



NEPAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

OF

Samundratar 132 kV Substation



Samundratar-Trishuli 3B Hub 132 kV Transmission Line Project

September, 2016

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AP	Affected Person
BS	Bikram Sambat (Nepali Era)
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CFC	Compensation Fixation Committee
STTLP	Samundratar-Trishuli 3B Hub 132 kV Transmission Line Project
CDO	Chief District Officer
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
ESSD	Environment and Social Studies Department
EMU	Environment Management Unit
EIB	European Investment Bank
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	Household
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
km	Kilometer
kV	Kilovolt
LA	Land Acquisition
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
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
TL	Transmission Line
VDC	Village Development Committee

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CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

1.0 General Background

Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) is a government enterprises established in 1985 AD for 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.

NEA has commenced construction of Samundratar-Trishuli 3B Hub 132 kV Transmission Line Project (STTLP) to evacuate the hydroelectricity generated by Independent Power Producers (IPPs) in Tadi River Valley. Main contractor (ETERN-CCCE-FEPEC J/V) has been mobilized to the field work.

The STTLP consists of two components: i) Samundratar 132 kV substation and ii) 26.5 km long 132 kV transmission Line from Samundratar SS to Trishuli 3B Hub SS. The entire project area lies in Nuwakot district of Bagmati zone of Nepal. The Samundratar substation will be located at Naubise village, ward no. 3 of Samundratar VDC of Nuwakot district.

The aim for the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) 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 etc. within the Samundratar substation as per requirements of European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Standards and EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013).

The RAP has been prepared in compliance with Government of Nepal (GoN) legislation 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 RAP document covers only the substation component. The RAP has been prepared based on the findings of household survey of affected households and inventory of affected private and public assets. All the affected households including Indigenous People (IPs) and Dalits were consulted during the RAP preparation. The land required for the substation has been already acquired by NEA in 2015 AD. However, a consent letter of Samundratar Village Development Committees (VDC) had been collected during the IEE study and attached in the approved IEE Report of Samundratar-Trishuli 3B Hub 132 kV Transmission Line Project. The VDC is a local government body which represents local people and stakeholders including the indigenous and vulnerable (Dalit) community. The affected households were well informed about the project features, planning, project impacts and benefits prior to the land acquisition.

1.1 Objectives of RAP

The RAP addresses impacts from the permanent land take for the Samundratar SS. Key objectives of the RAP 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 RAP,
- 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 RAP,
- Establish a transparent, accessible and free of cost grievance mechanism for project affected people,
- Develop a RAP implementation schedule,
- Establish provisions for internal monitoring and external evaluation of RAP implementation and
- Provide cost estimates for all measures contained in the RAP (i.e. compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities, implementation- and monitoring costs).

1.2. Overview on the Project's Land Take

Based on the review of maps, technical survey and the field assessment of the substation site, the scope of RAP is defined as the area for the construction of Samundratar 132 kV substation.

Table 1.1: Overview: Areas for permanent land take

Project Component	Affected HHs	Affected Population	Affected Land (Ha)		Total Land (Ha)	Remarks
			Private Land	Public/ Forest Land		
Samundratar Substation	13	88	1.83	-	1.83	Type of land: Cultivated, terraced, irrigated, agricultural land

1.3. RAP Preparation

This RAP has been prepared with consideration of the GoN laws with special reference to Land Acquisition Act 1977 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 substation construction. This document has been prepared with consideration of potential adverse impacts that may result from the Samundratar substation in and around. 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 livelihood, and access to other public facilities, etc.

1.4 Layout of the Report

This RAP 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 Redress 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 Project Area is located in Nuwakot district of Nepal. Physio-graphically, the project lies in the Lesser Himalayan Region of Nepal. The Samundratar substation is located at Naubise village, ward no. 3 of Samundratar Village Development Committee (VDC) of Nuwakot district. NEA has already acquired 1.83 hectare (about 36 Ropani) land required for the Samundratar substation.

The Samundratar substation site is accessed by a road (partially black topped and partially gravel) to Bidur, the headquarters of Nuwakot district. The road distance to the Samundratar substation is 29 km from Gangate, a starting point at Pasang Lhumu (Kathmandu-Trishuli) highway.

2.1 Project Salient Features

General salient features of the Samundratar-Trishuli 3B Hub 132 kV Transmission Line Project is given in Table 2.1:

Table 2.1. General Salient Features	
Features	Description
Development Region	Central Development Region
Zone/District	Bagmati/Nuwakot
Transmission Line passing through VDCs	Samundratar, Balkumari, Sundaradevi, Ralukadevi, Kharanitar, Narjamandap, Lachyang, Bageshwori, Gerku, Tupche and Manakamana
System nominal voltage kV	132 kV
System nominal frequency	50
Circuit	Double
Total Line Length	25.671 km
Conductor type	AAAC, "UPAS"
Transmission Capacity	Max- 328 MVA (262 MW)
Shielding	With OPGW, Optical fiber based communication system
Number of highway/road crossing	10
Number of river and rivulet crossing	14
Number of Angle Point	59
Number of towers	90 (including angle towers)
Type of tower	Self supporting lattice steel structure
Minimum ground Clearance	7 m
Ground clearance over highway	8 m
Normal span	330 m

Right of way	18 m (9 m on each side)
Foundation area	10 m x 10 m (typical approximate per tower)
Substation	
Capacity of Substation (Transformer and Line Bay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2x30 MVA (Three Phase), 132/33 kV Transformer with bays • 2 X 132 kV line Bay to Trishuli 3B Hub • Double Busbar scheme with 1 X 132 kV Bus Coupler Bay • 33/11 kV, 2x6/8 MVA Transformers with 33 kV Bay and 11 kV Switchgears
Extension facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space for One number of 132 kV Line Bay and space for extension of 33 kV Line Bays (12 Bays)
Project Cost	USD 11.68 million

2.3 Construction Planning

The Samundratar Substation construction will comprise of construction of office cum staff quarter buildings, control buildings, gantry, installation of transformers and equipments, their testing etc. Unlike the linear nature of transmission line, the 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 substation.

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.

The project construction is expected to be completed within two years. The construction work of the substation will be conducted throughout the year.

CHAPTER-III APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 General

The methodology to collect data on socio-economic and cultural aspects for the RAP has included literature review, survey of affected households, participatory rapid appraisal at the Substation site, focus group discussions, market survey, field observation and informal discussion/meeting with stakeholders as well as detailed census survey of affected households.

3.1 Approach and Methodology

The following methodology has been applied to collect social, demographical, economical, and cultural data for the RAP. The area occupied by the Samundratar substation is considered as the core project area. The immediate adjoining area which will be directly or indirectly influenced by the construction and operation of the Samundratar substation is considered as the surrounding project area.

3.1.1 Literature Review

Relevant literatures including project survey report, publication of Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), profile of District Development Committees (DDC), the IEE report of Samundratar-Trishuli 3B Hub 132 kV TL Project were collected and reviewed extensively to collect required data/information for the RAP. The following publications were particularly collected and reviewed to prepare the RAP:

- Population Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal.
- Population Census 2011, Selected Tables on Caste/Ethnicity, Mother tongue, and Religion, Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal 2011;
- District profile of Nuwakot DDC;
- Collection and review of National Plans, Policies, Acts and Rules related to social impacts and other losses especially the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement;
- EIB's Statement of Environment and Social standards

3.1.2 Identification of the Stakeholders

The stakeholders were identified by the study team with the help of the project officials, line agencies 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, and Newar), representatives of local government bodies/line agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), women organization, teachers and political parties.

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

3.1.3 Preparation and Finalization of Study Tools

After review of relevant reports and documents, study tools for RAP were prepared to collect required information/data from the field. The survey tools used in LACP study of Chilime-Trishuli 3B Hub 220 kV transmission line project conducted by NEA-ESSD in 2015 have been adopted for preparing this RAP document.

3.1.4 Mobilization of Supervisors and Assistants

Local enumerators and assistants were hired for the survey. An orientation class was given to them before mobilizing. It has eased the survey process by their familiarity to the area, people and local languages.

3.1.5 Fieldwork

The first field visit to the project site was conducted during 13-15th July, 2016. A local ex-school teacher was assigned as a chief enumerator to carry out census survey of directly affected households. A socio-economist carried out the second field visit to the project site during the last week of August, 2016 for Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussion, Participatory Rural Appraisal and Market Survey.

3.1.6 Census of the Affected Households

The families whose land or property or both are acquired by the project are defined here as the project affected family (PAFs). NEA has acquired the land for the Samundratar substation from 13 households. Census of these directly affected 13 households was conducted to collect socio-economic data and issues/concerns of the affected households. The household census was conducted using a semi-structured household survey questionnaire (Annex-I).

3.1.7 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with two purposively selected key informants to assess their views, concerns and expectation from the project and relevant information of the project area. The KIIs was conducted using a general checklist (Annex-I).

3.1.8 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, three FGDs were conducted (one with female group, one with indigenous people and one with Dalit group) at the project site. The FGD was facilitated using a general checklist (Annex-I).

3.1.9 Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)

One Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) was conducted to collect basic socio economic data, views, concerns and expectation of the local people from the project at Samundratar Bazaar. Similarly, the participants were also informed regarding the project and its activities during the PRA. Altogether 25 participants representing different groups, members of project affected families, school teacher, farmer, social workers and representatives of women organizations, youth club etc. were participated in the PRA. A general checklist was developed to facilitate the PRA (Annex-I).

3.1.10 Market Survey

Market survey of the Samundratar VDC 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).

3.1.11 Data Encoding and Analysis

Any missing or inconsistent information was collected or corrected calling the enumerator in Kathmandu Office. 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 socio-economist.

3.1.12 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 KfW funded Chilime-Trishuli 3B Hub 220 kV transmission line project in 2015.

- **Marginally Affected Households:** Households losing less than 10% of their total land and 25% 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% of their total land and income up to 50% 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.** 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.

3.1.13 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 RAP guidelines and framework.
- **Compensation Determination Committee (CDC):** The district-level committee established under Section 13 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) to determine replacement value and compensation rates for property acquired under the Act.
- **Cut-off Date for Eligibility to Entitlement:** The cut-off date for eligibility to compensation and assistance will be the date of notification by the CDC, 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 others.
- **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., Gurung, Tamang, Magar and other. (See Indigenous People section).
- **Indigenous Peoples or Indigenous Nationalities (also known as Adivasi/Janjati)** are defined in Nepal as those ethnic groups or communities that "have their own mother tongue and traditional customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written

- or oral history of their own” (National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act, 2002 e.g. Tamang, Magar, Gurung. See Chapter-IV).
- **Non-title Holders-** Families who are living/occupying Government land, having no land ownership certificate and affected due to the Samundratar substation. However illegal inhabitants as per law of Nepal will not 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.
 - **Rehabilitation:** The measures taken to mitigate identified social impacts, including compensation, resettlement, rehabilitation and transition allowances where required.
 - **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).

