

NEPAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

DRAFT REPORT

ON

Resettlement Action Plan

(For Dharapani and Khudi Substations, Towers and Structure Falls in RoW)

OF

MARSYANGDI CORRIDOR (Manang-Khudi-Udipur) 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
HDI	Human Development Index
IPs	Indigenous Peoples

IPP	Indigenous People Plan
Km	Kilometer
kV	Kilovolt
LCF	Local Consultative Forum
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
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PCO	Program Coordination office
PoE	Panel of Expert
PRA	Participatory Rapid 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
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
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 HHs: Absentee HHs are those, whose name in the list of likely affected households 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 Residential Structures, Sitting Rooms, and Business Premises affected by the project, unless otherwise defined.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ethnic Groups defined as one of the recognized 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-Interview Households: The households both absentees and refused during census survey.

Project Affected Person: Any person directly affected by the project through the acquisition of assets belonging to him/her of his/her household or community. This includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected through the acquisition of assets, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary.

Project Affected Household/Family: Family members living together and sharing a single kitchen affected by acquisition of their assets, will be entitled for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation measures

Project Affected Group: Communities or groups, that loses community resources due to the project.

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.

Refused Households: The households who were not ready to provide their family level information during Socio-economic census survey and not covered in census survey.

Right of Way Easement or ROW easement is the process whereby the owner or possessor of the land permits the continued use of a part of the land towards transit of personals and / or service against a consideration, but where the ownership of the land remains unchanged. 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.

Replacement Cost: With regard to land and structures, “replacement cost” is defined as follows:

- For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher,

market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

- For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structures or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

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.

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

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

Vulnerable Groups are defined as **Disadvantaged Groups** that have been marginalized economically, socially and politically since ages past by more privileged castes (the erstwhile 'upper' or 'higher' castes) and by Adivasi/Janajati groups. Vulnerable Groups in the project area include **Widow headed households, Persons with disabilities HHs, Indigenous People and Dalits.**

Vulnerable Project-Affected Families is defined in Nepal as families affected by the project that are identified as belonging to the Vulnerable Groups (Women/Widow headed households, persons with disabilities Indigenous people and Dalits).

Women/Widow-headed household: Household headed by women, the woman may be divorced, widowed or abandoned or her husband can be working away from the District for long periods of time, but where the woman takes the decisions about the use of and access to household resources or property belongs to Woman.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction:

Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) is the Executive Agency of Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV Transmission Line project. NEA has planned to construct this project under the financial assistance of European Investment Bank (EIB). This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared by Environment and Social Studies Department (NEA-ESSD) as per requirements of EIB's Environmental and Social standards, Practices Handbook (2013).

The land acquisition and resettlement of the TL, the subject of the RAP, has been extensively analyzed in collaboration with the local community, IPs, in gender focused forums, following detailed discussions and with full understanding of the issues and concerns of the community has agreed an equitable compensation and rehabilitation plan to mitigate the potential impacts associated with the current location of their nomad settlement.

The RAP 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 RAP covers Dharapani and Khudi S/S, Towers and Structures fall in RoW based on the finding in the census survey carried out by NEA-ESSD from March 9-23, 2018. The final survey of the TL alignment has not conducted and the land parcel under Land use restriction and project access road 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 TL is located in Province 4 of the Western Nepal. It has two sections namely; Khudi-Manang Section and Khudi-Udipur Section. The project components lie in Manang and Lamjung Districts. Altogether 2 RMs (Nashong RM of Manang and Marsyangdi RM of Lamjung) will be affected by the project. Similarly, Besishahar Municipality of Lamjung will also be affected. The project has planned to construct Two Substations one in Dharapani (Manang) and one in Khudi (Lamjung). Udipur Substation is beyond the scope of this RAP.

A total of 93 Angle Towers (ATs) will be installed and each tower will require an average area of 25mx25m and total length of the TL is 45.25km. Out of 93 Angle Towers (ATs), about 72 ATs will be constructed in private land. Similarly, a total of 45 Suspension Towers (STs) will be constructed out of these 36 STs will be located in private land. Approximately (40.15%) of the TL passes

through the cultivated land, (18.28%) through forest and (29.96%) through barren land, (11.61%) through others (water body, cutting cliffs, road crossings and NEA land). As per the Electricity Regulation, 1993, the Right of Way (RoW) of the TL shall be 30m (15m on each side of centerline). The project has also planned to connect about 840m project access road in Manang under the project component.

Overview on the Project's Land Take: The Project design has carefully incorporated engineering solutions to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The proposed TL shall effect on private land both permanently and temporarily. Based on the field assessment and data provided by the project, it has estimated that a total of 19.46ha land shall be acquired permanently out of which 17.58 ha is private land. Similarly, the 45.25 km long alignment requires about 130.31ha land which shall be subject the land use restriction. The Marsyangdi Corridor, Project Manager under Project Management Directorate of NEA shall coordinate and execute the land acquisition and resettlement process through the Chief District Officers of Manang and Lamjung Districts, respectively. Within the Marsyangdi Corridor, an officer will be designated as the In-Charge of the land acquisition and distribution of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance (R&R Assistance). ESSD of NEA will be responsible for the implementation of enhancement measures and monitoring works proposed under the RAP.

3.0 Methodology Underpinning the RAP Development:

Both the primary and secondary data were collected for the preparation of RAP. The primary data was collected using both the qualitative and quantitative research techniques. The methods of data collection includes but not limited to review of literature, socio-economic survey of affected households (120 Hhs), PRA (8 nos), Focus Group Discussion (8 nos), Key Informant Survey (3 nos), market survey (3 nos) of the area and consultation with local and district level key stakeholders. A team of experts supported by local assistants conducted field work of the RAP.

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

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

- **Marginally Affected Households:** Households losing less than 10.0% of their total land and 25.0% of agriculture income.
- **Severely Affected Households:** Households losing more than 10% of their total land. This includes two sub-categories: A) Households losing more than 10% to 50.0% of their total land and income up to 50.0% of agriculture income; B) Households losing more than 50%

of their total land and >50.0% of agriculture income. The households losing residential/commercial structures are also categorized under this category.

Based on the field investigation, altogether 150 households will be affected due to the implementation of the proposed project covering Dharapani and Khudi S/S, Angle Towers and RoW out of which 120 households were covered in census survey to collect socio-economic baseline information. Of the affected households, 30 Hhs were not interview due to the different reasons such as 20 HHs were not available during the survey and 10 Hhs were refused to provide their family level socio-economic information.

4.0 Socio-economic Information and Profile:

The proposed TL is located in Providence 4, Manang and Lamjung districts of Western Nepal. Hence, the TL passes through one municipality and two RMs of Lamjung and Manang Districts. One Municipality (Beshishahar) and one RM (Marsyangdi) from Lamjung and one RM (Nashong) from Manang District.

Census Survey and Findings

A detailed census survey was conducted in the project area from March 9-23, 2018. The census survey identified that a total of 150 households will be affected covering Dharapani and Khudi S/S, Angle Towers and Structures fall in RoW out of which 120HHs were covered in the census survey. Due to the initial phase of the project, affected households due to the suspension towers, project access road and affected land parcels under RoW have not been identified.

Socio-economic Information and Profile of PAHs:

The total population of 120 surveyed households is 773, consisting of (50.58%) males and (49.42%) females. The average HH size of the surveyed Households is 6.44 persons per households. Of the surveyed population aged five years and above, nearly (13.94%) is illiterate. The gender gap in literacy is wide. And the average literacy rate of surveyed population (Five years and above) is (86.06%).

The project area is varied with various caste/ethnicity. Of the surveyed households, about (88.33%) households are Indigenous (Janajati) Groups (Gurung-96 Hhs, Tamang-8 Hhs, Newar-1Hh and Magar-1Hh) (5.83%) Brahmin/Chettri (Advance Groups) and 5.83% are Dalit Groups (Marginal Groups). About (88.33%) of the surveyed household fall under the category of indigenous people listed by the Government of Nepal. The listed indigenous people found among the PAHs are Gurung, Newar, Magar and Tamang. Gugung (78.30%) is the main spoken language in the family of the surveyed households of the project area. The other spoken languages in the family are Nepali (14.17%) and is Tamang (6.67%) respectively.

Agriculture (35.89%), Service (10.49%), foreign employment (13.49%) and Daily wage (18.67%) are the key sources of livelihood of the surveyed households. The project area is food deficit area. Only (32.50%) of the surveyed households could grow enough food for their consumption in a year. The weighted average annual income of surveyed households is NRs. 4, 27,519 which is higher than the average national level income (NRs. 2, 02,374). The contribution of off-farm is (76.22%) and agriculture (23.78%) to the total household income. Similarly, the annual weighted average expenditure of the surveyed households is NRs. 2, 98,692. Food items form the largest expense category, accounting for (27.21%) of total reported expenditure.

The average land holding of the affected households is 1.07 ha/Hhs. Paddy, wheat, maize, millet and potato are the major food crops and cash crops cultivated by the surveyed households. Livestock ownership is an integral part of agriculture for the surveyed households of the project area. Of the surveyed households, about (75.0%) have livestock.

Of the surveyed households, only 43 or (59.66%) HHs have expressed and shown their community development needs and expectations in which appropriate compensation of the affected land and property ranks first.

Socio-economic Information and Profile of Vulnerable Groups:

Based on the review of EIB, Environment and Social Standards, the households from indigenous community (Janajati Groups) and Widow headed households, Dalits and Persons with Disabilities HHs are categorized under the vulnerable groups for this project. ***All Indigenous Hhs as per EIB's policy are not Vulnerable in this project, however, they are considered under this category to draw the special attention for the EIB requirements.*** Hence, A total of 115 surveyed Hhs are identified as vulnerable groups which is (88.33%) of the total surveyed households (120 Hhs). This includes 106 households from indigenous community and 7 HHs are Dalits, One Widow headed and one person with disabilities Hh.

Based on the information collected from the census survey, the total population of the surveyed vulnerable households is 744 with male (52.90%) and Female (47.10%). The average household size is 6.47 persons per household. Of the surveyed vulnerable population aged five years and above, nearly (86.20%) is literate.

Agriculture, service, foreign employment, daily wage and business/small industry are the major sources of livelihoods of the surveyed vulnerable households. The weighted average annual income of surveyed vulnerable households is NRs. 4, 23,456. The contribution of off-farm is (76.18%) and agriculture (23.82%) to the total household income. Similarly, the annual weighted

average expenditure is NRs. 2, 97,804. Food items form the largest expense category, accounting for (27.34%) of total reported expenditure.

The average land holding of the affected vulnerable households is 1.11 ha which is comparatively higher than the average land holding size of the PAHs (1.07 Ha/Hh). Paddy, wheat, maize, millet and potato are the major food crops and cash crops grown by the vulnerable households in the project area.

5.0 Project Impacts From Land Take:

The major socio-economic impact includes, acquisition of 17.58 ha private land covering Dharapani and Khudi S/S, Towers (Both Angle and Suspension) and project access road. Similarly, nearly, 77.62 ha private land also falls under land use restriction.

Based on the field investigation, it shows that preliminary affected households is estimated to be 150 Hhs out of which 120 has covered in the census survey. Acquisition of private land have also impacted on agricultural production of the project area.

The project will have involved the removal of 14 residential structures (belonged to 13 Hhs), 4 commercial structures (belongs to 3 Hhs) and 17 non-residential structures. Of the affected structures, only three non-residential structures shall be relocated due to the construction of Khudi S/S and remaining residential, commercial and non-residential structures fall in RoW. All the affected structures are Pakki, Semi-pakki and Kachchi types that are made of RCC, Mud/Wood/Bamboo Wall with Thatch or Tiles Roof.

No community infrastructures, facilities and services have been affected by the project. However, one cultural sites located in Dharapani S/S needs to be relocated.

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

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 Chief District Officer (CDO) of the districts. As a result, all Affected Persons (APs) will be provided compensation and assistances based on this RAP. The project will follow Land Acquisition Act 1977 of GON and requirements of EIB Environmental

and Social Standards and EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013) for acquisition of land property, compensation resettlement and rehabilitation.

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.

The consultations were carried out from **March 9-23, 2018**. A total of 16 consultations (PRA-8 and FGDs-8) and 3 KIIs in the form of formal discussions, meetings and group discussions were conducted in the project affected area. On average, in each consultation meeting, about (82.05%) attendees were IPs.

EIB's Environment and Social Standard requires Free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples for EIB operation project. Hence, all the affected households including Indigenous People (IPs) were consulted during the RAP preparation. The Rural Municipality and Municipality are the Local Level representative bodies of Government of Nepal representing the indigenous community with others. Hereafter, the consent letters from the affected RMs/Municipality/Ward level are collected and attached in **Appendix-VII**. The dialogue with the affected IP communities, as part of a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, will be continued during the project preparation and prior to commencement of activities with the support from the Implementation Consultant.

Wide range of consultation was made with concerned stakeholder to discuss the various issues likely to arise due to implementation of the project. Compensation, implementation of livelihood restoration program, employment, implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures, infrastructure and community support program are the major concerns raised by the stakeholder. Participatory Rapid Appraisals, Focus Group Discussions with Women and Dalits groups, Market survey one in each affected RMs/municipality and census survey of the affected households (120) were conducted during the public consultation and participation.

Grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow project affected persons/households (PAPs/Hhs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The PAPs/Hhs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. A 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 households/families, community and public property to mitigate adverse social impact of the project and maximize its benefits. The key mitigation measures designed to support the project affected households during implementation of this RAP include: i) full compensation for the affected assets (land, structures, trees etc) at replacement value ii) dislocation as well as transportation allowances to those who need to be relocated due to loss of residential structures iii) livelihood restoration measures, provision of different types of 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 PAHs losing less than 10% of their total land will receive the full compensation of the affected assets. The household losing more than 10% of their total land holding, will receive cash compensation as per the rate fixed by CDC, enhancement training and assistance and Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss of the acquired land and one time livelihood assistant @ NRs. 1000 for 30 days agricultural rate. Compensation of land and property will be provided in cash. Land for land compensation is not proposed in this project due to the small area of land to be permanently acquired from various affected families. It is also impractical and difficult to allocate similar piece of agricultural land in the vicinity of the project area.

The displaced households who are affected due to the loss of residential structures, will receive one displacement allowance (As per the per capita income), transportation allowance and House rental allowance. The affected households who are affected due to the loss of commercial structures, will receive the business disturbance allowance for six months. Beside this, the affected structures, will be compensated as per the replacement cost.

The affected vulnerable households will receive one time Additional Support Allowance at the rate of NRs. 20,000 for their immediate vulnerability and one time livelihood assistance @ NRs. 1000 for 30 days of agricultural wage rate to restore their livelihood as well as enhancement trainings. The enhancement training proposed for the severely affected and vulnerable households such as Livestock and Poultry Farming Training and Assistance, Vegetable and Citrus Farming Training and assistance, Micro-enterprise training and Skill Development

Training. 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, Environment and Social Studies Department, Marsyangdi Corridor-Environment and Social Management Unit, Compensation Determination Committee, Grievances Redress Committee and **Financing Agency** will be involved in the implementation and monitoring of the RAP.

10.0 Implementation Plan:

The RAP will be implemented by June, 2021 with major works in 6 months. 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. Compensation will be paid before starting construction work. Likewise, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance (R & R Assistance) and other social support programs will be implemented during the construction of the project. The RAP will be implemented by Project/ESSD by mobilizing local NGOs, training institute and consulting firm as required for timely completion of the work.

11.0 Monitoring and Evaluation:

The resettlement process will be monitored by 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 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 RAP implementation is 480.56 Million Nepalese Rupees. These costs are inclusive of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation cost to affected owners of towers, substations and affected structures by the project. These costs also include cost for land use restriction to be imposed in private land falling in ROW and project access road. The environmental and social monitoring shall be conducted as per the cost mentioned in EIA report. The RAP implementation and monitoring cost shall be covered under the environment and Social monitoring cost proposed in EIA report.

