize the existing traditional occupation in accordance with the change of time.</li> </ul>
	17	Tamang	Gre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult Literacy program is necessary to educate and aware the local women.</li> <li>• Basic health facilities should be reachable to the locals by establishing the health</li> </ul>



			(2015/4/12)	<p>post in the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birthing center should be established in the village.</li> <li>• Women should also be involved in the development activities.</li> <li>• Agricultural training should be given to increase the income level of the local women.</li> <li>• Awareness program is essential.</li> <li>• Electrification is the top priority of the locals.</li> <li>• Big water tanks should be built up on different places of the village to eliminate the water scarcity of the villagers.</li> <li>• An office room should be constructed for the locally established 'Mothers' Group'</li> </ul>
Haku	13	Tamang	Thulo Haku (2015/4/13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational status of women is very poor. Thus, educational training program is essential.</li> <li>• Emphasis should be given for toilet construction as open defecation is the common practice of the village.</li> <li>• Sewing and tailoring training as well as tailoring machine should provide to women to improve their living standard.</li> <li>• Though there is health post, it is very far (1 hr of distance), and neither there is qualified health assistant nor medicines available. Thus health problem is the most problem of the women of the villagers.</li> </ul>
Dadagaun	12	Tamang (6). Gurung(4), Brahmin(2)	Dadagau-3, ( 2015/4/14)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainings and materials should be provided for commercial mushroom and tomato farming.</li> <li>• Modern activities (such as water pipe in each house, machines to make rice and maize) should be provided to minimize the work load of women.</li> <li>• Different types of herbals (such as Chiraito, Ground Apple, and Sisno) are available in the village. So effective programs should be provided for the utilization of such resources and increase the income level of the local women.</li> <li>• Support programs should be provided to strengthen the local women of the village.</li> </ul>
Thulogaun	8	Gurung	Pahire Gaun-9, (2015/4/15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No adequate health facilities in the existing health post.</li> <li>• Women of the village are interested for vegetable farming. But there is the problem of market. Thus in addition to the training of vegetable farming, seeding and tailoring; market management is also important factors for the villagers.</li> <li>• Training for leadership building for women is also necessary.</li> </ul>
Manakamana	17	Brahmin	Archale-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health problem for women. At least a health camp should be organized twice in a year for whole body treatment for women.</li> </ul>

			(2015/4/16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Though the facilities of health post of the VDC is satisfactory, it is very far from the village (a distance of 1 to 1<sup>1/2</sup> hr). Thus there should be a health post in the village.</li> <li>Technical as well as economic support should be given for the establishment of cooperative organization that will work for providing chemical fertilizer, seeding to the local villagers.</li> <li>Old age educational class should be started to literate the women of the village.</li> <li>Trainings and materials should be provided for commercial mushroom, ginger and turmeric farming, goat farming, tailoring, cooking and computer in different phases in accordance with the demand.</li> <li>A community building for women is under construction phase. But due to the lack of fund (resources), its construction work is stopped. Thus the demand of the local women is to support for its construction.</li> </ul>
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Table-C: key Informant Interview

Name of VDCs	Key Persons	Consulted Date	Key Issues
<b>Goljung-Rasuwa</b>	Tikam Bahadur Shahi (VDC Secretary)/Mohan Bikram Shrestha (Hoteliers)	April 10-11,2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To determine appropriate rate for acquisition land of Substation area of Chilime on the basis of local market price.</li> <li>To assurance employment opportunities for Affected Families of Chilime Substation.</li> <li>To need Stakeholder consultation and participation in all the stages of project implementation.</li> <li>To focus on women education and awareness program.</li> <li>Need to support and enlarge domestic and traditional cottage industries for women.</li> <li>To need proper fund allocation on infrastructure development in School, Health post and tourism promotional activities and focus on the Construction of Malla Darabar near Goljung Besi.</li> </ul>
<b>Gatlang-Rasuwa</b>	Fullmaya Tamang (Social Mobilizer)	April 12, 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require to discuss about electricity safety and security for local people.</li> <li>Proper discussion need to local people about Transmission Line, its importance and land acquisition process.</li> <li>Rural Electrification in the whole VDC.</li> <li>To focus on Skill development training on the following topics.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(I) Tailoring/Knitting</li> <li>(II) Botanical</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<p>(III) Hospitality management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support and organize health and sanitation related activities.</li> <li>Social Awareness program, assistance on infrastructure development and construction of Ghale Darabar near Grey Village for tourism promotion.</li> <li>Employment opportunities for unskilled local people in the construction period of the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Haku -Rasuwa</b>	Buchung Tamang (Assistant of VDC)	April 15, 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public meeting and stakeholder discussion should be compulsory for determination of land and structure price of affected peoples.</li> <li>Proper fund should be allocation for embankment program to defend flooding and landslide.</li> <li>Construction of new 10-13 drinking water pipes in the village. For that water tank should be construction.</li> <li>Proper fund should be allocated to construct irrigation program for agriculture promotion activities.</li> <li>View tower construction at Chauri Kharka Dada to overview Trishuli River and Cultural villages of Rasuwa</li> <li>Tourism promotional activities for example home stay construction, Construction of the root for Dhunchhe to Gopu Kunda and Chauri Kharka</li> <li>Skill development Training on the following fields. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tailoring</li> <li>Vegetable farming</li> <li>Poultry Farming</li> <li>Animal Husbandry</li> <li>Wiring and Driving</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Thulogaun-Rasuwa</b>	Purna Bhandari (VDC Secretary)	April-16, 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The price of land for tower should be given with the coordination of Stakeholder.</li> <li>The sub-health post should be strengthening by necessary Equipments and medicines.</li> <li>Skill Development Training should be better on the following Topics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(I) Agriculture Farming</li> <li>(II) Poultry Farming</li> <li>(III) Tailoring/Knitting</li> <li>(IV) Beauty Parlor Training.</li> </ul> </li> <li>To allocate proper fund and renovate Gumbas.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conduct awareness program on electricity safety and health care activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Dadagaun Rasuwa</b>	Dilli Subedi(Social Activist)/Ram Prasad Badal (VDC Secretary)	April-17, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconstruction as compensation of houses should adequately imply by the project.</li> <li>The compensation of the RoW should be given as similar price of tower foundation area.</li> <li>To coordinate with VDC for plantation and rehabilitation.</li> <li>To renovate Bhumidevi Temple as a social credibility.</li> <li>To inform and coordinate with the VDC for complementary programs initiated by the project.</li> <li>To allocate fund for further infrastructure development for example: Sport facilities and sport field and tank for drinking water.</li> </ul>
<b>Manakamana-Nuwakot</b>	Laxman Bhandai (VDC secretary)	April -20,2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A school building and science lab should be designed and constructed by the project.</li> <li>Equal benefit sharing similar to the VDC's of Rasuwa should be given by the project.</li> <li>Skill Development Training should be conducted on followings               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(I) Computer, TV and mobile Repairing /Maintenance.</li> <li>(II) Beauty parlor Training</li> <li>(III) Food and Beverage Training</li> </ul> </li> <li>To coordinate similar share allocation of the generation project constructing in Rasuwa District.</li> <li>To allocate fund for 'Aama Group' building near Aarchale Tole.</li> <li>Priorities should be given to affected people for employment.</li> </ul>