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. Sub-section 4.1 provides basic information of Nuwakot district, sub-section 4.2 provides baseline condition of the Samundrarat VDC and sub-section 4.3 provides detail information of the project affected families.

4.1 Socio-Demographic Information of Nuwakot District

4.1.1 Demography

The total area of the district is 1,121 sq. km. According to National Population census 2011, the total population of the district is 277,471 (132,787 male and 144,684 female). The percentage of male and female population is 47.86 and 52.14 respectively. The Nuwakot's population covers 1.05% of the total population of the country. The population density is 247.52 persons per sq. km. There are 59,215 households with average size 4.69. Literacy rate (population of 5 years and above) of the Nuwakot district is 59.80, with male 67.95% and female 52.41%. The average population growth rate (2001-2011) is -0.39% and male and female sex ratio is 91.77.

4.1.2 Indigenous People

According to the Census 2011, the indigenous nationalities (Adivasi/Janajati) of Nepal comprise 35.81% of the total population (26,494,504). 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 Census 2011 listed 125 caste and ethnic groups (including 63 indigenous peoples), 59 castes (including 15 Dalit castes), and three religious groups (including Muslim). Altogether, 59 caste and ethnic groups are legally recognized by the GoN 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, National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) has classified these various groups into five broad categories with their levels of socio-economic development or the process of marginalization (Table 4.1). The human development index (HDI) of all Janajati excluding Newar is 0.482 and that of Newar is 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, Chhaintan, Marpahali-Thakali, Sherpa, Tangbe, Tingaule	Thakali
Hill	Bankariya, Hayu, Kushbadiya, Lepcha, Surel	Baramu, Thami, Chepang	Bhujel, Dura, Pahari Phree, Sunuwar, Tamang	Chhantyal, Gurung, Jhirel, 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	-	-
Total	10	12	20	15	2

Source: NFDIN, 2005

4.1.4 Indigenous People in Nuwakot District

The Census 2011 shows that Tamangs (42.84%) are the prominent inhabitants, followed by Brahmin (18.94%) and Chhetri (12.60%) in the Nuwakot district. 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 Nuwakot district (Table 4.2)

Table 4.2: Ethnic Groups and their Population in Nuwakot district

S.N	Caste/ethnicity	Population	Percentage
1	Tamang	118873	42.84
2	Brahamin	52564	18.94
3	Chhettri	34957	12.60
4	Newar	20655	7.44
5	Dalits(Kami/Damai/Sarki)	18304	6.60
6	Rai	9960	3.59
7	Magar	6388	2.30
8	Gurung	2868	1.03
9	Sherpa	458	0.17
10	Muslim	358	0.13
11	Others	12086	4.36
	Total	277,471	100

Source: CBS, 2011

4.2 Socio-economic Information of Samundratar VDC

The proposed Samundratar Substation lies in Samundratar VDC. The socio-economic information and profile of the Samundratar VDC is given below.

Demography: According to the Census 2011, the total population of the Samundratar VDC is 1,997 with 926 males and 1,071 females. The population of Samundratar VDC covers 0.71% of the total population of Nuwakot district. The total number of households is 450 with average size 4.44.

Social Classification: According to the 2011 Census, majority of the people living in the project area are Buddhists followed by Hindus. The percentage of other religions living in the project area is minimal. The households are divided into different ethnic groups, such as Tamang, Brahmin, Chhettri, Newar, and Dalits. Tamang (1,261 out of 1997 people) are the prominent inhabitants, followed by Chhetri (351) and Brahmin (158). These ethnic groups are not at the same level of socio-economic development.

The Vulnerable Groups include Indigenous, Dalit castes and Women (irrespective of caste or ethnicity (See Terms and Definitions). The Dalit castes found in the project area are Kami or Blacksmith caste (37 people) and Damai or Dholi, Tailor caste (47 people).

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

Health: There is a health post in Samundratar Bazaar. The nearest hospital is about 30 km away by road in the district headquarters.

Education: According to the Census 2011, average literacy rate of Samundratar VDC is 62.7% consisting 69.04% male and 57.26% female literacy rate. The average literacy rate of Samundratar VDC is little lower than National average (65.90%). There are 10 primaries, 5 lower secondary, 3 secondary and 1 higher secondary schools in Samundratar VDC (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 mainly based on agriculture and remittance. Other economic sectors are trade, transport and service sector. Due to lacking of employment opportunities in the country; the trend of going abroad for employment is growing day by day (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. Livestock rearing is the second most important activity after cropping. Recently, some families have started commercial poultry farming but in small scale.

Market and Trade Centers: Samundratar Bazaar is the main center in the area. Next nearest market center is Satbise Bazaar about 8 km away.

Settlement Pattern: The settlements of project area are cohesively formed. The houses are made of wood, mud and stone with stone and galvanized tin roof. Some concrete 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 area.

According to Census 2011, 25.73% households are female-headed households in the country. Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) at the national level is 91.6. About 41% 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. 400 and NRs. 700 respectively (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 during July, 2016. 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

NEA has already acquired land for the Samundratar substation from 13 households. The census survey covered all of them. Therefore, the socio-economic data provided in the RAP applies based

on the findings of survey of 13 households. The total population of 13 surveyed households is 88 with male 48 and female 40. Similarly, average household size is 6.77 persons per household.

Table 4.3: Surveyed Households and Population

Population				Households	
Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	Av. HH Size
48	40	88	1.2	13	6.77
54.55%	45.45%	100%	-	-	-

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

4.3.3 Socio-economic Information of the PAFs

This sub-section of the report covers the project affected families. 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 three major cultural groups, namely, *Janajati* (indigenous people), Dalits and Brahmin/Chhettri. According to the census survey, (40.91%) of the affected households in the Project area are *Janajatis* (indigenous), followed by (37.50%) Brahmin/Chhettri and (21.59%) Dalits. Tamang and Newar are considered as Indigenous groups. Male population is higher than female population. Refer Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Social Stratification of Affected Households

Caste Groups	Population				Households		Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	Avg. HH Size	
Brahmin	11	7	18	1.57	1	18.0	20.45
Chhettri	9	6	15	1.50	2	7.5	17.05
Damai	11	8	19	1.38	4	4.8	21.59
Newar	12	13	25	0.92	3	8.3	28.41
Tamang	5	6	11	0.83	3	3.7	12.50
Total/Avg.	48	40	88	1.20	13	6.8	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Family Structure

Household survey indicates that both kinds of nuclear and joint family types are nearly equal. One Brahmin family is adopting joint family system with 18 family members (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Family Structure of PAFs

Caste Groups	Family Type		
	Nuclear	Joint	Total HHs
Brahmin		1	1
Chhettri	1	1	2
Damai	4		4
Newar	1	2	3
Tamang	3		3
Total	7	6	13
Percentage	53.85	46.15	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Broad Age Structure of Population

The surveyed population comprises (23.86%) children of 0-14 years age, (57.95%) people in the economically active category of 15-59 years and (18.18%) aged people (60 years and above). The overall dependency ratio is (72.55%) with child dependency ratio (41.18%) and aged dependency (31.37%).

Table 4.6: Broad Age Structure of Population

Caste Groups	Broad Age Group			Population
	0-14 years	15-59 years	60 and above	
Brahmin	4	12	2	18
Chhettri		9	6	15
Damai	6	9	4	19
Newar	9	14	2	25
Tamang	2	7	2	11
Total	21	51	16	88
Percentage	23.86	57.95	18.18	100
Dependency Ratio	41.18	72.55	31.37	

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Religious Practice

The surveyed PAFs practice two religions. Tamang are Buddhist while the rest are Hindus (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Religious Practice

Caste Groups	Religions				Total HHs
	Hinduism		Buddhism		
	HHs	Percentage	HHs	Percentage	
Brahmin	1	100	-	-	1
Chhettri	2	100	-	-	7
Damai	4	100	-	-	4
Newar	3	100	-	-	3
Tamang	-	-	3	100	3
Total	10	76.92	3	23.08	13

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Marital Status

Regarding marital status of the surveyed population, (54.54%) people are married, (40.91%) are unmarried and (4.55%) are widow/widower or separated. Child marriage was not reported to be in practice among the PAFs (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Marital Status of Surveyed Population

Caste Groups	Marital Status				Population
	Unmarried	Married	Widow/Widower	Separated	
Brahmin	8	10	-	-	18
Chhettri	3	10	1	1	15
Damai	9	8	2	-	19
Newar	11	14	-	-	25
Tamang	5	6	-	-	11
Total	36	48	3	1	88
Percentage	40.91	54.54	3.41	1.14	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Language

Nepali and Tamang are the major languages spoken by PAFs in their family. Nepali is widely spoken for communication in the project area (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Spoken Language

Caste Groups	Spoken Languages				Total HHs
	Nepali		Tamang		
	HHs	Percentage	HHs	Percentage	
Brahmin	1	100	-	-	1
Chhettri	2	100	-	-	2
Damai	4	100	-	-	4
Newar	3	100	-	-	3
Tamang	1	33.33	2	66.67	22
Total	12	92.31	2	7.69	13

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

4.3.3.2 Quality of Life Values

Education

The total population of 13 households above 5 years of age is 84, out of which (83.33%) is literate (Table 4.10). The literacy percentage is far better when compared to the average literacy rate of the Samundratar VDC (62.70%) and national average (65.90%). According to household surveyed, male and female literate population is 91.30% and 73.68% respectively.

Table 4.10: Literacy Status (5 Years and above)

Literacy Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	4	8.70	10	26.32	14	16.67
Literate	42	91.30	28	73.68	70	83.33
Total	46	100.00	38	100.00	84	100.00
Percentage	54.76		45.24		100	

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment among the 70 people recorded as literate, with (8.57%) having no formal education and (14.29%) achieving a primary level education. Of the literate population, (15.71%) has passed only the School Leaving Certificate and (17.14%) the intermediate level and (20%) having passed a Bachelor's or higher degree (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Educational Attainment of the surveyed Population

Educational Attainment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Literate only	4	9.52	2	7.14	6	8.57
Primary Level	6	14.29	4	14.29	10	14.29
Lower Secondary	1	2.38	6	21.43	7	10
Secondary	7	16.67	3	10.71	10	14.29
SLC	5	11.90	6	21.43	11	15.71
Intermediate	11	26.19	1	3.57	12	17.14
Bachelors and above	8	19.05	6	21.43	14	20
Total (Literate)	42	100	28	100	70	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Energy Use

All of 13 households are connected with electricity for lighting. Similarly, Firewood is the major source for cooking energy and (61.54%) households use firewood for cooking, whereas (38.46%) HHs use LPG. There is no use of Biogas at the project site. From energy perspective, a distinction between the Janajati (Indigenous groups) and high caste groups is not very different.