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CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

1.0 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 (Manang-Udipur Section) 220kV Transmission Line (TL) Project** (hereinafter “the Project”) utilizing the loan received from European Investment Bank (EIB). This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared by Environment and Social Studies Department, Nepal Electricity Authority (ESSD-NEA) as per requirements of EIB’s Environmental and Social Standard. This RAP 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 Practices Handbook (2013). 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 Practices Handbook (2013); Particularly, Standards-6: Involuntary Resettlement, Standards-7: Right of Indigenous People and Standard-10: Stakeholder Engagement.

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

This RAP of the Project (Covering the Angle Towers, Substation, Project Access Road and Structures fall in RoW) has been prepared based on the findings of census survey of affected households and inventory of affected private and public assets.

1.1 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 Province 4 of the

Western Nepal. It has two sections namely; Khudi-Manang Section and Khudi-Udipur Section. The project components lie in Manang and Lamjung Districts. Altogether 2 RMs (Nashong RM of Manang and Marsyangdi RM of Lamjung) will be affected by the project. Similarly, Besishahar Municipality of Lamjung will also be affected.

Khudi-Manang section starts from the proposed Khudi substation at Marsyangdi RM and ends at the proposed Dharapani substation at Ghelanchowk, Nashong RM. Similarly, Khudi-Udipur section starts from the proposed Khudi substation at Marsyangdi RM and ends at the Udipur substation at Udipur, Besishahar Municipality of Lamjung district. The Right of Way (RoW) of the TL is 30m (15m on each side of centerline) as per the Electricity Regulation, 1993. A total of 93 Angle Towers will be installed and each tower will require an average area of 25mx25m and total length of the TL is 45.25km. Out of 93 Angle Towers (ATs), about 72 ATs will be constructed in private land. Similarly, a total of 45 Suspension Towers (STs) will be constructed out of these 36 STs will be located in private land. Approximately (40.15%) of the TL passes through the cultivated land, (18.28%) through forest and (29.96%) through barren land, (11.61%) through others (water body, cutting cliffs, road crossings and NEA land).

1.2 RAP Objectives

The objective of the RAP 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 RAP 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 census survey of identified affected households and individuals including their socio-economic status and assets loss;
- Identify organizational and institutional requirements for the implementation of the RAP,
- Establish provisions for timely information and meaningful consultation of the affected population, including provisions to apply the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consultation for indigenous people;
- Establish provisions for public consultation and disclosure of the RAP;
- Establish a transparent, accessible and free of cost grievance mechanism for project affected people;
- Develop a RAP implementation Schedule;
- Establish provisions for internal monitoring and external evaluation of RAP implementation and
- Provide cost estimates for all measures contained in the RAP (i.e. compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities, implementation and monitoring costs).

1.3 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Based on the review of the maps, detail design and technical survey and field assessment of the proposed project, the scope of RAP is defined as the area for the construction of a 220 kV transmission line alignment as well as the area that will be impacted due to the construction and operation of the project. It consists of 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 and area to be occupied by the towers(Angle and Suspension), substations and project access road.

Table-1.1: Scope of Land Acquisition and Compensation

Project Components	Sub-Components	Affected HHs	Affected Land (Ha)		Total Land (Ha)
			Private Land	Public/ Forest Land	
Transmission Line	Angle Towers	75	4.5	1.13	5.63
	Suspension Towers	NA	2.31	0.56	2.87
	Land use Restriction	15	77.62	52.69	130.31
Dharapani S/S	-	29	5.51	0	5.5
Khudi S/S	-	31	5.0	0	5
Project Access Road		NA	0.26	0.20	0.46
Total Permanent :		150	17.58	1.89	19.46
Total Land use Restriction:			77.62	52.69	130.31
Grand Total:			95.19	54.58	149.77

Source: Project Record, 2017

Altogether, 130.31ha (77.62ha private and 52.69 ha public/ forest) land will be located in the RoW of the Transmission Line and hence be subject to land use restrictions. Similarly, 17.57 ha private land will be required permanently by project structures (including Dharapani and Khudi

Substations, Angle towers and suspension towers and project access road). A total of 150Hhs will be affected covering both land use restriction (Structure loss) and permanent loss of land. The affected total population is estimated to be 966. The households affected by Suspension Towers and affected land parcel due to Land Use Restriction have not been identified yet. It will be identified after final survey to be conducted by the contractor and RAP will be updated later.

1.4 RAP Preparation

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

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

1.5 Organization of the Report

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

Table-1.2: Organization of Report

Chapters	Title	Content
I	Introduction	Overview of the Project, Objectives of RAP and Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement
II	Project Description	Project Location, Project Salient Features and Construction planning
III	Methodology Underpinning the RAP Development	Detail Methodology followed under RAP Preparation covering Study tools and techniques and Team Composition
IV	Socio-economic Information and Profile	Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households covering the Vulnerable Groups. These include Socio-Demography information, Economic Condition and Occupation, Annual Income and Expenditures of PAPs, Agricultural and Livestock, Education and Literacy, Landholding and Needs and Expectations of Surveyed households
V	Project Impacts from Land Take	Total Land Requirement as per the Project component, Affected Households due to the acquisition of private land, Types of loss, Loss of Residential and Commercial

		Structures, Land loss of Vulnerable Households, Impact on Historical and Cultural sites
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 Concerns 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 RAP Implementation
X	Implementation Schedule	Detail RAP Implementation Plan
XI	Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement	Internal and External Monitoring, RAP 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

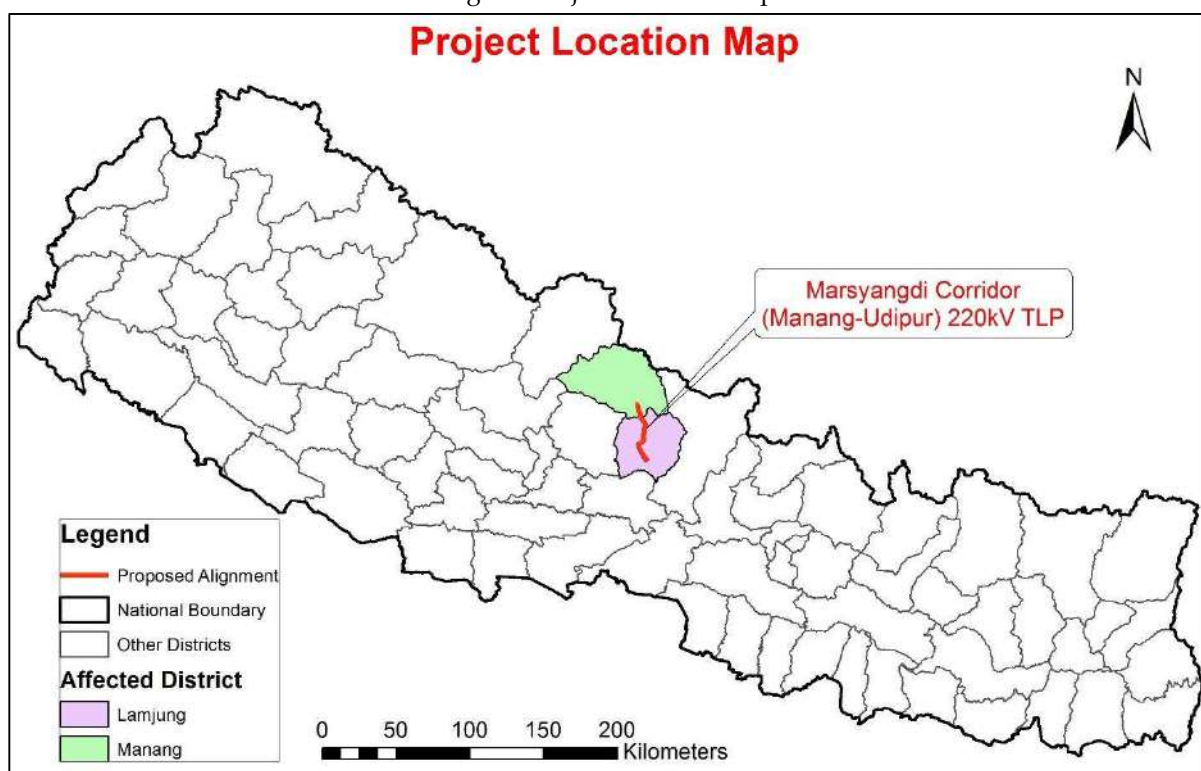
CHAPTER-II PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.0 Project Location

The proposed project is located in Province 4 of the Western Nepal. It has two sections namely; Khudi-Manang Section and Khudi-Udipur Section. The project components lie in Manang and Lamjung Districts. Altogether 2 RMs (Nashong RM of Manang and Marsyangdi RM of Lamjung) will be affected by the project. Similarly, Besishahar Municipality of Lamjung will also be affected.

Khudi-Manang section starts from the proposed Khudi substation at Marsyangdi RM and trimmings at the proposed Dharapani substation at Ghelanchowk, Nashong RM. Similarly, Khudi-Udipur section starts from the proposed Khudi substation at Marsyangdi RM and end at the Udipur substation at Udipur, Besishahar Municipality. The project location is shown in Fig-2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 respectively.

Fig.2.1: Project Location Map



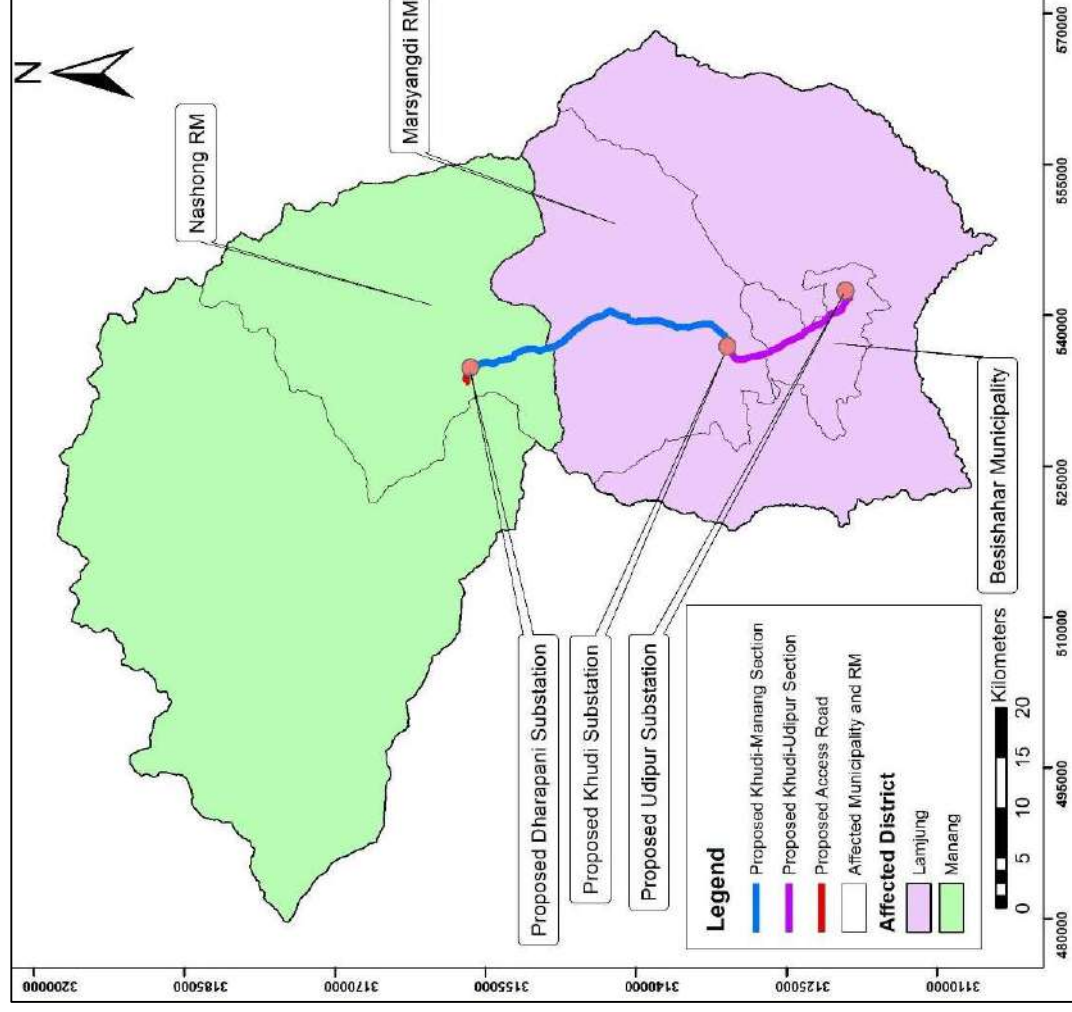


Fig.2.2: Project Districts

Source: EIA report, 2018

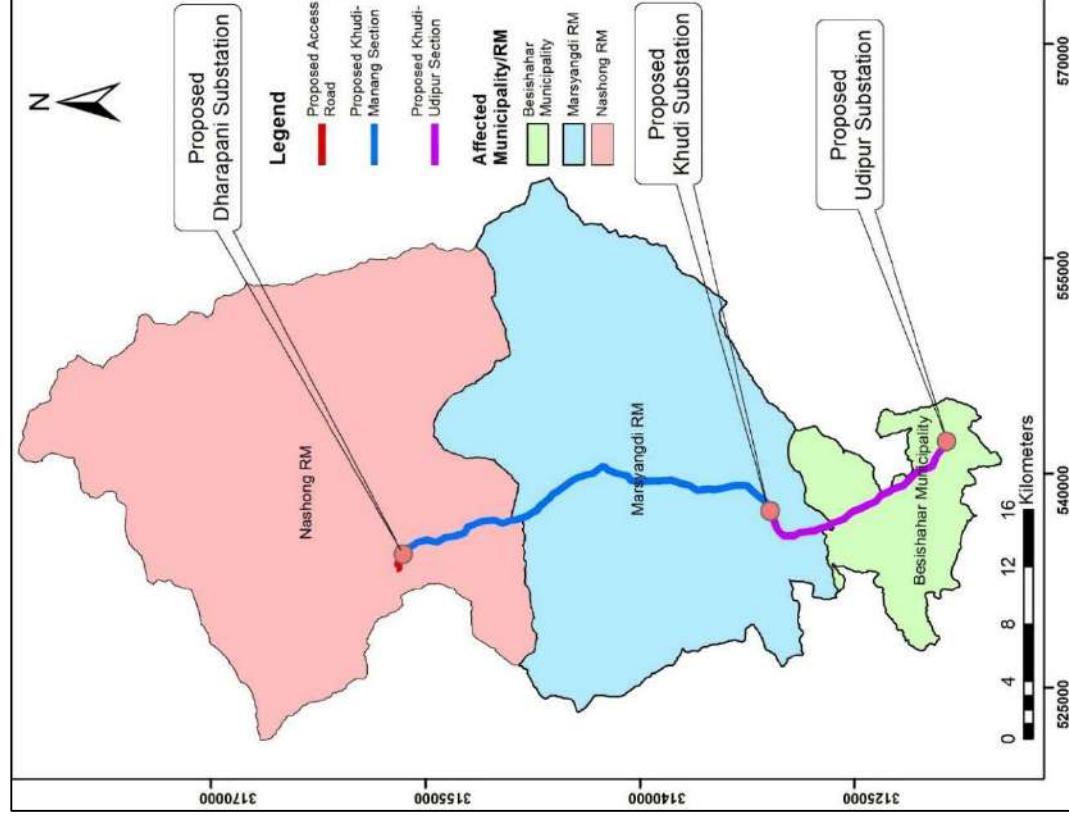


Fig. 2.3 Project Area

2.1 Project Components

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

2.1.1 Substation

The project comprises two proposed substations namely; Dharapani and Khudi Substation. Both the substations are on cultivated land. Area occupied by Dharapani substation is 5.5ha and Khudi substation is 5ha. Udipur Substation does not cover the component of this project.