**Annex-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)):

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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)

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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:

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Signature of person completing section: -----  
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Date: ----- Action taken and reason:

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Signature of person completing section: -----

Signature of person completing section: -----  
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Date: ----- Action taken and reason:

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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):

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Report of mediation efforts:

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Agreed solution:

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Implementation of the agreed solution:

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Acknowledgement of closure:

Signature of chairperson: -----

Signature of complainant: -----

Signature of Project Authority: -----



**Annex-V**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS DURING CONSULTATION**

**Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV. TL and Trishuli 3 "B" Hub Sustation Project**  
**Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan**  
**ESSD-NEA, 2015**

**FGD Group Composition Form**

District : सुस्ता VDC/ward : गो.बहादुर  
 Location (area) : गो.बहादुर (मिलन चोक) Group Type : दलित वस्ती  
 Facility (venue) : ..... Start Time : ६ बजे  
 Date: Closing Time : १०/०१/१९/१९ Duration : .....

**Participant's Profile**

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	पदम बहादुर बिक्त	४५	M	दलित	—	आरणकाम	पतन
2	बल बहादुर बिक्त	५७	M	दलित	सामान्य	"	बल
3	बम बहादुर बिक्त	५४	M	दलित	सामान्य	"	बम
4	दिल बहादुर बिक्त	१८	M	दलित	S.L.C	विद्यार्थी	दिल
5	कुमार बिक्त	२६	M	दलित	१० कक्षा	आरण	कुमार
6	नीत बहादुर बिक्त	२२	M	दलित	सामान्य	आरण	नीत
7	प्रसिला बिक्त	३०	F	दलित	१० कक्षा	ग्रीहिणी	प्रसिला
8	तुल बहादुर बिक्त	२३	M	दलित	S.L.C.	आरण	तुल
9	मान बहादुर बिक्त	५६	M	दलित	सामान्य	आरण	मान
10	सीता बिक्त	२५	F	दलित	सामान्य	ग्रीहिणी	सीता
11	प्रेम बिक्त	२२	M	दलित	८ कक्षा	आरण	प्रेम
12	राजकुमार बिक्त	१७	M	दलित	८ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	राजकुमार
13	बिक्रम बिक्त	१७	M	दलित	८ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	बिक्रम
14	राजु बिक्त	१६	M	दलित	९ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	राजु
15	कान्की श्या बिक्त	२७	F	दलित	S.L.C (+२)	ग्रीहिणी	कान्की

१६. रिमल  
 १५. अजराज गुरुङ  
 १६. पूनम पौडेल

१६. रिमल

"

## Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV. TL and Trisuli 3 "B" Hub Sustation Project

## Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

ESSD-NEA, 2015

## FGD Group Composition Form

District : रसुवा VDC/ward : डाडागाँउ - ३  
 Location (area) : डाडागाँउ Group Type : Women  
 Facility (venue) : ..... Start Time : १२:००  
 Date: Closing Time : १:०० Duration : ~ १ hrs.  
२०७२/११/११

## Participant's Profile

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	मंगली तामाङ.	४०	म	तामाङ.	निरक्षर	खेती किसानी	मंगली
2	सर्मिला गुरुङ.	२३	म	गुरुङ.	S.L.C	खेती किसानी	सर्मिला
3	बबी लामा	२२	म	लामा	+२	विद्यार्थी	बबी
4	हित माया तामाङ.	५२	म	तामाङ.	निरक्षर	खेती किसानी	हित
5	अन्ति घले	२७	म	घले	S.L.C	विद्यार्थी + खेती	अन्ति
6	आशा माया तामाङ.	४९	म		साक्षर	खेती - किसानी	आशा
7	शुभला माया गुरुङ.	७०	म		निरक्षर	खेती - किसानी	शुभला
8	सुकुमाया गुरुङ.	४२	म		साक्षर	खेती किसानी	सुकुमाया
9	श्रीमाया तामाङ.	६०	म		साक्षर	खेती किसानी	श्रीमाया
10	सुपना ककाल	२३	f	Branchin	Master's	Project Coordinator SAHAS, Rasuwa	सुपना
11	सिता गुरु	४५	म	बाहुन	साक्षर	पठ्यापार (पान)	सिता
12	उमिला तामाङ.	२०	म	तामाङ.	३ कला	गृहिणी	उमिला
13	पुनम जोशी					सहायक निदेशक न. वि. वि.	पुनम
14	जोशना जोशी						जोशना
15	रूपेश जोशी					इन्जिनियर न. वि. वि.	रूपेश
16.	तामजना जोशी					खेती किसानी	तामजना



**Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV. TL and Trishuli 3 "B" Hub Sustation Project**  
**Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan**  
**ESSD-NEA, 2015**

**FGD Group Composition Form**

District : सुनसरी VDC/ward : जाल्पाडा  
 Location (area) : उर्रे Group Type : महिला  
 Facility (venue) : ..... Start Time : 11:15 Am  
 Date: Closing Time : २०७१-१२-२९ Duration : .....

**Participant's Profile**

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	किष्वा लामाङ	४८	म.	लामाङ	सहाई	खेती/किसान	किष्वा
2	उक्ले लामाङ	२८	म.	लामाङ	निर्वाहा	खेती/किसान	उक्ले
3	पासाङ डोल्मा	२४	म.	लामाङ	सहाई	खेती/किसान	पासाङ
4	कुलो-गुम्बा लामाङ	४६	म.	लामाङ	निर्वाहा	खेती/किसान	कुलो
5	नोरसाङ लामाङ	४६	म.	लामाङ	निर्वाहा	खेती/किसान	नोरसाङ
6	लावाज्याङ लामाङ	३६	म.	लामाङ	"	"	लावाङ
7	मिडमा द्रोणा	२८	म.	"	साक्षार	"	मिडमा
8	फूलमाया लामाङ	२६	म.	"	साक्षार	सामाजिक प.	फूलमा
9	गविना लामाङ	२३	म.	"	"	शिक्षिका	गविना
10	मिडमा लामाङ	२५	म.	"	साक्षार	शिक्षिका	मिडमा
11	लहाङ लामाङ	४२	म.	"	निर्वाहा	किसान	लहाङ
12	शानु झायौ	१९	म.	"	साक्षार	किसान	शानु
13	सम्भना	१४	म.	"	साक्षार	विद्यार्थी	सम्भना
14	सर्पिला लामाङ	२८	म.	"	साक्षार	किसान	सर्पिला
15	जुपा जेम्जे	२८	म.	"	साक्षार	किसान	जुपा