Table 4.12: Energy Use of the Surveyed Household

Caste Groups	Fuel for Cooking			Fuel for Lighting		
	Firewood	Biogas	LPG	Kerosene	Electricity	Solar
Brahmin	-	-	1	-	1	-
Chhettri	1	-	1	-	2	-
Damai	3	-	1	-	4	-
Newar	2	-	1	-	3	-
Tamang	2	-	1	-	3	-
Total	8	-	5	-	13	-
Percentage	61.54		38.46		100	

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Drinking Water Supply, Health and Sanitation

Drinking Water Supply

All of the surveyed households have piped water supply for drinking purposes. The statistics of water supply facilities do not show a distinctive difference between the various ethnic groups.

Table 4.13: Source of drinking Water Supply

Caste Groups	Source					
	Piped Water		Well		Public Tap	
	Hhs	%	Hhs	%	Hhs	%
Brahmin	1	100	-		-	
Chhettri	2	100	-		-	
Damai	4	100	-		-	
Newar	3	100	-		-	
Tamang	3	100	-		-	
Total	13	100	-		-	

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Sanitation

All of the surveyed households had toilets for defecation which is quite good compared to district and national average (79%). But the toilets of the affected households are demolished by the last year's earthquake.

Table 4.14: Households Having Toilet Facility

Caste Groups	Toilet facility		
	Yes	No	HHs
Brahmin	1	-	1
Chhettri	2	-	2
Damai	4	-	4
Newar	3	-	3
Tamang	3	-	3
Total	13	-	13
Percentage	100		100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

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, (46.15%) reported family members seriously sick during the last 12 months.

Table 4.15: Households and Members reporting Sickness

Caste Groups	Sick					
	Yes		No		Total	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Brahmin	1	100	-	-	1	100
Chhettri	1	50	1	50	2	100
Damai	2	50	2	50	4	100
Newar	1	33.33	2	66.67	3	100
Tamang	1	33.33	2	66.67	3	100
Total	6	46.15	7	53.85	13	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

4.3.3.3 Economic Information of PAFs

Occupational /Employment

Agriculture and service is the major occupations of the surveyed population (Table 4.16).

Table 4.16: Major Occupation of the Surveyed Population

Major Occupations	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	6	20.00	12	57.14	18	35.29
Business and Small Industry	5	16.67	1	4.76	6	11.76
Labor wage(In country)	1	3.33		0.00	1	1.96
Labor wage(Outside country)	2	6.67		0.00	2	3.92
Service(Inside country)	8	26.67	2	9.52	10	19.61
Student	8	26.67	6	28.57	14	27.45
Percentage	30	100	21	100	51	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Food Security

The project site is located in hill area and agricultural land is limited and unproductive. Only 3 surveyed households could grow enough food for their consumption in a year (Table 4.17).

Table 4.17: Food Sufficiency Status in Households Level

Caste Groups	Sufficiency		HHs
	Yes	No	
Brahmin	1	-	1
Chhettri	2	-	2
Damai	-	4	4
Newar	1	2	3
Tamang	2	1	3
Total	6	7	13
Percentage	46.15	53.85	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Table 4.18: Food Deficient Households

Caste Groups	Food Deficit Months				Total HHS
	< 3	3 - 5	6 -9	>9	
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	0
Chhettri	-	-	-	-	0
Damai	-	2	1	1	4
Newar	-	2	-	-	2
Tamang	-	1	-	-	1
Total	0	5	1	1	7
Percentage	0.00	71.43	14.28	14.28	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

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, pension, daily wage, remittance and share bonus etc. The average annual income of surveyed households is NRs 432,185, which is higher than the average national level income (NRs. 202,374).

Table 4.19: 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	44262	10.24
Service	162308	37.56
Business	153077	35.42
Daily Wages/labour	22962	5.31
Pension	3692	0.85
Remittance	46154	10.68
Total Average Income	432,185	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

The contribution of off-farm annual income of the surveyed households is (89.76%) and agriculture (10.24%) to the total household income. The annual income range in non-agricultural sectors is NRs. 121,000 to NRs. 1500,000. The income pattern of the PAFs shows they are less dependent on agriculture for livelihood.

Table 4.20: Average Income as Per Caste Groups

Caste Groups	Annual Average Income from Different Sources					
	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		Total	
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
Brahmin	125,000	7.69	1500,000	92.31	16,25,000	100
Chhettri	73,700	14.19	445,700	85.81	519,400	100
Damai	18,750	13.42	121,000	86.58	139,750	100
Newar	52,667	7.47	652,667	92.53	705,334	100
Tamang	23,333	8.43	253,333	91.57	276,666	100
Average	44,262		387,923		432,185	
Percentage	10.24		89.76		100	

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

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 5.44 ha land (Table 4.21). This land consists of three types, namely *Khet* (lowland-irrigated), *Bari* (upland) and Ghaderi (residential). The average land holding of the surveyed households is 0.41 ha.

Table 4.21: Landholdings of the Households by Type of Land

Caste Groups	HHs	Irrigated Khet	Bari(ha)	Ghaderi (ha)	Total(ha)	Ha/hh
Brahmin	1	0.8673	-	-	0.8673	0.8673
Chhettri	2	1.3265	0.7143	0.4592	2.5	1.2500
Damai	4	0.3061	0.588	-	0.8941	0.2235
Newar	3	0.6122	0.102	0.0229	0.7371	0.2457
Tamang	3	0.431	-	0.01	0.441	0.1470
Total	13	3.5431	1.4048	0.4921	5.44	0.4185
Average		0.2725	0.1081	0.0379	0.4185	
Percentage		65.11	25.83	9.06	100	

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Land Holding by Type of Ownership

The grouping of the surveyed households according to landholding size shows that 9 households are marginal size farmers (having up to 0.5 ha land) and 4 small size farmers (having 0.5 to 2.0 ha land). Land is the most important commodity in rural socio-economic system of Nepal.

Table 4.22: 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	9	69.23	1.4603	26.84
Small Size Farmers	0.5 - 1.0	3	23.08	2.1939	40.33
	1.0 - 1.5	-			
	1.5 - 2.0	1	7.69	1.7857	32.83
Medium Farmers	2.0- 4.0	-		-	
Large Size Farmers	>4	-		-	
Total	-	13	100	5.44	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

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

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 project and its activities, all of the surveyed households had knowledge about the project.

Table 4.23: Information Sources about the Project

S.N.	Information Sources	No. of HHs	Percentage
1	NEA Surveyors/Workers	12	92.31
2	Neighbors	1	7.69
3	Others	-	
	Total	13	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Table 4.24: Attitude Regarding the Project by Type

S.N.	Attitudes	No. of HHs	Percentage
1	Positive	10	76.92
2	Negative	-	0.00
3	Neutral	3	23.08
4	No Detail Information	-	
	Total	13	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

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 and marginal farmers living below subsistence level. Moreover, these groups have no or limited access to public resources, and they almost never participate in national planning, policy, and do not take part in decision making processes or in development initiatives. GoN's policy 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.

Among 13 affected households, 10 PAFs can be categorized as vulnerable group since they belong to indigenous and Dalit groups. There is no any women headed household among the 13 affected households. The socio-economic information and profile of vulnerable groups are described below.

Table 4.25: Distribution of Vulnerable HHs along the TL

Caste/Ethnic Group		No. of HHs	Percentage
Indigenous	Newar	3	30
	Tamang	3	30
Dalit		4	40
Total		10	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

4.3.4.1 Demographic Information

Population and Households: As per the information collected from the census, the total population of the surveyed vulnerable households is 55 with 28 males and 27 females. The average household size is 5.5 persons per household (Table 4.26).

Table 4.26: Population and Households

Vulnerable Category	Population			Households	
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Avg. HH Size
Indigenous	17	19	36	6	6.0
Dalit	11	8	19	4	4.8
Total/Avg.	28	27	55	10	5.5

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Family Structure: Nuclear family system is commonly practiced in vulnerable PAFs. Census survey indicates that 8 vulnerable households are adopting nuclear family system and two households are in joint family systems (Table 4.27).

Table 4.27: Family structure of Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable Category	Type		
	Nuclear	Joint	Total HHs
Indigenous	4	2	6
Dalit	4	-	4
Total	8	2	10

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Broad Age Groups: The surveyed population of Indigenous group comprises (30.91%) children (0-14 years), (54.55%) people in the economically active category of 15-59 years and (14.54%) are aged people (Table 4.28). The overall dependency ratio is (83.33%) with child dependency ratio (56.67%) and aged dependency (26.67%).

Table 4.28: Age Groups of Vulnerable Population

Vulnerable Category	Broad Age Group			Population
	0-14 years	15-59 years	60 and above	
Indigenous	11	21	4	36
Dalit	6	9	4	19
Total	17	30	8	55
Percentage	30.91	54.55	14.54	100
Dependency Ratio	56.67	83.33	26.67	

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Marital Status: Out of total vulnerable population, 28 persons are married while 25 are unmarried. Similarly, 2 persons are widow/widower (Table 4.29).

Table 4.29: Marital Status of Vulnerable Population

Vulnerable Category	Marital Status			Population
	Unmarried	Married	Widow/Widower	
Indigenous	16	20	-	36
Dalit	9	8	2	19
Total	25	28	2	55

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Education and Literacy: The census survey showed that literacy rate of the vulnerable population is 82.35% which is higher than national average (65.90%). Similarly, the average male and female literacy rate in Indigenous population is 94.12% and 88.89% respectively while 77.78% of males and 42.86% are literate in Dalit population (Table 4.30). The educational status of the vulnerable population is satisfactory.

Table 4.30: Literacy Status of Vulnerable Population (5 years and above)

Literacy Status	Indigenous (%)		Dalits (%)		Average
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Illiterate	5.88	11.11	22.22	57.14	17.65
Literate	94.12	88.89	77.78	42.86	82.35
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Survey, 2016

Educational Attainment: Among the vulnerable literate population, 7.14% of them have no formal education. People with primary, lower secondary, secondary and SLC level of education of vulnerable population are (19.05%), (14.29%), (19.09%) and (21.43%) respectively. Similarly, (11.90%) of affected populations are having the intermediate level of education while (7.14%) is Bachelor's and above (Table 4.31).