2.1.2 Access Road

This project also consists of access road as project component to connect Dharapani substation with Besishahar-Chime road at Bagarchhap of Manang District. An earthen road of 5.5m width and approximately 840m length shall be constructed in order to provide the accessibility to the substation. It shall require 0.462ha of land.

2.1.3 Transmission Line

TL is divided into two sections: Khudi-Manang and Khudi-Udipur. Khudi-Manang section of length 29.623km starts from the proposed Khudi substation at Tari Gau of Marsyangdi RM and terminates at Dharapani Substation at Ghelanchowk, Nashong RM. Similarly, Khudi-Udipur section starts from same proposed substation at Tari Gau, Marsyangdi RM and terminates at Udipur Substation, Besishahar Municipality of Lamjung District. The description of the proposed route has been discussed below.

A. Khudi-Manang Section

AP0 to AP41 (Marsyangdi Subsection)

The alignment of this subsection starts from the proposed Khudi Substation located at Tari gau, Marsyangdi RM of Lamjung District along the Besishahar-Chime road which is on the right bank of Marsyangdi River. AP0 lies inside the proposed Khudi Substation on cultivated land. The alignment from AP0 to AP41 passes through cultivated land, forest land, barren land, Marsyangdi River, rivulets, cliff, Besishahar-Chime road, foot track, etc. The Length of the alignment in this subsection is 20.562km.

AP42 to AP58 (Nashong Subsection)

The alignment of this subsection moves north-west and enter Nashong RM of Manang District. The alignment then passes through barren land and crosses Marsyangdi River of Taal. Then it heads toward North crossing forest, cultivated land, river, vertical slope, barren land, Besishahar-Chime road, etc. and finally terminates at Dharapani Substation located on cultivated land. Some physical infrastructure crossing such as house, bridge, etc. exists in this subsection. Length of the alignment in this subsection is about 9.061km.

B. Khudi-Udipur Section

AP0 to AP11 (Marsyangdi Sub-section)

The alignment of this subsection starts from the proposed Khudi Substation located at Tari gau, Marsyangdi RM of Lamjung District along the Besishahar-Chime road which is on the right bank of Marsyangdi River. AP0 is located inside the proposed Khudi Substation on cultivated land. The alignment from AP0 to AP11 passes through cultivated land, forest land, barren land, Marsyangdi River, rivulets, Besishahar-Chime road, local road, foot track, 132kV TL etc. The alignment in this subsection avoids Khudi settlement and school. Length of the alignment in this subsection is about 5.531km.

AP12 to AP26 (Besishahar Sub-section)

The alignment head towards south-east passing through cultivated land of Letephat avoiding the settlement. The alignment then run along the Marsyangdi River, forest, barren land, village road, Middle Marsyangdi reservoir area and finally terminates to AP26 which is located on proposed Udipur Substation. Length of the alignment in this subsection is about 10.096km.

2.2 Project Salient Features

The total length of the proposed TL is about approximately 45.25km (29.623km for Khudi-Manang section and 15.627km for Khudi-Udipur section). The voltage level will be 220kV. The proposed TL will be double circuit comprising with 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-2.1 below.

Table-2.1: Project Salient Features

Features	Description		
General			
Project	Marsyangdi Corridor (Manang-Udipur) 220kV Transmission Line		
Impact Area	Province	District	Rural Municipality (RM)/ Municipality*
	4	Manang	Nashong
		Lamjung	Marsyangdi, Besishahar
Initial Point	AP 0 of both section lies inside proposed Khudi Substation at Tari Gaun, Marsyangdi RM		
Terminal Point	Khudi-Manang Section: AP 58 lies within Dharapani Substation at Ghelanchowk, Nashong RM		
	Khudi-Udipur Section: AP 26 lies at Udipur Substation, Besishahar Municipality.		
No. of major river crossing	25 times (Marsyangdi River)		

Features		Description	
132kV crossing		Two times	
33kV crossing		27 times	
11kV crossing		Four times	
Design Features			
Line length		45.25km (Khudi-Manang section=29.623km and Khudi-Udipur section =15.627km)	
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%	
Number of insulation section		6 per tower	
Nominal Span		350m	
Atmospheric pressure		1013 milibar	
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. 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	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	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	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		93 (59 AP of Khudi-Manang Section and 34 AP of Khudi-Udipur Section)	

Features	Description
Tower Height	40m (vary from 36m to 64m depending on ground condition)
Area for each tower	20mx20m (400m ²)
Ground clearance	Minimum 8.84m at the maximum sag condition
Maximum angle deviation	75°43'51" at AP 27 of Khudi-Manang Section
Minimum angle deviation	00°30'45" at AP 18 of Khudi-Manang Section
Longest span	1081m from AP1 to AP2 of Khudi-Manang Section
Shortest span	108m from AP8 to AP9 of Khudi-Manang Section
Right of Way (RoW)	30m (15m on either side)
Design safety consideration- tower, power cable and substation	<p>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.</p> <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 lightening safety protection will be provided.</p> <p>Power cable can be overloaded up to 110% of normal operating current.</p>
Substation	2 proposed substations (Dharapani substation at Nashong RM of Manang and Khudi substation at Marsyangdi RM of Lamjung)
Substation Area	10.5ha (5.5ha for Dharapani and 5ha for Khudi substation)
Access Road	0.462ha land will be required for access road of length 840m from Bagarchhap settlement to the Dharapani Substation
Project Cost	USD 92.05 Million

2.3 Construction Planning

The implementation of the proposed project comprises construction of two substations, access road and TL. It includes foundation and erection of transmission towers, wire stringing, testing and commissioning of 220kV TL. Due to the linear nature of the construction works, smaller storage facilities shall be built at appropriate locations along the TL. The linear nature of the TL construction suggests that the construction work will be carried out manually, where possible, for each location in various works such as land clearing, excavating, concreting, transporting tower and other materials, etc. No permanent access road shall be constructed to tower site from the existing road head. Only the existing roads and tracks will be used for the construction and maintenance where available. The construction planning of the project describes as follows:

2.3.1 Preliminary Works

Preliminary works for the proposed TL consist of contract award, detail design study and mobilization of contractors. The detail design study will carry out the detailed route survey,

spotting the tower locations, preparation of longitudinal profiles, geological field test and laboratory testing, tower design, etc.

2.3.2 Land Acquisition, Compensation and Forest Clearance

The required land will be acquired by NEA as per Land Acquisition Act, 1977 in the coordination with Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). The land acquisition and compensation process will be completed before the civil work is started. As well, the trees will be felled for the tower foundation and under the RoW in coordination with District Forest Office (DFO) and other stakeholders.

2.3.3 Substation Construction

At first, civil works for ground leveling, boundary wall, control building, office cum staff quarter buildings, switching station, line bay foundation, etc. will be done. Transformers and equipment will be transported to the sites and installed.

2.3.4 Tower Foundation

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

2.3.5 Erection of Tower

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

2.3.6 Insulator Fittings, Conductor and Ground Wire Stringing

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

2.3.7 Construction Materials

The materials required for civil construction works related to the TL, substation and access road will be:

- Steel reinforcement: 1300 metric tons
- Cement: 1784 metric tons
- Coarse aggregate: 3943 cubic meter

- Fine aggregates (sand): 1972 cubic meter
- Clay
- Admixtures
- Toxic chemicals: acids, petroleum products, batteries etc.

Steel reinforcement bars and cement can be acquired from local manufacturers or can also be imported. Coarse aggregates will be produced at site from excavated materials or purchased from the nearby market. Likewise, fine aggregates will be collected from major quarries along riverbanks. Four quarry sites have been identified, one in Marsyangdi RM and remaining three in Besishahar RM. The excavated foundation material can be used as a backfill material required for the construction of foundation.

2.3.8 Road Network

Primary site access for the project construction will be gained from the Dumre-Besishahar road and Besishahar-Chime road. Proposed substation at Ghelanchowk, Nashong RM has no accessibility through any kind of means of transportation but construction of access road up to this substation is also one of the major component of the project. Similarly, proposed substation of Khudi lies about 50m south from road of Khudi-Chime road on right bank of Marsyangdi River which is under construction. Dharapani substation lies 360m south of Bagarchhap settlement and Khudi substation lies about 3km north-east of Khudi settlement. Some section of the TL is accessible by feeder road, Besishahar-Chime earthen road and some section by foot trail. The study was carried out through walk over approach and the project will be implemented by upgrading existing trails, wherever necessary so as to transport construction materials. However, almost all Angle Points (APs) are accessible.

2.3.9 Construction Personnel

Local people, those are affected by the project implementation, will be encouraged for employment. As far as possible, local semi-skilled and unskilled labor will be used for construction activities and transportation of materials. During the construction period of the project, altogether approximately 215 people will be employed including 100 unskilled, 80 semi-skilled and 35 skilled human resources.

2.4 Duration of Construction

The estimated completion period of the project covering both section is 36 months includes 6 months pre-construction phase and 30 months construction and commissioning phase. The construction work of TL will primarily be carried out during the dry season when ground conditions are essentially dry and river flows low to allow easy movement of materials and

placement of tower. Construction activities during the monsoon season will primarily be restricted to stringing of conductors, although this activity may also be restricted by the weather. However, the construction work of the substation will be conducted throughout the year.

2.5 Minimizing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

CHAPTER-III**METHODOLOGY UNDERPINNING RAP DEVELOPMENT****3.0 General**

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

3.1 Desk Review

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

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

3.2 Socio-Economic Census

Census and Socio-Economic information of the PAPs are important in the preparation of the RAP. The final Socio-Economic Census and verification of Assets was undertaken on **March 9-23, 2018**. The survey gathered data at household and individual level on: personal identification,

household size, gender, marital status, age and vulnerability. The census also involved identified businesses, and other sources of livelihood. The Socio-Economic Census findings are discussed in Chapter -IV of this report.

3.3 Stakeholder Engagement

3.3.1 Stakeholder Identification

The stakeholder were 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 families (PAFs), 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.

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

3.4 Study Tools and Techniques

3.4.1 Preparation and Finalization of Study Tools

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

3.4.2 Mobilization of Supervisors and Enumerators

Local level qualified enumerators and supervisors with previous experience in similar type of work were hired for the survey. It has eased the survey process by their familiarity to the area, people and local languages. Gender balance and ethnic diversity was maintained while hiring the

field composition. Altogether 1 Supervisor and 4 local enumerators (2 male and 2 female) were locally hired for field study.

3.4.3 Fieldwork

The fieldwork for RAP study was started from March 9-23, 2018 under the close supervision and guidance of the Sr. Sociologist, Sociologist, Statistician, Database Expert and Resettlement Expert. A tentative field schedule and reporting formats for PRA and FGD were provided to the field team to ease the reporting process and maintain uniformity of the reports.

3.4.4 Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)

Altogether, eight Participatory Rapid Appraisals (PRAs) were conducted to collect basic socio economic data, views, concerns and expectation of the local people from the project. Similarly, the participants were also informed regarding the project and its activities during the PRA. Altogether 161 participants representing different groups, former VDC Chairman, Executive Officer of Rural Municipality/Municipality, school teacher, businessmen, farmer, student, social workers and representatives of women organizations, NGOs, CBOs, political parties etc. were participated in the PRA. The average number of participants in each PRA was 11.03 persons. A checklist was developed to facilitate the PRA (Appendix-I).

3.4.5 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Among the qualitative techniques, FGD is preferred for its in-depth approach and functionality. For in-depth understanding and analysis of the perceptions of stakeholders, altogether 8 FGDs were conducted with three for female groups and five for Indigenous group. The RMs for the FGDs was purposively selected considering representation of geographic location and caste/ethnic groups of the project area. Altogether 72 participants were participated in the FGDs and the average number of participants in each FGD was 9.00 persons. The FGD was facilitated using a topic guide (Appendix-I).

3.4.6 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted one from each RMs/municipality to assess their views, concerns and expectation from the project and relevant information of the project area. The key informants included representatives of local government bodies/line agencies, NGOs, CBOs, CFUGs, women organization, teachers, political party leaders and other intellectual of the project area.

3.4.7 Market Survey

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

A market checklist was prepared and used to conduct the market survey.

4.4.8 Household Survey

The Census of directly project-affected 120 household (whose land and house will be acquired for tower pads and houses/structures to be acquired in RoW and substations) was conducted to collect socioeconomic information and issues/concerns of the affected households. The household census was conducted using a semi-structured household survey questionnaire (Appendix-I).

3.5 Data Management and Analysis

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

3.6 Criteria for the Affected and Vulnerable Households

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

- **Marginally Affected Households:** Households losing less than 10% of their total land and 25.0% of agriculture income.
- **Severely Affected Households:** Households losing more than 10% of their total land and income >25% of agriculture income. The households losing residential/commercial structures are also categorized under this category.
- **Vulnerable Households:** Widow headed, Indigenous, Dalit households and Person with disabilities HHs affected by the project are categorized under this category.

3.7 Team Composition

The RAP is prepared by team of professionals specialized in field of Social Science, Resettlement and Rehabilitation and Community Development with the help of field support team.

- Team Coordinator- Rabindra Chaudhary
- Team Leader-Krishna Prasad Joshi
- Sir. Socio-economist -Ganesh Kumar Upreti
- Resettlement Expert -Bhakti Prasad Timsina
- Database Expert – Ramesh Gautam
- GIS Expert- Prakash Gaudel

CHAPTER-IV SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

4.0 General

This section provides the socio-economic base line condition of project affected families to describe baseline condition of the project area based on the findings of the census survey for RAP. The information presented in this Chapter is based on primary data gathered during field surveys conducted in March 9-23, 2018. It is representative of the households affected by the Project, but does not include information on the wider community.

4.1 The Project Area

The TL project is located in Province 4 of the Western Nepal. It has two sections namely; Khudi-Manang Section and Khudi-Udipur Section. The project components lie in Manang and Lamjung Districts. Altogether 2 RMs (Nashong RM of Manang and Marsyangdi RM of Lamjung) will be affected by the project. Similarly, Besishahar Municipality of Lamjung district will also be affected.

Khudi-Manang section starts from the proposed Khudi substation at Marsyangdi RM and ends at the proposed Dharapani substation at Ghelanchowk, Nashong RM. Similarly, Khudi-Udipur section starts from the proposed Khudi substation at Marsyangdi RM and ends at the Udipur substation at Udipur, Besishahar Municipality. Udipur substation is beyond the scope of this study. Most part of the alignment of Khudi-Manang section and from AP0 to AP6 of Khudi-Udipur Section crosses through ACA.

Hence, the TL passes through one municipality and two RMs of Lamjung and Manang Districts. One municipality (Besishahar) and one RM (Marsyangdi) from Lamjung and one RM (Nashong) from Manang 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	Manang	Nashong	9
			5
			1, 2, 3, 4
2	Lamjung	Marsyangdi	5
			4
			3
			8
		Besishahar*	10
			11
			3

Source: EIA report, 2017

4.2 Socio-Economic Census and Analyses

This section provides the baseline Socio-Economic conditions of the affected households (PAHs) to enable resettlement planning and future monitoring and evaluation. It discusses the demographic profile of the PAHs, socio-cultural characteristics, economic activities and social services. The Census is completed and all Entitled Persons are known and recorded in the entitlement matrix. Altogether, 150 HHs will be affected due to the acquisition of land for Towers, S/S and structures fall in RoW (Table-4.2) out of which 120 HHs were surveyed and 20 HHs were absentee during the census survey. The absentee HHs were temporally migrated to the other places for various purposes such as business, education and agricultural activities etc. and they were not available during the census survey. Similarly, 10 affected HHs refused to provide their detail family information due to the dissatisfaction of the proposed TL project. The findings of socio-economic census briefly described below.