१५/ देसाङ लामाङ २८ म. " निर्वाहा किसान

१६/ दावा डोल्मा २९ म. " एस. एल.सी. किसान

१७/ प्रमम पोखरेल

सहायक निदेशक

**Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV. TL and Trishuli 3 "B" Hub Sustation Project**  
**Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan**  
**ESSD-NEA, 2015**

**FGD Group Composition Form**

District : Rasuwa VDC/ward : Haku  
 Location (area) : Thulo Haku Group Type : Women  
 Facility (venue) : ..... Start Time : 9:00 AM  
 Date: Closing Time : 9:45 AM Duration : .....  
2071/12/30

**Participant's Profile**

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	दाउ फाडमो तामाङ	६०	म	तामाङ	निरक्षर	खेती किसान	
2	दाउती तामाङ	४०	म	तामाङ	साक्षर	खेती किसान	डाउ
3	बिन्तरी तामाङ	३०	म	तामाङ	निरक्षर (नाथ लेखन जान्छे)	खेती किसान	निम
4	दपेश तामाङ	३०	म	तामाङ	"	"	दीपिका
5	कावा कर्तो तामाङ	४०	म	"	"	"	कावाकादि
6	रस्मी तामाङ	२०	"	"	१ कक्षा	खेती किसान	रस्मी
7	सुसीला तामाङ	१८	"	"	८ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	सुसीला
8	करुणा तामाङ	१६	"	"	८ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	करुणा
9	मेन्दुसाङ तामाङ	४०	"	"	साक्षर	खेती किसान	मेन्दु
10	मन्जिता तामाङ	१६	"	"	९ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	मन्जिता
11	शोभा तामाङ	२३	"	"	S.L.C	खेती किसान	शोभा
12	गंगमेलको तामाङ	२४	"	"	निरक्षर	खेती किसान	गंगमेल
13	दाउपेमा तामाङ	३०	"	"	"	खेती किसान	दाउ
14	पुनम पोखरेल					सहायक निर्देशक ने. वि. प्र.	पुनम
15	मौमल तामाङ					"	मौमल

16. सुपेस सुपेस  
 17. लक्ष्मण लामिछाने

सुपेस सुपेस  
 लक्ष्मण लामिछाने



**Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV. TL and Trishuli 3 "B" Hub Sustation Project**  
**Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan**  
**ESSD-NEA, 2015**

**FGD Group Composition Form**

District : रसुवा VDC/ward : गोलिमुड: ९  
 Location (area) : ताप्लेसिङ Group Type : तामाङ महिला  
 Facility (venue) : ..... Start Time : विहान ८:४५  
 Date: Closing Time : २०७१-१२-२८ Duration : .....

**Participant's Profile**

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	पेम्बा नोर्ची तामाङ	३६	म.	तामाङ		गृहिणी (मह)	
2	फुर्पा थाङनीम तामाङ	३५	म.	"		"	
3	देवीमाया तामाङ	२९	म.	"	साक्षर	"	
4	तासाङ्ग तामाङ	७०	म.	"	-	गृहिणी	
5	कामी थाङ्ग जेन तामाङ	४२	म	"	-	गृहिणी	
6							
7	कुमारी झैक	३५	म	नेवार	साक्षर		
8	कुसुम तामाङ	१८	म	तामाङ	८ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	
9	पेम्बा खिजी देजी	१४	म	तामाङ	६ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	
10	दिरिङ डोल्मा तामाङ	३८	म	तामाङ	-	गृहिणी	
11	शान्ति श्रेष्ठ	४४	म.	नेवार	साक्षर	होटेला व्यवसाय	
12	सृजना श्रेष्ठ	३२	म	नेवार	साक्षर	होटेला व्यवसाय	
13	पुनम पोखरेल					सहायक निदेशक ने.वि.डा.	
14	गोमाल मझुई					"	
15	बुपेन्द्र श्रेष्ठ					इन्जिनियर ने.वि.डा.	
16	लक्ष्मण लामिछाने					लक्ष्मण श्रेष्ठ ने.वि.डा.	

**Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV. TL and Trishuli 3 "B" Hub Sustation Project**  
**Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan**  
**ESSD-NEA, 2015**

**FGD Group Composition Form**

District : नवाकोट VDC/ward : महाकामना - C  
 Location (area) : अर्चले Group Type : महिला  
 Facility (venue) : केराव भट्टराईको पस्ल Start Time :  
 Date: Closing Time : २०७२/१/२ Duration :

**Participant's Profile**

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	भरवी भट्टराई	४०	म		S.L.C	श्रीट शिक्षा सञ्चालन	पु २५
2	कुल कुमारी भट्ट	४२	म		साक्षर	स्वेती किसानी	कुल
3	डोल कुमारी भट्ट	२०	म		निरक्षर	कृषि	डोल कुमारी
4	भय्य कुमारी भट्टराई	७१	म		निरक्षर	कृषि	
5	छत्र कुमारी भट्ट	३९	म		निरक्षर	कृषि	
6	राधिका भट्टराई	२२	म		८ कक्षा	स्वेती किसानी	राधिका
7	गंगा भट्टराई	४७	म		साक्षर	स्वेती किसानी	गंगा
8	विन्दा भट्ट	३४	म		साक्षर	व्यापार + कृषि	विन्दा
9	यसोधा भट्ट	१८	म		११ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	यसोधा
10	कोपिला भट्टराई	१७	म		१२ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	कोपिला
11	अम्बिका भट्टराई	५१	म		निरक्षर	कृषि	
12	रवोक कुमारी भट्टराई	४५	म		निरक्षर	कृषि	रवोक
13	राधिका भट्टराई (यु. कुमारी भट्टराई)	३९	म		साक्षर	स्वेती किसानी	राधिका
14	लील कुमारी भट्टराई	२०	म		निरक्षर	"	लील
15	मिमकुमारी भट्टराई	४६	म		निरक्षर	स्वेती किसानी	मिमकुमारी

१६ संजीता भट्टराई १६ म

१७ विष्णु कुमारी भट्ट ३६ म

१८ ब्रजम पौडेल

१० कक्षा विद्यार्थी संजीता

निरक्षर स्वेती किसानी विष्णुकुमारी

ने.वि.प्र. मिलायन निर्देशक

## Chilime-Trishuli 220 kV. TL and Trishuli 3 "B" Hub Sustation Project

## Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

ESSD-NEA, 2015

## FGD Group Composition Form

District : रसुवा VDC/ward : १ बसगाउँ - ३ बुढागाउँ - ९  
 Location (area) : पहिरे गाँउ Group Type : महिला  
 Facility (venue) : ठक्कल बहादुर गुरुङ Start Time : .....  
 Date: Closing Time : २०७२/११/१ Duration : .....