Table-4.36: Educational Attainment among the Literate Vulnerable Population

Educational Attainment	Indigenous		Dalit		Average
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Literate only	12.50	6.25	0.00	0.00	7.14
Primary Level	18.75	12.5	28.57	33.33	19.05
Lower Secondary	0.00	25	14.29	33.33	14.29
Secondary	18.75	12.5	28.57	33.33	19.05
SLC	12.50	37.5	14.29	0.00	21.43
Intermediate	31.25	0	0.00	0.00	11.90
Bachelors and above	6.25	6.25	14.29	0.00	7.14
Total (Literate)	100.00	100	100.00	100.00	100

Source: Household Survey, 2016

4.3.4.2 Economic Information

Occupational Composition: Agriculture and wage/labor are main occupation of vulnerable population followed by household work and service. According to household survey data, (41.94%) of the project affected vulnerable population is economically active (population of 15-59 years of age). Out of the economically active population, about (12.90%) populations are involved in business and small scale industries sector and (6.45%) are involved in the service sector inside country (Table 4.32). Among the project affected vulnerable population, (41.94%) responded that their primary occupation is agriculture. As per the classification made by CBS, student is also taken as an occupation (29.03%).

Table 4.32: Occupation of Vulnerable Population (14 to 59 Years)

Major Occupations	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	3	18.75	10	66.67	13	41.94
Business and Small Industry	3	18.75	1	6.67	4	12.90
Labor wage(In country)	1	6.25	-	0.00	1	3.23
Labor wage(Outside country)	2	12.50	-	0.00	2	6.45
Service(Inside country)	2	12.50	-	0.00	2	6.45
Student	5	31.25	4	26.67	9	29.03
Household Work	16	100.00	15	100.00	31	100.00
Total	3	18.75	10	66.67	13	41.94

Source: Household Survey, 2016

Income Source, Annual Income and Expenditure of Vulnerable Households

Income Source: Business, remittance, service, agriculture and wage/labor are the major income sources of vulnerable households in the project area. According to the household survey, remittance (19.34%) is the predominant income source. Similarly, the other important income

sources of the surveyed vulnerable households are service (15.80%), Agriculture and Animal husbandry (9.77%) and daily wage (9.51%) (Table 4.33).

Table 4.33: Income Sources of Vulnerable Groups

Income Source	Average Income (NRs)	Percentage
Agriculture and animal husbandry Income	30,300	9.77
Service	49,000	15.80
Business	139,000	44.81
Daily Wages/Labor	29,500	9.51
Pension	2,400	0.77
Remittance	60,000	19.34
Total Average Income	310,200	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Average Annual Income: According to the household survey, the average annual income of the surveyed vulnerable households is calculated to be NRs. 310,200. Non-agricultural sources contribute major parts (90.24%) of total incomes of the surveyed households (Table 4.34). The non-agricultural sources of income are business, remittance, service, labors/wage and pension. Dalits have quite low annual income (NRs. 279,900).

Table 4.34: Average Annual Income of Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable Category	Annual Average Income from Different Sources					
	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		Total	
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
Indigenous	38000	8.71	398333	91.29	436333	100
Dalit	18750	13.42	121000	86.58	139750	100
Average	30,300		279,900		310,200	
Percentage	9.76		90.24		100	

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Average Annual Expenditure: The household expenditure could be broadly categorized under two headings: expenditure on food and non-food items. Non-food expenditure, in turn, can be grouped as education, medicine, clothing, festivals, transportation and electricity. The annual weighted average expenditure of the vulnerable households is NRs. 2,68,544. Food items form the largest expense category, accounting for (52.63%) of total reported expenditure (Table 4.35).

Table 4.35: Average Annual Expenditure of the Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable Category	Expenditure Heading (%)							Expense (NRs.)
	Food Item	Clothing	Education	Medicine	Festival	Electricity/Commun.	Transport	
Indigenous	51.65	9.87	9.86	3.11	12.81	5.47	3.82	337616
Dalit	55.51	9.51	8.3	3.48	15.13	3.6	4.47	128,600
Average/	52.63	9.76	9.39	3.14	13.72	4.98	3.77	268,544

Source: Household Survey, 2016

Food Sufficiency Status: Due to small land holding and low fertile land, seven vulnerable households have insufficiency of food grain from their own production, out of ten households (Table 4.36). All of Dalits households have no sufficient food production.

Table 4.36: Food Sufficiency of the Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable Category	Sufficiency		HHs
	Yes	No	
Indigenous	3	3	6
Dalit	-	4	4
Total	3	7	10
Percentage	30.00	70.00	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Food Deficiency: Reported information regarding the food insufficiency of vulnerable households indicates that five households have deficit three to five months and two households have food deficit for more than six months of the year (Table 4.37).

Table 4.37: Food Deficiency of the Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable Category	Food Deficit Month				Total HHs
	< 3	3-5	6-9	>9	
Indigenous	-	3	-	-	3
Dalit	-	2	1	1	4
Total	0	5	1	1	7

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

4.3.4.3 Agriculture

Land Holding by Type of Land: All the vulnerable households have own private land. The vulnerable households own and operate 2.07 ha land (Table 4.38). This land consists of three types, *Khet* (lowland-irrigated), *Bari* (upland) and *Ghaderi* (residential). The average land holding of the vulnerable households is 0.207 ha/hh which is lower as compared with the average landholding size of total PAFs 0.41ha/hh.

Table 4.38: Land Holding by Type of Land

Vulnerable Category	HHs	Irrigated Khet (ha)	Bari (ha)	Ghaderi (ha)	Total (ha)	ha/HH
Indigenous	6	1.0432	0.102	0.033	1.1782	0.1964
Dalit	4	0.3061	0.588	-	0.8941	0.2235
Total	10	1.3493	0.69	0.033	2.0723	0.2072
Average	-	0.1349	0.069	0.003	0.2072	-

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Land Holding by Type of Ownership: Among the vulnerable households, nine households are marginal size farmers (having land up to 0.5 ha). Only one vulnerable household is small sized farmers (Table 4.39).

Table 4.39: 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	90	1.4603	70.47
Small Size Farmer	0.5 - 1.0	1	10	0.6122	29.53
	1.0 - 1.5	-	-	-	-
	1.5 - 2.0	-	-	-	-
Medium Size Farmer	2.0- 4.0	-	-	-	-
Large Size Farmer	>4	-	-	-	-
Total	-	10	100	2.0723	100

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

CHAPTER-V

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF LAND ACQUISITION

5.0 General

This chapter describes the affected assets due to implementation of the Samundratar Substation. The affected assets are agricultural private land and a farm shed belonging to 13 households residing at the project site. This chapter includes description of these 13 households and their land loss and consecutive impacts.

5.1 Loss of Land and Agricultural Income

5.1.1 Land Loss of the Affected Households

In total, 1.83 ha (36 ropani) land is required for the Samundratar substation. Out of that, 3 ropani land is required for the access road to the substation site. The required 1.83 ha land has been already acquired by NEA as per Land Acquisition Act, 2034.

Ropani is an unit of Nepali traditional land area measurement system in hills. One ropani is equal to 509 sq. m.

The list of affected households and their land loss is given in Annex-II, Table-A. Among the affected households, the least land area (0.0074 ha) was lost by the household of Mr. Lal Bahadur Tamang, while Mr. Padam Prasad Acharya lost 0.58 ha of his private land. Average land loss of the affected household is 0.14 ha (2.7 ropani) to the Samundratar Substation. Altogether 13 households had 5.51 ha of land, out of that; they lost 1.83 ha, which is 33% of their land holdings.

5.1.2 Land Loss of Vulnerable Groups

As discussed in the previous chapter, there are 10 affected households as vulnerable since they belong to indigenous people and Dalit group. Altogether, these 10 households had 2.15 ha of land. Their land holding size is smaller than that of Brahmin-Chhetri households. The vulnerable 10 households lost 0.96 ha (19 ropani) of land in the land acquisition for Samundratar Substation.

5.1.3 Loss of Agricultural Production

Agricultural production loss of the affected household due to the land acquisition is given in Annex-II, Table-B. In total, the estimated production loss is 5.87 metric ton of paddy, 1.99 metric ton of wheat and 1.81 metric ton of maize. The project office has informed the affected house earlier not to do farming in the acquired land since next season. The substation construction has not been started yet. The acquired land has been evacuated from agricultural activities. Therefore, there will be no loss of standing crops.

5.2 Acquisition of House and Other Structures

There is one farm shed in the acquired land for the substation. District Technical Office of Nuwakot evaluated compensation amount for the farm shed. NEA has already paid cash compensation to the owner.

5.3 Land Fragmentation and Farming Hindrance

The land acquisition for the substation has caused land fragmentation. During the field visit, it was observed that the land fragmentation is not causing hindrance to farming in the remaining land of the owners. Local people do manual farming. There is no issue of accessibility to the remaining land.

5.4 Impact due to Gorkha Earthquake

Nuwakot district is one of the seriously affected areas by the Gorkha Earthquake that hit in Nepal on April 25, 2015. Local people reported that almost houses have been damaged in Samundratar VDC by the Gorkha Earthquake. All 13 PAFs and their neighbors in ward no. 3 of Samundratar have lost their houses. Till the field visit in August, 2016; they are staying in temporary sheds and desperately waiting financial assistance from government.

CHAPTER-VI RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

6.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses key national and project-specific resettlement policies as well EIB requirements in land acquisition and compensation. The RAP has been prepared based on the general findings of the social survey, field visits, and meetings with various project affected people. The principles adopted establish eligibility and provisions for all types of losses (land, crops, structures, livelihood etc).

6.1 Policy Framework

6.1.1 Review of National Policy

A. Constitutional Guarantees

Nepal currently lacks comprehensive resettlement and social safeguard policies. Article 19 of the Constitution of Nepal 2072 (2015), 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. Land Acquisition Act (1997)

LA Act, 2034 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 LA Act 2034 to compensate land for land.

As per the regulatory provision, while acquiring land, GoN forms 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 official. 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, the Executing Officer 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 CDC. The replacement value is determined the following process and the CDC also consider the land valuation methods that described in Chapter-VIII, Sub-section 8.1.2 of this RAP.

- 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. 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 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 Review of EIB Statement of Environmental and Social Principles

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

6.2 Gap Assessment and Remedial Measures

The LA 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 EIB Development Based Evictions and Displacement, some Gaps are identified and tabulated (Table 6.1).

