
Updated Resettlement Action Plan

OF

**MARSYANGDI CORRIDOR (Udipur-Markichowk-Bharatpur) 220 kV
Transmission Line**

Submitted to

**Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV Transmission Line
Project
Matatritha, Kathmandu**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APs	Affected Persons		
ATs	Angle Towers		
B. S	Bikram Sambat (Nepali Era)		
CBO	Community Based Organization		
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics		
CFC	Compensation Fixation Committee		
COI	Corridor of Impact		
CDO	Chief District Officer		
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee		
CFUG	Community Forest User Group		
CPR	Common Property Resource		
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training		
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office		
DDC	District Development Committee		
DCO	District Coordination Office		
DFO	District Forest Office		
DHO	District Health Office		
DoED	Department of Electricity Development		
DPs	Displaced Persons		
EM	Entitlement Matrix		
ESSD	Environment and Social Studies Department		
EIB	European Investment Bank		
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment		
FGD	Focus Group Discussion		
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent		
GON	Government of Nepal		
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism		
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee		
HEP	Hydro Electric Project	HHs	Households
Ha	Hectare		
HDI	Human Development Index		
IPs	Indigenous People		
IPP	Indigenous People Plan		
Km	Kilometer		
kV	Kilovolt		
KIIs	Key Informants Interview		
LAA	Land Acquisition Act		
LDO	Local Development Officer		
LARU	Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Unit		
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority		
MT	Metric Ton		



NFDIN	National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NA	Not available
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCO	Program Coordination office
PoE	Panel of Expert
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PIC	Project Information Center
PMD	Project Management Directorate
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RM	Rural Municipalities (Name of New Local level GoN Bodies)
RoW	Right of Way
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SASEC	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Corporation
TLP	Transmission Line Project
ToT	Training of Trainers
VDC	Village Development Committee
VCDP	Vulnerable Community Development Plan



GLOSSARY OF KEY DEFINITIONS TERMS

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

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

Assets: Comprises Project Affected land plots, Residential Structures, Sitting Rooms, agricultural structures, such as storage, sheds, stables and Business Premises affected by the project, unless otherwise defined.

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 uRAP guidelines and framework. as well as the EIB requirements. Compensation refers primarily to the cost of payment for expropriated land (including trees and crops that cannot be harvested), housing, structures, and other fixed assets, including assets acquired for temporary project use. It includes the costs incurred to help directly acquire substitute properties as well as the cost of acquiring resettlement sites. Compensation applies to vendors, enterprises, and other commercial operations, as well as residential units (PAPs).

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Interviewed PAPs: The PAPs absentees during census survey.

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



in general, i.e., by the project footprint. 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.

Physical Displacement: Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

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

Right of Way Easement or ROW easement is the process whereby the owner or possessor of the land permits the continued use of a part of the land towards transit of persons and / or service against a consideration, but where the ownership of the land remains unchanged. RoW of this project consists of 45.25 km long and 30 m Right of Way (RoW), encompassing 15 m on each side of the alignment measured from its center line which is to be the land use restriction. The RoW survey will be carried out after the fixation of transmission line route. The project is taking initiation in this regard to identify the affected PAPs along the RoW to update the uRAP and to disburse the compensation along RoW before the stringing works over the private land.

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, if the business agriculture is affected it will be replaced by the market value will be compensated as per the 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, the cost of moving house including transport of PAPs goods + invisible costs, such as utility connections, taxes.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): The document which specifies the procedures that will be followed and the actions that will be taken to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by the Project. Furthermore, RAP procedures assign actions to responsible parties and provide a detailed budget for implementation of the resettlement process.

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, 2011 (1964).

Vulnerable Groups are population groups that suffer from discrimination, unequal access to rights, unequal access to and control over resources or unequal access to development opportunities. Such groups may include ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female headed households, children and youth, older people, persons with disabilities and the poor.

In conflict zones and post-conflict contexts, certain groups may suffer further (e.g. women and children lacking the capacity to claim heritage from missing parents) and new categories may appear such as refugees, returnees, internally displaced people and demobilized soldiers in need of economic and social reintegration into society.

Female headed household: HHs headed by women, the woman may be divorced, single 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.



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 8 August, 2021)

Currency unit =	Nepali rupee/s (NRs)
NRs1.00 =	\$ 0.0084
\$1.00 =	NRs118.88



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction:

The Government of Nepal has received a loan from the European Investment Bank (EIB) towards the Construction of 220 kV Transmission Line and Substation in Marsyangdi Corridor through Nepal Power System Expansion Project, which is part of the South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Power System Expansion Project. Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA), is an Executive Agency (EA), has planned to construct the **Marsyangdi Corridor (Udipur-Markichowk-Bharatpur) 220kV Transmission Line (TL) Project** (hereinafter “the Project”) utilizing the loan received from European Investment Bank (EIB). This updated Resettlement Action Plan (uRAP) has been prepared by Project Supervision Consultant for Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) as per requirements of EIB’s Environmental and Social Standards (2018).

The uRAP aims 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, and trees etc. as per requirements of EIB’s Environmental and Social Standards as well as its International best practice.

The scope of uRAP covers impact due to land acquisition for Udipur SS, Bharatpur SS and land acquired for tower footing of **Udipur – Markichowk-Bharatpur line**. Because of the very nature of TL projects, a check survey along the tower footing has not yet been completed for the complete line. The current study includes inputs based on the finding in the census survey carried out by NEA-ESSD from April, 2020 and January, 2021. The final survey of the TL alignment has not been conducted for the other affected districts (Gorkha and Chitwan) and the land parcel under Land use restriction is yet to be identified. After completing the final survey, the affected land owners shall be updated on regular basis and consulted them for the resettlement, rehabilitation and entitlements.

2.0 Project Description:

The proposed project is located in Gandaki Province of Western Nepal. It has two sections namely; Udipur – Markichowk Section and Markichowk – Bharatpur Section. Altogether, 5 Municipalities, 3 Rural Municipalities and 1 metropolitan city will be affected by the project.

The project comprises two proposed substations namely; Udipur and Bharatpur Substation. The Udipur substation lies on cultivated land and Bharatpur SS lies on govt. land. The area occupied by Udipur substation is 5.18 ha and Bharatpur substation is 2.5 ha. As per the Electricity Regulation, 1993, the Right of Way (RoW) of the TL shall be 30m (15m on each side of the centerline). The Land acquisition of Markichowk Substation was considered in the Marshyangdi-Kathmandu Transmission Line Project of SASEC-PSEP (another transmission line under SASEC-PSEP). So, the Markichowk Substation was included in updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples' Plan (uRIPP) and the concurrence on the uRIPP has been received from ADB. It may be noted that those affected along the RoW shall not have permanent loss but shall have temporary damages only.

3.0 Methodology Underpinning the RAP Development:

Both the primary and secondary data were collected for the preparation of uRAP. The primary data was collected using both qualitative and quantitative research techniques. The methods of data collection include but are not limited to a review of literature, the socio-economic survey of PAPs (103 PAPs), The socio-economic survey was carried out to investigate the socio-economic baseline information of the affected PAPs using the structured questionnaire through qualified enumerators. The major study tools adapted in this uRAP report were socio-economic survey, public consultations, FGD, PC, KII (key



information's interview), and in-depth field study. The missing will be included in the updated RAP document. Consultations (10 nos). A team of experts supported by local assistants conducted field work of the uRAP.

This uRAP covers two categories of PAPs: i) PAPs who lose their own land due to construction of tower footings and substations while on the other hand ii) PAPs who lose their residential as well as non-residential structure due to tower foundation. The PAPs have been categorized as follows: -

- **Marginally Affected PAPs:** PAPs losing less than 10% of their total land
- **Severely Affected PAPs:** PAPs losing more than 10% of their total land
- **Vulnerable PAPs include** ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female headed households, children and youth, older people, persons with disabilities and the poor. The project has provision additional compensation for such PAPs.

4.0 Socio-economic Information and Profile:

The TL project is located in Gandaki Province of Western Nepal. The project components lie in Lamjung, Gorkha, Tanahun and Chitwan Districts and the socio-economic survey was carried out in Lamjung and Tanahun Districts as land acquisition notice was published for these two districts only. RAP shall further be updated as the check survey progresses.

Socio-economic survey and findings

A detailed socio-economic survey was conducted in the project area from April 04-10, 2020 for Lamjung District and January 15-22, 2021 for Tanahun District. The socio-economic survey identified that a total of 136 PAPs in Lamjung District and Tanahun Districts are be affected due to the acquisition of land for Towers, S/S and structures fall at Tower Foundation out of which 103 PAPs were covered in the socio-economic survey. Due to the initial phase of the project, affected land parcels under RoW have not been identified. NEA will make the best effort to conduct a socio-economic survey of 33 PAPs who were absentee, which will be covered in the survey conduct for the Chitwan and Gorkha Districts. As well The RoW survey will be carried out after the fixation of the transmission line route. The project is taking initiation in this regard to identify the affected PAPs along the RoW to conduct a socio-economic survey and affected people along RoW will be compensated after the verification of loss due to project construction.

5.0 Project Impacts from Land Acquisition:

The major socio-economic impact includes acquisition of 10.359 ha of land covering Udipur and Bharatpur SS, Tower foundation of Lamjung and Tanahun districts.

Based on the field investigation, it shows that preliminary affected PAPs are estimated to be 136 PAPs out of which 103 have covered in the socio-economic survey. Acquisition of private land has also impacted on agricultural production of the project area.

The project will have involved the removal of 1 residential structures (belonged to 1 PAPs), and 1 commercial Fish Pond The affected structure is *Semi-pakki* and type that are made of stone, Mud/Wood No community infrastructures, facilities and none have been affected by the project.

6.0 Policy Framework and Entitlements:

Land acquisition for public purposes in Nepal is largely governed by the Land Acquisition Act 1977 AD, which sets out compensation standards and benefits such as compensation for lost assets at market value, and compensation for standing crops and trees. As per the regulatory provision, while acquiring land, the GoN forms a Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of the Chief District Officer (CDO) of the districts. As a result, all Affected Persons (APs) will be provided compensation and



assistance based on this uRAP. The project will follow the Land Acquisition Act 1977 of GON and requirements of EIB Environmental and Social Standards and EIB's Environmental and Social Standards (2018) for the acquisition of land property, compensation resettlement and rehabilitation.

7.0 Stakeholder Engagement, Consultations and Grievance Redress:

Consultations were held with both district level and Local level (RMs/Municipality/Ward Level) stakeholders during the RAP preparation to understand their concerns and elicit their suggestions regarding the Project. The process of consultation including Indigenous people during RAP preparation was well-targeted, early and informed, Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and free, documented and localized through FPIC process

The consultations were carried out from 2076/2/12 to 2078/4/13 for Lamjung , and Tanahun Districts. A total of 10 public consultations in the form of formal discussions, meetings and group discussions were conducted in the project affected area.

EIB's Environment and Social Standard requires Free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples for EIB operation project. Hence, all the affected PAPs including Indigenous People (IPs) were consulted during the RAP preparation.

A wide range of consultations were made with concerned stakeholders to discuss the various issues likely to arise due to the implementation of the project. Compensation, implementation of livelihood restoration program, employment, implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures, infrastructure and community support program are the major concerns raised by the stakeholder. Consultations , Focus Group Discussions with females and Dalits groups, - one in each affected RMs/municipality and socio-economic survey of the affected PAPs 103) were conducted during the public consultation and participation.

Grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow project affected persons/PAPs (PAPs/PAPs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. A three-level GRM has been proposed under this provision.

8.0 Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration Strategy:

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

All the PAPs losing less than 10% of their total land will receive the full compensation of the affected assets. The PAPs losing more than 10% of their total land holding, will receive an additional 10% of the land valuation amount as severance assistance as per the entitlement matrix. As per the entitlement matrix vulnerable PAPs are eligible to get NPR.10000 additional assistance. To restore the income and livelihood of the vulnerable people, income restoration training, livelihood enhancement skills have been provided to the vulnerable people. The displaced PAPs who are affected due to the loss of residential structures will receive one disturbance allowance, shifting allowance and rental allowance as per the entitlement matrix.



The affected PAPs who are affected due to the loss of commercial structures will receive the business disturbance allowance as per entitlement matrix. Besides this, the affected structures will be compensated as per the replacement cost.

Besides this priority will be given in employment based on the skill and preferential hiring proposed in the document.

9.0 Institutional Arrangement:

The Project Management Directorate, NEA, Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV TL Project, Project Supervision Consultant, Environment and Social Studies Department, Marsyangdi Corridor-Environment and Social Management Unit, Compensation Determination Committee, Grievances Redress Committee and **Financing Agency** will be involved in the implementation and monitoring of the uRAP.

10.0 Implementation Plan:

The uRAP will be implemented earlier when the EIB approves it with major works also earlier. The MCTL Project will ensure that funds are delivered on time to CDC and the implementing consultants for timely preparation and implementation of uRAP, as applicable. Compensation will be paid before starting construction work. Likewise, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance (R & R Assistance) and other social support programs will be implemented during the construction of the project. The uRAP will be implemented by Project/ESSD by mobilizing local NGOs, training institutes and consulting firms as required for timely completion of the work.

11.0 Monitoring and Evaluation:

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

12.0 Resettlement Budget and Financing: The budget will be made available through the Project Management Directorate of NEA. Estimated cost of uRAP implementation is NRs 111.353881Million Nepalese Rupees (935746.64US \$). These costs are inclusive of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation cost to affected owners of towers (Lamjung and Tanahun Districts), Udipur substation and affected structures by the project. The environmental and social monitoring shall be conducted as per the cost mentioned in the IEE report. The uRAP implementation and monitoring cost shall be covered under the environment and Social monitoring cost proposed in the IEE report.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Resettlement Action Plan

The Government of Nepal has received a loan from the European Investment Bank (EIB) towards the Construction of 220 kV Transmission Line and Substation in Marsyangdi Corridor through Nepal Power System Expansion Project, which is part of the South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Power System Expansion Project. Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA), is an Executive Agency (EA), has planned to construct the **Marsyangdi Corridor (Udipur – Markichowk-Bharatpur) 220kV Transmission Line (TL) Project** (hereinafter “the Project”) utilizing the loan received from European Investment Bank (EIB). The combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan was prepared for the SASEC-PSEP including all transmission corridor and associated substations with preliminary estimated data. As we consider, RAP is the dynamic document, it is being updated time to time manner with the change in the number of projects affected families, change in the impact, type of loss etc. The uRAP is being updated phase-wise or section-wise due to turnkey contract modality. In the modality, the detailed design and final check survey are the responsibility of the contractor. This Updated Resettlement Action Plan (uRAP) has been prepared by the Project Supervision Consultant (The Project Supervision Consultant (PSC) is the independent supervision consultant of the project including an international social safeguard specialist and a national social safeguard specialist. The scope of PSC is to updated the existing document (Combined RIPP and RAP) of the project as the changes in the impact level, changes in the affected PAPs, type of loss etc.) for Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) as per requirements of EIB’s Environmental and Social Standard. This uRAP has been prepared to comply with all Nepal's laws pertaining to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Additionally, it has been designed, to be in line with EIB's Environmental and Social Standards (2018). The following Acts and Policies have been activated while preparing the RAP.

- Government of Nepal, Land Acquisition Act, 1977;
- Government of Nepal, Land Reform Act 1964;
- Electricity Act and Regulation 1992; and
- EIB’s Environmental and Social Standards (2018); Particularly, Standards-6: Involuntary Resettlement, Standards-7: Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups and Standard-10: Stakeholder Engagement.

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

This uRAP of the Project (Covering the Angle Towers, Substation and Structures fall in Tower Foundation) has been prepared based on the findings of the socio-economic survey of affected PAPs and inventory of affected private and public assets.

1.2 Overview of the Project

The TL project aims to evacuate the hydropower generated in the Marsyangdi River basin and its tributaries and connect to the national grid. The proposed project is located in Gandaki Province of Western Nepal. The project components lie in four districts viz. Chitwan, Tanahu, Gorkha and Lamjung. Besisahar Municipality, Dordi RM, Sundarbazar Municipality, Rainas Municipality of Lamjung district, Palungtar Municipality and Gorkha Municipality of Gorkha district, Bhanu Municipality and Abukhaireni RM of



Tanahau district and Ichchyakamana RM, Bharatpur Metropolitan City of Chitwan district has been affected by the project.

Udipur – Markichowk-Bharatpur section starts from Udipur of Lamjung district and ends at Aptari of Chitwan district. The Right of Way (RoW) of the TL is 30m (15m on each side of the centerline) as per the Electricity Regulation, 1993. A total of 101 Angle Towers will be installed and each tower will require an average area of 20 mx20 m and the total length of the TL is 64.45 km. The project has acquired 0.72ha forest land and 1.395ha private agricultural land permanently for tower foundation and 5.18 ha private agricultural land for Udipur substation and 2.5ha (NEA own land) for Bharatpur SS. Similarly, the land use restricted under RoW is 90.7ha forest land, 101.19 ha private agricultural land, 2.65 ha river flood plain and 0.11 ha barren land for the project component.

1.3 RAP Objectives

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

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

1.4 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Based on the review of the maps, detail design and technical survey and field assessment of the proposed project, the scope of uRAP is defined as the area for the construction of a 220 kV transmission line alignment as well as the area impacted due to construction of substation for the Lamjung District.



The total length of U-M-B TL section consists of 64.45 km long and 30 m Right of Way (RoW), encompassing 15 m on each side of the alignment measured from its center line and area to be occupied by the towers (Angle) and substations.

Table 1.1: Scope of Land Acquisition and Compensation for Lamjung and Tanahun Districts

Project Components	Affected Land Plots	Affected PAPs	Total Land (Ha)
Lamjung Transmission Line	91	81	1.530
Udipur SS	10	5	5.18
Bharatpur SS (Government Land)	-	-	2.500
Tanahu Transmission Line	54	50	1.149
Total	155	136	10.359 ha

Source: IEE report, 2017 and Land Acquisition Notice, 2019, 2020

The PAPs affected land parcels due to Land Use Restriction has not been identified yet. It will be identified after the identification of the affected land parcel along with Land use Restriction by the contractor and RAP will be updated later. This Update of RAP document is possibly prepared only after the identification of the affected people due to the project. The official land ownership was identified only for the tower pads of Lamjung and Tanahun Districts. After the identification of actual affected official land ownership in Gorkha and Chitwan District, the updated RAP will be submitted to EIB. The survey along ROW will be scheduled nearly in the future soon after the transmission line route has been fixed and the location of the tower pad has been fixed. The project is taking initiation in the regard so that PAPs, their land and assets in the ROW, as well as tower pad, will be identified soon. So that socio-economic survey will be carried out for permanent losses and survey of structure loss project affected families along RoW. The Land acquisition of Markichowk Substation was considered in the Marshyangdi-Kathmandu Transmission Line Project of SASEC-PSEP (another transmission line under SASEC-PSEP). So, the Markichowk Substation was included in the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples' Plan (uRIPP) and the concurrence on the uRIPP has been received from ADB.

1.5 Scope of uRAP

The RAP has been prepared and updated in compliance with GoN legislation particularly Land Acquisition Act, 1977 and EIB Environmental and Social Standards as per the EIB's Environmental and Social Standard s (2018), *Standard (6): Involuntary Resettlement*. The basic principle of Involuntary Resettlement Policy is to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement where possible, and if unavoidable, mitigate its impacts by improving living standards of the affected population or at least restore their livelihoods to pre-project level. Involuntary resettlement is to be regarded as an integral part of the project design, preparation and implementation, requiring a dedicated budget.

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

This uRAP report covers only Lamjung and Tanahun Districts and the other affected Districts (Gorkha and Chitwan) will be updated in the next phase after the publication of the land acquisition notice. The official affected land ownership of tower footing along with substation has been identified only for the Lamjung and Tanahun Districts. After the finalization of transmission alignment in Gorkha and Chitwan Districts,



the official affected land ownership will be identified and then the next phase of update RAP will include Gorkha and Tanahun districts.