## Participant's Profile

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	रोशनी गुरुङ	२५	म	गुरुङ	५ कक्षा	कृषिणी / स्तेली	रोशनी
2	भोजी गुरुङ	२२	म	"	Intermediate	शिक्षक	विष्णु
3	इन्दिरा गुरुङ	४५	म	"	S.L.C	कृषि	विष्णु
4	निर्मला गुरुङ	४०	म	"	निरक्षर	कृषि	विष्णु
5	बुद्धमाया गुरुङ	४५	म	"	निरक्षर	कृषि	विष्णु
6	सविता गुरुङ	४०	म	"	निरक्षर	कृषि	विष्णु
7	कुमारी गुरुङ	३६	म	"	साक्षर	कृषि	विष्णु
8	दिनामाया गुरुङ	३०	म	"	B.E.D.	सामाजिक पालिका	विष्णु
9	प्रमम पोखरेल					सहायक निदेशक	विष्णु
10	नारायण गुरुङ					"	विष्णु
11	अपेक्षा खड्का					सहायक निदेशक	विष्णु
12	राजेश्वर खड्का					सहायक निदेशक	विष्णु
13	सुखदेव खड्का					सहायक निदेशक	विष्णु
14							
15							



**Chilime Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line and Trishuli 3B Hub Substation Project  
Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan  
NEA, 2015  
PRA Checklist**

District : सुनसरी VDC/ward : इनागाडा-३  
 Location (area) : ..... Village/Tole : चैरे गा.पा.  
 No. Of Participants : ..... Date : २०.०२.१९

**Participant's Profile**

S. N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	भक्त बहादुर गुरुङ	४३	पु	गुरुङ	B. Ed.	शिक्षक	
2	सन्तोष श्रेष्ठ	२३	पु	श्रेष्ठ	७ कक्षा	Driving	
3	पवित्र गुरुङ	२७	पु	गुरुङ	Intermediate	कृषि	
4	बिन बहादुर गुरुङ	४५	पु	गुरुङ	साधारण	कृषि	
5	ठकाल बहादुर गुरुङ	४२	पु	गुरुङ	५ कक्षा	व्यापार / कृषि	
6	मैदानाथ सापकोटा	४१	पु	-	S.L.C.	शिक्षक	
7	इश्वर गुरुङ	३७	पु	गुरुङ	८ कक्षा	कृषि	
8	श्याम लाल गुरुङ	७१	पु	"	निरक्षर	कृषि	
9	<del>विक्रम</del>						
10	धन प्रसाद भट्ट	५०	पु	-	Diploma	शिक्षक	
11	शिव बहादुर गुरुङ	४८	पु	गुरुङ	निरक्षर		
12	निर्माया गुरुङ	४०	म	"	"	कृषि + व्यापार	
13	रोशनी गुरुङ	२६	म	"	५ कक्षा	कृषि	
14	बुद्धमाया गुरुङ	४५	म	"	निरक्षर	कृषि	
15	कुमारी गुरुङ	३६	म	"	साक्षर	कृषि	
16	इन्दिरा गुरुङ	४५	म	"	S.L.C.	कृषि	
17	हिरामाया गुरुङ	३०	म	"	B. Ed	सामाजिक परिचालक	
18	जनम जोशी					सामाजिक निष्ठा ESSB	
19	गोपाल गुरुङ					"	
20	प्रवेश श्रेष्ठ					कृषि	

२१. (महेश्वर लामिछाने)

प्रवेश श्रेष्ठ

६१३

Chilime Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line and Trishuli 3B Hub Substation Project  
Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan  
NEA, 2015  
PRA Checklist

District : बरेलुवा VDC/ward : ६१३ - ४  
Location (area) : ६१३ Village/Tole : ६१३  
No. Of Participants : २० Date : २०७९/१२/३०

## Participant's Profile

२०१५/५/१३

S. N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	तर्जि तामाङ	३९	पु.	तामाङ	बि.ए. - ७	कृषि	
2	गणेश तामाङ	४५	पु.	तामाङ	बि.ए. - ७	कृषि	
3	दावा लिङ्ग तामाङ	५५	पु.	तामाङ	बि.ए. - ५	कृषि	
4	दुर्लभ तामाङ	३९	पु.	"	बि.ए. - ७	कृषि	
5	सन्तोष तामाङ	१९	पु.	"	बि.ए. - १०	बि.ए. - १०	
6	सोम तामाङ	१९	पु.	"	बि.ए. - १०	"	
7	विमल तामाङ	१५	पु.	"	बि.ए. - १०	"	
8	सागर तामाङ	२०	पु.	"	बि.ए. - १०	कृषि	
9	विष्णु तामाङ	३२	पु.	"	बि.ए. - १०	कृषि	
10	दावा तामाङ	४०	म.	"	बि.ए. - १०	कृषि	
11	दोर्जे तामाङ	३०	म.	"	"	कृषि	
12	निमेष तामाङ	३०	म.	"	"	कृषि	
13	दावा तामाङ	४०	म.	"	"	कृषि	
14	गोपी तामाङ	३२	पु.	"	"	कृषि	
15	गणेश तामाङ	४२	पु.	"	"	कृषि	
16	सन्तोष तामाङ	३५	पु.	"	"	कृषि	
17	सुन्दर तामाङ	६०	पु.	"	बि.ए. - १०	कृषि	
18	फुल्ल तामाङ	६०	म.	"	"	कृषि	
19							
20	सन्तोष तामाङ	४०	पु.	"	बि.ए. - १०	कृषि	

२१ सन्तोष तामाङ ३६ पु " सन्तोष तामाङ (२१)  
२२ गोप तामाङ ३६ पु " गोप तामाङ (२२)



**Chilime Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line and Trishuli 3B Hub Substation Project  
Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan  
NEA, 2015**

**PRA Checklist**

District : सुनसरी VDC/ward : गोर्खा-६  
Location (area) : गोर्खा-३ Village/Tole : गोर्खा  
No. Of Participants : २६ Date : २०७१/१२/२९

**Participant's Profile**

२०७१/१२/२९

S. N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	दावा बहादुर तामाङ	२१	पु.	तामाङ	महका-४	वेदक्षिण/लेखक	
2	पासाङ तामाङ	२८	पु.	तामाङ	महका-५	कृषि	
3	निमोकेले तामाङ	३५	पु.	तामाङ	महका-५	कृषि	
4	फुर्पा बहादुर तामाङ	३०	पु.	तामाङ	निर्वाकर	सिक्की	
5	लावन्ज्यालामो तामाङ	३६	म	तामाङ	निर्वाकर (नम लेखन गर्ने)	खेती किसानी	
6							लामो
7	मिङमाङ तामाङ	२८	म	तामाङ	साक्षर	खेती-किसानी	मिङमाङ
8	डुर्ले काङ्छी तामाङ	४७	म	तामाङ	निर्वाकर	खेती किसानी	डुर्ले
9	डुर्ले तामाङ	२७	म	तामाङ	निर्वाकर	खेती किसानी	डुर्ले
10	तारुङ्ग्योमो तामाङ	३४	म	तामाङ	निर्वाकर (नम लेखन गर्ने)	खेती किसानी	तारुङ्ग
11	मिङमा तामाङ	२२	म	"	B.E.d	विद्यार्थी/सिक्की	(Mudamang)
12	बबिता तामाङ	२४	म	"	B.E.d	शिक्षक	
13	फापी तामाङ	४२	म	"	निर्वाकर	खेती किसानी	फापी
14	नसाङ्ग्योमो तामाङ	४२	म	"	निर्वाकर	"	नसाङ्ग
15	डाकावेमो तामाङ	४९	म	"	"	"	डाका
16	सानु माया तामाङ	१९	म	तामाङ	९ कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	
17	सर्मिला तामाङ	२८	म	"	१० कक्षा	खेती	
18	फुर्पाङ्ग्योमो तामाङ	२८	म	"	साक्षर	खेती	
19	सेसाङ तामाङ	२९	म	"	निर्वाकर	खेती	
20	लावन्ज्यालामो तामाङ	४१	पु.	"	साक्षर	खेती-किसानी	