The land acquisition act of GoN does not meet some of environment and social standards 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 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

Key Issues	Policy Requirements of.....	Government of Nepal Legal Framework (LA Act, 1977)	Remedial Measures
Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement	EIB, ESS (51) : Where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable RAP.	No specific Provision	RAP prepared.
Preparation of a Resettlement Plan to address adverse impacts	The WB (OP 4.12): 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 RAP. EIB, ESS (51) : Where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable RAP.	No provision to formulate a RAP except inventory of all kinds of losses by ownership status.	RAP prepared.
Vulnerable Groups and Indigenous People	EIB, ESS (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	No provision	Provision has been made to provide additional Support Allowance and socio-economic benefits through trainings and employment opportunity. Public consultation will be continued during construction phase.
Stakeholder Consultation	KfW and EIB requirement..... Free, prior and informed consent for IPs	The Chief District Officer publishes a public notice 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 RAP preparation.

Grievance Mechanism	<p>The WB, KfW and EIB requirement.....</p> <p>Comments and Complaints Operation procedures need to be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected person's concerns</p>	<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</p>	<p>No gaps exist in this regard. The National law provides for adequate and accessible grievance redress mechanism.</p>
Public Disclosure	<p>EIB and KfW requirement.....</p> <p>Disclosure of appropriate information regarding the project is required</p>	<p>There is a provision for informing the stakeholder about the details of land (including houses, sheds, structures, etc) to be acquired by government but explicit provision for the preparation or disclosure RAP information to project affected persons is missing.</p>	<p>Provision has been made that the final RAP will be disclosed to Samundratar VDC Office. The executive summary of RAP will be translated into Nepali language and made accessible to affected people and other stakeholders at project site.</p>

6.3 GoN Policies and Legal Framework for Indigenous and Vulnerable People

A. Constitution of Nepal 2072 (2015) recognizes the diversity of Nepal (Article 3) and defines the country as a secular, inclusive and democratic State (Article 4). It further recognizes the status of different mother languages of various groups as national languages enabling their use in the state activities (Article 6).

The Constitution recognizes the rights of equality. It is mentioned in Article 18 (3) that the State shall not discriminate citizens on grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, economic condition, language, region, ideology or on similar other grounds. Provided that nothing shall be deemed to prevent the making of special provisions by law for the protection, empowerment or development of the citizens including the socially or culturally backward women, Dalit, indigenous people, indigenous nationalities, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslim, oppressed class, Pichhada class, minorities, the marginalized, farmers, labours, youths, children, senior citizens, gender and sexual minorities, persons with disabilities, persons in pregnancy, incapacitated or helpless, backward region and indigent Khas Arya.

B. National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities Act, 2002,

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.

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.

6.4 The Project Policy Framework

6.4.1 Current Resettlement Practice in Nepal

As specified in the LA 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). After the submission of the report to 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 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 Samundratar-Trishuli 3B Hub 132 kV Transmission Line Project

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 EIB ESS 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 LA 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 RAP 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 livelihoods of all displaced/affected Families will be at least fully restored and living standards improved through resettlement strategies.
- The RAP document will 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 publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under the provisions of the LA Act, 1977. 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 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 GoN's policy. 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

The acquisition of private land for Samundratar Substation affects property owners and their dependants. This Entitlement Framework accordingly specifies compensation and/or rehabilitation measures for the affected households.

Cash compensation has been already provided for the affected private property. Apart from the compensation for acquired land, assistance will be provided to the vulnerable (indigenous and Dalit) households who are poor and still living at the project site, whatever they lost land for improvement of livelihood.

Table 6.2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
1. House and Other Structures			
1.1 Loss of Residential Structures	Titleholder	There is no loss of residential structures.	
1.2 Loss of other private structures	Titleholder	(i) Other private structures include a farm shed. (ii) Cash compensation according to structure type.	Cash compensation as per determined by District Technical Office has already been provided to the owner.
2. Land			
2.1 Loss of private land due to acquisition for Substation	Titleholder	(i) Provide cash compensation based on current market rate or Government rate whichever is higher.	Cash compensation has been already paid to the land owners as per determined by CDC.
3. Rehabilitation Assistance			
3.1 Vulnerable social categories	Affected households	Vulnerable social categories actually affected by the project will be identified as: (i) Tamang & Dalit household (ii) Poor and living at the project site.	(i) Preferential employment during construction and operation to the extent possible; (ii) Vegetable training and assistance will be provided for 10 household; (iii) Skill training will be provided for one person from each of 10 households.
4. General Counseling			
4.1 All project impacts	Communities, key stakeholders and affected HHs	General counseling on project impacts; construction schedules, project construction 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 (District Administrative Office, 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 and 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

EIB is supporting the project. Thus, IFC's 2012 performance standard (PS) on environmental and social sustainability apply to this project. PS1 describes the requirement of stakeholder engagement and information Disclosure and PS7 applies to indigenous people. The EIB standard PS7 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 is committed to community engagement that ensures free, prior, and informed consultation of the affected communities. Stakeholder engagements are conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information provided in culturally appropriate format. The EIB 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.

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 Samundratar sub-station site,

- Settlement surrounding of the substation site,
- VDC representatives, community leaders, and representatives of Community-based organizations; and Government agencies
- Affected social groups like indigenous and vulnerable groups
- The users of community facilities affected by the project

The District Level Stakeholders in this project include:

- District Development Committee of Nuwakot
- District Administration office of Nuwakot
- District Agricultural office of Nuwakot
- Local voluntary organizations, NGOs, civil society associations

7.3 Information Disclosure

Disclosure of RAP is expected to be helpful to the local people to aware about the project and provisions of compensation and other assistance. The hard copy of the report will be kept at the Project Site Office. The executive summary of RAP will be translated into Nepali and made accessible to affected people and other stakeholders.

7.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow project affected people 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. 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 Management Unit established at site and Project Manager Office. The project affected people can lodge their complaints at the Unit Office related to compensation, entitlement and construction related activities. Special project grievance mechanisms such as on site provision of complain hearings allow project affected people and communities to interface and get fair treatment on time. The compensation issues and rehabilitation measures will be completed before civil work starts. Grievance redress forms (sample) are given in Annex IV. The 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 Environment Management Unit. The Social Monitor will be responsible to handle the grievances at this stage. This Unit has been already established at the project site. 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 redress 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 Management Unit. While lodging the complaint, the AP and community must produce documents to support their claim. The ESSD Officials will carry out field observation and discuss the issue with Project Manager. If issue is still not resolved to the satisfaction of both the parties, the issue will be discussed in Local Consultative Forum (LCF). The LCF will be established to handle initial grievances of the project affected people and community.

The EMU coordinates meetings with LCF and come up with amicable solutions acceptable to all parties. The LCF will play key roles in public consultation, grievance handling/ managing at local level, participate proactively in planning and implementation process and key decision making matters that contribute to better outcomes and performances, especially in RAP implementation. The issue thus brought to LCF will be resolved within 15 days from the date of the complaint received. 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 Chief District Officer. As a formal body with legal standing, all other relevant complaints/ grievances not resolved at earlier stages may also be registered with Chief District Officer for timely resolution. If the issue is settled, the process ends.

Stage -IV

If the APs and local community are not satisfied with the decision of CDO, the APs and community may submit their case to the District Court. The decision of the court will be acceptable to both parties.

7.5 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation during RAP preparation

7.5.1 Process of Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

The consultations were carried out during the last week of August 2016. A total of 4 consultations (PRA-1 and FGDs-3, see below) and 2 KIIs in the form of formal discussions, meetings and group discussions were conducted at the project site. Summary of the social consultation matrix is given in Annex III.

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

7.5.2 Meaningful Consultation and Participation of key Stakeholders

All relevant aspects of project features and were discussed at local level. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders during RAP preparation, viz., in-depth interviews and focus group discussion (FGD), 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 Indigenous/ vulnerable groups.

7.5.3 Methods and Result of Public Consultation and Participation

PRA, FGD, 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 features 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)

PRA is an intensive systematic and semi-structured learning experience carried out in the project area. One PRA was conducted at Samundrar Bazaar 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 were representing different groups, PAF members, school teacher, businessman, farmers, social workers and women. Total number of participants in the PRA was 25. A checklist was developed to facilitate the PRA. The key issues raised during PRA are attached in Annex-III, Table-A.

Focus Groups Discussions (FGD)

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, 3 FGDS were conducted at the project site. The FGD was facilitated by a topic guide. Total number of participants in FGDs was 19 (Table 7.2). The key issues raised during FGD are attached in Annex-III, Table-B.

Table 7.2: FGD Details

S.N.	Target Group	Date/Location	Total Participants	Remarks
1	Dalit	2016/8/27, Samundratar Bazar	4	PAF members
2	Women	2016/8/28, Naubise, Samundratar-3	9	PAF members and neighbours
3	Indigenous People	2016/8/28, Naubise, Samundratar-3	6	„ „

Key Informants Interviews (KIIs)

The KIIs were conducted with 2 purposively selected Key Informants to assess their views, concerns and expectation from the project and relevant information of the project area (Table 7.3). The KIIs were conducted using a Key Informant Interview guideline. The key issues raised by key persons were attached in public consultation matrix, Annex-III, Table-C.

Table 7.3: Name of Key Persons

S.N	Name of Key Persons	Age/Sex	Occupation/Post	Consulted Date
1	Mr. Narayan Prasad Dhital	46/M	Teacher/Social Worker	2016/8/27
2	Mr. Shashi Pandey	48/M	Ex-teacher/Farmer	2016/8/29

Besides this, census survey of affected households, KIIs survey, informal meetings with key stakeholders of the project area, visit by the expert and interaction with local people were also the part of public consultation.

7.5.4 Key Issues/Concerns Raised During 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:

Employment opportunity for local people should be ensured during project construction by hiring of locals as soon as possible.

Community Support: The project should support for education, health, street light and temple renovation for the local development.

Trainings: High value vegetable farming and assistance for livelihood support, skill development trainings to members of the PAFs. Some poor Dalit and Tamang families among the PAFs are really in need to support.

7.6 Continuation of Consultation Process and Follow Up Steps

The consultation process will be continued during the entire project period. All the genuine issues/concerns raised by the local people will be collected and addressed accordingly by the project. Further, EMU conducts group meetings with the affected people and one to one consultation with the above mentioned stakeholder.

Local Consultative Forum (LCF) under Samundratar VDC Office will be established to address the social issues associated with the Samundratar Substation. 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.