1.6 Organization of the uRAP Report

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

Table 1.2: Organization of Report

Chapters	Title	Content
I	Introduction	Overview of the Project, Objectives of uRAP and Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement
II	Project Description	Project Location, Project Salient Features and Construction planning
III	Methodology Underpinning the uRAP Development	Detail Methodology followed under uRAP Preparation covering Study tools and techniques and Team Composition
IV	Socio-economic Information and Profile	Socio-economic Profile of Affected PAPs covering the Vulnerable Groups. These include Socio-Demography information, Economic Condition and Occupation, Annual Income and Expenditures of PAPs, Agricultural and Livestock, Education and Literacy, Landholding and Needs and Expectations of Surveyed PAPs
V	Project Impacts from Land Take	Total Land Requirement as per the Project component, Affected PAPs due to the acquisition of private land, Types of loss, Loss of Residential and Commercial Structures, Land loss of Vulnerable PAPs, Impact on Historical and Cultural sites
VI	Resettlement Policy, Legal Framework and Entitlement Matrix	Overview of National Policy related to Land Acquisition and Compensation, Overview of EIB's Environment and social Standard Practice Handbook (Standard-6: Involuntary Resettlement, Standard-9: Right of Indigenous and other vulnerable Groups and Standard-10: Stakeholder Engagement). GAP Analysis and Remedial Measures. Project Specific Policy and Entitlement Matrix, Assistance and Benefits
VII	Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Grievance Redress Mechanism	Stakeholder Engagement Requirement, Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation process. Stockholder Engagement and Consultation during RAP Preparation. Key Issues and Concerned raised by the Stakeholder and Recommendations. Disclosure of Information and Documents. Project Specific Grievance Redress Mechanism. Planned Disclosure of Information and Consultations
VIII	Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration	Detail Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance and Livelihood Restoration Strategy.
IX	Institutional Arrangement	Role and Functions of the key Stakeholders, Organizations Structures for uRAP Implementation
X	Implementation Schedule	Detail RAP Implementation Plan
XI	Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement	Internal and External Monitoring, uRAP Completion Audit, Responsible agencies for monitoring, Monitoring Parameters and Location and reporting Requirements
XII	Mitigation & Enhancement Cost	Total Land Acquisition and Compensation Cost, Resettlement and Rehabilitation and Assistance Cost, Budgetary process and timing for Expenditure



2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The proposed project is located in Gandaki Province of Western Nepal. Altogether 5 Municipalities and 3 RMs and 1 Metropolitan City will be affected by the project.

Udipur – Markichowk-Bharatpur starts from Udipur of Lamjung District and ends at Aptari of Chitwan District. The project location is shown in Table 2.1 and Fig–2.1.

Table 2.1 Project Affected Current Administrative Units

S. N	Districts	Project Affected Current Administrative Units	
		RM/ Municipality*	Ward
1	Lamjung	Besisahar Municipality	1 and 11
		Dordi RM	1 and 2
		Sundarbazar Municipality	7 and 9
		Rainas Municipality	6, 7 and 8
2	Gorkha	Gorkha Municipality	13 and 14
		Palungtar Municipality	8 and 9
3	Tanahun	Bhanu Municipality	9
		Anbukhaireni RM	2,3,4,5 and 6
4	Chitwan	Ichchayakama RM	6 and 7
		Bharatpur Metropolitan City	29

Figure 2.1: Project Location Map





2.2 Project Components

The project consists of a substation, access road and TL as project components which are presented in detail as follows.

2.2.1 Substation

The project comprises two proposed substations namely; Udipur and Bharatpur Substation. The Udipur substation lies on cultivated land and Bharatpur SS lies on public land. The area occupied by Udipur substation is 5.18 ha and Bharatpur substation is 2.5 ha.

2.2.2 Transmission Line

The Udipur-Markichowk-Bharatpur 220 kV Transmission Line project has been identified for evacuating power from hydropower stations by IPP's mainly from Marsyangdi River and its tributaries. The project starts at Udipur of Lamjung district and ends at Aptari of Chitwan district. The alignment passes through the terrain of a moderate hill along the Marsyangdi River, top parts of Mahabharat hills of Tanahu and Chitwan districts as well as flat land of Chitwan district. This alignment section passes through Lamjung, Tanahun, Gorkha and Chitwan districts. The total length of this section is 64.45 Km.

2.3 Project Salient Features

The total length of the proposed TL is approximately 64.45 km. The voltage level will be 220kV. The proposed TL will be a double circuit comprising two separate aluminum conductor steel reinforced (ACSR) per phase. The vertical double circuit configuration tower will have an average height of 40m and the standard tower base dimensions will be 20m x 20m (for 220kV) of each tower leg foundation/ footing. Steel tower leg and body extensions will be utilized to reduce foundation excavation on slopes and provide greater tower foundation structural security. The ruling span between tower structures is 350m. The right of way

(RoW) of the proposed TL is 15m on each side from the centerline from 220kV as per the Electricity Regulation, 1993. The TL design features are given in Table-2.2 below.

Table 2.2: Project Salient Features

Features	Description		
General			
Project	Marsyangdi Corridor (Udipur – New Bharatpur) 220kV Transmission Line		
Impact Area	Province	District	Rural Municipality (RM)/ Municipality*
	Gandaki	Lamjung	Besisahar Municipality, Dordi RM, Sundarbazar Municipality, Rainas Municipality
		Gorkha	Palungtar Municipality and Gorkha Municipality
		Tanahau	Bhanu Municipality, Anbukhaireni RM and
		Chitwan	Ichchyakama RM, Bharatpur Metropolitan City
Initial Point	Udipur of Lamjung District		
Terminal Point	Aptari of Chitwan District.		
Design Features			
Line length	64.45km		
Nominal operating voltage	220kV		
Max. operating voltage	235kV		
Voltage regulation value	Maximum: 10%		
Capacity	1600MW		
Current operation capacity	Maximum: 2400A/phase, Minimum: 1230A/phase		
Transmission line loss	Maximum: 4.5%		
Nominal Span	350m		
Atmospheric pressure	1013 millibar		
Pollution status	Clear		
Conductor Properties			
Type and size of conductor	HTLS conductor and maximum 28.62mm diameter		
Configuration	Double circuit with double earth wire in vertical configuration		
Bundling	2 bundle in each sub conductor with 450mm spacing horizontally		
Tower Type	Type	Deviation Angle	Typical Use
	DA	0 to 2 degree	To be used as tangent/ suspension tower with suspension insulator string
	DB	2 to 15 degree	a. Angle towers with tension insulator string.



Features	Description	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. To be used for uplift force resulting from an uplift span up to 360m under broken wire conditions c. Also, to be used for Anti Cascading Condition.
	DB	0 degree To be used as section tower
	DC	15 to 30 degree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Angle towers with tension insulator string. b. To be used for uplift force resulting from an uplift span up to 360m under broken wire conditions c. Also, to be used for Anti Cascading Condition.
	DC	0 degree To be used as section tower
	DD	30 to 60 degree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Angle towers with tension insulator string. b. To be used for uplift force resulting from an uplift span up to 600m under broken wire conditions c. Dead end with 0 degree to 15-degree deviation. Both on line side and substation side (slack span)
	DDE	0 degree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Complete dead end. b. For river crossing anchoring with longer wind span and 0-degree deviation on crossing span side and 0 degree to 30-degree deviation on other side.
No. of Angle Tower	101	
Tower Height	40m and extension +3, +6, +9, +18, +25	
Area for Tower Foundation	A 214 sqm B 282 sqm C 375 sqm D 400 sqm	
Minimum Ground clearance	7m from land	
Minimum clearance for road, river, crossing lines and other utilities	9.8 m for road, river 7m, power line 7m, buildings and temples 7m.	
Right of Way (RoW)	30m (15m on either side)	
Design safety consideration- tower, power cable and substation	For electrical equipment, the factor of safety of 1.25 will be considered. For mechanical equipment and steels, factor of safety of ground wire and steel wire is considered as the ratio of ultimate tensile strength and impressed load. Considered factor of safety for tower will be 2, 1.5 for concrete and 1.15 for steel. The overload factor for open type foundation shall be 1.1.	



Features	Description
	<p>Each tower will be provided with earthing having earth resistance less than 10 ohms to avoid increase of touch potential above safety level.</p> <p>Detail of Substation: 1x160 MVA, 220kV/132kV/33kV, Gas Insulated Substation (GIS). For substation, earth resistance of below 1 is required. The substation will be provided with shield wire and earthing mesh/mat to maintain step potential and touch potential within safety level. Adequate lightning safety protection will be provided.</p> <p>Power cable can be overloaded up to 110% of normal operating current.</p>
Project Construction Period	36 Months
Funding Agency	European Investment Bank
Substation	2 proposed substations (Udipur substation at Besisahar Municipality of Lamjung district and Bharatpur substation at Bharatpur Metropolitan City of Chitwan district)
Substation Area	7.68ha (5.18ha for Udipur SS and 2.5ha for Bharatpur substation)
Project Cost	NRs.5,31,05,96,000 (45,475,218.35 US \$)

Source: IEE report,2017



2.4 Minimizing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The alignment of the project has been selected avoiding the settlement areas, inbuilt structures, religious places, schools and other community infrastructures wherever possible. It mostly traverses through cultivated land, forest land, barren land, Marsyangdi River and other (road, cliff, etc.) lands. Landslide and weak portions are avoided as far as possible. Similarly, Due consideration has been given during the design of the transmission line to minimize the adverse impacts of land acquisition and impact on the PAPs/property. The route was selected to avoid the need for large-scale land acquisition/resettlement.



3 METHODOLOGY FOR RAP DEVELOPMENT

3.1 General

The methodology adopted for the preparation of this uRAP is based on the principles and processes outlined in LAA, GoN and in line with EIB's Environmental and Social Standards (2018) which advocates for a strong participatory and consultative process involving different categories of stakeholders, as well as social assessment and valuation of properties. A combination of desk review, socio-economic study and field visits coupled with extensive stakeholder consultation and participation formed the basis for the preparation of this uRAP, are summarized as follows:

3.2 Desk Review

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

- Population Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal.
- Population Census 2011, Selected Tables on Caste/Ethnicity, Mother tongue, and Religion, Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal 2011;
- District profile of concerned Districts Coordination Committee;
- Collection and review of National Plans, Policies, Acts and Rules related to social impacts and other losses especially the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement;
- National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement for Infrastructure Development project, 2015;
- IEE report, 2017;
- Constitution of Nepal;
- Land Acquisition Act, 1977;
- Land Reform Act, 1964;
- Land Revenue Act 1977;
- Electricity Regulations 1992;
- Electricity Act, 1992 and
- EIB's Environmental and Social Standards, 2018, Standard (6) : (7) and 10

3.3 Cadastral Survey

At first, it is mapped out the project alignment and impact zones on the cadastral maps. The resettlement team collects the cadastral maps of the Project Area from the District Land Survey Office at the respective district, then conducted field verification, cadastral map scanning, a cadastral survey in the field, and cadastral map digitization. The Cadastral Survey findings are discussed in Chapter -IV of this report and the cadastral survey maps attached in Appendix XII

3.4 Socio-Economic Survey

Census and Socio-Economic information of the PAPs are important in the preparation of the uRAP. The final Socio-Economic survey and verification of Assets were undertaken on 04-10 April, 2020 for Lamjung district and 15-22 January 2021 for Tanahun District. The survey gathered data at household and individual levels on personal identification, household size, gender, marital status, age and vulnerability. The socio-economic also involved identified businesses and other sources of livelihood. The Socio-Economic Survey findings are discussed in Chapter -IV of this report.



3.5 Stakeholder Engagement

3.5.1 Stakeholder Identification

The stakeholder was identified by the study team with the help of representatives of district level government offices (DCC, CDO, DFO, DHO, DADO etc.) and representatives of local government bodies, and other key informants of the project area. The detail lists of identified stakeholders are presented in Chapter-VII. The identified key stakeholders (Local Level) are project affected persons (PAPs), affected communities/groups, vulnerable groups, Indigenous People (specific IPs groups are Tamang, Gurung, Magar and Newar) and Dalit groups, representatives of local government bodies/line agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), community forest user groups (CFUGs), women organization, teachers and political party.

3.5.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Process

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

3.6 Study Tools and Techniques

3.6.1 Preparation and Finalization of Study Tools

After the Desk Review, study tools for uRAP were prepared to collect required information/data from the field. The major study tools adopted in this uRAP were socio-economic survey, consultations, FGD, KIIs, market survey and in-depth field study.

3.6.2 Mobilization of Supervisors and Enumerators

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

3.6.3 Fieldwork

The fieldwork for uRAP study was started from April 04-10, 2020 for Lamjung District and January 15-22 2021 for Tanahun District under the close supervision and guidance of the Sr. Sociologist, Sociologist, Statistician, Database Expert and Resettlement Expert. A tentative field schedule and reporting formats for consultations and FGD were provided to the field team to ease the reporting process and maintain uniformity of the reports.

3.6.4 Public Consultations and Meetings

Altogether, 10 public consultations and meetings were conducted to collect basic socio-economic and project related other data, (The socio-economic survey was carried out to investigate the socio-economic baseline information of the affected PAPs using the structured questionnaire through qualified enumerators. The major study tools adapted in this updated RAP report were socio-economic survey, consultations, FGD, PC, KII (key information's interview), and in-depth field study.) views, concerns and expectations of the local people from the project. Similarly, the participants were also informed regarding the project



and its activities during the consultations. Altogether 118 participants representing different groups, former VDC Chairman, Executive Officer of Rural Municipality/Municipality, school teacher, businessmen, farmer, students, social workers and representatives of indigenous groups and women organizations, NGOs, CBOs, political parties etc. were participated in the consultations. The average number of participants in each consultation was 11.8 persons. A checklist was developed to facilitate the consultations (Appendix-I). Socio-economic survey results along with affected land plots and land area by the tower pad and affected structure loss PAPs of Lamjung and Tanahun Districts are included in the updated RAP of Lower Marshyangdi Corridor. The remaining clear topographical maps with the project footprint overlapping impacted land and assets and indicating types of ownership and land use will be provided.

3.6.5 Socio-economic Survey

The socio-economic survey of directly project-affected 103 PAPs (whose land and the house will be acquired for tower pads and houses/structures to be acquired and substations) was conducted to collect socioeconomic information and issues/concerns of the affected PAPs. The socio-economic survey was conducted using a semi-structured household survey questionnaire (**Appendix-I**).

3.7 Data Management and Analysis

The field Supervisors and mobilized experts were responsible to make sure that all the required information was collected properly and consistently. Any missing or inconsistent information was collected or corrected in the field before leaving the site. After completion of the field work, the collected data was encoded and analyzed in Kathmandu. The socio-economic survey data was processed using computer software whereas the other data was processed manually. The Database Expert was responsible to develop a data entry program, data cleaning/editing, managing the data entry process and processing data in Kathmandu.

3.8 Criteria for the Affected and Vulnerable PAPs

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

- **Marginally Affected PAPs:** PAPs losing less than 10% of their total land
- **Severely Affected PAPs:** PAPs losing more than 10% of their total land
- **Vulnerable PAPs:** ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female headed households, children and youth, older people, persons with disabilities and the poor PAPs affected by the project are categorized under this category.



4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

4.1 General

This section provides the socio-economic baseline condition of project affected families to describe the baseline condition of the project area based on the findings of the socio-economic survey for RAP. The information presented in this Chapter is based on primary data gathered during field surveys conducted in April 04-10, 2020 for Lamjung District and January 15-22, 2021 for Tanahun District. It is representative of the PAPs affected by the Project but does not include information on the wider community.

4.2 The Project Area

The TL project is located in Gandaki Province of Western Nepal.

The TL passes through three Municipalities and one RMs of Lamjung district, one Municipality and two RMs of Gorkha district, one Municipality and two RMs of Tanahu district, one Municipality and one RM of Chitwan district. (Table-4.1).

Table 4.1: List of Project Affected RM/Municipality

S. N	Districts	Project Affected Current Administrative Units	
		RM/ Municipality*	Ward
1	Lamjung	Besisahar Municipality	1, 11
		Dordi RM	1, 2
		Sundarbazar Municipality	7, 9
		Rainas Municipality	6, 7, 8
2	Gorkha	Gorkha Municipality	13, 14
		Palungtar Municipality	8, 9
3	Tanahun	Bhanu Municipality	9
		Anbukhaireni RM	2,3,4,5,6
4	Chitwan	Ichhyakama RM	6 and 7
		Bharatpur Metropolitan City	29

Source: IEE report, 2017

4.3 District and Municipality/Rural Municipality Profile (Socioeconomic and Cultural Environment)

All the project structures and facilities will be located in Bharatpur MPC and Ichhyakamana RM of Chitwan district, Gorkha MC and Palungtar MC of Gorkha district, Beshisahar MC, Dordi RM, Rainas RM and Sundarbazar MC of Lamjung district and Aabukhaireni RM and Bhanu MC of Tanahun district.

4.3.1 Project Affected District

4.3.1.1 Demography

According to the national population census, 2011, the total population of the project affected area is 1342057 with male 619451 and female 722606. Similarly, the total number of PAPs in the project affected area are 319333. Population and PAPs details of the project area is shown in the table below:

Table 4.2: Population and PAPs for Project Affected District



Districts	Household	Population			Average Household Size	Sex Ratio
		Total	Male	Female		
Gorkha	66506	271061	121041	150020	4.08	80.68
Tanahun	78286	323288	143410	179878	4.13	79.73
Chitwan	132462	579984	279087	300897	4.38	92.75
Lamjung	42079	167724	75913	91811	3.99	82.68
Total	319333	1342057	619451	722606	4.20	85.72
%		100	46.16	53.84		

Source: National Population and Housing Census, CBS, 2011

4.3.1.2 Age and Sex wise population

Age and sex-wise population distribution of project affected areas are presented in Table 4.3. The population of the age group 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 are in the higher side therefore, the population of the project area is under the growing stage.