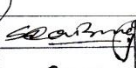

२१. फुलमाया तामाङ २६ म. १. साक्षर स-प. फुलमाया  
२२. सन्तिल तामाङ २८ पु. " +२ खेती किसानी सन्तिल  
२३. प्रचल तामाङ १८ पु. लामा S.L.C विद्यार्थी प्रचल  
२४. श्याम बहादुर तामाङ २२ पु. तामाङ S.L.C विद्यार्थी श्याम  
२५. गोर्खा मङ्गल गोर्खा

**Chilime Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line and Trishuli 3B Hub Substation Project  
Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan  
NEA, 2015  
PRA Checklist**

District : रसुवा VDC/Ward : ३/८/१३-८०  
Location (area) : ..... Village/Tole : .....

No. Of Participants : ..... Date : २०७९/१२/२५

**Participant's Profile**

S. N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
२२	श्रीमेश तामाङ	२१	पु.	तामाङ	+२	विद्यार्थी	
२६	दामा बहादुर तामाङ	३६	पु	तामाङ	५ कक्षा	खेती	
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							



गोल्मुड

Chilime Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line and Trishuli 3B Hub Substation Project  
Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan  
NEA, 2015  
PRA Checklist

District : सुनसरी VDC/ward : गोल्मुड  
Location (area) : गोल्मुड Village/Tole : गोल्मुड, बेली  
No. Of Participants : ..... Date : २०७९.१२.२८

## Participant's Profile

S. N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	दावा डिटुप तामाङ	४५	पु.	तामाङ	साधारण	नेकरी	
2	मईला तामाङ	४२	पु.	तामाङ	साधारण	नेकरी	
3	बालकुल श्रेष्ठ	३६	पु.	श्रेष्ठ	M.A.	समानेखे	
4	जुर्जु बाङ्दी तामाङ	८३	पु.	तामाङ	निरक्षर	कृषि	
5							
6							
7	बाङ्ग्याला लामा	३३	पु.	लामा	S.L.C	ठ्यापार	
8	अम्जे तामाङ	३३	पु.	तामाङ	साधारण	ठ्यापार	
9	कुसुम तामाङ	१८	म.	तामाङ	C कक्षा	विद्यार्थी	
10	पेम्बा लोचो तामाङ	३६	म.	"	-	ग्रीहिणी	
11	पूर्ण थाङमिङ तामाङ	३५	म.	"	-	"	
12	देवी माया तामाङ	३९	म.	तामाङ	साक्षर	ग्रीहिणी	
13	कुमारी श्रेष्ठ	३५	म.	तामाङ	साक्षर	-	
14	शिखर तामाङ	२९	पु.	तामाङ	+2 Class	विद्यार्थी	
15	गुम्बु खिरेङ तामाङ	४५	पु.	तामाङ	निरक्षर	कृषि	
16	मोहन विक्रम श्रेष्ठ	४४	पु.	नेवार	साधारण	होरेल व्यवसाय	
17	शान्ति श्रेष्ठ	४४	म.	नेवार	साक्षर	होरेल व्यवसाय	
18	सुगता श्रेष्ठ	३२	म.	नेवार	साक्षर	व्यावसाय	
19	प्रनम लोखोल					सहायक निरीक्षक ESSB.	
20	भोजपाल श्रेष्ठ					"	

21. श्रृपेश श्रेष्ठ

22. रामध्वज लामिछाने

इन्जिनियर (Bhupesh)  
NEA.  
समेता (19/12/2079)

## PRA Checklist

District : नुवाकोट VDC/ward : मानकामना  
Location (area) : गोर्खा समतल Village/Tole : दुर्लुङ (त्रि लुङ मा. वि.)  
No. Of Participants : १६ Date : २०७२।१।२

S. N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	राम प्रसाद भट्टराई	४८	पु		बाधारण	कृषी	राम
2	इन्द्र प्रसाद भट्टराई	४०	पु		बाधारण	कृषी	इन्द्र
3	रमिलाल भट्ट	४६	पु		साधारण	कृषी	रमिलाल
4	केतनाथ भट्टराई	८०	पु		साक्षार	कृषी	केतनाथ
5	नारायण प्रसाद भट्ट	४३	पु		+2	शिक्षक	नारायण
6	अवनाथ भट्टराई	४३	पु		जि.रा.प्र.	कृषी	
7	समाधान्त भट्टराई	४३	पु		"	कृषी	
8	चन्द्र दत्त भट्टराई	८८	पु		"	कृषी	
9							
10							
11	इंदर १० भट्टराई	२८	पु		१० फ़र्ग	कृषी	इंदर
12	मदननाथ भट्टराई	४४	पु		साधारण	कृषी	मदननाथ
13	बुधवास भट्टराई	१६	पु		एस्.एस्.सी	विद्यार्थी	बुधवास
14	वीर भट्टराई	२४	"		+2	"	वीर
15	दीपक भट्टराई	२८	"			कृषी	दीपक
16	चित्र प्रसाद भट्ट	६६	पु		साक्षार	कृषी	चित्र प्रसाद
17	अस्मिता भट्ट	१६	म		+2	विद्यार्थी	अस्मिता
18	अभिषेक भट्ट	१३	पु		८ वक्षा	विद्यार्थी	अभिषेक
19	मोहन भट्टराई						मोहन
20	पुनम जैवाल						पुनम

21. शूफेरा प्रैड  
22. (निम्नलिखित)

इतिहास Bhupsh.  
(१९२५) linear



**Chilime Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line and Trishuli 3B Hub Substation Project  
Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan  
NEA, 2015  
PRA Checklist**

District रसुवा VDC/ward डांडात्राङ - ३  
 Location (area) डांडात्राङ गा.वि.स. वन Village/Tole डांडात्राङ  
 No. Of Participants १८ Date                     