Table 7.5 Strategies to Address the Affected Vulnerable Group (Poor Indigenous & Dalits)

Social Issues	Strategies	Proposed Activities
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"> Organize meetings to the people, especially the vulnerable target groups. Raise awareness about the project interventions through consultations; support programs for livelihood improvement, employment and improving income earning capacity.
Project adverse impacts, including losses of land and agricultural production	Compensation and livelihood assistance packages as in the RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement cost Livelihood assistance activities
Maximize project benefits to vulnerable communities	Priority consideration in potential benefits sharing for the vulnerable communities priority access to support measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation over potential benefits and appropriate arrangements for sharing with vulnerable communities Priority attention to vulnerable communities in these benefits
Limited networking with wider communities/ groups and local development organizations/ service providers	Explore market opportunities for products/ services that are produced using skills/ training Provide employment opportunities to locals (IPs/ poor/ women) where possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create linkages with other line agencies/ financial institutions/ Micro Finance Intermediaries/ Saving Credit Cooperative for long term credit support.
Social bondage/ Coherence	Promote activities that create strong social/ community bondage among locals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize meetings among locals at village/ tole levels and disseminate information effectively among locals; Implement program measures that would unite the locals rather than create division about project activities.

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 rehabilitation 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.

In fact, NEA has already acquired the required land for the Samundratar Substation. All affected households due to the land acquisition have been compensated for their lost assets (1.83 ha land and one farm shed). There is no issue of resettlement to any household due to the land acquisition for the Samundratar substation.

8.1 Rehabilitation Assistance

Details of land acquisition have been properly recorded by the Project Office. Though the land acquisition for the Samundratar Substation has been already completed, its procedures is explained below.

Eligibility, Cut-off-date and Entitlements

All PAFs have been already identified and recorded. Before the RAP preparation, cash compensation at replacement value has been already paid to the owners. However, they will be further entitled for different types of mitigation measures proposed in this RAP. The entitlement matrix given in chapter VI summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in accordance with GoN and EIB policies.

8.1.1 Land Acquisition and Compensation Procedures

Since the Act is very old it does not cover many contemporary issues of resettlement and rehabilitation. Nonetheless, 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.

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 Executing Officer. 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 CDO who then serves public notice. 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 are included.

Notice of Acquisition

The Chief District Officer 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.

Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), Eligibility and Delivery

As per legal requirements, CDC had been formed which undertook the valuation of assets and fix the compensation.

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 organizes a meeting to update the minimum value of land within the district. 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 (*abba*), 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: 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 CDC 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. The compensation to be determined by the CDC will be at replacement value. To ensure this, the CDC will take account of prevailing rates in the local market, transaction values and price information provided in this RAP.

8.1.3 Rehabilitation Assistance to Poor/Vulnerable Households

Out of the 13 households affected due to the land acquisition for the Samundratar Substation, there are 10 households identified as poor and vulnerable. These households will receive following assistance apart from the compensation.

- **Vegetable Farming Training and Assistance:** This program is targeted to the 10 affected households with technical and financial assistance for agricultural business. A lumpsum amount of NRs. 50,000 per family is proposed for this program including training cost.
- **Skill Development Training:** Though the approved IEE report of Samundratar-Trishuli 3B Hub 132 kV TL Project has proposed skill development training for the project affected people. Additionally, a special package is proposed for skill development training to ensure to provide the training to a family member from each of 10 households who are poor and vulnerable.
- **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.

CHAPTER-IX INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

9.0 General

This section outlines the institutional arrangement for RAP implementation. As the project authority, Samundratar-Trishuli 3B Hub 132 kV Transmission Line Project (STTLP) assumes overall responsibility for the management procedures. Key activities to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities are mentioned below. 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.
STTLP/ Environment Management Unit	Day to day planning and implementation of project construction and safeguard activities and progress reporting on a regular basis. EMU to work proactively on all safeguard related issues in all stages.	EMU already established at the project site and functioning.
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.	Compensation already paid.
LCF	LCF will work to resolve local level issues on RAP implementation including compensation in close coordination with Project./ APs/CDC	The Project/ EMU will coordinate and support LCF to carry out their roles/ functions.
NGOs/Consultant	Specialized/ capable NGOs/Consultant to work responsibly to provide rehabilitation assistance/ livelihood improvement as well as monitoring	Work in close coordination with APs/ EMU/ Project

- 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.

9.1 Organizational Framework

An organizational setup for RAP implementation is necessary for effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures and implementation of mitigation measures. To ensure the achievement of these activities, organization for RAP implementation and management will occur at both central and district project level.

9.1.1 Central Level Arrangement

I) Environment and Social Studies Department (ESSD)

ESSD is one of the departments 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. ESSD is

implementing monitoring program and mitigation works in coordination with concerned line agencies and local NGOs. The mitigation and social support program are implemented by mobilizing local NGOs, consulting firm, contractor and line agencies.

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 STTLP Project Manager Office is already there under the organizational setup of NEA. The project manager will have overall responsibility regarding the implementation of the RAP. He will be responsible for establishment of LCF and well functioning of Environment 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.

II) Samundratar-Trishuli Environment Management Unit (ST-EMU)

The Environment Management Unit has been already established at Bageshwori, Nuwakot under ESSD umbrella for day to day environmental and social monitoring of the project and implementation of mitigation measures. The unit has commenced implementing environmental and social monitoring works in the project area.

iii) Local Consultative Forums (LCF)

A Local Consultative Forum (LCF) will be established under Samundratar VDC Office to address the social issues associated with the project and ensure to participation of community in the decision making process. 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.

iv) Construction Contractor

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

v) District Level Line Agencies

The district level line agencies such as District Administrative Office, Land Revenue Office, District Development Committee Office, Agriculture Office etc are being consulted regarding the implementation of social monitoring and mitigation measures.

9.1.3 Donor Agency

EIB 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.

CHAPTER-X IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

10.0 Implementation Schedule

The Samundratar-Trishuli 3B Hub 132 kV Transmission Line Project will ensure that funds are delivered on time for the implementation of RAP, as applicable. The compensation issues have been settled before starting construction work of Samundratar substation. The RAP implementation schedule is presented in Table 10.1. It is expected that the RAP implementation activities will be commenced since January - February, 2017.

Table 10.1: RAP Implementation Schedule

S.N.	Tasks	2016	2017					2018				
		N-D	J-F	M-A	M-J	J- A	S-O	N-D	J-F	M-A	M-J	J- A
1	Land Acquisition for Samundratar substation*											
2	Submission of RAP for approval											
3	Implementation of rehabilitation assistance for the HH											
4	Monitoring of RAP implementation progress											
5	Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation											
6	RAP completion Audit											

* Completed in 2015

CHAPTER-XI MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

11.0 General

One of the major objectives of the RAP is to at least restore affected livelihoods to pre-project level, better to improve living standards of the affected households by implementing appropriate mitigation measures. Effective monitoring and evaluation systems will be introduced to ensure it by the project.

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 primarily conducted by ESSD. The Environment Management Unit has been already established at site for day to day monitoring of the social impacts.

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.

11.1.1 Internal Monitoring

The EMU is responsible for monitoring of the RAP. The Social monitor and other support staff monitor the RAP implementation and will prepare quarterly progress reports showing progress with RAP implementation made during the period, problems met and complaints received and consultations performed. The monitoring will be centered on all affected families, as this will provide comprehensive information. The baseline data collected for the RAP will provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. This Monitoring will ensure:

- Information campaign and consultation will be carried out with the affected households;
- Effective utilization of entitlements received;
- Implementation of rehabilitation assistance
- That all economic rehabilitation measures are implemented, as approved;
- Effective operation of Grievance Committees (number of grievances received, numbers resolved)
- Funds for implementing rehabilitation activities are available in a timely manner, are sufficient for the purposes, and are spent in accordance with the plan.
- Suggesting modifications in economic rehabilitation, where necessary, to achieve the principles and objectives as set before;

A performance data sheet will be developed to monitor. NEA Social Expert will monitor the RAP 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 rehabilitation 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 Management Unit for the implementation of RAP. The expert will review the reports submitted by the monitoring unit and carry out site visits. The expert will recommend follow-up actions if required to complete achievement of objectives of the RAP and resettlement policies, additional mitigation measures for APs, if required, and timing and budget of these additional measures. The external evaluation will ensure:

- Evaluating the social and economic impact of land acquisition and rehabilitation of APs;

- Verifying the objective of enhancement or at least restoration of income levels and standard of living of the ;
- Evaluation of Consultation and Grievance Procedures – especially levels of public awareness of grievance procedures, access by AP's and households to information and rapid conflict resolution.
- Evaluation of Delivery and Impacts of Entitlements – to determine if they are as per the approved RAP 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** (C) and (D) **RAP Completion Audit**. Both internal monitoring and external evaluation system will require providing adequate attention to assess the progress or performance for these indicators with evidences based on quantitative and qualitative facts. A generic monitoring framework of the project is provided in Table 11.1.

11.3 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 RAP Completion Audit

At the end of construction work of Samundratar substation, an evaluation study will be conducted. The completion audit work will focus on following aspects:

- Evaluation of social activities implementation focusing on resettlement and land acquisition activities;
- Evaluation of social activities by summing up the outcomes of activities as per the RAP report and
- 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
A. Internal Monitoring				
	Land acquisition (ha), cash compensation paid for acquired land and property (price, % paid, no. of affected HHs receiving compensation etc)	Review of data/ progress reports/field verification/meeting	Once	
	Ownership transfer of acquired land	Review of progress reports/meeting	Once	
	Rehabilitation measures implemented (training, assistance etc.)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly	Project/ESSD
	Formation of LCF and its functioning	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly	Project/VDC
	Employment generated	Review of progress reports/contractor's records/	Quarterly/half yearly	Project/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/EMU
B. External Evaluation				
	Compensation money used by HHs (land purchased, house constructed, investment in productive assets)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Once	Project/ESSD
	Meeting/consultations held at different levels(no of meetings, no of complaints filed, handled and resolved)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/LCF/EMU
	Income generation/restoration measures taken and changes in HH income	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting/HH survey	Half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
	Livelihood improvement and people/HHs benefited	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
C. RAP Completion Audit				
	Employment	Site observation, attendance record, interaction with laborers and contractors	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Migration	Review of land holding records, discussion with local people	Annually	Project/ESSD
	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

12.0 Mitigation and Enhancement Cost

The estimated cost of mitigation and enhancement measures for the RAP implementation is NRs. 20,00,000 (Nepalese Rupees Two Million). The cost for compensation to the acquired land and a farm shed is not included in this amount because it has been already paid to the owners. Detail breakdown of the mitigation and enhancement cost is given in Table 12.1. The RAP implementation cost including monitoring cost has not included in this RAP.