Table-4.2: Affected HHs as per RM/Municipality

S.N	Project Affected RM/Municipality	HHs			Total
		Surveyed	Absent	Refused	
1	Nashong RM	41	7	-	48
2	Marsyangdi RM	67	10	1	78
3	Beshishahar Municipality	12	3	9	24
Total		120	20	10	150

Field Survey, 2018

4.2.1 Socio-Demographic Information of PAHs

Household Structure and Gender: The census survey covered 120 households comprising of 773 affected persons with male 391 (50.58%) and female 382 (49.42%). Similarly, the average male and female sex ratio is 102.36 and average household size is 6.44 persons per household (Table- 4.3). The average household size of the PAHs is comparatively higher than National average (4.88 persons/households).

Table-4.3: Households Structure and Gender

S.N	RM/Municipality *	Population				Households		
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	HHs Size	Percentage
1	Beshishahar*	35	42	77	83.33	12	4.42	10
2	Nashong RM	143	150	293	95.33	41	7.15	34.17
3	Marsyangdi RM	213	190	403	112.11	67	6.01	55.83
Total		391	382	773	102.36	120	6.44	100
Percentage		50.58	49.42	100	-	-	-	-

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Social Groups: The local population in the project area can be categorized into three major cultural groups, namely, *Janajati* (Indigenous population), and others including Brahmin and Chettri (Upper Caste Groups) and Dalits (Lower Caste/Marginal groups). According to the census survey, 89.00% of the surveyed propulsions in the Project area are *Janajatis* (indigenous),

followed by (5.05%) upper caste groups including (2.72%) Brahmin and (2.33%) Chhetri and (5.95%) Dalits. Tamang, Gurung, Magar and Newar are fall under Indigenous groups. The total population of indigenous household is 688 which consists (89.00%) of the surveyed population. The average household size of Newar community is comparatively higher than other social groups (Table-4.4).

Table-4.4: Social Groups

Social Groups	Population					Households		
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	%	Total	HH Size	%
Gurung	318	310	628	102.58	81.24	96	6.54	80
Tamang	26	21	47	123.81	6.08	8	5.88	6.67
Dalit	23	23	46	100	5.95	7	6.57	5.83
Chhetri	7	11	18	63.64	2.33	4	4.5	3.33
Brahmin	10	11	21	90.91	2.72	3	7	2.5
Newar	6	2	8	300	1.03	1	8	0.83
Magar	1	4	5	25	0.65	1	5	0.83
Total/Average	391	382	773	102.36	100	120	6.44	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Family Structure: Joint family system is commonly practiced in PAHs. Household survey indicates that about (65.83%) of the survey households are adopting Joint family system and (34.17%) are practiced by Nuclear family systems. The ratio of families adopting Joint family system is higher among Gurung and Tamang communities as compared with other caste groups (Table-4.5).

Table-4.5: Family Structure

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Family Type		Total HHs
	Nuclear	Joint	
Gurung	36	60	96
Tamang	1	7	8
Dalit	1	6	7
Chhetri	2	2	4
Brahmin	-	3	3
Newar	-	1	1
Magar	1	-	1
Total	41	79	120
Percentage	34.17	65.83	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Broad Age Structure of Population: The surveyed population comprises (20.57%) children (0-14 years), (62.35%) population is economically active category of 15-59 years and (17.08%) aged people (60 years and above). The economically active age group (15 to 59 years of age) is highest among the surveyed population (Table-4.6). The overall dependency ratio is (60.37%) with child dependency ratio (32.99%) and aged dependency (27.29%).

Table-4.6: Broad Age Structure of Population

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Broad Age Group			Population
	0-14 Years	15-59 Years	60 Years+	
Gurung	125	396	107	628
Tamang	11	30	6	47
Dalit	13	25	8	46
Chhetri	3	10	5	18
Brahmin	2	15	4	21
Newar	3	4	1	8
Magar	2	2	1	5
Total	159	482	132	773
Percentage	20.57	62.35	17.08	100
Dependency Ratio	32.99	60.37	27.39	-

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Marital Status and Cultural Ceremonies: Marriage is a social institution and cultural ceremonies in Nepal. When marriage ceremonies take place the community all gathers together to celebrate. The ceremonies commence, at the family residence, with singing and dancing and gravitate to an area nearby the encampment/ temples/ party places where the rituals are performed. Regarding marital status of the surveyed population, (53.04%) is married, (42.04%) is unmarried, (3.88%) is widow or widower and remaining are others such as separate and single. The married population is higher as compared with the unmarried population of the surveyed households. Similarly, married population in Gurung community is higher than other groups (Table-4.7).

Table-4.7: Marital Status of Surveyed population

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Marital Status					Total
	Married	Unmarried	Widow/Widower	Separated	Single	
Gurung	330	268	24	5	1	628
Tamang	24	20	2	1	-	47
Dalit	26	18	2	-	-	46
Chhetri	10	6	1	1	-	18
Brahmin	14	7	-	-	-	21
Newar	4	3	1	-	-	8
Magar	2	3	-	-	-	5
Total	410	325	30	7	1	773
Percentage	53.04	42.04	3.88	0.91	0.13	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Religious Practice: There are three types of religion categories reported in the census survey. Majority of the households have adopted Hindu religion (50.7%) while (22.12%) are followers of Buddhism and (1.68%) are Christianity. Similarly, Buddhism is mostly practiced by Tamang communities (Table-4.8).

Table-4.8: Religious Practice

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Religions								Population
	Hinduism		Buddhism		Bon		Christianity		
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	
Gurung	296	47.1	135	21.5	197	31.4	-	-	628
Tamang	-	-	36	76.6	-	-	11	23.4	47
Dalit	44	95.7	-	-	-	-	2	4.35	46
Chhetri	18	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Brahmin	21	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Newar	8	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Magar	5	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	392	50.7	171	22.12	197	25.5	13	1.68	773

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Note: Bon= Both Hinduism and Buddhism Followers

Language: Nepali (14.17%), Gurung (78.3%) and Tamang (6.67%) are the major languages spoken by PAHs in their family. Among these languages, Gurung is widely spoken for communication. About hundred percent of family members of Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar and Dalits community speak Nepali language for communication while Gurung, Tamang, Newar also speak their own language (Gurung, Tamang and Newari) in their community for communication (Table-4.9).

Table-4.9: Spoken Languages

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Spoken Languages								Total HHs
	Gurung		Nepali		Tamang		Newari		
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	
Gurung	94	97.9	2	2.08	-	-	-	-	96
Tamang	-	-	-	-	8	100	-	-	8
Dalit	-	-	7	100	-	-	-	-	7
Chhetri	-	-	4	100	-	-	-	-	4
Brahmin	-	-	3	100	-	-	-	-	3
Newar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	1
Magar	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1
Total/Percentage	94	78.3	17	14.17	8	6.67	1	0.83	120

Source: Household Survey, 2018

4.2.2 Quality of Life Values

Literacy Status: Analysis of household 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 Population of surveyed households above 5 years of age is calculated to be 739 out of which (86.06%) is literate (Table-4.10). The literacy percentage of population is far better when compared to the National average (65.9%). According to household surveyed, male and female literate population is (54.72%) and (45.28%) respectively.

Table-4.10: Literacy Status (5 years and above)

Literacy Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Illiterate	27	26.21	76	73.79	103	13.94
Literate	348	54.72	288	45.28	636	86.06
Total	375	50.74	364	49.26	739	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Educational Attainment: Educational attainment among the 636 people recorded as literate, with about (22.64%) having no formal education and a further (33.65%) achieving a Basic level education. Of the literate population, (36.48%) has passed the Secondary level and nearly (3.93%) passed the Bachelors level and above (Table-4.11).

Table-4.11: Educational Attainment of the surveyed Population

Educational Level	Gender				Total	
	Male	%	Female	%	Pop.	%
Literate Only	69	47.92	75	52.08	144	22.64
Pre-primary Level	11	52.38	10	47.62	21	3.3
Basic Level (Class 1-8)	117	54.67	97	45.33	214	33.65
Secondary Level (Class 9-12)	137	59.05	95	40.95	232	36.48
Higher Level (Bachelor*)	14	56	11	44	25	3.93
Total	348	54.72	288	45.28	636	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Access to Energy: About (97.50%) surveyed households are connected with electricity from the National Grid for lighting purpose. Similarly, Firewood and LPG gas are the major sources for cooking energy in the project area. Around (56.67%) households use firewood for cooking, whereas (1.67%) HHs use LPG and (46.2%) use Firewood and LPG gas for cooking purpose (Table-4.11). Dependency on the dirty energy (fuel wood) of the household's energy requirement reflects the quality of life, particularly, of the female, elderly and child of the project area. Around (97.50%) of the households have accessed to the modern energy source for lighting (Electricity). From energy perspective, a distinction between the Janajati (Indigenous groups) and high caste groups is not very different.

Table-4.12: Energy Use of the Surveyed Household

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Fuel For Cooking (HHs)				Lighting purpose(HHs)		
	Firewood	LP Gas	Firewood and LPG	LPG Gas	Electricity	Solar	Total
Gurung	56	2	36	2	93	3	96
Tamang	2	-	6	-	8	-	8
Dalit	5	-	2	-	7	-	7
Chhetri	1	-	3	-	4	-	4
Brahmin	2	-	1	-	3	-	3
Newar	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Magar	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	68	2	48	2	117	3	120
Percentage	56.67	1.67	40	1.67	97.50	2.50	100

Access to Drinking Water: Majority of the surveyed households (50.00%) have piped water supply for drinking purposes whereas (1.67%) households depend on well and (48.33%) depend upon the public tap (Table-4.13). The statistics of water supply facilities do not show a distinctive difference between the various ethnic groups but seem to have a relevance of geographical location.

Table-4.13: Source of Drinking Water

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Source of Drinking Water						Total HHs
	Well		Public Tab		Piped Water		
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	
Gurung	2	2.08	47	48.96	47	48.96	96
Tamang	-	-	2	25	6	75	8
Dalit	-	-	5	71.43	2	28.57	7
Chhetri	-	-	1	25	3	75	4
Brahmin	-	-	2	66.67	1	33.33	3
Newar	-	-	1	100	-	-	1
Magar	-	-	-	-	1	100	1
Total/Percentage	2	1.67	58	48.33	60	50	120

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Access to Health and Sanitation: With regards to the sanitation, (100%) surveyed households are using toilets for defecation which is quite good compared to district and national average (79.00%). To assess health status of the family members of the PAHs, data on seriously sick family members during the last 12 months was reported. Of the surveyed households, (25.83%) reported family members seriously sick during the last 12 months. Among the ethnic groups, the Brahmin and Dalit reported highest number of sickness (Table-4.14). Quality of drinking water, sanitation habits and poor indoor air quality are the major causes of sickness. But the level of awareness regarding the health, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation has been gradually increasing. Sugar, Gastric, Cough, Heart attack, Headache, Blood Pressure, Asthma and Pneumonia etc. are the major diseases reported among the sickness peoples of the surveyed population.

Table-4.14: Households and Members Reporting the Sickness (Last 12 Months)

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Sickness				Total HHs
	Yes		No		
	HHs	%	HHs	%	
Gurung	23	23.96	73	76.04	96
Tamang	2	25	6	75	8
Dalit	3	42.86	4	57.14	7
Chhetri	1	25	3	75	4
Brahmin	2	66.67	1	33.33	3
Newar	-	-	1	100	5
Magar	-	-	1	100	3
Total/Percentage	31	25.83	89	74.17	120

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Waste Management System: There is no formal waste disposal system in any of the communities in the Project Area. Residents generally burn domestic waste or dispose of it in the surrounding bush land or safe location. Of the surveyed households, (57.57%) dump at safe location sites, (38.37%) burn and (2.17%) buried. Residents of the other settlements than the affected area have also no formal waste management system.

4.2.3 Economic Condition, Household Occupation and Source of Livelihood

Occupational /Employment: Agriculture is the major occupation (35.89%) of the surveyed population followed by foreign employment (13.49%), Jobs and services (10.79%), Business and Small industry (7.26%), Labor Wage in the country (3.73%). Of the surveyed population (18.67%) are students whereas (8.71%) of the surveyed population depends on household work (Table-4.15). The table indicates that about (71.17%) of surveyed population have a source of income. The remaining (28.83%) do not have any source of income (Student, household work and people with disability).

Table-4.15: Major Occupation of the Surveyed Population

Major Occupations	Gender				Total	
	Male		Female		Pop.	%
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%		
Agriculture	71	41.04	102	58.96	173	35.89
Student	48	53.33	42	46.67	90	18.67
Wage labor	17	94.44	1	5.56	18	3.73
HHs Work	6	14.29	36	85.71	42	8.71
Service	35	67.31	17	32.69	52	10.79
Foreign Employment	55	84.62	10	15.38	65	13.49
Business	17	48.57	18	51.43	35	7.26
Disabled	1	14.29	6	85.71	7	1.45
Total/Percentage	250	51.87	232	48.13	482	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Business and Cottage Industry: Of the surveyed population, only (16.67%) are engaged in business and small cottage industry in the project area. The percentage of population involved in the business and cottage Industry is high in Gurung as compared with other social groups. The contribution of annual income from the Business and cottage industry is (8.65%) to the total income of the surveyed households. Hotel, Grocery, Traditional Work of Iron, Livestock Farming and Poultry Farming etc. are the major small Business and cottage industry reported in the project area.

Access to Food: Most of the affected households are located in hilly sections of the project area particularly in Manang and Lamajung districts of Nepal. Therefore, this area is food deficit area. Only (32.50%) of the surveyed households could grow enough food for their consumption in a year. Despite of good yield, (67.50%) surveyed households have reported food deficiency from

their own production. The households having faced food deficiency is reported highest among Gurung and Brahmin communities (Table-4.16).

Table-4.16: Households Level Food Sufficiency Status

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Food Sufficiency				Total HHs
	Yes	%	No	%	
Gurung	31	32.29	65	67.71	96
Tamang	4	50	4	50	8
Dalit	-	-	7	100	7
Chhetri	2	50	2	50	4
Brahmin	1	33.33	2	66.67	3
Newar	-	-	1	100	1
Magar	1	100	-	-	1
Total/Percentage	39	32.50	81	67.50	120

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Among the households who have reported food deficiency from their own production, about (55.56%) reported food deficiency of 3-5 months, (30.86%) for 6-9 months and (12.35%) for more than nine months. Similarly, about (1.23%) reported food shortage for less than three months (Table-4.17).

Table-4.17: Households Level Food Deficient Status

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Deficiency of Food Months								Total HHs
	<3		3-5		6-9		> 9		
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	
Gurung	1	1.54	36	55.38	20	30.77	8	12.31	65
Tamang	-	-	3	75.00	1	25.00	-	-	4
Dalit	-	-	2	28.57	3	42.86	2	28.57	7
Chhetri	-	-	1	50	1	50.00	-	-	2
Brahmin	-	-	2	100	-	-	-	-	2
Newar	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1
Magar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total/Percentage	1	1.23	45	55.56	25	30.86	10	12.35	81

Source: Household Survey, 2018

To cope their food deficiency requirement, they depend on pension and remittance (40.74%), (24.69%) work as wage labor, (20.99%) on service and about (9.88%) depends on income of business to cope their food deficiency.

Family Debt: Family debt is one of the major indicators to identify the economic status of a family. Having no debt or small amount of debt indicates the healthy economic status of the family. However, it also depends on the purpose of the debt. According to the household survey data, (18.33%) households have family debt for various purposes like new construction of house, business, education, household needs, foreign employment, medical treatment or other social occasions etc.

Income Sources and Annual Income: The major income sources of the surveyed households are agriculture and Livestock and other off-farm (non-agricultural) activities. Off-farm activities

include professional services, Business, Pensions/Senior Citizen allowance, Daily/wage/ labor and remittance etc. (Table-4.18). The average annual income of surveyed households is NRs 427,519 which is higher than the average national level income (NRs.2, 02,374).

Table-4.18: Annual Income

S.N	Income Sources	Income (NRs.)	Percentage
1	Remittance	134,267	31.41
2	Agriculture and Livestock	101661	23.78
3	Service	87,458	20.46
4	Pension/ Senior Citizen allowance	50,150	11.73
5	Business	37,000	8.65
6	Wage Labor	16,983	3.97
Average		427,519	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

The contribution of off-farm annual income of the surveyed households is (76.22%) and agriculture (23.78%) to the total household income. The contribution of non-agricultural income of Tamang communities is higher than other social groups (Table-4.19). The annual income range of surveyed population is NRs. 84,000 (Magar) to NRs. 3, 41,750 (Tamang).