Table 4.3: Age group population distribution of Affected District

Districts	Sex	Total	Age groups															
			00 - 04	05 - 09	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 +
Gorkha	Both Sex	271061	23204	28767	37227	31335	19015	16197	13893	14210	14429	13618	13637	11013	10313	7929	6504	9770
	Male	121041	11768	14320	18366	14227	6427	5484	4872	5205	5749	5898	6461	5440	4856	3892	3217	4859
	Female	150020	11436	14447	18861	17108	12588	10713	9021	9005	8680	7720	7176	5573	5457	4037	3287	4911
Tanahun	Both Sex	323288	27677	36776	44217	37703	26491	22557	18552	17503	16219	14531	14574	12010	11286	8247	6314	8631
	Male	143410	13965	18687	22072	17379	9496	7553	6416	6285	6498	6170	6717	5873	5181	3860	3152	4106
	Female	179878	13712	18089	22145	20324	16995	15004	12136	11218	9721	8361	7857	6137	6105	4387	3162	4525
Chitwan	Both Sex	579984	42801	56483	71724	68595	59275	49179	41366	37819	32899	28208	23791	17920	15688	12297	8847	13092
	Male	279087	22393	29220	36756	34016	26607	20611	17794	16564	15372	13835	12049	9175	7690	6130	4473	6402
	Female	300897	20408	27263	34968	34579	32668	28568	23572	21255	17527	14373	11742	8745	7998	6167	4374	6690
Lamjung	Both Sex	167724	14098	17504	21682	18591	12577	10937	9038	9018	9024	8532	8496	7019	6673	4879	4102	5554
	Male	75913	7177	8976	10812	8883	4580	3892	3260	3345	3592	3731	3977	3340	3116	2375	2065	2792
	Female	91811	6921	8528	10870	9708	7997	7045	5778	5673	5432	4801	4519	3679	3557	2504	2037	2762
Total	Both Sex	1342057	107780	139530	174850	156224	117358	98870	82849	78550	72571	64889	60498	47962	43960	33352	25767	37047
	Male	619451	55303	71203	88006	74505	47110	37540	32342	31399	31211	29634	29204	23828	20843	16257	12907	18159
	Female	722606	52477	68327	86844	81719	70248	61330	50507	47151	41360	35255	31294	24134	23117	17095	12860	18888
%	Both Sex	100	8.03	10.40	13.03	11.64	8.74	7.37	6.17	5.85	5.41	4.84	4.51	3.57	3.28	2.49	1.92	2.76
	Male	100	8.93	11.49	14.21	12.03	7.61	6.06	5.22	5.07	5.04	4.78	4.71	3.85	3.36	2.62	2.08	2.93
	Female	100	7.26	9.46	12.02	11.31	9.72	8.49	6.99	6.53	5.72	4.88	4.33	3.34	3.20	2.37	1.78	2.61

Source: National Population and Housing Census, CBS, 2011

4.3.1.3 Caste and Ethnicity

The project area is composed of a heterogeneous community. The major ethnic groups in the project area are Chhettri, Brahmin, Gurung, Newar, Tamang etc. According to the population census, 2011, their population compositions are Chhettri (12.07%), Brahman (19.88%), Gurung (9.60%), Newar (6.13%), Tamang (5.33%), etc. as shown in Table 4.4 below:

Table 4.4: Population distribution by caste/ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity	Caste	All Caste	Chhetri	Brahman – Hill	Magar	Gurung	Tamang	Newar	Kamari	Sarki	Gharti/bhujel	Kumali	Rai	Unidentified and Others
Gorkha	Total	271061	31435	41212	31360	0	13281	21027	15051	20553	2142	7976	0	87024
	Male	121041	13899	18346	13862	0	6161	9294	6781	9095	966	3517	0	39120
	Female	150020	17536	22866	17498	0	7120	11733	8270	11458	1176	4459	0	47904
Tanahun	Total	323288	37800	38402	87078	37317	0	24793	25375	13909	8049	0	0	50565
	Male	143410	16673	17351	38160	16318	0	11123	11103	5841	3674	0	0	23167
	Female	179878	21127	21051	48918	20999	0	13670	14272	8068	4375	0	0	27398
Chitwan	Total	579984	65894	165882	27980	39143	46198	30256	28318	7212	4419	9229	0	155453
	Male	279087	31222	78433	13029	18198	22520	14574	13257	3446	2097	4453	0	77858
	Female	300897	34672	87449	14951	20945	23678	15682	15061	3766	2322	4776	0	77595
Lamjung	Total	167724	26791	21357	3692	52416	12065	6130	14474	8903	3788	1670	246	16192
	Male	75913	11696	9651	1800	23549	5624	2849	6572	3969	1736	739	129	7599
	Female	91811	15095	11706	1892	28867	6441	3281	7902	4934	2052	931	117	8593
Total	Total	1342057	161920	266853	150110	128876	71544	82206	83218	50577	18398	18875	246	309234
	Male	619451	73490	123781	66851	58065	34305	37840	37713	22351	8473	8709	129	147744
	Female	722606	88430	143072	83259	70811	37239	44366	45505	28226	9925	10166	117	161490

Caste/ethnicity	Caste	All Caste	Chhetri	Brahman – Hill	Magar	Gurung	Tamang	Newar	Kami	Sarki	Gharti/bhujel	Kumal	Rai	Unidentified and Others
%	Total	100	12.07	19.88	11.19	9.60	5.33	6.13	6.20	3.77	1.37	1.41	0.02	23.04
	Male	100	11.86	19.98	10.79	9.37	5.54	6.11	6.09	3.61	1.37	1.41	0.02	23.85
	Female	100	12.24	19.80	11.52	9.80	5.15	6.14	6.30	3.91	1.37	1.41	0.02	22.35

Source: National Population and Housing Census, CBS, 2011

4.3.1.4 Religion

In the project impact area, the majority of people follow Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity. Thus, they are living in religious harmony. Their cultural pattern and social life have a deep-rooted relationship with their nature. They also believe in a portfolio of God and Goddess is attached with the resources on which human life exists.

Table 4.5: Population distribution by religion

Districts	Total	Religion										
		Hindu	Buddhism	Islam	Kirat	Christianity	Prakriti	Bon	Jainism	Bahai	Sikhism	Undefined
Gorkha	271,061	203,702	51,766	3,056	22	8,860	1,640	1,713	1	15	2	284
Tanahu	323,288	279,661	30,532	4,157	35	5,467	521	1,588	1	8	0	1,318
Chitwan	579,984	472,103	75,509	6,741	225	19,682	3,765	48	5	10	7	1,889
Lamjung	167,724	107,311	55,586	942	23	3,000	67	60	0	5	0	730
Total	1,342,057	1,062,777	213,393	14,896	305	37,009	5,993	3,409	7	38	9	4,221
%	100	79.19	15.90	1.11	0.02	2.76	0.45	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31

Source: National Population and Housing Census, CBS, 2011

4.3.1.5 Literacy and Education Status

The literacy status of the project affected area is 73.60% in average. The literacy status of the project affected area is presented in Table 4.6 below:



Table 4.6: Population Distribution by Literacy and Education Status

Districts	Sex	Population aged 5 years & above	Population who are			Literacy not stated	Literacy rate
			Can read & write	Can read only	Can't read & write		
Gorkha	Both Sex	247857	164424	5993	77323	117	66.34
	Male	109273	82054	2622	24558	39	75.09
	Female	138584	82370	3371	52765	78	59.44
Tanahun	Both Sex	295611	221194	5647	68519	251	74.83
	Male	129445	108317	2385	18673	70	83.68
	Female	166166	112877	3262	49846	181	67.93
Chitwan	Both Sex	537183	413526	10579	112785	293	76.98
	Male	256694	215282	4946	36351	115	83.87
	Female	280489	198244	5633	76434	178	70.68
Lamjung	Both Sex	153626	109251	3791	40499	85	71.11
	Male	68736	55491	1557	11666	22	80.73
	Female	84890	53760	2234	28833	63	63.33
Total	Both Sex	1234277	908395	26010	299126	746	73.60
	Male	564148	461144	11510	91248	246	81.74
	Female	670129	447251	14500	207878	500	66.74
%	Both Sex	100	73.60	2.11	24.23	0.06	
	Male	100	81.74	2.04	16.17	0.04	
	Female	100	66.74	2.16	31.02	0.07	

Source: National Population and Housing Census, CBS, 2011

4.3.2 Project Affected Municipalities/ Rural Municipalities

4.3.2.1 Demography

According to the national population census, 2011, the total population of the project affected area is 245774 with male 110210 and female 135564. Similarly, the total number of PAPs in the project affected area is 62055. Population and PAPs details of the project area are shown in table below:

Table 4.7: Population and PAPs for Project Affected Municipality

Districts	Areas	Household	Population			Average Household Size	Sex Ratio
			Total	Male	Female		
Gorkha	Gorkha MC	11335	42483	19087	23396	3.75	81.58
	Palungtar MC	5993	22856	9984	12872	3.81	77.56
Tanahun	Aabukhaireni RM	4911	20768	9504	11264	4.23	84.38
	Bhanu MC	10858	41094	17654	23440	3.78	75.32
Chitwan	Bharatput MPC	3482	13104	5679	7425	3.76	76.48
	Ichhayakamana RM	4778	25002	12460	12542	5.23	99.35
Lamjung	Beshisahar MC	8071	30335	13612	16723	3.76	81.40
	Dordi RM	4394	18501	8452	10049	4.21	84.11
	Rainas RM	4751	18527	8099	10428	3.90	77.67
	Sundarbazar MC	3482	13104	5679	7425	3.76	76.48
	Total	62055	245774	110210	135564	3.96	81.30
	%		100	44.84	55.16		

Source: National Population and Housing Census, CBS, 2011

Age and sex wise population distribution of project affected area are presented in Table 4.8. The population of the age group 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 are on the higher side therefore, the population of the project area is under growing stage.

Table 4.8: Age group population distribution of Affected Municipality

Districts	Area	Sex	Total	Age groups																
				00 - 04	05 - 09	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 +	
Gorkha	Gorkha MC	Both Sex	42,483	3,639	4,680	5,639	5,084	3,677	3,104	2,577	2,445	2,312	1,915	1,951	1,465	1,249	966	661	1,119	
		Male	19,087	1,901	2,415	2,874	2,354	1,249	980	891	926	996	875	958	724	583	464	315	582	
		Female	23,396	1,738	2,265	2,765	2,730	2,428	2,124	1,686	1,519	1,316	1,040	993	741	666	502	346	537	
	Palungtar MC	Both Sex	22,856	1,914	2,407	3,079	2,550	1,571	1,338	1,206	1,170	1,261	1,178	1,210	986	904	739	529	814	
		Male	9,984	958	1,151	1,539	1,238	487	360	394	368	487	510	566	511	404	352	248	411	
		Female	12,872	956	1,256	1,540	1,312	1,084	978	812	802	774	668	644	475	500	387	281	403	
Tanahun	Aabukhaireni RM	Both Sex	20,768	1,870	2,311	2,805	2,332	1,843	1,590	1,330	1,200	1,089	914	942	734	589	421	327	471	
		Male	9,504	964	1,143	1,395	1,095	670	538	504	515	504	428	454	397	287	215	174	221	
		Female	11,264	906	1,168	1,410	1,237	1,173	1,052	826	685	585	486	488	337	302	206	153	250	
	Bhanu MC	Both Sex	41,094	3,290	4,201	5,308	4,777	3,106	2,540	2,059	2,176	2,105	2,017	2,184	1,806	1,814	1,311	1,004	1,396	
		Male	17,654	1,661	2,105	2,611	2,216	1,027	767	630	677	769	767	962	851	810	621	527	653	
		Female	23,440	1,629	2,096	2,697	2,561	2,079	1,773	1,429	1,499	1,336	1,250	1,222	955	1,004	690	477	743	
Chitwan	Bharatpur MPC	Both Sex	13,104	1,030	1,447	1,731	1,416	948	841	726	786	783	667	629	491	510	393	271	435	
		Male	5,679	530	747	820	659	310	265	241	287	315	270	302	203	223	183	134	190	
		Female	7,425	500	700	911	757	638	576	485	499	468	397	327	288	287	210	137	245	
	Ichhyakamana RM	Both Sex	25,002	2,732	3,170	3,589	2,882	2,055	1,748	1,510	1,459	1,151	1,083	869	651	650	482	426	545	
		Male	12,460	1,343	1,597	1,876	1,457	924	739	756	713	581	574	447	361	333	246	227	286	
		Female	12,542	1,389	1,573	1,713	1,425	1,131	1,009	754	746	570	509	422	290	317	236	199	259	
Lamjung	Beshishar Mc	Both Sex	25,910	2,319	3,039	3,429	2,839	2,185	1,987	1,648	1,484	1,393	1,217	1,104	899	744	551	466	606	
		Male	11,703	1,177	1,578	1,753	1,360	767	634	603	564	605	551	535	448	346	263	221	298	
		Female	14,207	1,142	1,461	1,676	1,479	1,418	1,353	1,045	920	788	666	569	451	398	288	245	308	
	Dordi RM	Both Sex	18,501	1,637	1,840	2,326	2,064	1,285	983	853	922	1,019	973	1,079	853	852	549	536	730	
		Male	8,452	835	900	1,159	986	451	330	304	354	386	449	528	413	420	301	250	386	
		Female	10,049	802	940	1,167	1,078	834	653	549	568	633	524	551	440	432	248	286	344	
	Rainas RM	Both Sex	18,527	1,531	1,916	2,478	2,056	1,188	1,073	992	1,019	1,068	950	995	863	751	555	425	667	
		Male	8,099	774	963	1,177	977	363	312	326	374	401	432	453	416	344	260	206	321	
		Female	10,428	757	953	1,301	1,079	825	761	666	645	667	518	542	447	407	295	219	346	
	Sundarbazar MC	Both Sex	13,104	1,030	1,447	1,731	1,416	948	841	726	786	783	667	629	491	510	393	271	435	
		Male	5,679	530	747	820	659	310	265	241	287	315	270	302	203	223	183	134	190	
		Female	7,425	500	700	911	757	638	576	485	499	468	397	327	288	287	210	137	245	
			Both Sex	241,349	20,992	26,458	32,115	27,416	18,806	16,045	13,627	13,447	12,964	11,581	11,592	9,239	8,573	6,360	4,916	7,218
			Male	108,301	10,673	13,346	16,024	13,001	6,558	5,190	4,890	5,065	5,359	5,126	5,507	4,527	3,973	3,088	2,436	3,538
			Female	133,048	10,319	13,112	16,091	14,415	12,248	10,855	8,737	8,382	7,605	6,455	6,085	4,712	4,600	3,272	2,480	3,680
			Both Sex	100	8.70	10.96	13.31	11.36	7.79	6.65	5.65	5.57	5.37	4.80	4.80	3.83	3.55	2.64	2.04	2.99
			Male	100	9.85	12.32	14.80	12.00	6.06	4.79	4.52	4.68	4.95	4.73	5.08	4.18	3.67	2.85	2.25	3.27
			Female	100	7.76	9.86	12.09	10.83	9.21	8.16	6.57	6.30	5.72	4.85	4.57	3.54	3.46	2.46	1.86	2.77

Source: National Population and Housing Census, CBS, 2011

4.3.2.2 Caste and Ethnicity

The project area is composed of a heterogeneous community. The major ethnic groups in the project area are Chhettri, Brahmin, Sarki, Gurung, Tamang etc. According to the population census, 2011, their population compositions are Chhettri (16.51%), Tamang (6.19%), Brahmin (13.09%), Gurung (9.12%) Sarki (11.49%) etc. as shown in Table 4.9 below:

Table 4.9: Population distribution by caste/ethnicity

Districts	Caste/ethnicity	Caste	All Caste	Chhettri	Brahman - Hill	Magar	Tamang	Newar	Kami	Gurung	Sarki	Gharti / bhujel	Kumal	Rai	Unidentified and Others
Gorkha	Gorkha MC	Total	42483	7989	5789	6835	1175	4123	2265	3219	750	344	0	56	9938
		Male	19087	3549	2671	2944	540	1878	1041	1371	335	161	0	35	4562
		Female	23396	4440	3118	3891	635	2245	1224	1848	415	183	0	21	5376
	Palungtar MC	Total	22856	4059	3464	1619	2145	2081	1327	1169	2216	192	468	17	4099
		Male	9984	1749	1470	711	981	910	587	509	993	85	201	11	1777
		Female	12872	2310	1994	908	1164	1171	740	660	1223	107	267	6	2322
Tanahun	Aabukhaireni RM	Total	20768	1918	1628	4747	188	1730	1121	63	6390	118	1213	91	1561
		Male	9504	898	795	2197	98	780	511	31	2740	53	566	43	792
		Female	11264	1020	833	2550	90	950	610	32	3650	65	647	48	769
	Bhanu MC	Total	41094	10327	5149	2474	2569	3665	2711	48	5386	2287	1032	1298	4148
		Male	17654	4275	2186	1071	1155	1624	1188	22	2323	953	443	556	1858
		Female	23440	6052	2963	1403	1414	2041	1523	26	3063	1334	589	742	2290
Chitwan	Bharatpur MPC	Total	13104	2185	3017	195	1308	319	571	787	1055	591	234	0	2842
		Male	5679	920	1295	96	575	132	262	349	444	256	106	0	1244
		Female	7425	1265	1722	99	733	187	309	438	611	335	128	0	1598
	Ichhyakamana RM	Total	25002	1121	1192	2997	985	776	791	6689	12	752	11	64	9612
		Male	12460	554	579	1427	472	375	386	3269	6	373	2	34	4983
		Female	12542	567	613	1570	513	401	405	3420	6	379	9	30	4629
Lamjung	Beshishar Mc	Total	25910	5823	3347	563	2155	1548	1618	81	7123	1305	524	16	1807
		Male	11703	2548	1604	265	977	740	714	44	3089	608	241	10	863
		Female	14207	3275	1743	298	1178	808	904	37	4034	697	283	6	944
	Dordi RM	Total	18501	1281	1521	347	2880	278	1747	8623	532	397		0	895
		Male	8452	549	653	157	1356	132	767	3975	260	183		0	420
		Female	10049	732	868	190	1524	146	980	4648	272	214		0	475
	Rainas RM	Total	18527	2968	3475	326	1211	907	1649	13	3221	1872	470	656	1759
		Male	8099	1210	1477	153	533	417	748	5	1426	831	215	290	794
		Female	10428	1758	1998	173	678	490	901	8	1795	1041	255	366	965

Districts	Caste/ethnicity	Caste	All Caste	Chhetri	Brahman - Hill	Magar	Tamang	Newar	Kami	Gurung	Sarki	Gharti / bhujel	Kumal	Rai	Unidentified and Others	
	Sundarbazar MC	Total	13104	2185	3017	195	319	571	787	1308	1055	591	234	0	2842	
		Male	5679	920	1295	96	132	262	349	575	444	256	106	0	1244	
		Female	7425	1265	1722	99	187	309	438	733	611	335	128	0	1598	
	Total	241349	39856	31599	20298	14935	15998	14587	22000	27740	8449	4186	2198	3950	3	
		Male	108301	17172	14025	9117	6819	7250	6553	10150	12060	3759	1880	979	1853	7
		Female	133048	22684	17574	11181	8116	8748	8034	11850	15680	4690	2306	1219	2096	6
	Total	100	16.51	13.09	8.41	6.19	6.63	6.04	9.12	11.49	3.50	1.73	0.91	16.3	7	
		Male	100	15.86	12.95	8.42	6.30	6.69	6.05	9.37	11.14	3.47	1.74	0.90	17.1	2
		Female	100	17.05	13.21	8.40	6.10	6.58	6.04	8.91	11.79	3.53	1.73	0.92	15.7	6

Source: National Population and Housing Census, CBS, 2011

4.3.2.3 Literacy and Education Status

The literacy status of the project affected area is 74.76% in average. The literacy status of the project affected area is presented in Table 4.10 below:

Table 4.10: Population 5 years of age and over by literacy status

Districts	Area	Sex	Population aged 5 years & above	Population who are			Literacy not stated	Literacy rate
				Can read & write	Can read only	Can't read & write		
Gorkha	Gorkha MC	Both Sex	38,844	30,047	712	8,070	15	77.35
		Male	17,186	14,584	318	2,281	3	84.86
		Female	21,658	15,463	394	5,789	12	71.40
	Palungtar MC	Both Sex	20,942	14,529	356	6,050	7	69.38
		Male	9,026	7,146	152	1,728	0	79.17
		Female	11,916	7,383	204	4,322	7	61.96
Tanahun	Aabukhaireni RM	Both Sex	18,898	14,179	323	4,369	27	75.03
		Male	8,540	7,048	129	1,356	7	82.53
		Female	10,358	7,131	194	3,013	20	68.85
	Bhanu MC	Both Sex	37,804	27,796	543	9,438	27	73.53
		Male	15,993	13,492	214	2,282	5	84.36
		Female	21,811	14,304	329	7,156	22	65.58
Chitwan	Bharatpur MPC	Both Sex	12,074	9,562	181	2,331	0	79.19
		Male	5,149	4,584	63	502	0	89.03
		Female	6,925	4,978	118	1,829	0	71.88
	Ichhyakamana RM	Both Sex	22,270	14,103	1,103	7,044	20	63.33
		Male	11,117	7,759	525	2,824	9	69.79
		Female	11,153	6,344	578	4,220	11	56.88
Lamjung	Beshishar Mc	Both Sex	23,591	18,267	449	4,855	20	77.43
		Male	10,526	9,024	182	1,315	5	85.73
		Female	13,065	9,243	267	3,540	15	70.75
	Dordi RM	Both Sex	16,864	10,391	570	5,900	3	61.62
		Male	7,617	5,384	235	1,998	0	70.68
		Female	9,247	5,007	335	3,902	3	54.15
	Rainas RM	Both Sex	16,996	11,764	588	4,641	3	69.22
		Male	7,325	5,775	218	1,331	1	78.84
		Female	9,671	5,989	370	3,310	2	61.93
	Sundarbazar MC	Both Sex	12,074	9,562	181	2,331	0	79.19
		Male	5,149	4,584	63	502	0	89.03
		Female	6,925	4,978	118	1,829	0	71.88
		Both Sex	128,562	96,113	2,115	30,258	76	74.76



	Male	55,894	46,854	876	8,149	15	83.83
	Female	72,668	49,259	1,239	22,109	61	67.79
	Both Sex	100	74.76	1.65	23.54	0.06	
	Male	100	83.83	1.57	14.58	0.03	
	Female	100	67.79	1.71	30.42	0.08	

Source: National Population and Housing Census, CBS, 2011

4.4 Project Affected Persons (Socio-Economic Census and Analyses)

This section provides the baseline Socio-Economic conditions of the project affected persons to enable resettlement planning and future monitoring and evaluation. It discusses the demographic profile of the PAPs, socio-cultural characteristics, economic activities and social services.