Table 12.1: Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation

S.N.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs.)	Remarks
A. Mitigation /Compensation cost						
i	Compensation for land acquisition	Ha	1.83			Already paid
ii	Compensation for farm shed	No	1			" "
B. Rehabilitation Assistance						
i	Agricultural Training and Assistance	Household	10	50,000	500,000	
ii	Special package program of skill development to the members of vulnerable PAFs	Person	10	lumsum	10,00,000	
	Sub-total				15,00,000	
C. Community Development Support						
i	As per local need and request of the community			lumsum	5,00,000	
	Total				20,00,000	

Annex I

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, GENERAL CHECKLIST & MARKET SURVEY

समुन्द्रटार १३२ के.भी. सवस्टेशनको पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली

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

१.० आयोजना क्षेत्र सम्बन्धि जानकारी :

अंचल: जिल्ला: नुवाकोट
 गा.वि.स.को नाम वडा नं. गाउँ/वस्ती
 आयोजना स्थल : सवस्टेशन

२.० परिवार सम्बन्धि जानकारी :

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

२.२ अन्तर्वाता 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 परिवारजना २.४.२ संयुक्त परिवार:जना
 २.४.३ गतबर्षमा घर छाडी बसेका परिवारका सदस्यसंख्या
 २.४.४ घर छोडी बस्नाको उद्देश्य:.....

२.५. **पारिवारिक विवरण :**

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

क्र. सं	नाम	घरमुली संगको नाता (१)	लिङ्ग (२)	उमेर (वर्ष) (३)	शिक्षा (३)	वैवाहिक स्थिति (३.१)	पेशा (४)		सिप र तालिम (५)	२ महिना भन्दा बढी समय कामका लागि बाहिर बसेको भए		
							मु.	स.		समय (महिना)	कारण (६)	ठाउँ
१.												
२.												
३.												
४.												
५.												
६.												
७.												
८.												
९.												

संकेत

१. घरमूलीसंग नाता

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| १. घरमूली (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/वज्यै | १२. अन्य नातापने | १३. घरेलु कामदार | १४. अन्य नाता नपने |

२. लिङ्ग

१. पुरुष २. महिला

३. शिक्षा:

१. निरक्षर २. स्कूल 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. वि.ए. ९. बि.ए. भन्दा माथ

३.१ वैवाहिक स्थिति

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

४. पेशा

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| १. कृषी | ११. व्यापार, वाणिज्य र बर्कसप |
| २. पशुपालन | १२. चिया पसल/रेष्टुरेन्ट/लज/होटेल |
| ३. घरायसी काम | १३. यातायात |
| ४. भारि बोक्ने | १४. विद्याथी |
| ५. नेपालमा ज्याला मजदुरी | १५. राजनीति |
| ६. नेपाल बाहिर ज्याला मजदुरी | १६. सामाजिक सेवा |
| ७. वन पैदावार जम्मा गर्ने र बेचबिखन गर्ने | १७. खनिज उत्खनन (ढुंगा) |
| ८. नेपालमा नोकरी गर्ने | १८. निर्माण |
| ९. नेपाल बाहिर नोकरी गर्ने | १९. माछा माने |
| १०. घरेलु तथा साना उद्योग गर्ने | २०. बालक/बृद्ध/अशक्त |
| २१. अन्य | |

५. सीप तालिम

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| १. ढुङ्गाको काम गर्ने | ७. ढुङ्गाभर |
| 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. जुत्ता बनाउने | ११. बाँसका सामानहरु बनाउने |
| ६. उनका कपडाहरु बुन्ने काम गर्ने | १२. कुनै सीप 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 वाली	धान							
	गहुँ							
	मकै							
	कोदो							
	दाल गेडागुडी							
	अन्य.....							
नगदे वाली	आलु							
	तोरी							
	ऊखु							
	तरकारी							
	अन्य.....							
फलफूल	आँप, लिच्ची, केरा, कटहर							
विविध	हरिया घास, खर पराल							
	जम्मा							

३.१.२ के तपाईको 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 तपाई परिवारको गर्जो कसरी टार्नु हुन्छ ?

१. नोकरी २. ब्यापार व्यवसाय ३. दैनिक ज्यालादारी काम गरेर

४. ऋण गरेर ५. भारी बोक्ने काम गरेर

६. अन्य

३.१.५ के तपाईको परिवारको ऋण छ ?

१. छ () २. छैन (), छ भने कहाबाट 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/व्रतवन्ध आदि काम

७. खाद्यान्न/लत्ताकपडाखरिद ८. अन्य भएमा.....

३.१.८ तपाईको परिवारको न्यूनतम आधारभूत आवश्यकताहरु पूरा गर्न मासिक औसत खर्च कति जति हुन्छ ?

रु.

३.२ पशुपालन :

३.२.१ तपाईले 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 आम्दानी (रु.)	पशु/पंक्षी पालनको लागी जम्मा वार्षिक लागत (रु.)	खुद आम्दानी (रु.)
१.	गाई		पशुपंक्षी वेचेर		
	गोरु				
	वाच्छा/वाच्छी				
२.	भैसी		दुध, दही, घिऊ बाट		
	राँगा				
	पाडा/पाडी				
३.	भेडा/बाखा/खसी/बोका			
४	सुँगुर/बंगुर		अन्य बाट		
५.	कुखुरा/हाँस /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 भनेभाडामा बसेको (), आफन्तकोमा बसेको(), अरुको घरमा सित्तै बसेको (), अन्य

४.२. आफ्नो घरको भित्ताको किसिम : ढुङ्गा/ माटो / ईट / काठ / बलक / अन्य

४.३. घरको तला

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

४.४. छानाको प्रकार : जस्ता पाता / खर/ पराल / ढुंगा / टायल/ सिमेण्ट ढलान/काठ/अन्य

४.५. भुइको किसिम : माटो / सिमेन्ट / 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. लताकपडा		
३. शिक्षा		
४. स्वास्थ्य उपचार		
५. पानी/बिजुली		
६. इन्धन (मट्टितेल, ग्याँस, दाउरा आदि)		
७. टेलिफोन,मोवाईल/पत्रपत्रिका/केबुल टि.भी.		
८. यातायात		
९. चाडपर्व		
११. अन्य (खुलाउने)		
जम्मा		

५.२ **आम्दानी :** (तपाईको गतवर्षको आम्दानी उल्लेख गर्नु होस् ।)

आम्दानीका श्रोतहरू	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 (विप्रेक्षण)		
८. घरेलु व्यवसाय/ उद्योग		
९. ठेक्कापट्टा		
१०. अन्य आम्दानी (बहाल, ब्याज, लाभांस)		
१०. अन्य आम्दानी (खुलाउने)		
जम्मा		

६.० **ऊर्जा आपूर्ति**

६.१ तपाईको घरमा बेलुकी बत्ती केबाट बाल्नु हुन्छ ?

क) टुकी (मट्टितेल) ख) विजुली ग) अन्य (सौर्य ऊर्जा, गोबरग्यास).....

६.२ खाना पकाउन निम्न मध्ये कुन इन्धन प्रयोग गर्नु हुन्छ ?

क) विजुली ख) मट्टितेल ग) ग्यास
घ) दाउरा ङ) 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 तपाईको 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		

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. ट्याक्टर ४. ट्रक ५. ट्याक्सी ६. बस ७. मोटर ८. अन्य

१०.० आयोजनाबाट प्रभाव पर्नेहरूलाई मात्र :

१०.१ जग्गा/जमिन बारे सबस्टेशन

१०.१.१ प्रस्तावित आयोजना भित्र तपाईंको प्रभावित हुने जग्गा जमिनको निम्नलिखित विवरण दिनुहोस ?

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 बोटविरुवाहरू छन् ?

१. छन् २. छैनन्

यदि छन् भने रुख, बोटविरुवा र वृक्षान सम्बन्धी विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

१०.२ घर/गोठ बारे

१०.२.१ के यो प्रस्तावित आयोजनाबाट तपाईंको घर प्रभावित हुन्छ ? सबस्टेशन/ब/ 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 / बलक / 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 / बलक / 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. तपाइको 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 किसिमछानोको 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

ठाँउ

घर/ जग्गा/घडेरी

घर/ जग्गा/घडेरी

११.५ तपाईंले उचित मुआब्जा पाएमा अन्यत्र बसाई सार्नु 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. शेरमा स्वामित्व ५. स्थानीय क्षेत्रको विकास हुने ६. अन्य

जवाफ कर्ताको नाम..... प्रश्नावली भर्नेको नाम.....

रजु गर्नेको नाम मिति.....

General Checklist for Public Consultation

1. Education

1. What is the literacy status of local people of this area?
2. What are the existing educational institutions in your area?
3. What percentage of school aged children of different caste/ethnic groups are enrolled in the schools of your area ? Dalit %..... Janjati%..... Others%.....
4. Has there easy access to education to the children of vulnerable groups (Dalit/Janjati) in the educational institutions?
5. Has there any discrimination to the children of vulnerable groups (Dalit/Janjati) in the schools?
6. What are the major problems other educational institutions of your VDC?
7. Are there other educational/literacy programs in your VDC? If yes, pls provide following information?

2. Health

1. What are the prevalent diseases in your village ?
2. What are the common treatment practices of the disease? Ask for reason, if people depend more on traditional treatment practices.
3. What are the existing health facilities for the local people in your VDC ? Are the health facilities located in accessible locations?
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:
5. Is there easy access to health services to the vulnerable groups (Dalit/Janjati) of your area?
7. What are the major problems other health facilities of your VDC ?

3. Drinking Water and Sanitation

1. What are the sources of drinking water for the households in your village.?
2. How do you assess the quality of the drinking water of the existing sources?
4. Are the existing drinking water sources sufficient to fulfill the water demand of your VDC?
5. Is there easy access to water sources to the vulnerable groups (Dalit/Janjati) of your VDC?
6. Has there any discrimination for water collection from the existing water sources of your VDC to the vulnerable groups?
7. What percentage of HHS of your VDC use toilet?
8. What are the common practices to manage waste in your village.?
9. What could be done to improve drinking water and sanitation condition of your VDC?

4. Livelihood

1. What are the major economic activities of people of your village? Problem for economic activities of male and female and their dependency on the activities for livelihood?

2. What are the major economic activities of Janjati of your village? Probe for economic activities of male and female and their dependency on the activities for livelihood.
3. What are the major economic activities Of Dalit of your village? Probe for economic activities of male and female and their dependency on the activities for livelihood.
4. What percentage of Janjati households of your village is able to produce enough food to meet their family requirement? How the food deficit households of your village and fulfill their food requirements?
5. What percentage of Dalit households of your village is able to produce enough food to meet their family requirement? How the food deficit households of your village and fulfill their food requirements?
6. What percentage of Janjati households in your village is landless? What are the main activities of the landless households for their livelihood?
7. What percentage of Dalit households in your village is landless? What are the main activities of the landless households for their livelihood?
8. What are the potential income generating activities to improve the living standard of poor Janjati households of your village?
9. What are the potential income generating activities to improve the living standard of poor Dalit households of your village?
10. Are there Dalit/Janjati focussed projects/programs in your village?
11. What could be done to improve the economic status of Janjati and Dalit HHs of your village?