Table-4.19: Income Sources as per Caste and Ethnicity

S.N	Caste/Ethnic Group	Income Sources				Total NRs.
		Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		
		NRs.	%	NRs.	%	
1	Gurung	82,948	23.27	273,508	76.73	356,456
2	Tamang	105,219	23.54	341,750	76.46	446,969
3	Dalits	49314	25.62	143143	74.38	192,457
4	Chhetri	74,453	28.1	190,500	71.9	264,953
5	Brahmin	168000	24.83	508,667	75.17	676,667
6	Newar	112,400	42.84	150,000	42.84	262,400
7	Magar	100,000	54.35	84000	45.65	184,000
Average		101661		325,858		427,519
Percentage		23.78		76.22		100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

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

The annual weighted average expenditure of the surveyed households is NRs 298,692. Food item ranks the largest expense category, accounting for (27.21%) of total reported expenditure. Similarly, Expenditure on education is the second important category, accounting (18.96%) of the total expenditure (Table-4.20). The current expenditure of the PAHs (NR. 298,692) is less than the average annual income (NRs. 427,519).

Table-4.20: Annual Expenditure

S.N	Expenditure Heading	Average Expenditure	Percentage
1	Food	81,283	27.21
2	Education	56,642	18.96
3	Social Feast, Festivals and Worship	32,292	10.81
4	Clothes	30,700	10.28
5	Transportation and Communication	22,263	7.45
6	Fuel and Energy	17,463	5.85
7	Health	14,850	4.97
8	Alcohols	11,375	3.81
9	Farming (Cattle/Fertilizer/Seeds)	9,633	3.23
10	Debt/Interest	10,033	3.36
11	Social Donation	3,433	1.15
12	Miscellaneous	8,725	2.92
	Average	298,692	100

Housing Conditions: The housing conditions of PAHs also indicate the economic status of the family. All surveyed households have their own house. Field study reveals that most of the houses of the project affected people are made of mud and stone (66.39%), Stone and Cement (15.13%), RCC (8.40%) and remaining other are made of Wood, Mud and Block. Regarding the roof type of the surveyed households, about (89.08%) are CGI, (7.56%) RCC and remaining others are Tiles, Thatched and Mud. Of these houses, about (59.66%) are one storied, (38.66%) are two storied and (1.66%) are three storied.

Poverty Analysis: The Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS) 2010/11 shows that the official monetary poverty line in local prices is NRs 19,261 (CBS, 2011) per person per year. This is approximately 225 US dollars as of April 2013 transaction Rate. It implies that a Nepali consuming approximately 0.6 dollar a day is considered as non-poor. Although the range of average annual income of the affected households (< 48,000) is more than the national average income and none of the households fall under BPL category in accordance to the poverty indicators in Nepal (CBS, Nepal 2011) in terms of per person per capita income of the family members.

4.2.4 Agriculture and Livestock Practice

Landholding by Caste and Ethnicity: Of the surveyed households, about (86.25%) land belongs to Gurung communities while (0.36%) belongs to Magar. The average landholding size of the surveyed households is 1.07 ha/HH with highest in Gurung and lowest in Dalit communities (Table-4.21).

Table-4.21: Landholding by Caste and Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnic Groups	HHs	Land Holding (Ha)	Ha/HH
Gurung	96	111.2	1.16
Tamang	8	9.14	1.14
Dalit	7	1.94	0.28
Chhetri	4	2.45	0.61
Brahmin	3	3.16	1.05
Newar	1	0.56	0.56
Magar	1	0.46	0.46
Total/Average	120	128.91	1.07

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Landholding by Type of Ownership: The grouping of the surveyed households according to landholding size shows that the (25%) households are marginal size farmers (having up to 0.5 ha land) and (63.33%) are small size farmers (having 0.5 to 2.0 ha land). Similarly, (8.33%) are medium size farmers (having up to 2.0 to 4.0 ha) and (2.50%) are large size farmers (having more than 4.0 ha land). The land holding of marginal, small, medium and large size farmers is (7.25%), (55.82%), (22.38%) and (14.56%) of the total operated land respectively (Table-4.22).

Table-4.22: Landholding Size by the type of ownership

Landholding Categories		Households		Total Area	
Categories	Size of Holding (ha)	No.	%	Area (ha)	%
Land Less	-	1	0.83	-	-
Marginal Farmers	Up to 0.5	30	25.00	9.35	7.25
Small Size Farmers	0.5 to 1.0	46	38.33	33.13	25.7
	1.0 to 1.5	24	20.00	128.57	22.16
	1.5 to 2.0	6	5.00	10.26	7.96
Medium Farmers	2.0 to 4.0	10	8.33	28.83	22.36
Large Size Farmers	>4	3	2.50	18.77	14.56
Total	-	120	100	128.91	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

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

Agricultural Production: Paddy, wheat, maize, millet and potato are the major food crops and cash crops cultivated by the surveyed households. In terms of area coverage, Maize cultivation ranks first. The percentage composition of land occupied by different crops like paddy, wheat, maize, millet and potato is (25.40%), (8.09%), (41.78%), (15.24%) and (9.49%) respectively. Paddy is primarily grown in *Khet*. Similarly, maize is primarily grown in *Bari*, however nowadays its cultivation in *Khet* is also increasing in the project area. The average yield of the major crops like paddy, wheat, maize, millet and potato is 3.67 MT/ha, 2.52MT/ha, 2.58MT/ha, 2.16 MT/ha and 3.85 MT/ha respectively (Table-4.23).

Table 4.23: Major Crop Area Coverage, Production and Yield

S.N	Description	Major Crops					Total
		Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Millet	Potato	
1	Total Cropped Area (ha)	20.59	6.56	33.87	12.35	7.69	81.06
2	Total Production (MT)	75.5	16.5	87.43	26.72	29.63	235.78
3	Yield (MT/ha)	3.67	2.52	2.58	2.16	3.85	2.91
Percentage of Production		32.02	7.0	37.08	11.33	12.57	100
Percentage of Cropped Area		25.4	8.09	41.78	15.24	9.49	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Livestock Practice: Livestock and animal husbandry is an integral part of agriculture and one of the major income sources for the surveyed households. Of the surveyed households, about (75.0%) have livestock. According to household survey, cattle, goat/sheep, buffalo, cow and oxen, yak, horse and poultry etc. are the major livestock practiced by the surveyed households.

4.2.5 Knowledge and Attitude

Knowledge: To assess attitude and expectation of the affected household's questions were asked. This sub-section describes knowledge, attitude and expectation of the affected households. Regarding knowledge about the TL project and its activities, about 108 or (90.0%) of the surveyed households had knowledge and remaining had no knowledge about the project. Of the households, who had knowledge regarding the project, (75.93%) received the information from NEA Project staff/Surveyors and (24.07%) from local people/Neighbours (Table-4.24).

Table-4.24: Information Sources about the Project

S.N	Information Sources	No. of HHs	Percentage
1	NEA Project Staffs/Surveyors	82	75.93
2	Neighbors/ Relatives	26	24.07
Total		108	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

4.2.6 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 households, only 43 or (59.66%) HHs have expressed and shown their community development needs and expectations in which appropriate compensation of the affected land and property ranks first (Table-4.25).

Table-4.25: Community Needs and Expectations

S.N	Needs and Expectations	No. of HHs	Percentage
1	Appropriate Compensation	29	67.44
2	Community Development	5	11.63
3	Employment Opportunity	4	9.30
4	Compensation and Employment	3	6.98
4	Enhancement Training	2	4.65
Total		43	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

4.2.7 Socio-economic Information and Profile of the Vulnerable Groups

4.2.7.1 Vulnerable Groups/Communities with respect to Nepal

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

Formal and informal studies conducted in Nepal reveal that most of Janajati, Adhibasi and Dalits fall under the category of vulnerable person in Nepal. This was also reflected in the Government Tenth's Plan (2002-2007) which recognizes women, disabled, ethnic minorities and Dalits groups as the predominant poor and marginalized groups. Women in all social groups and regions are more disadvantaged than their male counterpart and even among women, widows, separated and women headed households are particularly disadvantaged.

In Nepal, there are several factors that 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) have identified three major groups as more vulnerable than others in the context of Nepal—women, Dalits and Adivasi/Janajati. These three groups are disadvantaged in terms of (i) access to livelihood, assets and services; (ii) social inclusion and empowerment; (iii) legal inclusion and representation in Government and (iv) economic marginalization. Detail of these groups are summarized below.

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/Janjati Act, 2002 defines those ethnic groups and communities who have their own 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/Janjati in Nepali and Indigenous Nationalities in English as per the act. These groups as 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 the society. 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 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 counterpart and even among women widows, 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 themselves within the communities are also persons who are any time prone to vulnerability.

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

As per the EIB's Environment and Social Standard, *Vulnerable groups* are population groups that suffer from discrimination, unequal access to rights, unequal access to and control over resources or unequal access to development opportunities. As a result, they may be poorly integrated into the formal economy, may suffer from inadequate access to basic public goods and services, may be excluded from political decision-making, and may therefore face a higher risk of impoverishment and social exclusion. 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.

4.2.7.3 Vulnerable Groups in Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV TL Project

Based on the above analysis and in consistent with the EIB, Environment and Social Standard requirements, the Indigenous, Dalit, Persons with disabilities HHs and Widow headed households are categorized as vulnerable groups under this project which is (98.83%) of the surveyed households. This includes 106 Hhs are Indigenous groups (Gurung, Tamang, Newar and Magar), 7 Hhs are Dalits and others are HH with Disabled member and Widow headed households (Table-4.26). The socio-economic information and profile of vulnerable groups describes below.

Table-4.26: Vulnerable Groups

S.N	Caste/Ethnic Group		Number of Hhs	Percentage
1	Indigenous Groups	Gurung	96	83.48
		Tamang	8	6.96
		Newar	1	0.87
		Magar	1	0.87
2	Dalits	-	7	6.09
3	HH with Disabled member	Brahmin	1	0.87
4	Widow Headed HH	Chhetri	1	0.87
Total		-	115	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

4.2.7.4 Socio-Demographic Information

Household Structure and Gender: As per the information collected from the census, the total population of the surveyed vulnerable households is 380 with male (52.9%) and Female (47.1%). The average household size is 6.47persons/household and male female sex ratio is 1.03 (Table-4.27). The average household size of vulnerable groups is comparatively higher than the National average (4.88).

Table-4.27: Household Structure and Gender of Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable Category		Population				Households	
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	HH Size
Indigenous HHs	Gurung	318	310	628	102.58	96	6.54
	Tamang	26	21	47	123.81	8	5.88
	Newar	6	2	8	300	1	8
	Magar	1	4	5	25	1	5
Dalit HHs	-	23	23	46	100	7	6.57
Widow Headed HH	Chhetri	1	1	2	100	1	2
HH Having Disabled	Brahmin	3	5	8	60	1	8
Total/Average	-	378	366	744	1.03	115	6.47
Percentage	-	50.81	49.19	100	-	-	-

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Broad Age Groups: The surveyed population of vulnerable groups comprises (20.83%) children (0-14 years), (62.23%) people in the economically active category of 15-59 years and (16.94%) are aged people (Table-4.28). The overall dependency ratio is (60.69%) with child dependency ratio (33.48%) and aged dependency (27.21%).

Table-4.28: Age Groups of Vulnerable Population

Vulnerable Category	Broad Age Group			Population
	0-14 Years	15 – 59 Years	60 and Above	
Indigenous	141	432	115	688
Dalits	13	25	8	46
Widow Headed HHs	-	1	1	2
HHs Having Disabled	1	5	2	8
Total	155	463	126	744
Percentage	20.83	62.23	16.94	100
Dependency Ratio	33.48	60.69	27.21	-

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Education and Literacy: The census survey indicates that the average literacy rate of the vulnerable population is (86.2%) which is comparatively higher than the National average (65.90). Similarly, the average literacy rate of Indigenous population is (87.08%) higher than other vulnerable groups (Table-4.29). The educational status of the project affected vulnerable population is satisfactorily.

Table-4.29: Educational Status of Vulnerable Population

Vulnerability	Educational Status				Population
	Illiterate	%	Literate	%	
Indigenous	85	12.92	573	87.08	658
Dalit	10	23.81	32	76.19	42
Widow Headed HHs	1	50	1	50	2
HHs Having Disabled	2	25	6	75	8
Total	98	13.8	612	86.20	710

Source: Household Survey, 2018

4.2.7.5 Household Occupation and Source of Livelihood

Occupational Composition: Agriculture foreign employment and service are predominant occupation of vulnerable population in project area followed by foreign employment. According to household survey data, (62.23%) of the project affected vulnerable population is economically active (population of 15-59 years of age). Of the economically active population, about (7.13%) populations are involved in business and small scale industries sector and (10.58%) are involved in the service sector inside country (Table-4.30).

Among the project affected vulnerable population, (36.07%) responded that their primary occupation is agriculture. As per the classification made by CBS, student is also taken as an occupation (18.57%).

Table-4.30: Occupational Composition of Vulnerable Population

Occupation	Gender				Population	
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Agriculture	69	41.32	98	58.68	167	36.07
Student	46	53.49	40	46.51	86	18.57
Foreign Employment	52	83.87	10	16.13	62	13.39
Service	34	69.39	15	30.61	49	10.58
HHs Work	6	14.29	36	85.71	42	9.07
Business	16	48.48	17	51.52	33	7.13
Wage Labor	16	94.12	1	5.88	17	3.67
Disabled	1	14.29	6	85.71	7	1.51
Total	240	51.84	223	48.16	463	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Average Annual Income: According to the household survey, the average annual income of the surveyed vulnerable households is calculated to be NRs. 423,456. Out of which agriculture sector contributes (23.82%). Similarly, non-agricultural source contributes (76.18%) of total income of the surveyed households (Table-4.31). The non-agricultural source of income includes business/trade, services labors/wage, remittance, and pension/senior citizen allowance etc.

Table-4.31: Income Sources of Vulnerable Groups

S.N	Vulnerable Category	Income Sources				Total
		Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		
		NRs.	%	NRs.	%	NRs.
1	Indigenous	104267	23.58	337,858	76.42	442,125
2	Dalits	49,314	25.62	143,143	74.38	192,457
3	Widow Headed HH	36,000	75	12,000	25	48,000
4	HH Having Disabled	165,000	37.76	272,000	62.24	437,000
Average		100,856		322,600		423,456
Percentage		23.82		76.18		100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Average Annual Expenditure: The expenditure of the surveyed vulnerable population could also be broadly categorized under two headings: expenditure on food items and expenditure on non-food items. Non-food expenditure items, in turn, can be broadly grouped as education, social, clothing, transportation and communication, fuel and electricity and farming etc.

The annual weighted average expenditure of the vulnerable households is NRs. 297,804. Food items form the largest expense category, accounting for (27.34%) of total reported expenditure (Table -4.32).

Table-4.32: Average Annual Expenditure of Vulnerable Groups

Expenditure Heading	Vulnerable Category HHs				Total (NRs)	Percentage
	Indigenous	Dalits	Widow Headed	Disabled		
Food	27.08	32.94	41.67	28.99	81,426	27.34
Education	19.28	9.8	-	20.29	56,322	18.91
Social Feast, Festival and Worships	10.91	10.98	10.42	7.25	32,391	10.88
Clothes	10.14	13.33	20.83	10.14	30,600	10.27
Transportation and Communication	7.59	7.06	10.42	5.8	22,491	7.55
Fuel and Energy	6.01	3.37	12.5	14.49	17,900	6.01
Health	4.5	10.98	-	5.8	14,148	4.75
Farming (Cattle, Seeds and Fertilizer))	3.14	3.69	4.17	5.8	9,487	3.19
Alcohols	4.04	3.14	-	-	11,783	3.96
Debt/Interest	2.95	3.92	-	-	8,800	2.95
Social Donation	1.2	-	-	-	3,409	1.14
Miscellaneous	3.15	0.78	-	1.45	9,048	3.04
Total/Average(NRs)	307,354	182,143	48,000	345,000	297,804	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

4.2.7.6 Landholding

Landholding by Vulnerability: All the vulnerable households have own private land within the project area. The vulnerable households own and operate 127.33 ha land (Table-4.33). The average land holding of the vulnerable households is 1.12ha/hh which is higher as compared with the average landholding size of total PAFs 1.07ha/hh.