**Participant's Profile**

S. N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	डिल्लीनाथ शाफ्ले	४६	पु	-	साधारण	कृषि.	
2	डिल्ली सुवेदी	३५	पु	-	I.A.	ठेक्कापट्टा	
3	हस्त बहादुर घले	७३	पु		साक्षर	पूर्व Indian Army	
4	ठड्ट बहादुर गुरुङ	४६	पु		साक्षर	कृषि	
5	अनन्त पौडेल	५३	पु		साधारण	कृषि.	
6	तीर्थ बहादुर गुरुङ	६१	पु		साधारण	जम्बुटी व्यवसाय	
7	राम कुमार गुरुङ	३८	पु		B.A.	नोकरी, प्रहरी	
8	टुकु प्रसाद सुवेदी	५०	पु		S.L.C	कृषि.	
9	रबुवा बहादुर गुरुङ	४५	पु		साधारण	ठ्यापार + कृषि	
10	शिव भट्ट	५०	पु		साधारण	कृषि.	
11	हरि बहादुर अधिकारी	३८	पु		S.L.C	कृषि	
12	राम प्रसाद पौडेल	५२	पु.		+2	शिक्षक	
13	टिका दत्त पौडेल	५८	पु		S.L.C	शिक्षक	
14	धन बहादुर तामाङ	३३	पु.		५ कक्षा	कृषि	
15	वीर बहादुर तामाङ	२४	पु		निरक्षर	मिस्त्री	
16	टेक बहादुर तामाङ	२०	पु		"	labour	
17	चेत बहादुर तामाङ	४९	पु		"	मिस्त्री	
18	अर्मिला तामाङ	३०	म		कक्षा ९	ग्रीष्मिणी	
19	प्रमथ पौडेल					सहायक निष्ठा	
20	मोमान गुरुङ					ने.वि.स.	

21. अर्पेश गुरुङ

22. रामबहाल लामिछाने

डी.मानन्था  
हर्केश (ने.वि.स.)  
Bhupendra  
Ramesh

**Chilime Trishuli 220 kV Transmission Line and Trishuli 3B Hub Substation Project  
Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan  
NEA, 2015  
PRA Checklist**

District : रूकुवा VDC/ward : हालुवा गा.वि.सं - ८२०  
Location (area) : हालुवा Village/Tole : हालुवा  
No. Of Participants : 20 Date : २०७९/१२/३०

**Participant's Profile**

२०५११३

S. N.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education	Main Occupation	Signature
1	उमादुर्ये तामाङ	४३	पु.	तामाङ	लाक्षा	कृषक (कृषि)	
2	दावा तामाङ	४०	पु.	"	लाक्षा	"	
3	दावा छिरेङ तामाङ	२४	पु.	"	कक्षा-८	"	
4	विरवसुङ तामाङ	३०	पु.	"	लाक्षा	कृषि	
5	गणेश घर्ले	२०	पु.	"	कक्षा-९	"	
6	हेनम तामाङ	२०	पु.	"	लाक्षा	"	
7	दिनेश तामाङ	२०	पु.	"	कक्षा-८	"	
8	कृष्ण बहादुर तामाङ	३०	पु.	"	लाक्षा	कृषि	
9	मुमाचुङ तामाङ (बुढा वंश)	२४	पु.	"	कक्षा-१०	कृषि	
10	कुमार तामाङ	१८	पु.	"	कक्षा-९	विद्यार्थी	
11	आश्वमान तामाङ	१८	पु.	"	कक्षा-१०	"	
12	परमादिह तामाङ	२६	पु.	"	कक्षा-८	कृषि	
13	राजकुमार तामाङ	१२	पु.	"	कक्षा-९	विद्यार्थी	
14	सिन्का लामा (कोन तामाङको बान्धु)	२४	पु.	"	लाक्षा	कृषि	
15	तुला बहादुर तामाङ	१८	पु.	"	S.L.C.	विद्यार्थी	
16	रेशम सिंह तामाङ	२६	पु.	"	लाक्षा	कृषि	
17	मोमराज तामाङ					ने. वि. वि. ब. वि. वि.	
18	पूनम पौडेल					"	
19	शर्मा शेख					इ. वि. वि. ब. वि. वि.	
20	लाक्ष्मण लामिछाने					हाईस्कूल शिक्षा लाक्ष्मण तामाङ	



**Annex-VI**

**Consent Letters of Affected VDCs**



# छाडकाड सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूह

गलाड, ७ रू. रसुवा

प.सं. : २०७१/७२

च.नं. : १११

मिति : २०७१/८/११

सि. नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण  
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग  
(कस्मि) विषय : राहती पहाडको सम्बन्धमा



उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागको मिति २०७१/८/११ को प.सं. २०७१/७२ र.च.नं. १७७ को पत्र प्राप्त भएकोले यसबाट अवगत गर्नु। उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागको पत्र साव प्राप्त IEE सम्बन्धमा आँखाइएको वातावरणीय प्रभाव अध्ययनका कार्यक्रमहरू प्रभावकारी रूपमा अघि बढाउन उनी गरी वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०५४ को बिमस १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव अघि बढाउन उक्त तह प्रति दिइएको भएको जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध छ। साथै प्रस्तावित १२१/२२० के.मी. चिमिरे हल तथा २२० के.मी. प्रस्तावित निर्माण गर्नुको कुरा अघि उनी गरी टावर निर्माण गर्नुको अनुरोध छ।

अहमद  
(राजु लामा)

*(Signature)*



**श्री गाउँ विकास समितिको कार्यालय**

.....रसुवा

प.सं:- 067/062

च.नं.:- १२८

मिति: 2069/8/99

विषय :- राम सुभाष हेतु समय-व्यय !

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

मैथिली विपुल साहित्य।  
वातावरण। लम्बा साहित्य। अत्यन्त विपुल।

२ वा पार्श्व - भांडुप !

स्वाध्यायः शब्दयु !  
विषयमा नेपाल विप्लव आन्दोलन  
सन्तुलन १००० ई.पू. लिखित हस्तपत्र

प्रा. ॥ सप्तम १४२/२२० के. जी. लालपुत्र १४२/२२०  
१४२/२२० के. जी. लालपुत्र १४२/२२०

दा॥ प्रसादितो यस्तु नाना लक्षणं च विभक्तम्  
२२० श्री. विष्णु प्रसादितो ह्येवं ह्येवं प्रसादितो

220 कु.ली. 1/2 गुलाबिया डब डमरु का  
गा. वि. नि. सिनेला प्रभाकरा डब गारुडा का  
सोने का राय सुडाव डड पेना गारुडा का

नामो जे डा. राय सुहाव हउ  
नामो जे - राय सुहाव राय सुहाव राय सुहाव

पुनर्विलेख -

① वातावाहक पदार्थों का प्रसारण -  
 वातावाहक पदार्थों का प्रसारण वातावरण में होता है।

⑨ वातावाहोप  
मुपता जने पने ! एकाद्या निमिषे अमोघे -  
२५ मा एकाद्या निमिषे अमोघे -  
माहिती छात्रास

कुपना जाने पर : पुर्वार्था निपाठा निपाठा  
 ② जा. के नि मा पुर्वार्था निपाठा निपाठा  
 निपाठा सस्व २ नरा निपाठा निपाठा  
 लैसै ! निपाठा निपाठा निपाठा निपाठा