5. Gender

1. What are the major economic activities of women of your village?
2. Are there cultural/ social/ religious barriers for them to work and earn in certain areas?
3. Are there women friendly potential income generating opportunities in your village?
4. Do women of this VDC/municipality have special interests/skill/capacity to undertake certain enterprise?
5. What could be done to support the special interests/skill/capacity of women in the following sectors?
6. Are there programs/projects to empower women in your VDC?
7. What are the major issues of women of your village? What could be done to solve the issues of women of your village?

6. Migration

1. What is the status of migration (family member absent for more than two months for work reason) in your village? Probe for trend of migration in the recent years.
2. Pls explain for the reason of migration, % of male and female migrants and their popular destinations.
3. What is the status of annual remittance flow in your village by different caste/ethnic groups?

4. What are the positive and negative impacts of migration in your village?

7. Natural Resources

1. What are the main natural resources of your village? Who are the main users of the resources?
2. Is there right (dfecto/dejure) to use the resources by the people of your village?
3. What is the accessibility and availability status of forest products in your village?
4. Are the households of your VDC satisfied regarding the accissibility and availability of the natural resources? If, no why?
5. Are thereconstraints to use natural resources for the Janjati and Dalit HHs ?
6. Do the people of your village have conflict with other village regarding the use of natural resources of your village ? If yes, with which village. and why?

8. Inclusion

1. How do you assess the relationship of the Dalit, Janjati and other caste/ethnic groups in the your village ?
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 during the last 12 months focusing Janjati and Dalits? If yes, what type of activity/program?
5. Has the development activity/program contributed (directly or indirectly) to improve livelihood of dalit and Janjati of your VDC? If yes, how? If no, why?
6. What should be the appropriate process for implementation of development activities/program in your VDC for active participation of Janjati, Dalit and other vulnerable groups? Probe for decentralized, participatory, transparency, local contribution etc.

9. Government Institutions and NGOs/CBOs

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

10. Major Issues, Expectations and Attitude

1. Do you know about the Samundratar Substation? If yes, what do you know about the project?
2. Do you have major social, economic and cultural issues regarding the project?
3. What do you expect from the Substation?
4. What do you think regarding the implementation of the project? If negative, why?
5. Do you have other comments/suggestions regarding the project?

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

समुन्द्रटार १३२ के.भी. सवस्टेशनको पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना

कृषिजन्य 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	_____
गहूँ	_____	कागती र निबुवा	_____
मकै	_____	आरु	_____
कोदो	_____	नासपाती	_____
जौ	_____	अम्बा	_____
दाल (मासको)	_____	कटहर	_____
दाल (मुगी)	_____	केरा	_____
दाल (रहर)	_____	मेवा	_____
दाल (मुसुर)	_____	आंप	_____
आलु	_____	अन्य	_____
मुग	_____		
मासको दाल	_____		
गहत	_____		
तोरी	_____		
अन्य	_____		
४. अन्य उत्पादन	मूल्य (प्रति लिटर/माना)	५. मासु	मूल्य (प्रति इकाई)
दही	_____	कुखुरा	_____
धु	_____	खसी	_____
तेल	_____	रांगो	_____
		सुंगुर	_____
		माछा	_____

६. घर निर्माणमा प्रयोग हुने सामान र मूल्य

काठ	_____
ईट्टा	_____
सिमेण्ट	_____
बांस	_____
फलामे डण्डी	_____
हुंगा	_____

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

Table-A: Project Affected Households and their Land Loss (in hectare)

S.N.	Name of Land Owners	Address	Acquisition Area	Total Land	Percentage of Land Loss	Remarks
1	Girendra Bahadur Shrestha	Samundratar-3	0.1218	0.1448	84	
2	Hom Bahadur Pandey	Samundratar-3	0.2457	0.7143	34	
3	Rudra Bahadur Damai	Samundratar-3	0.0488	0.1543	32	
4	Pradip Kumar Nepali	Samundratar-3	0.0492	0.6122	8	
5	Padam Prasad Acharya	Samundratar-3	0.5800	0.8673	67	
6	Bijaya Tamang	Samundratar-3	0.2180	0.2232	98	
7	Lal Bahadur Tamang	Samundratar-3	0.0074	0.0483	15	
8	Indra Bahadur Pandey	Samundratar-3	0.0432	1.7857	2	
9	Purushottam Shrestha	Samundratar-3	0.1477	0.1733	85	
10	Krishna Tamang	Samundratar-3	0.0134	0.1696	8	
11	Krishna Bahadur Damai	Samundratar-3	0.0486	0.0655	74	
12	Amrit Nepali	Samundratar-3	0.0492	0.1020	48	
13	Chandra Bahadur Shrestna	Samundratar-3	0.2611	0.4592	57	
		Total	1.8341	5.5197	33	

Table-B: Agricultural Production Loss of the Affected Households due to Land Acquisition

S.N.	Name of Land Owners	Loss of Crop due to Land Acquisition			Total Crop Production of the Families					
		Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Paddy		Wheat		Maize	
		MT	MT	MT	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
1	Girendra Bahadur Shrestha	0.40		0.23	0.6	66.77	0	0.00	0.3	75.50
2	Hom Bahadur Pandey	0.81	0.42		1.44	56.14	0.42	100.00	0.42	0.00
3	Rudra Bahadur Damai	0.16		0.09	0.64	25.10	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Pradip Kumar Nepali	0.16	0.12	0.09	1.2	13.50	0.12	100.00	0.24	38.15
5	Padam Prasad Acharya	1.91	0.42	0.56	4.1	46.54	0.9	46.67	0.72	77.78
6	Bijaya Tamang	0.72	0.12	0.30	1.02	70.33	0.12	100.00	0.3	100.00
7	Lal Bahadur Tamang	0.02	0.02		0.18	13.48	0.24	7.47	0	0.00
8	Indra Bahadur Pandey	0.14			2.25	6.32	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Purushottam Shrestha	0.49	0.30	0.27	0.9	53.98	0.3	100.00	0.3	91.56
10	Krishna Tamang	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.6	7.32	0.3	10.82	0.24	10.35
11	Krishna Bahadur Damai	0.16	0.12		0.36	44.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Amrit Nepali		0.12		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Chandra Bahadur Shrestna	0.86	0.32	0.24	2.25	38.18	0.48	66.67	0.24	100.00
	Total	5.87	1.99	1.81	15.54	37.77	2.88	69.10	2.76	65.58

Source: Household Survey, July 2016

Annex-III
Public Consultation Matrix

Table –A: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Name of VDC	No. of participants	Representing Group	Location and Date	Key Issues
p	25	PAFs Teacher Farmer Dalit Indigenous People	Samundratar Bazar (2016 Aug 27)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities should be provided to PAF and other local people in more numbers. • Skill development training should be given not only to PAF but also to other local people who are really in need. • Gorkha Earthquake has disturbed socio-economic status of local area. The project (GoN ?) should play role to restore it. • A sum of NRs 5 million as Project CSR fund for 11 affected VDCs is not enough. Samundratar will be affected by the substation, so it should get large part of the fund. • The project should organize interaction meetings for two way communication at local level in regular interval.

Table-B: Focused Group Discussion with Women and Dalit Groups

Target Groups	No of Participants		Location and Date	Key Issues
Dalit	4		Samundratar Bazar (2016 Aug 27)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support programs should be given to improve the living standard of the Dalit people. • Either employment or livelihood allowance should be given to poor Dalit PAF.
Indigenous People	6		Naubise, Samundratar-3 (2016 Aug 28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment or other opportunities like petty contract, construction material supply etc should be given to them in priority.
Women	9		Naubise, Samundratar-3 (2016 Aug 28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women empowerment should be increased through skill training, technical/financial assistance for income generating agri-business. • The project should support to existing local women cooperative group for its better functioning.

Table-C: key Informant Interview

Key Persons	Consulted Date	Key Issues
Narayan Prasad Dhital School Teacher/Social Worker	2016 Aug 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPPs are just holding license in Tadi river valley, hydropower projects should be enforced to go on action. • Local people are interested to invest in hydropower projects. Investment opportunity should be given to them. • Public consultation should be frequent and project information should be disseminated in local level. • Samundratar-Trishuli 132 kV TL Project should increase CSR fund. • A master plan should be developed for tourism development promoting Dupcheshwor-Rukmani Temples. • Local people are ready to co-operate the Project for its successful completion.
Sashi Pandey Ex-School Teacher/Farmer/PAF member	2016 Aug 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEA acquired the land from farmers, construction not started yet, so farmers lose crops. Untimely land acquisition is waste of land productivity. • There should be a site office at Samundratar. Project people only visit like tourists occasionally. • Employment opportunities should be provided not only to PAF members but also to other people residing next door to the Substation. • The project should provide job to one person, at least from PAF. If the project is unable to provide job to them, NEA should provide monthly livelihood allowance, at least, to some PAFs who are very poor. • Skill development training should be provided to PAF members earlier so that they could use their skill in the project construction. • After losing land to the Substation, PAFs have little land area. So, they need assistance for poultry farming, tunnel farming or like so. • CSR fund should be provided to rebuild Kalika Temple at Naubise which got damaged by the last earthquake.

Annex-IV
SAMPLE GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FORMS

SAMPLE GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FORMS

GRIEVANCE INITIAL REGISTRATION FORM

Date: _____ Prepared by: _____

Grievance No: _____

Full name of claimant: _____

Address: _____

Project registration number: _____

Preferred settlement language: _____

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

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

Signature of person completing form: _____

Signature of complainant (if complainant completed form): _____

Grievance received in written / verbal form (circle one)

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

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

/20 _____ in the city/town/village of _____

GRIEVANCE FOLLOW-UP FORM

Grievance No: -----

First Tier Processing

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

Signature of person completing section: -----

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

Signature of person completing section: -----

Signature of person completing section: -----

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

Signature of person completing section: -----

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

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

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

SECOND TIER PROCESSING

Grievance No: -----

Composition of the mediation committee:

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

Members (use another page if needed):

Report of mediation efforts:

Agreed solution:

Implementation of the agreed solution:

Acknowledgement of closure:

Signature of chairperson: -----

Signature of complainant: -----

Signature of Project Authority: -----