Table-4.33: Land Holding by Vulnerability

S.N	Vulnerable Category	HHs	Total	Ha/hh
1	Indigenous	106	121.36	1.16
2	Dalits	7	1.94	0.28
3	Widow Headed HH	1	0.15	0.15
4	HH Having Disabled	1	1.94	1.94
Total		115	127.33	1.11

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Landholding by Type of Ownership: Of the affected vulnerable households, (62.21%) households are dominated by small sized farmers (having land from 0.5 ha to 2.0 ha). Similarly, about (8.94%) households are categorized as marginal size farmers (having land up to 0.5 ha). The percentage of Medium and large size farmers is (8.7%) and (2.61%) respectively (Table-4.34).

Table-4.34: Landholding by type of Ownership

Landholding Categories	Size of Holding (ha)	Households		Total Area	
		No.	%	Area (ha)	%
Marginal Farmers	Up to 0.5	30	25.22	8.94	7.13
Small Size Farmers	0.5 to 1.0	42	36.52	30.02	23.94
	1.0 to 1.5	24	20.87	28.57	22.78
	1.5 to 2.0	6	5.22	10.26	8.18
Medium Farmers	2.0 to 4.0	10	8.7	28.83	22.99
Large Size Farmers	>4	3	2.61	18.77	14.97
Total	-	115	100	125.39	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

CHAPTER-V

PROJECT IMPACTS FROM LAND TAKE

5.0 General

This section of the report describes the details of affected assets due to implementation of the Marsyangdi Corridor (Manang-Khudi-Udipur Section) 220 kV TL Project covering Dharapani and Khudi 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 (cowsheds and Toilets), crops and trees.

The final route alignment of the TL has not completed and preliminary Angle Towers are marked on the ground. A preliminary list of PAHs was collected by the topographic survey team during the field visit. ESSD Social and technical team visited the tower location and alignment sites and verified the list of the PAHs. The field survey shows that out of 93 Angle Towers, 72 towers will be located in private land, 17 Towers will be located in public/Government land and remaining 3 Towers will be located in NEA and S/S land. Similarly, a total of 46 Suspension towers (STs) will be constructed out of which 37 STs will be located in private land remaining others will be located in forest and Government land.

Topographic maps, GPS, cadastral survey report were 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 construction of towers located in the private land and relocation of the structures falling in RoW, acquisition of land for substations and access road. The implementation of the project will affect 150 households out of which 120 covered in census survey and 30 HHs were missing. Out of missing HHs (30 HHs), 20 HHs were absentee during the survey and 10 HHs were refused to provide their household level information due to the negative impact of the TL development (Table-5.1).

Table-5.1: Affected Households as Per Project Components

S.N	Project Components	Households			Total
		Surveyed	Absentee	Refused	
1	Dharapani S/S	26	3	-	29
2	Khui S/S	28	3	-	31
3	Angle Towers	50	13	9	72
4	RoW	13	1	1	15
5	Angle Towers and RoW	2	-	-	2
6	Dharapani S/S and Angle Towers	1	-	-	1
Total		120	20	10	150
Percentage		80	13.33	6.67	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

A total of 150 affected households are covered in Socio-economic census survey. Of these, 100

HHs will be affected owing to the loss of land due to Angle towers and construction of Substation while 14 HHs will be affected because permanent structures belonging to them will be contained within the transmission line Row, S/S and towers and 6 HHs will be affected due to the land and structure loss (Table-5.2). This chapter includes description of 120 surveyed households which consists of permanent land take for angle towers, both Dharapani and Khudi S/S and structures fall in RoW. The list of surveyed households and their individual land loss is given in **Appendix-II, Table-A**.

Table-5.2: Surveyed Households as per Project Components

S.N	Project Components	Types of Loss (HHs)			Total (HHs)	Remarks
		Land Only	Land and Structure	Structure Only		
1	Dharapani S/S	24	1	1	26	Permanent land Take
2	Khudi S/S	25	3	-	28	Do
3	Angle Towers	50	-	-	50	Do
4	RoW	-	-	13	13	Structures fall in Row
5	Angle Towers and RoW	-	2	-	2	land Take and Structure loss
6	Dharapani S/S and Angle Towers	1	-	-	1	Permanent land Take
Total		100	6	14	120	

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The final check survey of the proposed TL has not conducted and yet to be designed for suspension towers (STs) and project access road, 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 shown here. It shall be covered in the updated RAP to be prepared after completion of final survey covering the missing households. The final survey will be conducted by the construction contractor. The same principles, policy, rights and entitlements will be applied later for land acquisition and compensation process.

5.1 Loss of land and Agricultural Income

5.1.1 Land loss and Requirement As per Project Components

Altogether, 149.78ha land will be required for the proposed project covering Dharapani and Khudi S/S, Angle towers and Suspension towers as well as project access road. Of the total land requirement for the project, 17.58ha private land will be acquired permanently (Table-5.3). Similarly, about 77.62ha private land falls under land use restriction (RoW).

Table-5.3: Acquisition of Land as per Project Components

Project Components	Sub-Components	Affected Land (Ha)		Total Land (Ha)
		Private Land	Public/ Forest Land	
Transmission Line	Angle Towers	4.5	1.13	5.63
	Suspension Towers	2.31	0.56	2.87
	Land use Restriction	77.62	52.69	130.31
Dharapani S/S	-	5.51	0	5.5
Khudi S/S	-	5.0	0	5
Project Access Road	-	0.26	0.20	0.46
Total Permanent :		17.58	1.89	19.46
Total Land use Restriction:		77.62	52.69	130.31
Grand Total:		95.20	54.58	149.78

Source: Project Record, 2018

A total of 72 Angle Towers and 37 Suspension towers will be constructed in the private land under 45.45 km transmission line. Similarly, about (40.15%) of the transmission line falls in private land.

Table-5.4: Affected Private land by Type

S.N	Project Component	Affected Land Types (Ha)		Total (Ha)
		Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	
1	Dharapani S/S	5.5	-	5.5
2	Khudi S/S	5	-	5
3	Angle Towers	2.63	1.88	4.51
4	Suspension towers	1.25	1.06	2.31
5	Project Access Road	0.26	-	0.26
Total		14.64	2.94	17.58
Percentage		83.28	16.72	100

Source: Project Record, 2018

Of the affected private land, 14.64ha or (83.28%) is agricultural and 2.94 or (16.94%) is non-agricultural land (Table-5.4). The agricultural land means the land used as cultivation and Non-agricultural land means Barren, trees orchard, shrubs land and land which is not cultivated since some years

5.1.2 Land Loss of Surveyed Households

Of the total surveyed households, 106 HHs are considered under the land loss category. Based on the census survey, 57 HHs (53.77%) will loss less than 10% of their total land holding and these households are considered as marginally affected households. Similarly, there are 45 HHs losing 10-50% of their total land holding whereas 5 HHs losing more than 50% of their total land holding and these households are considered under severely affected households (Table-5.5). The affected land is a combination of agricultural and non-agricultural land. The total land loss of surveyed households is estimated to be 12.07 ha out of which 10.82 ha is cultivated land.

Table-5.5: Land loss of Surveyed Households

S.N	Caste/Ethnic Group	Percentage of Land Loss out of total Owned Land			Total (HHs)
		>10	<10 - 50	50 - 100	
1	Gurung	47	37	3	87
2	Tamang	5	1	-	6
3	Dalit	-	4	1	5
4	Chhetri	2	2	-	4
5	Bramhin	3	-	-	3
6	Newar	-	1	-	1
Total Affected HHs		57	45	4	106
		Marginally	Severely		
		Less than 10% Loss	HHs having < 10% loss		
Overall		53.77	46.23		-

Source: Field Survey, 2018: Note: This table is based on the survey covering 120 HHs

5.1.3 Loss of Agriculture Income

The affected private land is a combination of agricultural, commercial and residential type land (*Ghderi, Khet, Bari and Barren*). The average land holding size of the affected households is 1.07ha/HH. Altogether 106 HHs will be affected due to permanent land take and also affected due to loss of agricultural income. The household level survey indicates that agriculture input contributes (23.78%) of the total income of the affected households. Due to the permanent acquisition of agricultural land, about 67.98 MT agricultural production amounting NRS. 2,146,900 of Surveyed households will be loss annually. This loss is calculated to be (32.29%) of the total agricultural production of the survey households (Table-5.6).

About (67.50%) affected households have already food deficit problem and acquisition of land will further increase this problem and thus affecting their livelihood. The individual production loss of the surveyed household is given in Appendix-II, Table-B.

Table-5.6: Annual Loss of Agricultural Income

S.N	Crops Types	Production Area(Ha)	Yield (MT/ha)	Production Loss	Rate/MT (NRs)	Amount (NRs)
1	Paddy	5.06	3.67	18.57	30,000	557,100
2	Maize	10.82	2.58	27.91	30,000	837,300
3	Millet	0.944	2.16	2.04	35,000	71,400
4	Potato	5.18	3.85	19.46	35,000	681,100
Total		22.004	-	67.98	-	2,146,900

Source: Field Survey, 2018

5.1.4 Loss of Standing Crops

The final check survey of the proposed transmission line has not completed yet and no construction activities have been started; hence it is difficult to make assessment of agricultural production loss of the project at this stage. About 46.14 ha cultivate land falls under RoW. The

annual standing crops loss due to the land use restriction has been calculated based on the average productivity of the area to compensate the loss.

Table-5.7: loss of Standing Crops

Crop types	Percent of Area Loss	Actual production area loss (ha)	Productivity (MT/ha)	Production Loss (MT)
Paddy	25.40	11.72	3.67	43.01
Wheat	8.09	3.73	2.52	9.41
Maize	41.78	19.28	2.58	49.74
Millet	15.24	7.03	2.16	15.19
Potato	9.47	4.37	3.85	16.82
Total	100	46.14	--	134.16

5.1.6 Land Loss of Vulnerable Groups

Households from Indigenous community and Widow headed households, Dalits and HHs having disabled persons are categorized under the vulnerable groups for this project. A total of 115 HHs are identified as vulnerable groups out of which 106 from Indigenous community, 7 HHs from Dalits groups, others are Widow headed and HHs having disabled persons (Table-5.8). Around 11.79ha land of vulnerable groups will be permanently acquired by the project for the different project services and facilities which is (9.40%) of the total landholding. All Affected IPs were consulted during household survey conducted by ESSD team and they were also participated during consultation process too (Detail in Chapter-VII). The vulnerable groups to be affected by the project both permanent land take and residential structures loss.

Table-5.8: Land loss of Vulnerable Groups

S.N	Vulnerable Category	Total Landholding (Ha)	Total Land Loss (Ha)	Land Loss (%)	Affected HHs
1	Indigenous People	121.358	11.128	9.18	106
2	Dalit	1.938	0.535	27.58	7
3	Widow Headed HHs	0.153	0.063	40.85	1
4	HHs Having Disabled	1.939	0.063	3.22	1
Total		125.388	11.79	9.4	115

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Based on discussion with the affected Indigenous Groups (Gurung, Tamang, Magar and Newar), the impacts due to the project will not directly affect their lifestyle, culture, and their rituals which they have been performing in different social countries across the country. They do not have any indigenous ancestral cultural and ritual sites to be relocated and the project has no impact on such ancestral cultural and ritual sites land, forest water sources, wildlife and other natural resources which are related with the livelihood of the specific community. Discussion with the community also reveals that they have been found sharing the same socio-economic opportunities with the other groups and stand with almost similar socio-economic indicators.

5.2 Acquisition of House and Other Structures

Construction of the project will involve removal of 14 residential structures (belonged to 13 HHs), 4 commercial structures (belongs to 3 HHs) and 16 non-residential structures (Table-5.9). Altogether, 20 HHs will be affected due to the structure loss and need to be relocated. The affected structures are Kachhi (Made of Mud/wood/bamboo/ wall with thatched or CGI or Mud Roof), Semi-pakki (Made of Stone wall with CGI Sheet cover Roof,) and Pakki (Made of Brick and Concrete Block wall with CGI Roof or Slab) types.

Table-5.9: Affected Structures

S.N	RM/ Municipality*	Project Components	Name of Owner	Affected Structures				
				House	Shed	Toilet	Commercial	Total
1	Marsyangdi-8,	AP7-AP8	Sudhan Gurung	1	1	1	-	3
3	Beshishahar*-10	AP11-12	Guma Basaula	1	-	-	-	1
4	Beshishahar*-10	AP13A-AP14	Kunbir Gurung	1	-	1	-	2
5	Beshishahar*-10	AP15-AP16	Sanu Kanchhi Tamang	1	-	-	-	1
6	Beshishahar*-10	AP15-AP16	Lain Swari Gurung	1	-	-	-	1
8	Marsyangdi-3	AP7-AP8	Ram Prasad Gurung	1	-	-	-	1
7	Marsyangdi-5	AP24-AP25	Ashdhan Gurung	1	-	1	-	2
8	Marsyangdi-5	AP25-AP26	Panch Bd. Gurung	1	-	1	-	2
9	Marsyangdi-5	AP37-AP38	Tak Bahadur Gurung	-	-	-	2	2
10	Nason-1, Manang	AP40-AP41	Kesare Gurung	-	-	-	1	1
11	Nason-1,	AP41-AP42	Kaila Gurung	1	-	1	-	2
12	Nason-1,	AP41-AP42	Man Bd. Gurung	-	-	-	1	1
13	Nason-3,	AP48-AP49	Purna Bahadur Gurung	2	1	1	-	4
14	Nason-3,	AP48-AP49	Buddhi Jang Gurung	-	1	-	-	1
15	Nason-5	AP56-AP57	Daulu Budha Magar	1	1	1	-	3
16	Nason-4	Manang S/S	Deu Kumari Damai	1	-	1	-	2
17	Nason-4	Manang S/S	Man Bahadur BK	1	-	1	-	2
18	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi S/S	Pus Bahadur Gurung	-	1	-	-	1
19	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi S/S	Sita Gurung	-	1	-	-	1
20	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi S/S	Kajiman Gurung	-	1	-	-	1
Total				14	7	9	4	34

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Note: The commercial structure means the structure made with business purpose i.e. homestay and hotel and Non-residential structure means the associated structures i.e. Sheds and Toilets.

The total area of the affected structures has been evaluated by the technical team during the field study. The total area of the affected structures (Residential, Commercial and Non-residential) is estimated to be 12589.98 sq. fit (Appendix-II, Table-C).

5.3 loss of Business/Business Disturbance

The acquisition of commercial structures have occurred the loss of Business particularly, AP37-AP38, AP40-AP41 and AP41-AP42 of the Transmission line RoW. A total of four commercial structures owned by three households fall under RoW and need to relocate out of which two commercial structures are running as a hotel and homestay. Based on the census survey, the average annual income of these business is NRs.85000-1, 00,000.

5.4 Loss of Private Trees

Acquisition of private land will also occur the loss of private trees. Due to the acquisition of private land, altogether, 291 private trees belong to 29 land owners will be cut down. Of the affected private trees, (32.65%) are Timber, (16.69%) are Fodder, (18.21%) are Wooden and (32.65%) are Fruits type trees (Table-5.10). The individual loss of private trees is given in Appendix-II, Table-D.