After the completion of Cadastral survey which was conducted by the Survey Officer in an authentic manner, the project affected land parcels (155 plots) and the name list of the affected land owners (Appendix 3) were found out from the Land Revenue Office Lamjung and Tanahun. The socio-economic survey is completed and all Entitled Persons are known and recorded in the entitlement matrix. Altogether, 136 PAPs out of 155 plots in Lamjung and Tanahun Districts are affected due to the acquisition of land for Towers, S/S and structures fall at Tower Foundation (Table-4.11) and socio-economic surveys were carried out for 103 PAPs and remaining 33 PAPs are recorded as absentees (Appendix XI). The findings of the socio-economic survey are briefly described below.

Table 4.11: Affected PAPs as per RM/Municipality

S. N	District	Project Affected RM/Municipality	Number of Affected PAPs	PAPs		Total
				Surveyed	Absent	
1	Lamjung	Besisahar Municipality	14	10	4	14
2	Lamjung	Dordi RM	20	17	3	20
3	Lamjung	Sundarbazar Municipality	18	10	8	18
4	Lamjung	Rainas Municipality	29	22	7	29
5	Lamjung	Besisahar Municipality	5	5		5
6	Tanahun	Bhanu Municipality	4	4	0	4
7	Tanahun	Abukhaireni Municipality	46	35	11	46
Total			136	103	33	136

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

4.4.1 Socio-Demographic Information of PAPs

PAPs Structure and Gender: The socio-economic survey covered 103 PAPs comprising of 618 affected persons with male 312 (50.5 %) and female 306 (49.5%). Similarly, the average male and female sex ratio is 102.0 and the average household size is 6.00 persons per household (Table-4.12). The average household size of the PAPs is comparatively higher than the National average (4.88 persons/household).

Table 4.12: PAPs Structure and Gender



District	Component	RM/Municipality*	Population				Surveyed PAPs	
			Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	PAPs Size
Lamjung	TL Foundation	Sundarbazar Municipality	25	25	50	100.0	10	5.0
Lamjung	TL Foundation	Beshishar Municipality	23	20	43	115.0	10	4.3
Lamjung	TL Foundation	Dordi RM	45	43	88	104.7	17	5.2
Lamjung	TL Foundation	Rainas Municipality	65	62	127	104.8	22	5.8
Lamjung	Substation	Beshishar Municipality	17	19	36	89.5	5	7.2
Tanahun	TL Foundation	Bhanu Municipality	15	16	31	93.8	4	7.8
Tanahun	TL Foundation	Abukhaireni	122	121	243	100.8	35	6.9
Total			312.0	306.0	618.0	102.0	103.0	
Percentage			50.5	49.5	100			

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

Social Groups: According to the socio-economic survey, about (52.10%) of the surveyed PAPs in the Project area are Janajatis (indigenous), followed by (40.13%) Non-Ethnic groups, (7.77%) Dalits. Muslim, Gurung, Magar, Khawas, Bhujel, Ale and Newar are categorized Indigenous groups. The total population of indigenous PAPs is 325 which consists (52.58%) of the surveyed population. The average household size of Muslim, Ale, Bhujel, Khawas communities is comparatively higher than other social groups (Table-4.13)

Table 4.13: Social Groups

S. N.	Districts	Type of Loss	Social Groups	Surveyed Population				Surveyed PAPs	HH Size
				Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	
1	Lamjung and Tanahun	Permanent	Ale	15	20	35	75.0	4	8.8
2			Bhujel	22	15	35	146.7	5	7.0
3			Brahmin	84	82	171	102.4	33	5.2
4			Chhetri	37	38	77	97.4	14	5.5
5			Dalit	23	25	48	92.0	7	6.9
6			Gurung	38	30	67	126.7	10	6.7
7			Khawas	17	10	27	170.0	4	6.8
8			Magar	24	21	44	114.3	8	5.5
9			Muslim	7	5	12	140.0	1	12.0
10			Newar	45	56	102	80.4	17	6.0
Total				312	302	618	103.3	103	6

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

4.4.2 Quality of Life Values

Literacy Status: Analysis of PAPs literacy levels is important as they greatly influence the types of decisions made in a household. Social issues such as taking children to school, general social behaviors are usually influenced by one's level of education. Literacy is also important in the analysis pertaining to changes in child mortality, fertility and migration.

The total surveyed PAPs is calculated to be 103 under permanent loss out of which 84 PAPs (81.55%) are literate and 19 PAPs (18.44%) are illiterate (Table 4.14).

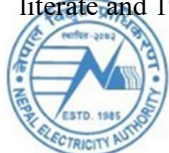


Table 4.14: Literacy Status (5 years and above)

S.N.	District	Type of Loss	Literacy Status	Surveyed PAPs	Percent
1	Lamjung and Tanahun	Permanent Loss	Illiterate	19	18.44
			Literate	84	81.55
Total				103	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

Educational Attainment: Educational attainment among the 618 people recorded as (523) literate and (72) illiterate, with about (12.30%) having no formal education (Literate Only) and a further (33.98%) achieving a Basic level education., (26.86%) has passed the Secondary level and nearly (11.49%) passed the Bachelors level and above (Table-4.6).

Table 4.15: Educational Attainment of the surveyed Population

S.N	Districts	Type of loss	Educational Level	Gender				Total	
				Male	%	Female	%	Pop.	%
1	Lamjung and Tanahun	Permanent	Illiterate	28	8.97	44	14.38	72	11.65
2			Literate Only	36	11.54	40	13.07	76	12.30
3			School not attended	14	4.49	9	2.94	23	14
4			Basic Level (Class 1-8)	109	34.94	101	33.01	210	109
5			Secondary Level (Class 9-12)	85	27.24	81	26.47	166	85
6			Higher Level (Bachelor and above)	40	12.82	31	10.13	71	40
Total				312	100	306	100	618	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

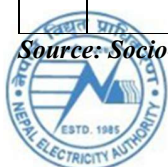
4.4.3 Economic Condition, PAPs Occupation and Source of Livelihood

Occupational /Employment: Out of 618 total population, only 411 population is active earning population and rest 207 population are students and unemployed. Agriculture is the major occupation (47.69%) of the surveyed population followed by services private (11.68%), Trade/Business (6.81%), and Foreign employment (10.22%). The data indicates that about (66.50%) of surveyed population have a source of income. The remaining (33.49%) do not have any source of income (Student, unemployed and people with disability).

Table 4.16: Major Occupation of the Surveyed Population

S.N	Districts	Type of loss	Major Occupations	Gender				Total	
				Male		Female		Pop.	%
				Pop.	%	Pop.	%		
1	Lamjung and Tanahun	Permanent	Agriculture	90	42.5	106	53.27	196	47.69
2			Government job	11	5.2	5	2.51	16	3.89
3			Private job	33	15.6	15	7.54	48	11.68
4			Business	17	8.0	11	5.53	28	6.81
5			Wage labour	4	1.9	2	1.01	6	1.46
6			Livestock	0	0.0	3	1.51	3	0.73
7			Foreign Employment	38	17.9	4	2.01	42	10.22
8			Others	19	9.0	53	26.63	72	17.52
9			Total	212	100.0	199	100.00	411	100.00
10									

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021



Access to Food: Most of the affected PAPs are located in hilly sections of the project area particularly in Lamjung and Tanahu districts of Nepal. Therefore, this area is a food deficit area. Only (37.9%) of the surveyed PAPs could grow enough food for their consumption in a year. Despite of good yield, (62.1%) surveyed PAPs have reported food deficiency from their own production. (Table-4.17).

Table 4.17: PAPs Level Food Sufficiency Status

Food Insufficiency	HH head	Percent
1-3 Months	14	13.6
4-6 Months	28	27.2
7-9 Months	7	6.8
9-12 Months	15	14.6
Sufficient	39	37.9
Total	103	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

Average Annual Income: The national poverty line according to NLSS, 2010 after inflation adjustment (for the year 2020) is NPR 34,347 per person per year. 17 affected PAPs fall below the national poverty line. However, as it can be seen, most of the PAPs and the average income of PAPs are much above the average poverty line. Details on the total income of surveyed PAPs are listed in Table 4.18

Table 4.18: Average Annual Income in Lamjung

S.N.	Districts	Type of Loss	Total income	HH head	Percent
1	Lamjung and Tanahun	Permanent	Rs. <100000	10	9.7
2			Rs. 100000-150000	6	5.8
3			Rs. >150000	87	84.5
Total				103	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

Income Sources and Annual Income: The major income sources of the surveyed PAPs are off-farm (non-agricultural) activities and Agriculture and Livestock. Off-farm activities include Service, Remittance, services, and labor etc. (Table-4.19). The average annual income of surveyed PAPs is NRs 485,124.46 which is higher than the average national level income (NRs.2,02,374).

Table 4.19: Annual Income

S. N	Districts	Type of Loss	Income Sources	Income (NRs.)	Percentage
1	Lamjung and Tanahun	Permanent	Remittance	14029900	28.08
2			Agriculture and Livestock	4346000	8.70
3			Service	6218333.33	12.44
4			Business	21070387.33	42.17
5			Labor	1542000	3.09
6			Others	2761199.34	5.53
Total				49,967,820	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

The contribution of off-farm annual income of the surveyed PAPs is (91.30%) and agriculture (8.70%) to the total PAPs income. The contribution of non-agricultural income of Brahmin communities is higher



(39.77) than other social groups (Table-4.19). The annual income range of surveyed population is NRs. 44,000 (Ale) to NRs. 1,98,75,920 (Brahmin) (Table 4.20).

Table 4.20: Income Sources as per Caste and Ethnicity

S. N	Districts	Type of Loss	Caste/Ethnic Group	Income Sources				Total
				Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		
				NRs.	%	NRs.	%	
1	Lamjung and Tanahun	Permanent	Gurung	234000	5.38	5230000	11.46	5464000
2			Dalits	205000	4.72	4104000	9.00	4309000
3			Chhetri	540000	12.43	3090000	6.77	3630000
4			Brahmin	2037000	46.87	17838920	39.10	19875920
5			Newar	511000	11.76	10171800	22.30	10682800
6			Bhujel	235000	5.41	880000	1.93	1115000
7			Khawas	60000	1.38	1166000	2.56	1226000
8			Magar	512000	11.78	2109100	4.62	2621100
9			Muslim	0	0.00	1000000	2.19	1000000
10			Ale	12000	0.28	32000	0.07	44000
Total				43,46,000	100	4,56,21,820	100	4,99,67,820

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

Poverty Analysis: The Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS) 2010/11 with inflation-adjusted shows that the official monetary poverty line in local prices is NRs 34,347 (CBS, 2011) per person per year. Although the range of average annual income of the affected PAPs (< NRs. 206082) is more than the national average income and 17 PAPs fall under BPL category in accordance with the poverty indicators in Nepal) in terms of per person per capita income of the family members.

4.4.4 Agriculture and Livestock Practice

Landholding by Caste and Ethnicity: Among 103 Surveyed PAPs, 33 PAPs of Brahmin has 13.15 ha total land area followed by 17 PAPs of Newar and 14 PAPs of Chhetri with 6.95 ha and 5.40 ha total land area respectively. Details of caste-wise landholding and Ha/HH are presented in table 4.21 below.

Table 4.21: Landholding by Caste and Ethnicity

S.N.	Districts	Type of loss	Caste/Ethnic Groups	PAPs	Total Land area Ha	Ha/HH
1	Lamjung and Tanahun	Permanent	Ale	4	0.75	0.19
2			Bhujel	5	1.79	0.36
3			Brahmin	33	13.15	0.40
4			Chhetri	14	5.40	0.39
5			Dalits	7	3.96	0.57
6			Gurung	10	6.40	0.64
7			Khawas	4	0.86	0.22
8			Magar	8	3.79	0.47
9			Muslim	1	0.19	0.19
10			Newar	17	6.95	0.41
Total				103	43.25	0.42

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021



Landholding by Type of Ownership: The land loss status of surveyed PAPs in Lamjung and Tanahu districts shows that 66.02 % of an affected PAP (68) has less than 10% land loss in hectares. Similarly, 31 PAPs(30.10%) and 4 PAPs (3.88 %) have a land loss of 10-50% and more than 50% respectively. The details of the land loss status of affected PAPs(interviewed) in Lamjung and Tanahu districts are presented in table 4.22 below.

Table 4.22: Landholding Size by the type of ownership

S.N.	District	Type of Loss	Land loss	PAPs	Percent
1	Lamjung and Tanahun	Permanent	< 10%	68	66.02
2			10%-50%	31	30.10
3			> 50%	4	3.88
Total				103	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

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

Agricultural Production: Paddy, wheat and maize are the major food crops and cash crops cultivated by the surveyed PAPs. The average yield of the major crops like paddy, wheat and maize is 4.789 MT/ha, 1.179MT/ha and 2.199MT/ha respectively (Table-4.23).

Table 4.23: Major Crop Area Coverage, Production and Yield

S. N	Description				
		Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Total
1	Total Cropped Area (ha)	1.6195	1.6195	1.6195	4.8585
2	Total Production (MT)	7.7573	1.9110	3.5628	13.2311
3	Yield (MT/ha)	4.789	1.179	2.199	8.167
Percentage of Production		58.64	14.44	26.92	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

4.4.5 Knowledge and Attitude

Knowledge: To assess the attitude and expectation of the affected PAPs questions were asked. This subsection describes the knowledge, attitude and expectation of the affected PAPs. Regarding knowledge about the TL project and its activities, 86 or (83.50%) of the surveyed PAPs had the knowledge and the remaining had no knowledge about the project. Of the PAPs, who had knowledge regarding the project, (81.55%) received information from NEA Project staff/Surveyors and (1.94%) from local people/Neighbours (Table-4.24).

Table 4.24: Information Sources about the Project

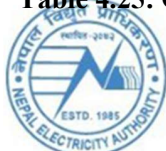
S. N	Information Sources	No. of PAPs	Percentage
1	NEA Project Staffs/Surveyors	84	81.55
2	Neighbors/ Relatives	2	1.94
3	Unknown about the project	17	16.50
Total		103	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

4.4.6 Community Development Needs and Expectations

The main development priorities reported during surveys include access to basic services such as appropriate compensation, employment opportunity, local development and enhancement training etc. Of the surveyed 103 PAPs, 85 PAPs have expressed expectations in which appropriate compensation of the affected land (Table-4.25).

Table 4.25: Community Needs and Expectations



S. N	Needs and Expectations	No. of Responses
1	Appropriate Compensation	85
2	Community Development	45
3	Employment Opportunity	90
4	Enhancement Training	63

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

4.4.7 Socio-economic Information and Profile of the Vulnerable Groups

4.4.7.1 Vulnerable Groups/Communities with respect to Nepal

In the context of Nepal, vulnerable community means communities that are commonly landless and marginal farmers living below subsistence level. Moreover, these groups have no or limited access to public resources and they seldom participate in national planning, policy, and don't have access to decision-making process or in development initiatives. As a result, their risk of falling below the poverty line is high. Formal and informal studies conducted in Nepal reveal that most Janajati, Adhibasi and Dalits fall under the category of a vulnerable person in Nepal. This was also reflected in the Government Tenth's Plan (2002-2007) which recognizes women, disabled, ethnic minorities and Dalits groups as the predominantly poor and marginalized groups. Women in all social groups and regions are more disadvantaged than their male counterparts and even among women, Singles, separated and women-headed households are particularly disadvantaged.

In Nepal, several factors could determine a group's vulnerability. Even though gender, caste and ethnicity have been officially acknowledged as primary factors that determine a group's backwardness; other factors such as region, economic status and patronage network play an equally important role. The Tenth National Plan (2002–2007) has identified three major groups as more vulnerable than others in the context of Nepal—women, Dalits and Adivasi/Janajati. These three groups are disadvantaged in terms of (i) access to livelihood, assets and services; (ii) social inclusion and empowerment; (iii) legal inclusion and representation in Government and (iv) economic marginalization. The detail of these groups are summarized below.

Adivasi/Janajati Groups (Indigenous Peoples) The Adivasi/Janajati groups in Nepal are defined as social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society. National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janajati Act, 2002 defines those ethnic groups and communities who have their mother language and traditional rites and customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or unwritten history. The act has recognized 59 indigenous communities in Nepal. These indigenous communities are known as Adivasi/Janajati in Nepali and Indigenous Nationalities in English as per the act. These groups as a whole are generally considered to be the marginalized segment of the population who engage in economic activities ranging from hunting/gathering and shifting agriculture in or near forests to wage laborers or even small-scale market-oriented activities.

Dalits Groups Dalits are defined as those castes of people of Nepal who were categorized as 'untouchables' in the Old Civil Code of 1853 that prevailed until the promulgation of the New Civil Code of 1962. In the context of Nepal, however, the word *Dalit* has generally come to mean a 'community or a person who suffers from the illness of caste discrimination and belongs to the bottom of the caste hierarchy. *Dalits*, who have been placed at the very bottom of Hindu caste hierarchy by the discriminatory caste, based system.

Women and Others as Vulnerable Group Though women comprise half of the total population, gender discrimination still prevails in society. The status of women in Nepal with regards to their access to knowledge, economic resources, political power, and personal autonomy in decision-making is quite low. Daughters lose rights over the parental property after marriage. Despite the high average work burden of women, this at 16 hours a day is much higher than the global average. Women in all social groups and regions have been proven as more disadvantaged than their male counterparts and even among women



Singles, separated, divorced and women-headed households are particularly vulnerable. Similarly, women in all groups due to their limited access to economic resources and livelihood options can equally be classified as vulnerable who are at permanent risk for facing severe poverty in Nepal. Elderly people, children and the individuals less able to care for themselves within the communities are also persons who are at any time prone to vulnerability.

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

As per the EIB's Environment and Social Standard, *Vulnerable groups* (To comply with the FPIC process/strategy, NEA will provide full effort in the coming future too. As mentioned above Key comments table, NEA is following the FPIC since the project pre-construction phase.) are population groups that suffer from discrimination, unequal access to rights, unequal access to and control over resources, or unequal access to development opportunities. As a result, they may be poorly integrated into the formal economy, may suffer from inadequate access to basic public goods and services, may be excluded from political decision-making, and may therefore face a higher risk of impoverishment and social exclusion. More often than not, the resilience levels of such groups to adverse impacts are lower. Such groups may include ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female-headed households, children and youngsters, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and the poor. In conflict zones and post-conflict contexts, certain groups may suffer further (e.g., women and children lacking the capacity to claim heritage from missing parents) and new categories may appear such as refugees, returnees, internally displaced people and demobilized soldiers in need of economic and social reintegration into society.

4.4.7.3 Vulnerable Groups in Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV TL Project

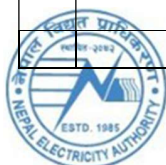
Based on the above analysis and inconsistent with the EIB, Environment and Social Standard requirements, the Indigenous, Dalit, Persons with disabilities and Female-headed households are categorized as vulnerable groups under this project which is (68.96%) of the surveyed PAPs.

4.4.7.4 Socio-Demographic Information of Vulnerable Groups

PAPs Structure and Gender: Out of 103 interviewed PAPs, 79 PAPs are under the vulnerable category defined by the entitlement matrix. The number of vulnerable PAPs in the indigenous category (63.29 %) is higher than another vulnerable category. The project does not have any adverse impact on their identity, culture and customary livelihoods. The details have been mentioned in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26: Affected vulnerable PAPs in Lamjung and Tanahun districts

S. N	Caste/Ethnic Group		Number of PAPs	Percentage	Male Popn	Female Popn	Total Popn
1	Female Headed	Dalit	2	2.53	4	3	7
		Below Poverty Level	2	2.53	7	11	18
		Indigenous	5	6.33	15	17	32
		Brahmin	4	5.06	11	11	22
		Chhetri	3	3.80	5	10	15
2	Dalits only	Dalit	5	6.33	19	21	40
3	Indigenous		34	43.04	109	102	211
4	Below poverty Level	Brahmin	4	5.06	9	12	21
		Chhetri	2	2.53	6	6	12
		Dalit	0	0.00	0	0	0
		Indigenous	10	12.66	41	36	77
5	Disable	BPL	1	1.27	4	7	11
		Indigenous	1	1.27	4	2	6
		Brahmin	4	5.06	7	6	13



S. N	Caste/Ethnic Group	Number of PAPs	Percentage	Male Popn	Female Popn	Total Popn
	Chhetri	2	2.53	3	2	5
	Total	79	100.00	244	246	490

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

Note: Number of Indigenous are counted as 50 in Table 4.26 and counted as 52 in Table 4.32 because 1 BPL from female headed HH and 1 BPL from disable HH are also from indigenous category .