२६३ ! मित्रा बुध्दिमान जनसेवक मुलगा ५१९५१ (११/११/११)

③ शिक्षा सुधारों में  
जानें हैं !  
जानें हैं ! वि. वि. का प्रमाण जानें हैं  
जानें हैं ! वि. वि. का प्रमाण जानें हैं

(8) यम जा. वि. नि. वा. २५११०१ निरुपेय दिन ति

है। मैंने सोचा कि मैंने जो कुछ भी किया है, वह सब ठीक है।  
मैंने सोचा कि मैंने जो कुछ भी किया है, वह सब ठीक है।

जला १५५५ ३० वि. नि. साह मेधा लायि ३०  
प्रभाविता जा. वि. नि. साह मेधा लायि ३०  
गतिता फहा, जानु फे! वि. नि. सा. सिमालत ३०

(4) आपेक्षित पहला गण पं. वि. सि. आ. सिंहासन  
आपेक्षित पहला गण पं. वि. सि. आ. सिंहासन

(५)  $\frac{\text{आपोगाना}}{\text{आपोगाना}} \times \frac{\text{आपोगाना}}{\text{आपोगाना}} = \frac{\text{आपोगाना}}{\text{आपोगाना}}$

योपिच जालिने नन !  
 (६) सिताग उरिमा जालिने हिरमा अरुमा वा

(१) सिमरना डोरिया जाले सिमरना डोरिया वा  
बनो नाना नाना समरनी जाले सिमरना डोरिया वा

(1) डलिते को शिक्षा देना।  
 (2) डलितों को न्याय देना।  
 (3) डलितों को न्याय देना।

4-1

~~Henry~~ राय प्रसाद बडौल  
का.सं.स.अध्यक्ष





।ज.व.का.र.दत्ता न.

हाकू गा.वि.स., वडा-८, ९ तिरु गोगने, मैलुङ्ग, रसुवा

स्थापना : २०६०

Haku V.D.C., Ward No.-8,9 Tiru Gogane, Mailunga, Rasuwa

मिति : 20.09/5/22....

श्री गंगा नमः  
 वातावरण रक्षामार्ग  
 रक्षामार्ग, गंगा

निष्पत्ति : सहमति पहाइएका हावस्यमा

[illegible]

31/01/2020

द्वितीय काल (प्राग्भाषिके ५७-  
३५ मोक्षा लक्ष्मि लक्ष्मी





# छाडकाड सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूह

गल्माड, ७-२ रसुवा

प.सं. : २०७१/७२

च.नं. : ११२

मिति : २०७१/११/११

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण,  
कातावली तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग,  
दरिपारी, काठमाडौं

विषय : रामपुरमा वस्ति विभाजित गरिएको बारे



उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण कातावली तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागको मिति २०७१/११/१६ को पत्र संख्या २०७१/७२ नं.-१.२७६ को पत्रमा अनुशासकको जसोय अवगत भयो। यस विभागबाट प्राप्त पत्र अनुसार प्रस्तावित १२२/२२० मे.मी. सिमिपेड तथा २२० मे.मी. विद्युत प्रसारण लाईन निर्माण गरी तपेशिम अड्डासम्म रामपुरमा वस्ति IEE कार्यविपदको लागि विभाजित गरिएको।

## रामपुरमा वस्ति

- १) पुमान्निश क्षेत्रमा (सामुदायिक वन नजिकको वस्ति) माथिल्लो दलमा विद्युतको लुकिछा विस्तार गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ।
- २) खानी वनक्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण गरी हेतुबुझे व्यवस्था आयोजनाको गरी गाउँको नजिक पार्नुपर्ने।
- ३) जडीबुरी प्रवृत्तको लागि तालिम प्रदान गरी जडीबुरी उद्योग स्थापनामा सहयोग गर्नुपर्ने आवश्यकता रहेको।
- ४) खानेपानीको लागि निर्माण, जडीबुरी रक्षण, सिंचाइको लागि सहयोग गर्नुपर्ने।
- ५) गाउँको वरि निर्माणमा उचित सहयोग आवश्यक रहेको।

(अध्यक्ष)

(रामपुरमा वस्ति)





"हरियो वन नेपालको धन"

जि.व.का.र.वर्ता नं.

## श्री दक्षिणकालीका सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूह

हाकु गा.वि.स., वडा-८, ९ तिरु गोगने, मैलुङ, रसुवा

स्थापना : २०६०

प.सं. :

प.नं. :

Shree Dakshinkalika Community Forest Consumer Group

Haku V.D.C., Ward No.-8,9 Tiru Gogane, Mailunga, Rasuwa

मिति : २०७९/९/१९

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण  
काताचल तथा सामाजिक श्रमण विभाग  
रतनपिछि, भैरहवा

विषय: राज कुम्भ पहाडको बारे ।

प्रशस्त सावधानता नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण काताचल तथा सामाजिक श्रमण विभाग को फिनि २०७९/९/१९ को पत्र छ. २०७९/१०/२१ यन: १६६ को पत्रमा राम छेकाय तथा छेकाय रोल अदि फिने गरे भन्ने कुराको को पत्र प्राप्त भएको थियो । सुचना प्राप्त भएपछि । परीक्षा कुम्भ पहाडको बारे । दक्षिणकाली श्री वन उपभोक्ता समूहले पनि राम छेकाय पहाडको बारे ।

गुप्त छेकाय ३३

१. भए वन क्षेत्रमा रहेको जग्गाको दायाँ बायाँ सम्बन्धित गर्ने कार्य गर्नु पर्ने !
२. श्री वनमा ३: छेकाय ३३को लागि रोल पत्रको लागि निर्देश दिनु पर्ने !
३. भए श्री वनमा सामाजिक श्रमण विभाग निर्देशको विवरण अदि दिनु पर्ने !
४. श्री वनमा रहेको छेकाय ३३को लागि दायाँ बायाँ सम्बन्धित गर्ने कार्य गर्नु पर्ने !
५. श्री वनमा रहेको छेकाय ३३को लागि दायाँ बायाँ सम्बन्धित गर्ने कार्य गर्नु पर्ने !
६. श्री वनमा रहेको छेकाय ३३को लागि दायाँ बायाँ सम्बन्धित गर्ने कार्य गर्नु पर्ने !

श्री दक्षिणकालीका सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूह





# श्री गोलजुङ्ग माउँ विकास समितिको कार्यालय



पत्र संख्या - १०६९/०६२.