Table-5.10: Loss of Private Trees

S.N	Types of Trees	Number	Percentage
1	Timber	95	32.65
2	Fodder	48	16.49
3	Wooden	53	18.21
3	Fruits	95	32.65
	Total	291	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2018

5.5 Impact on Historical, Natural and Religious Places

Manang district is rich for Natural resources with its historical background. Most of the residents of this district are IPs such as Tamang, Gurung and Magar and each IPs people have their own culture and rituals practice. The project has proposed to construct a Substation located at Ghelang Chowk of Nasong Rural Municipality. There lies a place of Natutal Worship (*Prakritik Pooja*) which is important worship area (i.e. a Temple) of IPs particularly for Gurung communities. Due to the construction of Substation, it needs to be relocated. Consultation with IPs in the area suggested that the project should help to relocate for continuation of their ritual practice.

5.6 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 construction workforce is estimated to be 215, of them 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.

CHAPTER-VI

RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

6.0 Introduction

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

6.1 Legal Framework

6.1.1 Review of National Policies related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

A. Constitutional Guarantees

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

B. Government of Nepal's Land Acquisition Act 1977

Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) is the core legal document to guide tasks related to land acquisition and resettlement activities in Nepal. There is provision in Clause 3 of the Act to acquire land for any public purpose, subject to the award of compensation. Besides, any institutions seeking land acquisition may also request GON to acquire the land under the regularity provisions subject to be compensated by such institutions' resources. As per the prevailing government rules, the compensation amount to be provided for land acquisition should generally be in cash as per current market value. However, there is also a provision under

Clause 14 of this Act to compensate land for land provided government land is available in the area. As per the regulatory provision, while acquiring land, GON forms a Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO) of the concerned district. The other members to be included in the committee comprise of Chief of Land Revenue, an Officer assigned by CDO, representative from District Development Committee (DDC), Concerned Project Manager. While determining the compensation, the Committee 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 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 proposal of land acquisition to the concerned Ministry, and issuance of notice to the land (including and other assets) owners of the preliminary investigation by the Project Investigation Officer (An Authorized Officer from the project). The investigation can commence three days after the notice has been issued. The investigation officer makes the necessary assessment of the area required, details of extent of impact including damages incurred during preliminary investment plus compensation to the

damage. This process then is transferred to Local Officer (i.e., CDO) who then serves the notices at all principal locations of public thoroughfare, at local settlement offices and on the doorstep of affected houses. In this stage detail of plot-wise information of affected land, their owners, houses affected with owner, other losses with entitled persons, cut-off date of entitlement plus damage inventory and eligibility should be included (Glossary of Definition Terms for cut-off date).

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

D. Land Reform Act, 2021 (1964)

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

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

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

- “Appropriate and adequate compensation for the loss of assets or income is a fundamental right of all project 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 *Janajati/Adivasi*, Dalits, landless, women, especially women-headed households, differently-abled, poverty groups and senior citizens are entitled to special benefit and assistance packages in addition to compensation and resettlement.”

F. Forest Act 1993

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

G. Electricity Act, 1992

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

H. Electricity Regulations 1992

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

6.1.2 Review of EIB Statement of Environmental and Social Standards

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

Standard (6): Involuntary Resettlement

People whose livelihoods are negatively affected by a project should have their livelihoods improved or at minimum restored and/or adequately compensated for any losses incurred. As such, where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter

to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities. All affected persons shall be paid fair compensation in good time for expropriated assets.

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

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

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

- Ensure that resettlement measures are designed and implemented through the informed and meaningful consultation and participation of the project affected people throughout the resettlement process;
- Give particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and minorities, who may require special assistance and whose participation should be vigilantly promoted.

Standard (7): Indigenous People and Other Vulnerable Groups

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

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

Standard (10): Stakeholder Engagement

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

- Establish and maintain a constructive dialogue between the promoter, the affected communities and other interested parties throughout the project life cycle;
- Ensure that all stakeholders are properly identified and engaged;

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

6.2 Gap Assessment and Remedial Measures

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

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

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

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

<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 census and a socio-economic baseline assessment must be carried out, and Resettlement Action Plan must be prepared and implemented	No specific Provision	Due consideration has been given during the design of the transmission line to minimize the adverse impacts of land acquisition and impact on the households/property hence, RAP has been prepared for the requirement.
Compensation at Replacement Value	Monetary compensation shall 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 RAP
Income Restoration	Assist the affected and displaced persons in their efforts to improve their standards of living, income earning capacity, and production level, or at least in restoring them to the pre-project level.	Does not consider income restoration	Provision has been made in the entitlement matrix (EM).
Vulnerable Groups and Indigenous People	All policies, practices, program and activities developed and implemented by the promoter should pay special attention to the rights of vulnerable groups. Such groups may include indigenous people, ethnic minorities, women, migrants, the very young and the very old.	No provision	Provision has been made to provide additional Support Allowance and socio-economic benefits of the project like trainings and employment opportunity during the construction.
Consultation and Engagement	Standard-10 affirms the EIB's expectation that promoters uphold an open, transparent and accountable dialogue with all relevant stakeholders at the local level targeted by its EIB operations and Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for IPs: Informed and meaningful consultation and participation of PAPs is required throughout the resettlement process.	The Chief District Officer (CDO) publishes a public notification providing details of the affected property after receiving the report on the preliminary assessment on land requirements. However, the Act is silent about the stakeholder consultation and Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for IPs	Provision has been made that the consultation with APs and IPs were conducted during the RAP preparation. The process was Well targeted, early and informed, Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and Free, documented and localized. The dialogue with the affected IPs communities, as part of a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, will be continued during the project preparation and prior to commencement of activities with the support from the monitoring Unit
Grievance Mechanism	A project-specific grievance mechanism must be established	Any grievance to disable land and property acquisition	No gaps seem in this regard. The National law provides for adequate and accessible grievance



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

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

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

Similarly, the National Foundation for Up-liftman of Adivasi/Janjati Act, 2058 (2002), the National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, the Environmental Act 1997, and the Forest Act 1993 have emphasized protection and promotion of vulnerable groups in general, indigenous peoples' knowledge, and cultural heritage in 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 *Janajati/Adivasi*, *Dalits*, landless, women, especially women-headed households, differently-abled, poverty groups and senior citizens are entitled to special benefit and assistance packages in addition to compensation and resettlement." Similarly, the

constitution of Nepal 2015, has also reserved the right of Indigenous and vulnerable peoples. Thus, project specific policies in favor of the vulnerable people have also been integrated in the RAP.

6.4 The Project Policy Framework

6.4.1 Current Resettlement Practice in Nepal

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

6.4.2 Resettlement Policy Framework for Marsyangdi Corridor

Based on the review of national policy and EIB's ESS, there is no option but to develop project specific policies incorporating the requirements of financing agency. The objectives of the resettlement policy framework are i) to avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, and ii) to minimize it where it is unavoidable, and iii) to ensure that 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Where resettlement cannot be avoided, relocation site(s) whether permanent or temporary, free from environmental risks and with access to drinking water and sanitation, social services and all other services accessible in the previous location, will be provided prior to relocation, in consultation with PAFs and their hosts; The project will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The scope of RAP is determined through a survey and/or census of displaced/affected persons, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. 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 draft RAP, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to 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; 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;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • An effective grievance redress mechanism shall be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of PAFs and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase. • The livelihoods of all displaced/affected Families will be at least fully restored and living standards improved through resettlement strategies. • People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Resettlement Policy will be the date of the census survey of affected households and affected assets or the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1977 as decided by NEA. However, for APs occupying public land (the non-title-holders) they have to have lived there with structures or cultivated the land prior to the cut-off date mentioned above (i.e., census survey date) in order to be eligible for resettlement and rehabilitation support • 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.
<u>Principles-4:</u>	Formation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	
<u>Principles-5:</u>	Livelihood restoration	
<u>Principles-6:</u>	Cut-off Date	
<u>Principles-7:</u>	Common Property Resources (CPR)	

6.5 Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

6.5.1 Entitlements

All affected HHs will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the 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 census.

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

Affected HHs 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 households 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 census survey will be the cut-off date. Persons who settled in the affected areas after 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 affected structure prior to project implementation.

The Non-Interviewed HHs (absentee and Refused) who are not covered in Census survey, whenever they approach the project, will be given further consultation on entitlement, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. They will also eligible to receive the compensation and other assistants proposed in this RAP.

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 does not own adjoining plot and is willing to dispose the land, the entire plot

will be acquired at the replacement cost. Ownerships of the permanently acquired land will be transferred to NEA after compensation whereas it will not be transferred in the case of land restricted to maintain the RoW. Similarly, permanently acquired land will not be allowed for cultivation and other public/private purpose.

6.5.2 Assistant and Benefits

Apart from the compensation for acquired land, assistance will be provided to the households losing >10.0% of land and reduction in agriculture for reestablishment and improvement of livelihood. Similarly, the Widow headed, Dalit, Indigenous households and Persons with Disabilities HHs (Vulnerable HHs) losing land will be supported for reestablishment 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 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 District Agriculture Office (DAO). For the loss of other private tress, compensation will be paid as per the types, size and age of the tress with support of the District Forest Offices of the concerned Districts.

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

Table-6.3: Entitlement Matrix

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

		(ii) Cash compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost, according to structure type. (iii) Compensation for land occupied by the structure	(iii) Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date (Same process mentioned in 1.1 above)
1.3 Loss of residential and other private structures	Non-title holders	Compensation at replacement cost for loss of structures. However, compensation will not be paid for the lands illegally occupied by the structure.	<p>(i) Compensation determination by CDC and advance notice to vacate the structure</p> <p>(ii) In addition to cash compensation for structures, livelihood improvement/ income restoration measures i.e. employment, enhancement training will be considered.</p> <p>(iii) Displacement, Transportation and Rental Allowance will be provided.</p> <p>(iv) Additional support allowance for Vulnerable Hhs.</p>
2. Loss of Land			
2.1 Loss of private land due to acquisition for Towers, Substations and Access Road	Titleholder	<p>(i) Compensation at full replacement cost</p> <p>(ii) Provide cash compensation at full replacement cost based on current market rate or Government rate whichever is higher.</p> <p>(iii) The land ownership will be transferred to the project.</p>	<p>(i) CDC will be formed in each district and compensation rates established by CDC will be provided to the concerned households.</p> <p>(ii) A list of affected and entitled persons and the area of land loss is required.</p> <p>(iii) The categories of significance of loss of land mentioned in Chapter-V, and income restoration/livelihood restoration mentioned in 5.2 below.</p> <p>(iv) Only required land for towers/S/S and access road proposed by project will be evaluated by CDC.</p> <p>(v) If a land plot becomes un-viable due to the placement of tower, the entire plant will be compensated/acquired by the project.</p>

2.2 Land Use Restriction (RoW)	Titleholder	<p>(i) Provide compensation at full replacement cost (As per NEA privilege practice, Only 10% of the total land Value will be provided).</p> <p>(ii) The land Ownership will not be Transferred to the project and the land owners can cultivate in their respective land.</p>	<p>(i) CDC will be formed in each district and compensation rates established by CDC will be provided to the concerned households.</p> <p>(ii) A list of affected and entitled persons and the area of land loss is required.</p> <p>(iii) The list of the affected and entitled persons affected due to Land Use Restriction will be identified before charging the line.</p>
2.3 Loss of private land	Non-title holder/tenant	<p>(i) Non-titleholder/tenant with traditional land use right and recognized by GON and who are in process of getting land ownership title will be provided compensation for land.</p> <p>(ii) Resettlement Assistance in lieu of compensation for land occupied (land, other assets, employment) at least restore their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-displacement levels.</p>	<p>(i) In addition to compensation, non-title holders will also be eligible for resettlement assistances for income/ livelihood restoration.</p> <p>(ii) CDC to decide the status of such non-title holder/tenant as per the legal framework of GoN in line with EIB's Environment and Social Standards</p> <p>(iii) Additional Support Allowance for Vulnerable Groups</p>
2.3 Temporary loss of private land	Titleholder	<p>(i) Compensation for crop, land productivity and other property losses for the duration of temporary occupation.</p> <p>(ii) Compensation for other disturbances and damages caused to property.</p> <p>(iii) Proponent/Contractor to negotiate a lease agreement on the lease rate with the owner for temporary acquisition of land.</p>	<p>(i) A lease contract will be signed by the Contractor with the affected landowner, specifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease period • Annual inflation adjustment; • Frequency of payment; and • Land protection and rehabilitation measures. <p>(ii) The land will be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition, restored to its original condition to the documented satisfaction of the owner.</p>

		(iv) Land should be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition period, restored to its original condition or improved as agreed with owner.	
3. Loss of Other Privately Owned Resources			
3.1 Loss of non-perennial crops	Titleholder; other evidence of ownership	(i) Advance notice to harvest crops. (ii) Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible.	Crop market values and production losses will be determined by the project office (based on prevailing market price and in consultation with local stakeholders such as District Agriculture Office).
3.2 Loss of privately-owned trees and perennial crops	Titleholder; other evidence of ownership	(i) Advance notice to harvest crops. (ii) Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible. (iii) Compensation for future production losses, based on 5 years annual net production for fruit/fodder trees and 3 years annual net production for timber/fuel wood trees and other perennial crops (Project staff to decide the losses together with APs).	(i) Crop market values and production losses will be determined by the project office (based on prevailing market value and in consultation with local stakeholders such as District Forest Office and District Agriculture Office). (ii) The value of tree will be determined in Consultation with District Agriculture Office for fruit trees and District Forest office for fodder and timber trees respectively. (iii) The proponent will assist the affected owners and communities with the reestablishment of new trees through its compensatory plantation program and other perennial crops.
3.3 Loss of Private Business	Title holders/Non-title holders and tenants	Business Disturbance Allowances for six months based on the annual business income	Six months Business disturbance Allowances (One Time) for the concerned Business owners will be provided to re-restore his/her business or for the continuation of their business
4. Community Structures and Resources			
4.1 Community buildings and Structures	Local Community	Community buildings and structures include: Gumba, temples playground, rest place, worship area etc.	Restoration of affected community structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities
4.2 Trees	CFUGs or local community	(i) Compensatory plantation as per the Procedural Guideline for the Use of Forest land (2006) (ii) Restoration of access to community resources.	The proponent will conduct compensatory plantation @ 25 saplings for the loss of one tree and manage it for 5 years as per the Procedural Guideline for the Use of Forest land (2006). The planted area will be handed over to the concerned communities through District Forest Office after 5 years.
5. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance			



5.1 Displacement of households	Titleholder/Tenant	(i) Housing displacement allowance for loss of own residential accommodation. (ii) Dislocation allowance (iii) Transportation allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced households will receive a house rent allowance for 6 months @ NRs.10,000/hh Dislocation allowance @ NRs.66,367.79/hh Transportation Allowance @ NRs 40,000/hh Allowances will be paid at the time of serving the notice to vacate. Enhancement Training proposed in the RAP document. <p>The following loss of Private/agriculture land and agriculture income will apply to:</p> <p>(I) Household losing less than 10 % of their total agriculture land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation of land loss at replacement value; priority for employment in the project construction; Option for participating of community measures proposed in EIA Report. <p>(i) Household losing more than 10 % and less than 50% of their total agriculture land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation of land loss at replacement value; priority for employment in the project construction Livelihood Assistance: Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss of the acquired land and one-time cash assistance will be at the Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in NRs@1000 for 30 days wage loss. Enhancement Trainings: As these households still own their agriculture land, Vegetable Farming training and assistance will be provided to increase their land productivity. <p>(ii) Household losing more than 50% of their total agriculture land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation of land loss at replacement value; priority for employment in the project construction Livelihood Assistance: Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss of the acquired land and one-time cash assistance will be at the Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in NRs@1000 for 30 days wage loss. <p>Enhancement Training: The households under this category will be encouraged and assigned for the enhancement training such as Livestock</p>
5.2 Loss of Private/ Agriculture land	Titleholder	Assistance based on degree of the land loss	

			and Poultry Farming Training. The affected households losing residential structures are also considered under this category.
5.3 Vulnerable social categories	Affected households	Vulnerable social categories actually affected by the project will be identified as: (i) Widow headed households; (ii) HHs from Indigenous community (iii) Dalits HHs and (iv) Persons with disabilities HHs	(i) One time Additional Support Allowance @NRs.20,000/hh for their immediate vulnerability. (ii) One-time Livelihood assistance (In cash) will be at the Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in NRs@ 1000 for 30 days wage loss. (iii) Preferential employment during construction and operation to the extent possible; (iii) Enhancement Training such as Micro-enterprises/Skill Development/Livestock and other as per the area of interest proposed in this RAP.
6. Government Property			
6.1 Loss of infrastructure	Relevant agency	Facilities will be repaired or replaced.	To be undertaken in consultation with the relevant GON line agencies.
6.2 Loss of forest areas	Department of Forest/ CFUGs	Mitigation by means of afforestation.	(i) Compensatory Plantation Program will be developed as a part of EMP of the Project. (ii) To be undertaken in consultation with Department of Forest and District Forest Office of the concerned districts
6.3 Loss of Government land	Relevant agency	No provision of compensation.	Consultation with relevant government line agencies.
7. General Counseling			
7.1 All project impacts	Communities, key stakeholders and affected HHs of the transmission line alignment	General counseling on project impacts; construction schedules and acquisition dates; valuation, compensation and grievance resolution mechanisms; construction employment procedures; and local development initiatives.	(i) This will be achieved through the group meeting and consultation with local stakeholders etc. (ii) Cooperation with line agencies of GoN (Ministries, Departments, District Offices, DCO, RMs) to support effective project implementation, resource utilization and local development.