Education and Literacy: The socio-economic survey indicates that the average literacy rate of the vulnerable population is (88.16%) which is comparatively higher than the national average (65.90%). Similarly, the average literacy rate of the Indigenous population is (43.06 %) higher than other literate vulnerable groups (Table-4.27). The educational status of the project affected the vulnerable population is satisfactory.

Table 4.27: Educational Status of Vulnerable Population

Vulnerability	Educational Status														
	Illiterate		Literat e		school not attende d		basic educatio n (1-8)		Secondary education(9 -12)		bachelor s and above		Population		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Tota l male	Total femal e	Tota l
Indigenous	15	17	16	13	4	6	38	31	24	22	12	13	109	102	211
Female Headed	2	6	0	8	2	0	14	16	18	16	6	6	42	52	94
Marginalized	1	3	3	5	0	0	11	8	4	5	0	0	19	21	40
Below Poverty Level	3	6	11	11	3	3	26	23	9	9	4	2	56	54	110
Disable	3	2	8	10	0	0	5	3	2	2	0	0	18	17	35
Total	24	34	38	47	9	9	94	81	57	54	22	21	244	246	490

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

4.4.7.5 PAPs Occupation and Source of Livelihood

Occupational Composition: Agriculture, service, labor/masonry, business and foreign employment are the predominant occupation of the vulnerable population in the project area. According to socio-economic survey data, (5.92 %) of the population are engaged in foreign employment, about (4.69 %) population are involved in business and (6.12%) are involved in the service sector inside the country (Table-4.28). Among the project affected vulnerable population, (41.56%) responded that their primary occupation is agriculture.

Table 4.28: Occupational Composition of Vulnerable Population

Occupation	Gender				Population	
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Agriculture	103	42.21	108	43.90	211	43.06
Foreign Employment	27	11.07	2	0.81	29	5.92
Business	13	5.33	10	4.07	23	4.69



Occupation	Gender				Population	
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Govn Job	5	2.05	2	0.81	7	1.43
Private Service	18	7.38	12	4.88	30	6.12
Labor/Masonry	7	2.87	3	1.22	10	2.04
Student	37	15.16	31	12.60	68	13.88
Unemployed	24	9.84	35	14.23	59	12.04
Others	10	4.10	43	17.48	53	10.82
Total	244	100.00	246	100.00	490	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

Average Annual Income: According to the socio-economic survey, the average annual income of the surveyed vulnerable PAPs is calculated to be NRs. 5,12,959. Out of which the agriculture sector contributes (8.77%). Similarly, non-agricultural source contributes (91.23 %) of the total income of the surveyed PAPs (Table-4.29). The non-agricultural source of income includes business, services, labors/masonry and remittance etc.

Table 4.29: Income Sources of Vulnerable Groups

S. N	Vulnerable Category	Income Sources				Total
		Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		
		NRs.	%	NRs.	%	NRs.
1	Indigenous	2467000	65.14	24244900	61.49	26,711,900
2	Dalits	236000	6.23	2512000	6.37	2,748,000
3	Female Headed HH	793000	20.94	11004300	27.91	11,797,300
4	Below Poverty Level	45000	1.19	573000	1.45	618,000
5	Disable	246,000	6.50	1094800	2.78	1,340,800
	Total	3,787,000	100.00	39,429,000	100.00	43,216,000
	Percentage	8.77		91.23		

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

4.4.7.6 Landholding

Landholding by Vulnerability: All the vulnerable PAPs have their own private land within the project area. The vulnerable PAPs own and operate 32.06 ha of land (Table-4.30). The average landholding of the vulnerable PAPs is 0.40 ha/hh.

Table 4.30: Land Holding by Vulnerability

S. N	Vulnerable Category	PAPs	Total Landholding (Ha)	Land Loss (ha)	Total Remaining Land (ha)
1	Indigenous	34	15.21	1.80	13.41
2	Dalits	5	2.28	0.09	2.19
3	Female Headed HH	16	6.86	0.22	6.64
4	Below Poverty Level	16	5.78	0.29	5.49
5	HH Having Disabled	8	1.92	0.07	1.85
	Total	79	32.06	2.47	29.58

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021



Landownership by Gender: Out of 103 surveyed PAPs 78 males (75.73) have land ownership whereas only 25 females (24.27) have land ownership (Table-4.31).

Table 4.31: Landownership by Gender

Land Ownership							
S.N	District	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Tanahun and Lamjung	78	75.73	25	24.27	103	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

4.4.7.7 Socio-Demographic Information of Indigenous Group

PAPs Structure and Gender: Out of 103 interviewed PAPs and 79 vulnerable PAPs, 52 PAPs are under indigenous category defined by the entitlement matrix. The project does not have any adverse impact on their identity, culture and customary livelihoods. The details have been mentioned in Table 4.32.

Table 4.32: Affected vulnerable PAPs in Lamjung and Tanahun Districts

S.	Caste/Ethnic Group		Number	Percentage	Male	Female	Total
1	Female Headed HH	Indigenous	6	11.54	20	24	44
3	Indigenous		34	65.38	109	102	211
4	Below poverty Level	Indigenous	10	19.23	41	36	77
5	Disable	Indigenous	2	3.85	8	9	17
	Total		52	100.00	178	171	349

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

Education and Literacy: The socio-economic survey indicates that the average literacy rate of the Indigenous population is (87.96%) which is comparatively higher than the national average (65.90%). The educational status of the project affected the vulnerable population is satisfactorily (Table-4.33).

Table 4.33: Educational Status of Indigenous Population

Vulnerability	Educational Status														
	Illiterate		Literat e		school not attende d		basic educatio n (1-8)		Secondary education(9 -12)		bachelor s and above		Population		
	m	f	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	f	M	F	total male	total female	Total
Indigenous	15	17	16	13	4	6	38	31	24	22	12	13	109	102	211
Female Headed	0	2	0	4	1	0	7	8	8	9	4	1	20	24	44
Below Poverty Level	2	3	11	8	3	2	19	17	6	5	0	1	41	36	77
Disable	1	2	2	4	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	8	9	17
Total	18	24	29	29	8	8	69	59	38	36	16	15	178	171	349

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021



4.4.7.8 -PAPS Occupation and Source of Livelihood

Occupational Composition: Agriculture, service, labor/masonry, business and foreign employment are the predominant occupation of indigenous populations in the project area. According to PAPs survey data, (7.736 %) of the population are engaged in foreign employment, about (4.87 %) population are involved in business and (6.30%) are involved in the service sector inside the country (Table-4.34). Among the project affected indigenous population, (34.67 %) responded that their primary occupation is agriculture.

Table 4.34: Occupational Composition of Indigenous Population

Occupation	Gender				Population	
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Agriculture	59	33.15	62	36.26	121	34.67
Foreign Employment	25	14.04	2	1.17	27	7.736
Business	9	5.06	8	4.68	17	4.871
Govn Job	6	3.37	3	1.75	9	2.579
Private Service	17	9.55	5	2.92	22	6.304
Labor/Masonry	5	2.81	6	3.51	11	3.152
Student	27	15.17	30	17.54	57	16.33
Unemployed	26	14.61	21	12.28	47	13.47
Others	4	2.25	34	19.88	38	10.89
Total	178	100.00	171	100.00	349	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

Average Annual Income: According to the socio-economic survey, the average annual income of the surveyed indigenous PAPs is calculated to be NRs. 799517.3. Out of which the agriculture sector contributes (8.17%). Similarly, non-agricultural source contributes (91.83 %) of the total income of the surveyed PAPs (Table-4.35). The non-agricultural source of income includes business, services, labors/masonry and remittance etc.

Table 4.35: Income Sources of Indigenous Groups

S. N	Vulnerable Category	Income Sources				Total
		Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		
		NRs.	%	NRs.	%	NRs.
1	Indigenous	2004000	58.9	25814800	53.532076	27,818,800
3	Female Headed HH	430000	12.6	7302000	15.142136	11,797,300
4	Below Poverty Level	106000	3.1	502100	1.0412033	618,000
5	Disable	860,192	25.3	14604150	30.284584	1,340,800
Total		3,400,192	100	48,223,050	100	41,574,900
Percentage		8.17		91.83		

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

4.4.7.9 Landholding

Landholding by Indigenous PAPs: All the indigenous PAPs have their own private land within the project area. The indigenous PAPs own and operate 32.06 ha of land (Table-4.36). The average landholding of the vulnerable PAPs is 0.40 ha/hh.



Table 4.36: Land Holding by Indigenous PAPs

S. N	Vulnerable Category	PAPs	Total Landholding (Ha)	Land Loss (ha)	Total Remaining Land (ha)
1	Indigenous	34	15.2	1.8	13.4
2	Female Headed HH	6	3.9	0.1	3.8
3	Below Poverty Level	10	1.8	0.2	1.6
45	HH Having Disabled	2	1.6	0.0	1.6
	Total	52	22.6	2.1	20.5

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

Landownership by Gender: Out of 52 surveyed indigenous PAPs 40 males (76.92%) have land ownership whereas only 12 females (23.08%) have land ownership (Table-4.37).

Table 4.37: Landownership by Gender

Land Ownership							
S.N	District	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Tanahun and Lamjung	40	76.92	12	23.08	52	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

5 PROJECT IMPACTS FROM LAND ACQUISITION

5.1 General

This section of the report describes the details of affected assets due to the implementation of the Marsyangdi Corridor (Udipur-Markichowk-Bharatpur Section) 220 kV TL Project covering Udipur and Markichowk (Bay Extension only) and Bharatpur Substations, Towers (Angle and Suspension) and project access road. The major affected assets include loss of private property and infrastructures. The private property includes loss of land, commercial and residential structures and associated structures (Fish Pond), crops and trees.

Topographic maps, GPS, cadastral survey report was used for the identification of the tower location and structures affected by RoW. In addition, input from the local people involved in survey work was also taken for the identification of the tower sites.

Hence, the loss of this TL will occur due to the construction of towers located in the private land and relocation of the structures falling in RoW, acquisition of land for substations and access roads. The implementation of the project affects 136 PAPs of which 103 were covered in the socio-economic survey. (Table-5.1).

Table 5.1: Affected PAPs as Per Project Components

S. N	Project Components	PAPs		Total
		Surveyed	Absentee	
1	Udipur S/S	5	0	5
2	Bharatpur S/S	0	0	0
3	Lamjung Angle Towers	59	22	81
4	Tanahun Angle Tower	39	11	50
Total		103	33	136

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021 and land acquisition notice of Lamjung and Tanahun

A total of 103 affected PAPs are covered in the Socio-economic survey. Of these, 101 PAPs will be affected owing to the loss of land due to Angle towers while 2 PAPs will be affected because of the permanent structures belonging to them will be contained within the transmission line towers (Table-5.2). This chapter includes a description of 103 surveyed PAPs which consist of permanent land acquisition for angle towers and substation. Land for the Bharatpur S/S falls under the territory of government land thus, it has been excluded from the PAPs socio-economic surveys

Table 5.2: Surveyed PAPs as per Project Components

S.N	Project Components	Types of Loss (PAPs)			Total (PAPs)	Remarks
		Land Only	Land and Structure	Structure Only		
1	Udipur S/S	5	0	0	5	
2	Lamjung Angle Towers	57	1	1	59	
3	Tanahun Angle Tower	39	0	0	39	
Total		101	1	1	103	

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

The final check survey of the proposed TL has not been conducted and is yet to be designed for suspension towers (STs) and project access roads, it is likely that more structures/land could be affected by the suspension towers, project access road and also due to land use restriction along RoW. The household-level impacts due to land use restriction, project access road and Suspension Towers imposed by the project have not been shown here. It shall be covered in the updated RAP to be prepared after the completion of a final survey covering the missing PAPs. The final survey will be conducted by the construction contractor. The



same principles, policy, rights and entitlements will be applied later for the land acquisition and compensation process.

5.2 Loss of land and Loss of Standing Crop

5.2.1 Land loss and Requirement As per Project Components

The total land requirement for tower foundation and substation for the project is 6.226 ha in Lamjung and Tanahun Districts permanently (Table-5.3).

Table 5.3: Acquisition of Land as per Project Components

Project Components	Sub-Components	Total Land (Ha)	Remarks
Transmission Line	Lamjung	1.530	
	Tanahun	1.149	
Substation	Udipur SS	5.18	
	Bharatpur	2.500	Land for Markichowk and Bharatpur SS is of NEA land.
Total Permanent loss:		10.359	

Source: Land Acquisition Notice, 2019, 2020

5.2.2 Land Loss of Surveyed PAPs

Based on the socio-economic survey, 68 PAPs will lose less than 10% of their total landholding and these PAPs are considered as marginally affected PAPs. Similarly, 35 PAPs are losing PAPs more than 10% of their total landholding and these PAPs are considered under severely affected PAPs (Table-5.5).

Table 5.4: Land loss of Surveyed PAPs

S.N.	District	Type of Loss	Landholding size	PAPs	Percent
1	Lamjung and	Permanent	< 10%	68	66.02
2	Tanahun		> 10%	35	33.98
Total				103	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

5.2.3 Loss of Standing Crops

The annual standing crops loss due to the tower foundation has been calculated based on the average productivity of the area to compensate for the loss which is given in below table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Loss of Standing Crops

Crop Types	Productivity (MT/ha)	Production (MT)
Paddy	4.79	7.7573
Wheat	1.18	1.9110
Maize	2.20	3.5628
Total	8.17	13.2311

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

5.3 Acquisition of House and Other Structures

Construction of the project will involve removal of 1 residential structures (belonged to 1 HH) who is non-title holder, 1 commercial Fish Pond (Table-5.6). Altogether 2 PAPs will be affected due to the structure loss and need to be relocated.



Table 5.6 Affected Structures and affected structure loss PAPs

S. N	RM/ Municipality*	District	Project Components	Name of Owner	Affected Structures				
					House	Shed	Poultry	Fish Pond	Total
1	Rainas Municipality-7	Lamjung	AP46/74	Nabin Sharma Chiluwal		-	-	1	1
2	Rainas Municipality-7	Lamjung	AP 48 A	Manisha Nepali/Jum Bahadur Nepali	-1	-	-		1
Total					1			1	2

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

The total area of the affected structures will be evaluated by the technical team of the concerned affected rural municipality and municipality for the calculation of compensation amount.

5.4 Loss of Business/Business Disturbance

Due to land acquisition for the tower foundation in Lamjung and Tanahun districts, there was 1 business loss (fish pond – AP46/74). The loss of business will be entitled to as per the entitlement matrix.

5.5 Loss of Private Trees

Acquisition of private land will also occur the loss of private trees. Due to the acquisition of private land, altogether, 302 private trees will be cut down, 334 fodders and 11 fruit trees are also affected. Of the affected private trees, (46.67%) are Timber, (51.62%) are Fodder and (1.70%) are Fruit's type trees (Table-5.7).

Table 5.7 Loss of Private Trees

S. N	Types of Trees	Number	Percentage
1	Timber	302	46.67
2	Fodder	334	51.62
3	Fruits	11	1.70
	Total	647	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2020 and 2021

5.6 Impact on Historical, Natural and Religious Places

Lamjung and Tanahun Districts are rich in Natural resources with its historical background. Major historical, natural and religious places of these districts are Ghale Gau, Bandipur, Ghasikuwa, Chhabdi Barahi, Kalika Temple, Siddha Gufa etc. The project has not affected these places and also doesn't affect any other likely historical, natural and religious places nearby.

5.7 Impact on Community Infrastructure, Facility and Services

Community infrastructures, facilities and services (e.g., health, education, communication and drinking water, community forest etc.) are important social services and resources that will be used by the construction workforce. However, as the size of the construction workforce is estimated to be 215, of the most are local and work nature is short term and site-specific, the pressure on community infrastructures/facility and services is likely to be limited and no public infrastructures have been affected due to the implementation of the project.

6 RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 Legal Framework

6.2.1 Review of National Policies related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

A. Constitutional Guarantees

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

B. Government of Nepal's Land Acquisition Act 1977

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

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



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

C. Overview of Land Acquisition and Compensation Procedures in Nepal

The land acquisition procedures are specified in the Land Acquisition Act 1977. Since the Act is very old it does not cover many contemporary issues of resettlement and rehabilitation. However, within its umbrella framework, current issues may have to be handled. The procedure should ensure public consultations, consensus-building attempts, adequate time of notification, adequate information on resettlement options and participation of affected persons in decision making as far as possible. The procedure in the Act can be roughly categorized as follows:

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

Notice of Acquisition: The Local Officer is required to prepare a notice of acquisition, which indicates that the assets under consideration are to be acquired. The notice must provide details on the type and location of required properties. The concerned owners are granted specific days from the issuance of notice to apply for compensation with necessary supporting documents or seven days excluding traveling time to the district headquarters to submit a letter of complaint/contest.

D. Land Reform Act, 2021 (1964)

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

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

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

- “Appropriate and adequate compensation for the loss of assets or income is a fundamental right of all project affected persons. Physically displaced people must be relocated with basic amenities such as school, health posts and other facilities.
- All affected persons should be assisted to restore at least their pre-project income and livelihood sources.



- The absence of legal title to land should not be a bar for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- Vulnerable groups such as ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female-headed HHs, children and youngsters, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and the poor. PAPs are entitled to special benefit and assistance packages in addition to compensation and resettlement.”

F. Forest Act 1993

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

G. Electricity Act, 1992

As per Article 33 of the Act of the Government, if so desired, may acquire or use any land for electricity transmission. The Act further has a provision of restricting a certain area in and around a transmission line. Any loss resulting from such acquisition, use or restriction shall, however, be compensated as per the provision of prevailing rules.

H. Electricity Regulations 1992

The Electricity Regulations 1992, Articles 12 and 13 states that the EIA 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 landholders due to project implementation as well as estimates of displaced population and resettlement and rehabilitation measures must be elaborated and clearly explained. This regulation has also made provision for the formation of the CDC for compensation for the land use restriction of RoW (Right-of-Way) of the transmission line.

6.2.2 Review of EIB Statement of Environmental and Social Standards

This project is planning to construct under the financial assistance of the European Investment Bank (EIB), hence, the project proponent shall be considered as per the EIB’s Environmental and Social Standards (2018), particularly Standard (6): *Involuntary Resettlement*, Standard (7): *Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups* and Standard (10): *Stakeholder Engagement* respectively which have been adopted in this uRAP briefly described below.

Standard (6): Involuntary Resettlement

People whose livelihoods are negatively affected by a project should have their livelihoods improved or at minimum restored and/or adequately compensated for any losses incurred. As such, where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities. All 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, PAPs 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 an 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 titleholders and those without the title) or income-earning and subsistence strategies;
- Uphold the right to adequate housing, promoting the security of tenure at resettlement sites;
- Ensure that resettlement measures are designed and implemented through the informed and meaningful consultation and participation of the project affected people throughout the resettlement process;
- Give particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and minorities, who may require special assistance and whose participation should be vigilantly promoted.

Standard (7): Rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups

All policies, practices, program and activities developed and implemented by the promoter should pay special attention to the rights of vulnerable groups. Such groups may include women, children, the elderly, the poor, ethnic, religious, cultural or linguistic minorities, or indigenous groups. 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 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.

The FPIC process has been conducted as below;

(The project has done a lot of consultations and the stakeholders' participation activities during the pre-construction and construction phases.

- During the initial environment examination (IEE) the project had conducted the socio-economic survey for socio-economic survey of the affected areas.