पलानी नं - १९

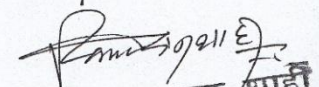
मिति १०६९/९/८

विषय - सिफारीस सम्बन्धमा ।



श्री. नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण,  
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग,  
खरिपाटी भक्तपुर ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तपाईंको प.सं. १०६९/०६२-च.नं. १६४ मिति १०६९/९/९ को प्राप्त पत्रको सन्दर्भमा प्रस्तुतित १३१/११० के.मी. चिलिमे हव तथा ११० के.मी. विद्युत प्रसारण लाइन आयोजनाको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण (JEE) प्रतिवेदनको कार्यकारी सारांश यस गा.वि.सं. मा प्राप्त भयो । उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्यूनीकरणका कार्यक्रमहरू कार्यन्वयन हुनेगरी वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावलीको १०४४ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यन्वयन हुनेगरी लागी सिफारीसको साथ अनुमोद छ ।

  
टिप्पण नं. १०६९/९/९  
गाविस सचिव अध्यक्ष





# श्री गाउँ विकास समितिको कार्यालय



श्री गाउँ विकास समिति  
ठूलोगाउँ, २०४७

रसुवा

सं. ८८९-८८२.

सं. ११८.

मिति: २०८९/०८/०९.

विषय: सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा।

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण,  
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग,  
रवदिपाटी, भक्तपुर।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहोत कार्यालयको स.नं. १७४, १७६, १७७, १७८ (मिति: २०७९/०९/०६) को प्राप्त पत्रको सुन्दरमा प्रस्तावित १३१/११० के.भी. जिल्लामा हव तथा ११० के.भि. विद्युत प्रसारण लाइन आयोजनाको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण (IEE) प्रतिवेदनको कार्यकारी सारांश यस गा.वि.स.मा प्राप्त भएको तथा अकाताथ अनुरोध गर्दै उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्यूनीकरणका कार्यहरू अक्षरशः कार्यान्वयन हुने गरी एवं स्थानीय समुदाय वातावरणमा कुनै पनि नकारात्मक असर नहुने गरी वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावलीको २०४४ को नियम १८ बमोजिम नियमानुसार उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्नेको लागि सिफारिसपाथ अनुरोध गरिन्दा।

२०८९/०९/०९

मार्ग प्रणाली  
गा.वि.स.सचिव/अध्यक्ष



# श्री गाउँ विकास समितिको कार्यालय

३५७१/९९  
श्री गाउँ विकास समितिको कार्यालय  
डाँडापाटे, रसुवा  
२०४७

प.सं.: ०६९/०६२

च.नं.: १२५

मिति: २०६९/९/१९

विषय: सिङ्गारिस सम्बन्धमा!

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण  
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक क्षत्यपन विभाग  
इकािपारी, रसुवा!



प्रस्तुत विषयमा तम डाँडापाटे डाँ.प.  
नं. २६४, २६६, २६८, २६९ (मिति २०६९/३/१०) को  
प्राप्त पत्रको सम्बन्धमा तस्मात्को १६६/२२०  
डि.मी. लिमिटेड हव तथा २२० डि.मी. विद्युत  
प्रशासन लाइन क्षत्यपनमा डाँ. सामाजिक वातावरण  
परिक्षण (IEE) प्रतिवेदनको डाँडापाटे सातोडा पत्र  
गा. वि. सि मा प्राप्त भएको तथ्य क्षत्यपन  
क्षत्योपचार गर्दै उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका  
वातावरणीय क्षत्योपचार सुनिश्चाना डाँ. डाँडापाटे  
डाँडापाटे: डाँडापाटे इने गरी २९ फाँटिप  
सम्बन्ध वातावरण मा इने पत्र नडाँडापाटे  
डाँडापाटे नपने गरी वातावरण सिक्षण सिक्षण  
डाँ. २०२४ को मिति १० नमोजिम सिक्षणमा  
उक्त तस्मात् डाँडापाटे गान्डे, लणी सिङ्गारिस  
मिति तथ्य क्षत्योपचार गरी डाँडापाटे

राम प्रसाद बज्रा  
कार्य स. अध्यक्ष

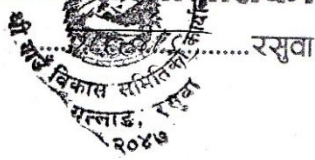




प.सं.: ०८७-०८२.

च.नं.: ११६

## श्री गाउँ विकास समितिको कार्यालय



रसुवा

मिति: २०७१/०९/०९

विषय: विद्यारिक्त सम्बन्धमा।

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग,  
रवरिपारी, भक्तपुर।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहोँ कार्यालयको स.नं. २७४, २७६, २७८, २७९ (मिति: २०७१/०९/०६) को प्राप्त पत्रको सन्दर्भमा प्रस्तावित १३१/११० के.भी. चिलिमे हव तथा २१० के.भी. विद्युत प्रसारण लाइन आयोजनाको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण (IEE) प्रतिवेदनको कार्यकारी सारांश यस गा.वि.स.मा प्राप्त भएको तथा अकातार्थ अनुरोध गर्दै उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्यूनीकरणका कार्यहरू अक्षरशः कार्यान्वयन हुने गरि एवं स्थानीय समुदाय वातावरणमा कुनै पनि नकारात्मक असर नपार्ने गरि वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावलीको २०५४ को नियम १८ बमोजिम नियमानुसार उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्नेको लागि विद्यारिक्तसाथ अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

२०७१/०९/०९  
निर्मल मणाली  
गा.वि.स. सचिव/अध्यक्ष



# श्री गाउँ विकास समितिको कार्यालय



प.सं.: ०८७-०८२.

च.नं.: ६९

मिति: २०७९/०९/०९

विषय: सिद्धारिष सम्बन्धमा।  
श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण,

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक प्रत्ययन विभाग, रसुवा  
रुक्मिणी, भक्तपुर।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहोत कार्यालयको प.सं. २०६, २०६, २०६, २०६ (मिति: २०७९/०९/०६)को प्राप्त पत्रको सम्बन्धमा प्रस्तावित १३२/२२० के.भी. लिलिमे हव तथा २२० के.भी. विद्युत प्रसारण लाइन क्षमताको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण (E.E.E.) प्रतिवेदनको कार्यकारी सारांश यस गा.वि.स.मा प्राप्त भएको तथा अकारण अनुरोध गर्दै उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्यूनीकरणका कार्यहरू अन्तर्गत: अक्षरशः कार्यान्वयन हुने गरी एवं स्थानीय समुदाय वातावरणमा कुनै पनि नकारात्मक असर नपर्ने गरी वातावरण क्षरण निम्मावलीको २०५६ को नियम १० बमोजिम नियमानुसार उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गर्नेको लागि सिद्धारिषबाट अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

  
निरमल मल्ल  
गा.वि.स.सचिव/अध्यक्ष









PRA meeting at Goljung VDC of Rasuwa District, near Chilime Substation



FGD with Women in Gatlang VDC, Grey, Near TL corridor





**PRA with Tamang in Gatlang VDC, Grey, Near TL corridor**



**FGD with Women Groups in Dandagaun VDC of Rasuwa district**



**PRA in Dandagaun VDC of Rasuwa district**



**PRA in Thulogaun VDC of Rasuwa District**