- Similarly, during IEE the consultation meetings, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interviews (KII), RAP stakeholder's identification like DCC, CDO, DFO, DADO, DHO, Local NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), community forest user groups (CFUGs), women organizations, teachers and political party along with local authorities were conducted.
- In the same way in project construction phase, the project is performing the consultations focusing to address the grievances of the affected people along with the IPs and woman.
- The project has established/formed the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) in ward level which are very sincere to address the grievances raised by the affected people. Women are also the member of GRC.
- The project has established the Project information center also and there have kept the IEE report and draft updated RAP report, project drawings, project brochure, Entitlement matrix in the PIC along with a lots of project information.
- The project is being prepared the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and will be submitted to the EIB soon.
- The project has established the Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) through the ESSD/NEA who are responsible to deal the site level grievances and monitored the site activities in compliance with ADB's SPS 2009 and EIB requirement. Similarly, they are responsible for the regular consultation as per the cases, issues, grievances and conduct the GRC meetings too. In Marsyangdi Corridor Transmission Line Project, there is an ESMU with three dedicated Social safeguard Officers and 3 Environmental Safeguard officers.
- Similarly, there is one GESI officer who is only look after the social inclusion related issues and the participation of the IPs and women in project related activities.
- Besides there is 1 international social safeguard specialist and 1 international environmental safeguard specialist from PSC along with national social safeguard specialist and environmental safeguard specialist to assist the project as per regular basis and do regular monitor and inspection of the project sites in their respective areas.
- The project has taken initiation to address the issues of the affected people along with IPs and women sincerely as per the need basis.
- The project is committed to disburse the legal compensation and other benefits as mentioned in entitlement matrix.
- The safeguard monitoring of the project is reported based on the preparation of periodic safeguard monitoring reports i.e. monthly, quarterly and semiannual environmental and social monitoring reports.
- In two districts Lamjung and Tanahun the cadastral survey is already performed by the contractor and the socio-economic survey of the PAPs have also been already completed.
- Recently CDO Lamjung had published the land plots notice under ROW in Lamjung district and the verification process of land owners is under process through the district survey office.

Apart from these the project is supporting the affected communities through the CSR budget. should

Standard (10): Stakeholder Engagement

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



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

6.3 Gap Assessment and Remedial Measures

The Land Acquisition Act 1977 is the primary legal framework for all land acquisition, compensation determination and relocation of APs in Nepal. The Act has a limited scope in resettlement and rehabilitation of APs. Considering the differences between the government laws, regulations and guidelines and, EIB's Environmental and Social Standards (2018) some Gaps have been identified and tabulated (Table-6.1).

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

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



Table 6.1 Comparison of Nepal's Government Law and EIB, ESS for Resettlement

<i>Key Issues</i>	<i>Policy Requirements of EIB, ESS</i>	<i>Government of Nepal Legal Framework (LAA, 1977)</i>	<i>Remedial Measures</i>
Resettlement Planning and Implementation	Where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. A socio-economic baseline assessment must be carried out, and Resettlement Action Plan must be prepared and implemented. NEA will make a credible effort to include these 33 PAPs in the final survey, by tracing down representatives of absentee PAPs. 33 PAPs will be surveyed during the survey of Chitwan and Gorkha as well.	No specific Provision	Due consideration has been given during the design of the transmission line to minimize the adverse impacts of land acquisition and impact on the PAPs/property hence, uRAP has been prepared for the requirement. NEA will make a credible effort to include these 33 PAPs in the final survey, by tracing down representatives of absentee PAPs. 33 PAPs will be surveyed during the survey of Chitwan and Gorkha. The socio-economic survey will be also conducted for permanent lose as per the viability of the final cadastral report from the contractor.
Compensation at Replacement Value	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.	No specific provision but generally paid at current market value	Provision of compensation of loss assets at replacement cost and affected people will receive compensation at full replacement value in line with this uRAP
Income Restoration	Assist the affected and displaced persons in their efforts to improve their standards of living, income earning capacity, and production level, or at least in restoring them to the pre-project level.	Does not consider income restoration	Provision has been made in the entitlement matrix (EM). The detail summary of the Entitlement, Assistance and benefits have been described and mentioned in section 6.5, 6.5.1, 6.5.2 and table no. 6.3 in details in uRAP they are provisioned for APs.
Vulnerable Groups and Indigenous People	All policies, practices, program and activities developed and implemented by the promoter should pay special attention to the rights of vulnerable groups. Such groups may include	No provision	Provision has been made to provide additional Support Allowance and socio-economic benefits of the project like trainings and employment opportunity during the



Key Issues	Policy Requirements of EIB, ESS	Government of Nepal Legal Framework (LAA, 1977)	Remedial Measures
	ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female headed PAPs, children and youth, older people, persons with disabilities and the poor		construction. The training and employment opportunities will be provided as per the need assessment done by the project. The vulnerability allowance is also paid to the Aps.
Consultation and Engagement	Standard-10 affirms the EIB's expectation that promoters uphold an open, transparent and accountable dialogue with all relevant stakeholders <i>at the local level</i> targeted by its EIB operations and Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for IPs: Informed and meaningful consultation and participation of PAPs is required throughout the resettlement process.	The Chief District Officer (CDO) publishes a public notification providing details of the affected property after receiving the report on the preliminary assessment on land requirements. However, the Act is silent about the stakeholder consultation and Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for IPs	Provision has been made that the consultation with APs and IPs were conducted during the RAP preparation. The process was Well targeted, early and informed, Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and Free, documented and localized. The dialogue with the affected IPs communities, as part of a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, will be continued during the project preparation and prior to commencement of activities with the support from the monitoring Unit The views of the participants in the consultation meeting have been mentioned in the uRAP. We think the consent letter given by the concerned authorities is the policy level matter and the process of the GoN.
Grievance Mechanism	A project-specific grievance mechanism must be established	Any grievance to disable land and property acquisition could be reported to Home Ministry within 15 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	The National law provides for adequate and accessible grievance redresses Mechanism. Provision of Project specific grievance mechanism has been set in This uRAP. 15 days has been placed instead of seven (7) days in the uRAP.

<i>Key Issues</i>	<i>Policy Requirements of EIB, ESS</i>	<i>Government of Nepal Legal Framework (LAA, 1977)</i>	<i>Remedial Measures</i>
		ministry is authorized in as much capacity as the district court to consult the local authority or, ask for necessary documents. No requirement for Project-specific grievance mechanism	
Public Disclosure	Disclosure of appropriate information regarding the project is required	There is a provision for informing the stakeholder about the details of the land (Including houses, sheds, structures, trees etc.) to be acquired by the government but explicit provision for the preparation or disclosure uRAP information to project affected persons is missing.	Provision has been made that the final uRAP and other project related documents will be disclosed to NEA web site, CDO office of four project districts, Project Office, ESSD Office, Environment and Social Monitoring Unit Office. The executive summary of uRAP will be translated into Nepali language and made accessible to affected people and other stakeholders at project site. Disclosure of information and notices on construction-phase related disturbances for local communities; disclosure of information will be a part of the overall Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which will run throughout the entire life cycle of the project.
Monitoring of Resettlement Implementation	Arrangements for resettlement monitoring must be defined by the resettlement plan	No provision	Arrangements for resettlement monitoring has been incorporated in this uRAP

6.4 Relevant Policies on Indigenous Peoples and Other Vulnerable Communities in Nepal

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

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

The land Acquisition and Compensation policy for infrastructures Development projects, 2015 states that Vulnerable groups such as ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female-headed HHs, children and youngsters, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and the poor. PAPs are entitled to special benefit and assistance packages in addition to compensation and resettlement.” Similarly, the constitution of Nepal 2015, has also reserved the right of Indigenous and vulnerable peoples. Thus, project specific policies in favor of the vulnerable people have also been integrated in the uRAP.

6.5 The Project Policy Framework

6.5.1 Current Resettlement Practice in Nepal

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



and ownership related matters of the affected assets. The compensation amount will be paid to the PAPs before the commencement of the construction work.

6.5.2 Resettlement Policy Framework for Marsyangdi Corridor

Based on the review of national policy and EIB's ESS, there is no option but to develop project specific policies incorporating the requirements of financing agency. The objectives of the resettlement policy framework are i) to avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, and ii) to minimize it where it is unavoidable, and iii) to ensure that 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:



Table 6.2 Resettlement Principles (Policy Framework) for the Project

Principle No.	Description/Task	Principles (Policy Framework)
<u>Principles-1:</u>	Land Acquisition, Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation	<p>Acquisition of land will be minimized attempting to avoid the resettlement of people as much as possible, and compensation will be provided at replacement value while acquiring the land permanently. Compensation for land will be provided as per the Land Acquisition Act 1977 and compensation policy as per this framework. Compensation for the affected structures and associated structure shall be paid at replacement value in cash. Land for land compensation is not proposed in this project. The compensation Determination Committee shall also follow the National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement, 2015 while fixing the rate of compensation. As per the entitlement matrix vulnerable PAPs are eligible to get NPR.10000 additional assistance. To restore the income and livelihood of the vulnerable people, income restoration trainings, livelihood enhancement skills have been provided to the vulnerable people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 PAPs and their hosts; • The project will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The scope of uRAP is determined through a survey and/or socio-economic survey of displaced/affected persons, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction
<u>Principles-2:</u>	Stakeholder Engagement and Public Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. The stakeholder engagement shall be continued throughout the project implementation. • The updated RAP, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final RAP and its updates will also be disclosed to affected persons and other stakeholders.
<u>Principles-3:</u>	Vulnerable and Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project proponent will provide high priority for gender and vulnerable groups and Indigenous people for employment during the construction of the project. Skill Development training program will be provided for the project affected vulnerable and Indigenous people. • The project shall ensure that project engages in free, prior, and informed consultation with the indigenous community wherever they are affected; • The project shall ensure that project benefits are accessible to the indigenous community living in the project area;

Principle No.	Description/Task	Principles (Policy Framework)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project shall avoid any kind of adverse impact on the indigenous community to the extent possible and if unavoidable ensures that adverse impacts shall be minimized and mitigated; The project shall ensure indigenous peoples and women participation in the entire process of preparation; implementation and monitoring of the project activities; The project shall develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities. And also provide additional support allowance.
<u>Principles-4:</u>	Formation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An effective grievance redress mechanism shall be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of PAPs and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
<u>Principles-5:</u>	Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The livelihoods of all displaced/affected Families will be at least fully restored and living standards improved through resettlement strategies.
<u>Principles-6:</u>	Cut-off Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Resettlement Policy will be the date of the socio-economic survey of PAPs and affected assets or the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1977 as decided by NEA. However, for APs occupying public land (the non-title-holders) they have to have lived there with structures or cultivated the land before the cut-off date mentioned above (i.e., socio-economic survey date) to be eligible for resettlement and rehabilitation support
<u>Principles-7:</u>	Common Property Resources (CPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project as per national legislation and requirements of international standards.

Source: EIB's Environmental and Social Standards, 2018



6.6 Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

6.6.1 Entitlements

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

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

PAPs meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance as per the Entitlement (Table 6.2). For title holders, the dates of Public notification is made at public places in the project area by RMS/Municipality offices to the affected PAPs as per the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders, the start date of project socio-economic survey will be the cut-off date. Persons who settled in the affected areas after a cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice (30 days), requested to vacate land/premises and dismantle the affected structure before project implementation.

The Non-Interviewed PAPs (absentee - *Appendix XI*) who are not covered in the socio-economic survey, whenever they approach the project, will be given further consultation on entitlement, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. They will also be eligible to receive the compensation and other assistants proposed in this uRAP.

Any grievances, complaints and objections related to land acquisition and compensation can be addressed via the Grievance Redress Mechanism (Refer to Chapter-VII) will be referred to the Grievances Redress Committee (GRC).

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

6.6.2 Assistant and Benefits

Apart from the compensation for acquired land, assistance will be provided to the PAPs losing >10.0% of land and reduction in agriculture for reestablishment and improvement of livelihood. Similarly, the ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female headed PAPs, children and youth, older people, persons with disabilities and the poor losing land will be supported for re-establishment and improvement of livelihood. This assistance includes, enhancement training as per their interest, One- time cash assistance will be at the Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in NRs@NRs1000 for 30 days wage loss to restore their livelihood and Plus one-time additional support allowances livelihood restoration measures. Loss of private and community assets will be valued and compensated based on the entitlement matrix given below (Table-6.3).



Affected crops will be compensated at the current market price based on average production. For the loss of fruit trees, compensation will be paid for average fruit production depending upon the fruit quality with the support of the Agriculture Knowledge Center (AKC). For the loss of other private tresses, compensation will be paid as per the types, size and age of the trees with the support of the Division Forest Offices of the concerned Districts.

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



Table 6.3 Entitlement Matrix

SN	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
A. LAND						
A-1	Loss of private land	Agricultural/Residential/Commercial land being affected by project components (GSS, Land for Tower footings etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titled holders or owner with legal right DPs/APs with customary land right or government permit holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation based on market/replacement cost Resettlement assistance Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land if available and feasible. In case where, alternative land cannot be provided due to scarcity of suitable lands, cash compensation based on the valuation determined by the Compensation Determination (Fixation) Committee (CDC) will be paid. Land should be compensated at replacement cost, which shall comprise market rates. If the compensation determined by the CDC is less than the “market price/ replacement cost” then the difference is to be paid by NEA as assistance NEA will try to acquire the residual plot if DPs/APs are willing to do so and if remaining land that is unviable or uneconomic Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage². Transaction costs³ (documentary stamps, registration costs, tax etc.) as applicable under the relevant laws will be borne by NEA with a minimum lump sum of NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 	NEA/CDC

¹ Female headed PAPs, indigenous people PAPs, below poverty line PAPs (PAP income less than NPR 34,347 per person per year), Single, disabled, elderly with no economic support, ethnic minorities PAPs and those without legal title to land

² The minimum wage rate in Nepal is considered to be NPR 13,000 per month

³ Transaction cost as mentioned is an indicative figure. However, NEA will bear the exact cost to be incurred for necessary registration. NEA will be responsible for bearing all the costs to settle title issues either past or present and will assist the DPs/APs to avail proper and clear titles and land transfer title.



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • In case of severance (people losing more than 10% of their productive assets) due to acquisition of agricultural land, an additional grant equivalent to a maximum of 10% of the compensation value will be paid to the DPs/APs • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 		
			Tenants/leaseholder/ sharecropper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation based on market/ replacement cost • Resettlement assistance • Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 percent cash compensation to the share cropper/ tenants of the affected plots as per the prevailing laws (LA Act Clause 20). Other 50 percent to the landowner • Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage. • Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 	NEA/CDC
			Encroachers ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance 60 days' notice to shift from encroached land to harvest standing crops etc. • Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage. 	NEA

⁴ Defined as a person who has legal title holding to land but illegally extends his occupation onto the contiguous, vacant government land.



			Non- titleholders ⁵ (squatters/informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at market/replacement cost • Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 	NEA
B. STRUCTURES						
B-1	Loss of Residential Commercial structure	Structures affected on the land either permanently or temporarily by the project before the cut-off date.	Titleholder or Owner with legal right/Non-titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement cost • Resettlement assistance. • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternate structure if feasible. • In case where an alternate structure cannot be provided, compensation based on replacement cost will be paid without allowing for depreciation or transaction costs. • All fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure will be borne by NEA and will be paid to DPs/APs with a minimum lump sum of NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. • Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self-relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once. • DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. • In case of rebuilding/ rehabilitation of the structure, a disturbance allowance shall be provided to head of the affected HH at the rate of NPR 500 per day for 180 days or more as decided by CDC. • Rental assistance for 180 days per house at the rate of NPR 500 per day. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once 	NEA/CDC

⁵ Defined as a person who appears from nowhere and occupies vacant government land/structure for living space and/or livelihoods.

			Tenants/Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation (in case, additional structure erected) • Resettlement Assistance • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional structures erected by tenants will be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. • Rental assistance equivalent to 180 days @ NPR 500 per day per HH. • Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self-relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. • Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owner's total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences. • DPs/APS will have the right to salvage materials from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by leaseholder/tenants. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 	NEA/CDC
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement assistance • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost without allowing for depreciation or transaction costs. • DPs/APs will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR10,000. This will be paid once. 	NEA/CDC
			Non-titleholders (Informal Settlers/squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for non-land assets at market value/replacement cost • Resettlement Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost without allowing for depreciation or transaction costs. • DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. • Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self-relocation or 	NEA

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<p>transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 	
C. TREES AND CROPS						
C-1	Loss of standing trees and perennial crops	Trees and perennial crops affected by the project (People on whose land the trees and perennial crops exist)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titled holders or owner with legal right DPs/APs with customary land right Tenant/Lease holders/share croppers Non-title holders (Informal Settlers/squatters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at Market value/replacement cost to be computed with assistance of appropriate department Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation determined by CDC will be paid (in determining the compensation; type, age and the productivity of the trees and perennial crops will be taken in to consideration). compensation should pay for lost income, and any re-establishment, for the time taken to re-establish to a similar stage of production DPs/APs will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 	NEA/CDC
D. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD						
D-1	Loss of employments	People losing employment due to acquisition of properties and project activities	DPs/APs who will lose wage employment in the private enterprises affected due to acquisition of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement Assistance Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time lump sum grant equivalent to minimum three-month's income based on the actual salary. Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 	NEA/CDC
D-2	Loss of livelihood (self-employment)	People losing livelihood as a result of displacement due to land acquisition for the project	DPs/APs whose self-employment ventures will be disturbed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement Assistance Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time lump sum grant: three-month's income based on the nature of business and type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self-relocation or 	NEA



					<p>transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 	
E. GOVERNMENT LAND AND PROPERTY						
E-1	Government Property (Loss of Land)	Government property being affected by the projects	Relevant government department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum compensation as per government rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental transfer of land 	NEA/ Concerned Government Departments
F. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES						
F-1	Loss of Community Property Resources (Religious structures, land, Community structures, trust, shrine, tomb etc.)	Community property being affected by the projects	Affected community/Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation, protection, restoration and compensatory replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts will be documented and mitigated. Cultural properties will be conserved through special measures such as relocation in consultation with the community. • Common property resources will be reconstructed as per ADB 's SPS, 2009 	NEA/CDC/ Local Community/ Supervision Consultant
F-2	Loss of Public Utilities	Public utilities affected due to the project (Water, Electricity, Telephone Drainage)	Owners of the public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation, protection, restoration and compensatory replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of utilities will be done at proper time • Common property resources will be reconstructed as per ADB's SPS, 2009 	NEA/CDC/ Local Community/ Supervision Consultant
F-3	Infrastructure a. Local roads b. Bridges	Public infrastructure being affected by the project	Communities receiving benefits from the infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration will be done by the project in consultation with affected communities. • Common property resources will be reconstructed as per ADB's SPS, 2009 	NEA/CDC/ Local Community/ Supervision Consultant

	c. Water points etc.					
G. TEMPORARY LOSS (RIGHT OF WAY)						
G-1	Temporary loss of crops during construction and maintenance ⁶	All DPs/APs crops on temporary basis during the construction and maintenance of lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titled holders or owner with legal right DPs/APs with customary land right or government permit holder Tenant/Lease holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at market value Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of land value or more as decided by CDC as per the Electricity Act, 2049 B.S. under the RoW. Cash compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop under the RoW during the construction or maintenance or repair after the construction. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the lines in the future, NEA would consult with land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities. Notice to harvest standing crops Restoration of land to previous or better quality Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once 	NEA/CDC
H. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE DPS/APS						
H-1	Impacts on vulnerable DPs/APs	ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female headed PAPs, children and youth, older people, persons with disabilities and the poor. And those without legal title to land	All impacts caused to vulnerable DPs/PAPs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance (one time) will be paid to vulnerable PAPs' equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. Vulnerable assistance including the BPL will be paid to the affected PAPs one time even if multiple impacts are incurred. Vulnerable DPs/PAPs will be given priority in project construction employment where feasible. 	NEA/CDC
I. UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS						

⁶ This is specifically referred to construction of transmission and distribution power lines which are usually considered as permanent impact (especially the tower footings). Temporary disruption is caused during the stringing of lines and during the maintenance. However, post the construction and maintenance activities, the Right of Way (RoW) is usually allowed for same use as the lines pass over the ground with appropriate distance and safety measures.

I-1	Other Impacts Not Identified	Any unforeseen impacts being caused by the project	Eligible DPs/APs	• Compensation and assistance	• Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in the RF.	NEA/Supervis ion Consultant/ Other relevant government departments as required
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7 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 Background and Objectives

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

The overall aim of stakeholder engagement is to ensure that a timely, consistent, comprehensive coordinated and culturally appropriate approach is taken to consultation and project disclosure. It is intended to demonstrate the commitments of NEA to an International best practice approach to engagement in line with the European Investment Bank (EIB) Environment and Social Standards (2018).

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

7.2 Stakeholder Engagement Requirement

7.2.1 National Requirement

In Nepal, the requirements for public consultation are guided by National Law and regulations. The environment Protection Act (EPA), 2019 and environment Protection rules (EPR), 2020 are the major legislation of Nepal defining the requirement of environmental impacts and requirements of public engagement for any development proposal. Rule 7 (2) of EPR, 2020 makes it mandatory for the project developer to publish a public notice in a National level daily newspaper and affix it in the concerned the Rural Municipality office, hospital/health post/school or DCC office and Municipality office, as well as concerned individuals or institutions, can provide their written opinions and suggestion within 7 days. The project developer needs to further prepare a deed of a public inquiry (Muchulka). The initial phase Stakeholder Consultations for the project as per the EPR, 2020 were conducted during the IEE study (Consultation) carried out by ESSD in 2017.

7.2.2 European Investment Bank (EIB) Requirement

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

- Meaningful consultation with project-affected PAPs 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 stages and
- Special provisions should apply to vulnerable groups including Indigenous people.



7.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Process

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

The EIB, ESS requires free, prior, and informed consent for IPs. In line with GoN, the individual consent from the affected PAPs including IPs is not applicable. It is also impractical. However, all the affected PAPs including IPs were consulted during the RAP preparation. The Village RMs/Municipalities are the Local Level representative bodies of the Government of Nepal representing the Indigenous community with others. Hence, the consent letters from the RMs/Municipality/Ward level were collected and Attached in **Appendix-IX**. The consent letters were provided by the RMs/Municipality/Ward level in consulting with the concerned Indigenous community and others people of the project area.

7.4 Engagement Methodology

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

7.4.1 Stakeholder Identification

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

The Local Level stakeholders in the project include:

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

The District Level Stakeholders in this project include:

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



7.4.2 Meaningful Consultation and Participation of key Stakeholders

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

7.4.3 Stockholder Engagement and Consultation during RAP Preparation

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

CONSULTATIONS

Consultation is an intensive systematic and semi-structured learning experience carried out in the project area by a multidisciplinary team that includes community members. Altogether, 10 consultations were conducted in the RMs/Municipality affected by the project to collect socio-economic information, views, concerns and expectations of local people from the project. Similarly, the participants were also informed regarding the project and its activities during consultations. The participants representing different groups, former VDC chairman, RM/Municipalities Executive officer, school teacher, businessman, farmers, social workers and representatives of indigenous groups and women organizations as well as the leader of local political parties. The average number of participants in each consultations was 11.4 (Table-7.1). Out of 118 total participants, the male and female representatives during the consultations were 104(88.13 %) and 14 (11.86 %) respectively. The key issues raised in consultations meetings is attached in Appendix-III, Table-A



Table 7.1 Participants and Issues Raised during public consultations Meeting

S.N	Name of RMs/Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants			Response and Recommendations
			Gender		Total	
			Male	Female		
1.	Udipur, Besisahar Municipality -1	13/10/2073	13	1	14	<p>Compensation to Local people's land in tower foundation and below conductors in accordance to local markets.</p> <p>Plantation of a sapling in the rule if trees need to felled from the community forest.</p> <p>Land price fixation in participation with local people</p>
2.	Chiti, Ramchowk Besi, Besisahar Municipality-11	11/10/2073	11	2	13	<p>Special attention should be provided to the loss of land and houses below conductors.</p> <p>Proper compensation should be provided if conductors were stringed above land and houses.</p> <p>Community support programs should be provided especially project affected peoples.</p>
3.	Abukhaireni Rural Municipality-5	12/10/2073,	9	4	13	<p>The problem in Telephone Networks due to High Tension Line</p> <p>Support for Less Loadshedding from the project.</p> <p>Beneficial Impacts due to project development.</p> <p>Proper compensation for the loss of house and land</p> <p>Hindrance in the selling of land below conductors.</p>
4.	Ramchowk Besisahar, Besisahar Municipality Ward-11	2076/2/12	4	2	6	Locals suggested providing them appropriate compensation for their loss of land, crops, assets, trees and livelihood.
5.	Rainas Municipality Ward Office - 6,Dhamilikuwa	2076/9/25	14	0	14	<p>To initiate the revaluation of the land compensation</p> <p>To compensate the RoW land more appropriately</p>
6.	Rainas Municipality Ward Office - 6,Dhamilikuwa	2076/9/25	14	0	14	To initiate the revaluation of the land compensation

S.N	Name of RMs/Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants			Response and Recommendations
			Gender		Total	
			Male	Female		
7.	Besisahar Municipality Ward Office -1,	2078/03/23	16	3	19	<p>Consultations should be done with affected locals for the Land Compensation.</p> <p>Project should listen the voices of females of affected areas.</p> <p>Vocational trainings should be provided.</p>
8.	Rainas Municipality Ward - 8	2078/03/12	5	1	6	<p>Consideration should be done for the land compensation which was determined 2 years ago.</p> <p>Mortgages and construction of house, agriculture is prohibited under the land of RoW , thus the compensation should be high.</p>
9.	Dordi Rural Municipality Ward no. 1.	2078/01/25	1	1	2	<p>The commercial environment should be created from the same land and RoW should go through the jungle and river than the settlement</p> <p>Ward Chairman is also not ready to hear the grievances.</p> <p>Same type of alternative land should be provided</p>
10.	Rainas Municipality Ward – 6	2078/03/12	17	0	17	<p>Information regarding the land acquisition should be disclosed to locals during the tower construction</p> <p>Compensation should be as per the international norms/standards</p> <p>Mortgages for such lands under RoW, thus the compensation should be high.</p>
Total			104	14	118	
Percentage			88.13	11.86	100	

7.5 PAPs Key Topics Discussed

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

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

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

- **Employment Opportunity:** The employment opportunity for the local/affected people should be ensured during project construction of the project by hiring locals as skilled and unskilled labors as soon as possible.
- **Community Support Program:** The project should support local-level infrastructures development such as roads, education and library, furniture distribution, sports and teaching material distribution for schools. Similarly, the project should support for plantation of trees to be cut down during the project construction.
- **Appropriate Compensation of Acquired Assists:** The project should be ensured to provide the satisfactory compensation of acquired assets (Land, Structures and Crops), resources loss of community forest, provision of compensatory plantation cost with year protection, trees that need to be felled from any community forest should be carried out under the supervision of member CFUG,
- **Skilled Oriented and Enhancement Training:** The project should implement Income Generation Activities such as Skill training, agricultural training and animal husbandry training for PAPs affected by the project covering the Indigenous Peoples. Skill Improvement training for CFUGs, Commercial NTFPs farming training
- **Protection of Cultural Tradition:** The project should protect the local cultural traditions from outside workers during the construction.

Issues on Land Use Restriction: local people are aware of the TL project. Having experience the existing 220 kV TL, the Bank will not accept while taking the loan for affected land due to the land use restriction under RoW. They have requested to the project to acquire the land affected due to the RoW permanently and they are ready to transfer their land to NEA or Government. Or the project /NEA should facilitate them to take the loan through the RoW land from the Bank in an acceptable manner.

Issues Raised by PAPs: The existing Bhulbule-Middle Marsyangdi 132 kV TL has been charged by NEA and some issues related to land acquisition and compensation have not been completed yet. Again, NEA has planned to construct the 220 kV Marsyangdi Corridor in the same district. This TL is more or less closed from the existing 132 kV TL. Unless solve the problem of existing TL issues, they will not agree to give their land to this project. The demands of these PAPs should be the hundred percent compensation of land under RoW.



7.7 Key Recommendation Made by Stakeholders

Based on the discussion with stakeholders, the following concerns and recommendations were made to the Project. The same shall be observed and respected throughout the uRAP implementation.

- **Change/Shift/Divert the Alignment:** The alignment of the TL project should be shifted to the forest area or Bank of Marsyangdi River (Udipur to Bharatpur section only). It was strongly recommended by the affected persons
 - **Compensation of un-viable Land:** If the affected land plot becomes un-viable due to the placement of tower, the entire plot should be compensated or acquired by the project.
- Construction of Single Large Alignment:** Local and affected persons have requested to the project proponent to construct a high voltage single TL (i.e., 400 kV or more capacity) instead of small types of alignments such as 11kV,33kV,132kV and 220 kV capacity.
- Participation in CDC Meeting:** Local and affected people have requested to the project that representatives of PAPs in the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) should be ensured to participate while fixing the rate of private land.

7.8 Disclosure of Information and Documents

The EIB's ESS states that project-related environmental and social information should release to members of the public under its Transparency Policy.

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

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

7.9 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to allow project affected persons (PAPs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The PAPs 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 PAPs will have access to both locally constructed grievances redress committees i.e., CDC and the Ministry, and formal courts of the appeal system. Under the later system, every PAP can appeal to the court if they feel that they are not compensated or entitlements are not provided for appropriately. They may appeal to the appellate court within 35 days of the public notice given to them.

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



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

Level -I

Complaints of PAPs and community on any aspect of compensation, relocation, or unaddressed losses of private and community property shall in the 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 PAPs and project's Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Unit or the Environment and Social Management Unit. The Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Officer will be responsible to handle the grievances at this stage. This Unit will be created within the Project Director/ Manager Office at NEA. The Unit will be solely responsible to be in close contact with all affected people and the public and hear the record and formally file their complaints in the registers regularly. The Unit will carry out necessary inquiries and verification regarding redresses of the issue within 15 days of complaints being registered. If the issue is settled, the process ends.

Level -II

If an issue is not addressed within 15 days of a written application to the satisfaction of PAPs they can file formal type-written complaints to Environment and Social Management Unit. While complaining, the PAP and community must produce documents to support their claim. The Social Development/ Resettlement Expert of the Unit will carry out field observation and discuss the issue with Project Director/Manager through the Coordinator. If an issue is still not resolved to the satisfaction of both parties, the issue will be discussed in GRC. The GRC will be established in each district to handle initial grievances of the project affected people and community and will be based on the appropriate project site/ location of the district to provide easy access to the people. Although formed at the district level, the GRC will be led by RM/Ward/Municipality Chair or a locally respected person with other members being the RMs/Municipalities and PAP representative and will be inclusive i.e., with adequate representatives of female, *Dalits*, *Janajatis* etc. The numbers of the GRC, however, may be subject to vary in different districts depending upon the number of RMs/Municipalities that are located within the TL corridor.

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

Level -III

If no understanding or amicable solution is reached or no response from the project office, the PAPs or community can appeal to the CDC, particularly if the issue is related to loss of private assets and compensation. As a formal body with legal standing, all other relevant complaints/ grievances not resolved at earlier stages may also be registered with CDCs for timely resolution. While complaining, the PAP and community must produce documents to support their claim. The CDC will come up with an acceptable decision within 15 days of registering the appeal. For other unresolved social and environmental issues PAPs or communities can appeal to the Ministry of Forests and Environment or Ministry of Home Affairs in case of compensation. The Ministry may address the issues as the current practices Rules and Regulations of the Government of Nepal. If the issue is settled, the process ends.

Level-IV

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



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

7.10 Continuation of Consultation Process and Follow-Up Steps

The consultation process will be continued during the entire project period. A GRC and ESMU will be established for a continuation of the process. All the genuine issues/concerns raised by the local people will be collected and addressed accordingly by the project. In addition, monthly reporting in Nepali will ensure that the public and stakeholders are well informed regarding the project activities.

Further, the Environmental and Social Management Unit will be established by ESSD will also interact local communities through an awareness programs, group meetings and one to one consultation with the abovementioned stakeholder. The Project Officer will be deputed at the site and continuous consultation with PAPs, local communities and district level line agencies will be conducted. The consultation process will be continued throughout the project construction.

7.10.1 Consultation Approach and Strategies

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

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

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

7.10.2 Planned Disclosure of Information and Consultations

There will be continuous consultations and involvement of locals, PAPs and settlement elders during the overall uRAP implementation and in issues of rehabilitation assistance. Continued consultations will ensure that community needs are met and that dissemination of information is undertaken in a timely and equitable manner. Materials will be in local and understandable language. Future consultations will include, informing stakeholders on issues such as compensation and rehabilitation assistance packages and disbursements. The tentative consultation plan and activities of the project are briefly summarized below (Table-7.2).

In addition, the project will organize the meeting with CDC as and when required related to land acquisition, compensation and Resettlement in the project district. Local-level elected representatives and representatives from the affected people shall also be invited.



Table 7.2 Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activities	Task	Time and Period	Responsible Agencies
Publicity of Updated RAP	Distribute leaflets or booklets in local language	October , 2021.	ESSD and Project/PMD
Full disclosure of the Updated RAP to PAPs	Distribute RP in local language to PAPs	October, 2021.	ESSD and Project/PMD
Web disclosure of Draft RAP	uRAP Posts on EIB and NEA Websites	October, 2021.	ESSD and Project/PMD
Project information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to PAPs	Continuous throughout the project cycle	ESSD and Project/PMD
Consultative meetings on Resettlement Mitigation	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, GRM	April 2020 & December 2020 and Continuous throughout the project cycle as per requirement.	Project/PMD
Consultation with Affected PAPs	The Directly affected PAPs will be individually visited and informed about the impacts of the Project on their respective land plots and houses. All stakeholders will be timely informed about the Project's scope and the contact details for further information, as well as the availability of the Project relevant documents	First Phase: April-2020 & December-2020 and it will be continued throughout the uRAP implementation.	First Phase: Project/PMD Second Phase: ESSD/ESMU site office.
Public Consultation Meetings	Sharing of information about the project. The district level and local level key stakeholders shall be invited to share and solve the project related environment and social issues.	First Phase: prior to commencement of construction activities (following the selection of the contractor) and continuation throughout the project construction	First Phase: Project/PMD and Second Phase: ESSD/ESMU site office
<u>Access to Information and Assistance for Vulnerable Groups:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual meetings to explain eligibility criteria and entitlements, • Assistance during the payment process, • Community and local level issues of the people living in the project areas abstained from education and life skill training, • Issues of IPs and vulnerable groups/ measures to enhance participation in the project activities, • The dialogue with the affected IP communities, as part of a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process 	It will be continued during the project preparation and prior to commencement of activities to throughout the project cycle	ESSD and Project/PMD and ES MU site office
Publication of Final list of Affected PAPs	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; project commencement details	December, 2020	Project/PMD

8 RESETTLEMENT, REHABILITATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

8.1 General

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

8.2 Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Assistance

The project will acquire 1.395ha private land permanently and 101.19 ha for land use restriction. Likewise, 1 residential structures (houses) and 1 non-residential structures (Fish ponds), will have to be relocated. All the affected assets will be properly recorded and verified by the project and delegated Government and community representatives. Socio-economic survey and asset information will be maintained in a computerized database to manage and monitor compensation activities.

8.3 Eligibility, Cut-off-date and Entitlements

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

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

8.3.1 Valuation of Assets and Compensation

There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) chaired by Chief District Officer to determine compensation rates for affected properties. Compensation for the acquired land / property is decided by CDC comprising of Chief District Officer, Land Revenue Officer, District Survey officer Project Manager, Respective Ward Chiefs and PAPs.

Considering the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977), improvements will be made to the principles of valuation in consultation with the local administration, PAPs and stakeholders. The compensation to be determined by the CDC will be at replacement value. To ensure this, the CDC will take account of prevailing rates in the local market, transaction values and price information provided in this RAP. Separate prices are fixed for irrigated land (Khet), Bari and non-irrigated upland areas. In practice, these values are considered very low in the usual land and asset transaction.



8.3.2 Compensation of Private Land and Assets

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

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

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

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

The information of the land and property price collected during the uRAP preparation is the main basis for valuation of assets for this project. The prevailing average land price has been considered for the estimation purpose. Different rates have been considered for the towers and substations located in different category of land. There are three types of land to be acquired i.e., land for Substations, land for towers installation and land falls under RoW. The total compensation cost of private land acquisition is estimated to be NRs. 9,60,62,946.74 (822,597.59US \$) (Table-8.1).

Table 8.1 Compensation for Private Land

Project Components	Sub-Components	Private Land (ha)	Amount (NRs)	Remarks
Transmission Line	Lamjung Angle Towers	1.53	59656902.35	Compensation amount is calculated based on the rate fixed by CDC
	Tanahun Angle Tower	1.149	6775380.35	Compensation amount is calculated based on the rate defined in the land revenue office of Tanahun District as CDC yet to fix the compensation rate.
Udipur S/S	-	1.0474	29630664.035	Compensation amount is calculated based on the rate fixed by CDC
Bharatpur S/S	-	-	-	2.5ha Land for S/S is already in possession of NEA
Total Permanent:		3.7264	96062946.74 (822,597.59US \$)	

Note:

- The cost is evaluated by technical team during the field survey and final decision shall be made by CDC as per the LAA, 1977.
- The Permanent acquisition of forest land shall be compensated as per the forest rules and regulation. The forest land price will be fixed in consultation with Division forest Office, of the concerned districts.

Compensation of Structures

Altogether, 1 structures (1 residential) and 1commercial structures fish pond) have to be relocated due to the implementation of the project. The Compensation for the affected structures has been determined on



the basis of the type of structures. The cost for the structures has been estimated by the technical team using community consensus valuation method based on construction cost by type of structures measuring the plinth area. The total compensation for the 2 structures is estimated to be NRs. 688807.7 (Table-8.2). The detail cost evaluation of the affected structures is given in Appendix-V.

Table 8.2 Compensation of Structures

S. N	Types of Structures	No. of Structures	Amount (NRs)	Remarks
1	Residential structures	1	658807.72	Residential structures
3	Fish Pond	1	30000	Commercial
	Total	2	688807.7(5794.02 US \$)	

Note: The cost is evaluated by technical team during the field survey and final decision shall be made by CDC while fixing the rate of land.

Compensation of Standing Crop Loss

The acquisition of agricultural land, about 13.2311 MT agricultural production amounting NRS. **490456.10** will be loss annually (Table-8.3) and shall be compensated accordingly.

Table 8.3 Compensation of Production Loss

S. N	Crops Types	Yield (MT/ha)	Production Loss	Amount (NRs)
1	Paddy	4.79	7.7573	271503.93
2	Wheat	1.18	1.9110	76438.92
3	Maize	2.20	3.5628	142513.25
	Total	13.2311	13.2311	490456.10 (4,199.82US \$)

Note: The cost of Standing Crops loss has been calculated based on the average productivity of the affected area and final decision shall be made by CDC in coordination with district Agricultural Office.

Compensation for Private Trees:

Due to the acquisition of private land, the project will acquire the private trees too. A total of 647 trees shall be cut down while acquiring the private land including timber Trees-302, Fodder-334 and 11- fruit trees. Based on the public consultation, the compensation of total private trees is estimated to be NRs. 2427500.00 (Table-8.4).

Table 8.4 Compensation of Private Trees

S.N	Types of Trees	Number	Rate/Tree	Total Cost (NRs)
1	Timber	302	5000	1510000
2	Fodder	334	2500	835000
3	Fruits	11	7500	82500
	Total	647		2427500 (20419.30 US \$)

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

8.3.3 Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation

8.3.3.1 Livelihood Restoration Strategy

The income restoration strategy will be developed for two sets of PAPs namely: marginally affected and severely affected. For the severely affected PAPs, cash compensation at replacement cost has been recommended along with enhancement training. The additional support allowance, enhancement Training and Assistance are proposed for Vulnerable groups (PAPs) affected by the project. In addition, APs losing



residential structures will be provided transportation allowance, rental allowance for 6 months and displacement allowances and skill Development Training along with above mentioned assistance. Besides this, the social mitigation measures proposed EIA report prepared for the project, the affected PAPs including IPs shall also be benefitted.

For the agricultural landowners losing part of their land and the remaining land will be viable to continue cultivation, they will be guided by the Environment and Social Management Unit through district agriculture/horticulture office in improving agricultural/fruit production including use of modern techniques in cultivation, harvesting and storing.

8.3.3.2 Rehabilitation Assistance to Different Categories of PAPs Losing Land

Different types of assistance have been proposed for different category of affected PAPs as follows. The details of resettlement and rehabilitation cost have been provided in Chapter 12.

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

There are altogether 68 PAPs who will lose <10.0% land. These PAPs are considered under the category of marginally affected group and will be compensated for their land at replacement value as determined by CDC. Besides this, due priority will be given for employment during construction and there will be community support measures proposed in EIA Report, with option of participation.

B. PAPs losing more than 10% their total holding

As per the defined criteria 35 household losing more than 10.0% of their holding are considered as severely affected PAPs. This group will be given assistance additional to 10% of the land valuation.

Table 8.5: Assistance to PAPs Losing more than 10% of their land

SN	Allowance for losing more than 10% land	Number of PAPs	Allowance Amount (NRs)	Remarks
1	Severance Allowance	35	5421840	(45561.67 US \$)

8.3.3.3 Assistance to PAPs Losing Residential and Commercial Structures

Construction of the project will involve the removal of 1 residential structure (House) owned by 1 PAP, 1 commercial structural loss (fish pond). These PAPs will have the physical displacement. The project proponent will provide compensation at replacement cost for the structures acquired by the project. This will include compensation for land occupied by the structure and construction cost of the structure. Owners will have the rights to use salvage materials from the affected buildings. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the compensated amount. In addition to the following rehabilitation measures have been proposed for the PAPs affected by the acquisition of residential and commercial structures.

- **Rental Allowance:** A house rent allowances for 180 days will be paid to the concerned PAPs at the rate of NRs. 500/day assuming that a new house will be constructed within that period.
- **Shifting Allowance:** The affected PAPs will be provided NRs. 30, 000 shifting allowances (One Time) for transportation of goods and materials.
- **Disturbance Allowance:** The PAPs, which require relocation, will receive a housing disturbance allowance equal to NRs 500 per day (Daily wage rate) for 180 days or more as decided by CDC.
- **Enhancement Trainings:** Various enhancement trainings have been proposed in the RAP. The PAPs will be eligible to choose the following enhancement training such as Micro-enterprises/Skill Development Training/Vegetable/Livestock and poultry as per their area of interest.
- **Employment Opportunity:** Apart from the provision mentioned above, the rehabilitation of affected PAPs will be additionally supported through the preferential access to employment opportunity during the construction of the project.



- **Business Disturbance Allowance:** The loss of commercial structures has resulted the loss of Business (Fish Pond). A total of 1 commercial structures owned by 1 PAP need to be relocated. They have to shift their business to another place. Based on the consultation with concerned business owners and PAPs level information shows that an average annual income from the business ranges from NRs. 50,000-1, 00,000. Hence, a Business Disturbance Allowance for 3 months will be paid to the concerned owners at the rate of NRs. 6000/month to restore their business that a new business shall be started within that period.

Table 8.6: Assistance to PAPs Losing Residential and Commercial Structures

SN	Allowances as per EM	Number	of	Allowances Amount (NRs)	Remarks
1	Rental	1		90000.00	
2	Shifting	2		60000.00	
3	Disturbance	1		90000.00	
4	Business Disturbance	1		18000.00	
Total				258,000.00	(2170.21US \$)

8.3.3.4 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Measures for Vulnerable PAPs

There are total 79 PAPs of vulnerable categories were affected by the project as defined in the entitlement matrix as per the published land acquisition notice of Lamjung and Tanahun Districts. The project will provide allowance as per the entitlement matrix

Table 8.7: Assistance to Vulnerable PAPs

SN	Allowance	Vulnerable PAPs	Allowance Amount (NRs)	Remarks
1	Vulnerable Allowance	79	7,90,000.00	(6127.24US \$)

8.4 Counseling on Compensation Management

The compensation of the acquired land for the project will provide in cash. Counseling on Compensation Management training for PAPs who receive cash compensation to support wise/sustainable management of cash will be provided. The program includes awareness regarding the proper use of compensation money, mode of compensation and Land Acquisition and Compensation process in Nepal. Among total surveyed 103 PAPs, 50 PAPs were identified who want training from the project.

8.5 Enhancement Measures for Non-Interviewed PAPs

A total of 33 PAPs who are likely to be affected by the project that is not covered in socio-economic are defined here as Non-Interviewed PAPs (Absentees). The non-interviewed PAPs, whenever they approach the project, will be given further consultation on entitlement, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. The project team has a responsibility to make them aware of project norms and indicators, entitlement policy matrix, grievance register system and overall roles and responsibilities of PAPs. In addition, the cost-related land of a non-interviewed PAPs has been provisioned in the total uRAP budget and this amount will be retained until the affected people coordinate with the project team as per project rules and regulations.

8.6 Benefit Sharing

Affected communities, PAPs including IPs and others will be benefited from the following community measures under the cost of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) proposed in IEE report. Most of the issues of PAPs will be addressed by the livelihood restoration programs mentioned above and other community's needs and demands will be supported through the cost of CSR.

Educational Support: The schools which are located closed from the proposed TL alignment will be supported through the educational support program. Such types of supports are computers, library



establishment, drinking water facility, construction of ladies' toilets and extra curriculum activities etc. The need assessment of the support shall be done by the Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU).

Infrastructure and Service Facility: Project also aims to support to people/stakeholders of each project affected wards in the infrastructures and service facility sector. Support will be provided for the renovation of school building, furniture purchasing for community forest office/ different community-level group buildings, construction of public meeting place and renovation of Gumba/Temples/Natural Worship Sites etc.



9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

9.1 General

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

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

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

Table 9.1 Role and Functions of Key Stakeholders

Key Stakeholders	Functions/Roles	Remarks
NEA/ Project Management Directorate	Central / national and corporate level policymaking, 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 center and field.
MCTLP/ (Environment and Social Monitoring Unit) ESMU	Day to day planning and implementation of project construction and safeguard activities and progress reporting regularly. ESMU to work proactively on all safeguard related issues in all stages. It is estimated that altogether One Environment and One social safeguard related Officer will be employed.	ESMU to be set up as a wing of ESSD to carry out environmental and social monitoring of the project.
CDC	The CDC is a body with legal stand which will be responsible to fix the rates of the land and property acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation.	Will work in close coordination with other actors of GRM viz ESMU.
NGOs/Consultant	Specialized/ capable NGOs/Consultant to work responsibly to provide R&R assistance/ income restoration/ livelihood improvement as well as monitoring	Work in close coordination with APs/ ESMU/ Project/ESSD

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



alleviation, income generation, and impact monitoring of the projects.

9.2 Organizational Framework

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

9.2.1 Central Level Arrangement

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

Central Level Line Agencies: The central level line agencies such as the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation, 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.

9.2.2 Project Level Arrangement

Project Management Directorate, NEA (PMD Office): The PMD office is overall responsible for RAP implementation agreed upon with the Financing agency. The PMD is headed by Deputy Managing Director.

Project Manager: The MCTLP Project Manager Office will be established under the organizational setup of NEA under the Project Management Directorate. The project manager will have overall responsibility regarding the implementation of RAP. He will be responsible for the establishment of the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and Environment and Social Management Unit.

The Project Manager will be responsible to make sure the allocation of the necessary budget for the implementation of the program. He will be responsible for the overall coordination of the work and make the final decisions on environmental, social and public concern issues.

Project Supervision Consultant (PSC): The project supervision consultant has employed a social safeguard specialist. They are responsible for updating/finalizing the RAPs based on the final engineering design and check survey done by the construction contractor. This is being in close coordination with PMU/PIU. The consultant further assists in the overall supervision of the projects and ensures all plans are implemented in a smooth and timely manner under the provisions of the RAP. They also prepare and implement training and capacity development programs for resettlement and indigenous planning for the PIU and PMU of NEA and their concerned staff and closely work with the PMU and PIUs to ensure that displaced persons are compensated before the construction activities. The PSC safeguard specialist is also responsible for assisting NEA in preparation of monitoring reports and keeping the records for grievance redress activities.

Marsyangdi Corridor-Environment and Social Management Unit (MC-ESMU): The MC-Environment and Social Management Unit will be established under ESSD umbrella for day to day environmental and social monitoring of the project and coordination of work with RMs, DCCs and district level line agencies.



The Unit has site office for day-to-day monitoring of the social and environmental impacts. The Unit will implement Social Safeguards monitoring works directly through mobilizing of its site-based staff.

Compensation Determination Committee: A Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) will be formed to fix compensation for loss of land and private property. The CDC will comprise of Chief District Officer, District Land Revenue Officer, DCC Representative, Project Representative and a representative from PAPs. The major functions of the CDC will be confirmation of entitled process, assessment/Identification of PAPs, compensation determination for land and private property and grievance resolution.

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

9.2.3 Financing Agency

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

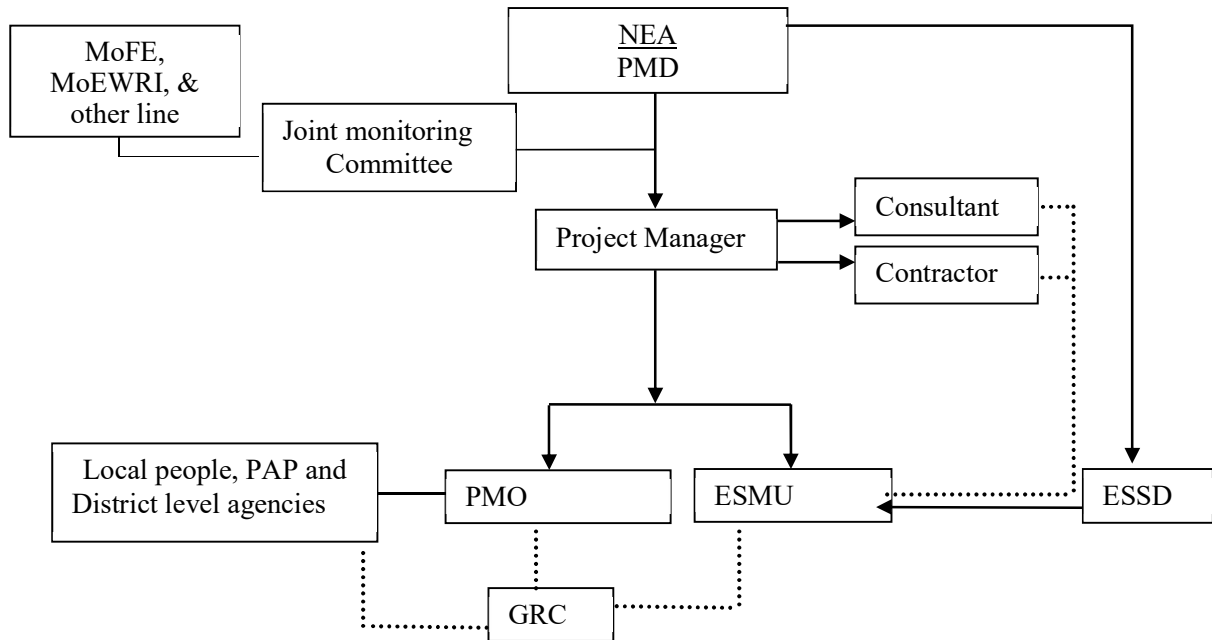
9.3 Capacity Building

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

A Training Plan should be implemented at the earliest stage, for which different training modules are to be prepared. Priority training modules to be carried out are (i) Strengthening training for Environmental and Social Assessment Studies/ Planning including RAP and SEP (ii) Training on the Implementation of RAP and (iii) Training of Trainers (TOT) on the above topics relating to environmental and social safeguards in hydropower and transmission line development programs. The training shall be designed for selected staff of the NEA/ ESSD (including environmental and social staff/ consultant of the MCTLP and from line agencies like the DOED and Ministry of Energy, Water Resource and Irrigation. The training package also contains observation tours to NEA-ESSD staff in different countries to be familiar with the ongoing planning and implementation of safeguard measures. The training cost has been given in Chapter-XII of this report.



Figure 9.1: Organizational Setup for Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring



10 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

10.1 Implementation Schedule

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



Table 10.1 Quarterly Schedule for uRAP Implementation

S.N	Tasks	2021				2022				2023	
1.	Submission of Updated RAP Report	■									
2.	Submission of Comments incorporated Updated RAP report	■	■	■							
3.	Land Acquisition for tower footings and Substations	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
4.	Selection of Contractor	■									
5.	Route alignment final survey by Contractor	■	■	■	■						
6.	Finalize list of affected people in consultation with PAPs	■	■	■	■						
7.	Submission of uRAP for approval				■						
8.	Submit final report to CDO for compensation determination		■	■	■						
9.	Notice publication of affected land for towers			■	■						
10.	Consultation, and grievance resolution committee formation			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
11.	CDC meeting and compensation determination			■	■	■	■	■	■		
12.	Inform PAPs for the compensation claim			■	■	■					
13.	Collect application from the PAPs for compensation of land affected by tower pads		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
14.	Verify the application and prepare final list of PAPs					■	■	■			
15.	Pay compensation for eligible PAPs			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
16.	Transferring the land ownership					■	■	■	■	■	■
17.	Construction of tower pads in private land started			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
18.	Implementation of R& R assistance for the HH affected by tower pads									■	■
19.	Monitoring and evaluation of uRAP implementation									■	■
20.	uRAP completion Audit										■

11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 General

One of the major objectives of the project is to at least restore affected livelihoods to pre-project level, better to improve living standards of the affected persons by implementing appropriate mitigation measures. Effective monitoring and evaluation systems will be introduced to ensure it by the project. In this project, an independent monitoring system has been envisaged to function in close coordination with ESSD and the Project. An agency or team of experts will be outsourced from open market for independent monitoring. Monitoring of the social activities especially compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation and other social parameters during project implementation will be conducted. An Environment and Social Management/Monitoring Unit (ESMU) under ESSD will be established at site for day today monitoring of the social impacts. The monitoring system consists of the following.

11.2 Internal Monitoring

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

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

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

11.3 External Evaluation

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



Persons(PAP)s, 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 PAPs;
- 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 Project Affected Persons(PAP)’s to information and rapid conflict resolution;
- Evaluation of Delivery and Impacts of Entitlements— to determine if they are as per the approved RAP.

11.4 Monitoring Parameter, Method Schedule and Location

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

11.5 Reporting

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

11.6 RAP Completion Audit

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

- Evaluation of social activities implementation focusing on resettlement and land acquisition activities;
- Evaluation of social activities by summing up the outcomes of activities as per the uRAP report and
- Socio-economic survey to measure changes in living standard of the PAPs 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 PAPs receiving compensation etc.)	Review of data/ progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/CDC
	Ownership transfer of acquired land	Review of progress reports/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/District Land Revenue Office
	Enhancement/mitigation measures implemented (training, dislocation/transportation allowance etc.)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/NGOs/training institutions
	Formation of CDC	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/CDO
	Crop loss (area, quantity and value)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/consultant/farmers
	Employment generated (No. employed of PAP by gender, wage paid)	Review of progress reports/contractor's records/	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/Consultant/contractors
	Meeting/consultations held at different levels (no of meetings, no of complaints filed, handled and resolved)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/ CDC/ESSD
	No. of PAPs relocated and assisted	Review of progress reports/field verification	Half yearly/annual	Project/CDC/ESSD
	Livelihood improvement activities implemented	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
B. External Evaluation				
	Compensation money used by PAPs (land purchased, house constructed, investment in productive assets)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
	Meeting/consultations held at different levels (no of meetings, no of complaints filed, handled and resolved)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/ CDC/ESSD
	Income generation/restoration measures taken and changes in HH income	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting/HH survey	Half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
	Land use(Land price=Low or high, land use, production)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/line agencies/consultant

Levels	Indicators	Method	Frequency	Responsibility
	Improved livelihood (income, consumption, poverty reduction, education, health, HH assets etc.)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting/HH survey	Annual/mid-term/final	Project/consultant and ESSD
	Social/gender empowerment (leadership, decision making, participation, representation etc.)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting/HH survey	Annual/mid-term/final	Project/ESSD
	Social well-being (security, problems, issues, peace)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Annual/mid-term/final	Project/ESSD
	Livelihood improvement and people/PAPs 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
	Land Price	Discuss with farmers and extension workers, agricultural statistics of District Agriculture Office	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Living standard	Interview with families, RMs/Municipality records, discussion with local leaders, CBOs and HH survey	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Economic status of PAPs	Interview and discussion with PAPs and socio-economic Survey	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation	Interview and discussion with PAPs and Socio-economic Survey	Annually	Project/ESSD

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

12.1 Mitigation and Enhancement Cost

The estimated cost of mitigation and enhancement measures for uRAP implementation is **NRs. 111.40 million** (Table-12.1). These costs are inclusive of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation cost to affected owners of towers, substation and affected structures by the project. However, this cost also includes the estimated cost for land use restriction to be imposed in private land falls in RoW. The environmental and social monitoring cost of the project has included in EIA report.

12.2 Funding Source

Nepal Electricity Authority will be responsible for Land Acquisition, compensation and implementation of overall mitigation measures Proposed in RAP. The cost will be paid under the annual budget head of NEA. However, Government of Nepal has received the loan from EIB towards the cost of construction of 220 kV Marsyangdi Corridor. NEA is an implementing agency to construct the project under the loan agreement. Hence, NEA has planned to construct this project under the SASEC Power System and Expansion Project. It is noted that EIB will not finance any land acquisition, compensation and mitigation measures costs for this project.

12.3 Budgetary Process and Timing of Expenditure

The expenses required for the uRAP will be made within 3 years of project construction with major expenses on land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation measures on first year of the project development followed by second years. The major component of the mitigation measures is land use restriction cost, which will require at the second year of project development (the end of construction) before charging the line.

Table 12.1 Estimated Cost for uRAP Implementation

S. N	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs.)	Remarks
A. Mitigation /Compensation cost						
I	Compensation for land acquisition (Udipur S/S)	Ha	1.0474	Ref. Table-8.1	29630664.04	Ten private plots of Land only, which was bought from Marsyangdi Corridor
Ii	Compensation for land acquisition (Bharatpur S/S)	Ha	2.5	Ref. Table-8.1	Not Applicable	
Iii	Compensation for land acquisition (Angle Towers)	Ha	2.679	Ref. Table-8.1	66432282.7	
iv	Compensation for structures	Nos	2	Ref. Table-8.2	688807.7	
v	Compensation for loss standing crops	MT	13.2311	Ref. Table-8.3	490456.1	



S. N	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs.)	Remarks
vi	Compensation of Private Trees	Nos	7056	Ref. Table-8.4	2427500	
	Sub-total –A				99669711 (838387.71US \$)	
B. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance 1						
B1: Rehabilitation Assistance for PAPs losing more than 10% land						
I	Severance Assistance	Nos	34	Ref. Table-8.5	5468169.4	
					5468169.4 (45,896.93 US \$)	
C. Rehabilitation Assistance for HH losing Residential/Commercial Structures						
I	Rental Allowance	Nos	1	Ref. Table-8.6	90,000	
ii	Disturbance Allowance	Nos	1	Ref. Table-8.6	90000	
iii	Shifting Allowance	Nos	2	Ref. Table-8.6	60000	
	Business Disturbance Allowance	Nos	1	Ref. Table-8.6	18000	
	Sub-total –C				258000 (2170.21US \$)	
D. Rehabilitation Assistance for Vulnerable Groups						
I	Vulnerable Allowance	Nos	79	Ref. Table-8.7	790,000	
	Sub-total- D				790,000 (6,638.87US \$)	
E	Enhancement Training					
I	Training Cost	Nos	50	LS	2214330	
	Sub-total- E				2214330 (18608.41US \$)	
F. Capacity Building of ESSD Staffs						
	Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)			LS	3000000 (25,689.33US \$)	
	In Million				111.353,881	
	In US Dollars				935746.64	

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