CHAPTER-VII

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.0 Background and Objectives

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

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

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

7.1 Stakeholder Engagement Requirement

7.1.1 National Requirement

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

7.1.2 European Investment Bank (EIB) Requirement

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is supporting the project. Thus, The EIB standard PS-7 applies to the Right and interest of vulnerable 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 on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information provided in culturally appropriate format.

The EIB requires:

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

7.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Process

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

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

7.3 Engagement Methodology

A participatory and inclusive approach has been used for all stakeholder engagement activities. All efforts have been made to minimize interruption to stakeholders' daily activities, with careful selection of meeting times and locations. All meetings have been undertaken in the project area

where the TL has been crossed depending on the ethnicity and first language of the participants. Nepali language was used during engagement with the official language of Nepal.

7.3.1 Stakeholder Identification

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

The Local Level stakeholders in the project include:

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

The District Level Stakeholders in this project include:

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

7.3.2 Meaningful Consultation and Participation of key Stakeholders

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

7.3.3 Stockholder Engagement and Consultation during RAP Preparation

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

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) is an intensive systematic and semi-structured learning experience carried out in the project area by a multidisciplinary team which includes community members. Altogether, 8 Participatory Rapid Appraisals (PRAs) 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 PRA. The participants representing different groups, former VDC chairman, RMs Executive officer, school teacher, businessman, farmers, social workers and representatives of women organizations as well as leader of local political parties. The average number of participants in each PRA was 11.6 (Table-7.1). The male female representatives during the PRA was (69.57%) and (30.43%) respectively. The key issues raised in PRA meetings is attached in Appendix-III, Table-A.

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

S.N	Name of RMs/Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants		
			Gender		Caste/Ethnicity
			Male	Female	
1	Nasong Rural Municipality	11/28/2074 (Dharapani)	7	0	Gurung-3, Dalit-1 Chhetri/Bramhan-3
2	Marsyangdi Rural Municipality	11/30/2074 (Jagat)	9	1	Gurung-9, Tamang-1
		12/1/2074 (Arkhole)	3	3	Brahman/Chhetri-2, Gurung-4
		12/4/2074 (Simalchaur)	3	4	Brahmin/Chhetri-7
3	Beshishahar Municipality	12/5/2074 (Beshibha Chowk)	14	12	Chhetri/Brahman-23, Gurung-2, Magar-1
		12/5/2074 (Narayan Chowk)	17	0	Chhetri/Brahmin-8, Gurung-7, Tamang-1, Magar-1
		12/5/2074 (Raut Thok)	8	2	Chhetri/Brahman-10
		12/6/2074(Pasachaur)	3	6	Gurung-5, Dalit-1, Chhetri/Brahman-3
Total		-	64	28	92
Percentage		-	69.57	30.43	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Focus Groups Discussions (FGD)

Focus Groups Discussions (FGD) is one of the qualitative techniques in research method which is preferred for its in-depth approach and functionally. For in-depth understanding and analysis of the perceptions of stakeholders, altogether 8 FGDs were conducted including 3 FGDs with female groups and 5 FGDs with Indigenous Groups. The RMS and Municipality for the FGDs purposively selected considering the representation of geographical location of the project area.

The participants of FGDs were purposively selected from the core project area of the affected RMs and Municipality. The FGD was facilitated by a topic guide. The average number of participants in each FGD was 11.6 (Table-7.2 and Table-7.3).

Similarly, altogether, 31 women were participated in the FGD. The consulted IPs were Gurung and Tamang. The participation of Indigenous People in the FGD was (96.55%) of the total participants. The key issues raised during FGD are attached in **Appendix-III, Table-A and B).**

Table-7.2: FGD with Women Groups

S.N	RM/ Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants	
			Gender	Caste/Ethnicity
1	Nasong Rural Municipality	11/27/2074 (Ghelang Chowk)	Female-10	Gurung-5, Thakuri-2 and Dalit 3
		11/28/2074(order)	Female-8	Gurung-8
		11/29/2074(Taal)	Female-7	Gurung-5,Tamang-1, Yadav-1
Total			25	

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table-7.3: FGD with Indigenous Peoples

S.N	Name of RM/Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants		
			Gender		Caste/Ethnicity
			Male	Female	
1	Nasong Rural Municipality	2074/11/27(Ghelang Chowk)	8	1	Gurung-9,
2	Marsyangdi Rural Municipality	2074/12/02 (Taarikuna)	7	2	Gurung-2, Tamang-7
		2074/12/02 (Chamche)	6	0	Tamang-6
		2074/12/03 (Dhagain)	5	5	Gurung-10
3	Beshishahar Municipality	2074/12/04 (Letephant)	8	1	Gurung-9
Total			34	9	43
Percentage			79.07	20.93	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Key informants are usually community leaders, opinion leaders, or other individuals who are knowledgeable about the community or particular subject matters. Examples of key informants engaged during the RAP include: elected RMs Chairpersons, Wards Chairpersons, local level political leaders etc. A total of three key persons one in each affected RMs and municipality were selected and consulted accordingly (Table-7.4).

Table-7.4: List of Key Persons

S.N	RM/Municipality*	Name of Key Persons	Age/Sex	Occupation	Consulted Date
1	Nason RM, Manang	Gambir Jang BK	40	Service Holder	11/27/2074
2	Marsyangdi RM, Lamjung	Rabindra Kumar Gurung	41	Teacher	12/3/2074
3	Beshishahar Municipality	Resham Bahadur Thapa	50	Business	12/5/2074

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Household Surveys

Household surveys were undertaken in all the affected communities within the Project Area, in March 9-23, 2018 (2074/11/25 to 2074/12/09). The survey tools collected detailed socio-demographic data pertaining to conditions under which people in the affected communities live, their well-being, activities in which they engage, housing ergonomics and demographic characteristics. Specific focus was given to households who are to be physically displaced, with questions asked about their perspectives and interests, as well as their position on cash and in-kind compensation options. A prioritization and ranking exercise was included in the survey to help understand household's preferences with regards to compensation and resettlement assistance.

7.4 Key Topics Discussed

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

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

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

- **Employment Opportunity:** The employment opportunity for the local/affected people should be ensured during project construction of the project by hiring of locals as skilled and unskilled labors as soon as possible.
- **Community Support Program:** The project should support for local level infrastructures development such as road, 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 Assets:** The project should be ensured to provide the satisfactorily compensation of acquired assets (Land, Structures and Crops) and Hundred percent compensation of land under RoW.
- **Skilled Oriented and Enhancement Training:** The project should implement Income Generation Activities such as Skill trainings, agricultural trainings and animal husbandry trainings for APs affected by the project covering the Indigenous Peoples.
- **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 about the TL project. Having experienced of the existing 132 kV TL, the Bank will not accept while taking the loan that the 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 with acceptable manner.

Issues Raised by Refused Households: The existing Bhulbule-Middle Marsyangdi 132 kV TL has been charged by NEA and some issues related to land acquisition and compensation have not 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 households should be the hundred percent compensation of land under RoW.

7.6 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 RAP implementation.

- **Change/Shift/Divert the Alignment:** The alignment of the TL project should be shifted to the forest area or Bank of Marsyangdi River (Khudi to Udipur section only). It was strongly recommended by the affected persons who were refused to give their household level information.
- **Compensation of un-usable Land:** If the affected land plot becomes un-usable 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 alignments such as 11kV, 33kV, 132kV and 220 kV capacity.

Participation in CDC Meeting: Local and affected people have requested to the project that representative of PAHs in Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) should be ensure to participate while fixing the rate of private land.

7.7 Disclosure of Information and Documents

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

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

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

7.8 Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

A grievance recording register will be maintained at the ESMU established at site and at Project Manager Office. Project affected people as well as local people can lodge their complaints at the Unit related to compensation, entitlement and construction related activities. Special project grievance mechanisms such as on site provision of complain hearings allow project affected persons and communities to interface and get fair treatment on time. The project authority will

ensure that funds are delivered on time to CDC and the implementing partners for timely preparation and implementation of social activities, as applicable. The compensation issues and rehabilitation measures will be completed before civil work starts. Civil works contracts will not be awarded unless required compensation payment has been completed.

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

Level -I

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

Level -II

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

The ESMU will coordinate the meetings with LCF and come up with amicable solutions acceptable to all parties. The LCF will play key roles in public consultations, grievance handling/

managing at local level, participate proactively in planning and implementation process and key decision making matters that contribute to better outcomes and performances, especially in RAP implementation. The issue thus brought to LCF will be resolved within 15 days from the date of the complaint received. If the issue is settled, the process ends.

Level -III

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

Level-IV

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

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

7.9 Continuation of Consultation Process and Follow-Up Steps

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

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

7.9.1 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 will be adequately covered and their community needs, interests and expectations are raised openly in a transparent manner to reach common consensus. The best practices of consultation strategies shall be:

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

7.9.2 Planned Disclosure of Information and Consultations

There will be continuous consultations and involvement of locals, PAFs and settlement elders during the overall RAP 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. Future consultations will include, informing stakeholders on issues such as compensation and rehabilitation assistance packages and disbursements thereof. The tentative consultation plan and activities of the project is briefly summarized below (Table-7.5).

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-7.5: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activities	Task	Time and Period	Responsible Agencies
Publicity of Draft RAP	Distribute leaflets or booklets in local language	June, 2018	ESSD and Project/PMD
Full disclosure of the Draft RAP to PAHs	Distribute RP in local language to PAHs	June, 2018	ESSD and Project/PMD
Web disclosure of Draft RAP	RAP Posts on EIB and NEA Websites	June, 2018	ESSD and Project/PMD
Project information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to PAHs	Continuous throughout the project cycle	ESSD and Project/PMD
Consultative meetings on Resettlement Mitigation	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, GRM	June-December, 2018	Project/PMD
Consultation with Affected Households	The Directly affected households 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: June-December, 2018 and it will be continued throughout the RAP 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 ESMU site office
Publication of Final list of Affected Households	Publish list of affected lands/ sites in a local newspaper; project commencement details	December, 2018	Project/PMD
Update of RAP and Disclosure	Consultation with missing (Absentee and Refused HHs) households and new identified Households including other local level stakeholders	January, 2019	Project/PMD and ESSD

CHAPTER-VIII RESETTLEMENT, REHABILITATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

8.0 General

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

8.1 Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Assistance

The project will acquire 17.58ha private land permanently and 46.14 ha for land use restriction. Likewise, 14 residential structures (houses), 4 commercial structures and 19 non-residential structures (Toilets and Sheds), will have to be relocated. All the affected assets will be properly recorded and verified by the project and delegated Government and community representatives. Census and asset information will be maintained in a computerized database to manage and monitor compensation activities.

Eligibility, Cut-off-date and Entitlements

All PAFs and affected peoples (APs) identified and recorded in the project-impact areas on the cut-off date (date of public notification for property acquisition in case of title holders and census survey date in case of non-title holders) will be entitled for different types of mitigation measures proposed in this 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 in accordance with GoN, and EIB policies. Based on technical design, the detailed losses of land and/or non-land assets (structures) have been used for determining actual impacts and replacement values of assets. This information will be used by the CDC for valuation and the negotiation of land and property value between the project and owners as per the legal framework.

8.1.1 Valuation of Assets and Compensation

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

Method Adopted by the Government: Under the Land Revenue Regulation 2036 (1980) every year the District Land Revenue Office is supposed to organize a meeting to update the minimum

value of land within the district. The meeting is organized by Land Revenue Office and is chaired by Chief District Officer with Local Development Officer, Land Revenue Officer and Chief of Survey (Cadastral) as members. The main purpose of setting minimum value of land is to quote during land registration (ownership transfer etc.). The revenue collection by Land Revenue Office is based on the quoted value of land (including structures) during registration. No transaction of land can take place if the quoted amount for transaction is below the per unit amount set by the Committee. Separate prices are fixed for irrigated land (*Khet*), *Bari* (non-irrigated upland) most often based on the quality of land of *khet* and *Bari*. The qualities of land are noted as grade I (*Abbal*), grade II (*Doyam*), grade III (*Sim*), and grade IV (*Chahar*). This applies to both *khet* and *Bari* but in case of *Bari* there are other categories for which the categories are set as grade V (*Panchaou*). While separate rates are fixed for rural and urban areas, the road access is also accounted for. In practice, these values are considered very low in the usual land and asset transaction.

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

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

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

In general, the value of the land area occupied by transmission line RoW will be heavily devaluated. The CDC must consider this aspect while determining the rate for transmission line projects. Loss evaluation and compensation fixation must not be treated as in other

infrastructure/development projects such as roads, drinking water, irrigation, etc. Furthermore, the ground conditions such as road head (number and type of road linking the affected land), type of land plot such as cultivated, residential (Ghaderi), commercial, etc., and possibilities of future expansion should be considered while determining the compensation rates.

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

8.1.2 Compensation of Private Land and Assets

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

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

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

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

The information of the land and property price collected during the RAP preparation is the main basis for valuation of assets for this project. The prevailing average land price has been considered for the estimation purpose. Different rates have been considered for the towers and substations located in different category of land. There 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. 43,11,17,618.1 (Table-8.1).

The figures provided in Table-8.1 serve as good references for the CDC to decide and negotiate the replacement value of affected properties that will be acquired by the project. The CDC, which

also consist one member from District Land Revenue Office (LRO), also refers current transaction value of land and structures that have prevailed at free markets in each district. Once the CDC collects and verifies different rates established in the project area, it is only thereafter that the committee works out the compensation rates that best represent the replacement value for particular category of land.

Table-8.1: Compensation for Private Land

Project Components	Sub-Components	Private Land (ha)	Rate/ha (NRs)	Amount (NRs)	Remarks
Transmission Line	Angle Towers	4.5	19600000	88200000	Rate is calculated based on the public consultation
	Suspension Towers	2.31	19600000	45276000	Rate is calculated based on the public consultation
Dharapani S/S	-	5.51	18614339	102565008	Rate fixed by CDC
Khudi S/S	-	5.00	7569082.02	37845410.10	Rate fixed by CDC
Project Access Road	-	0.26	19600000	5096000	Rate is calculated based on the public consultation
Total Permanent :		17.58		278982418.1	
Land use Restriction:		77.62	19600000	152135200	Only 10% land value has been calculated
Grand Total:		95.20		43,11,17,618.1	

Note:

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

Compensation of Structures

Altogether, 34 structures (14 residential, 4 commercial and 16 non-residential (7 cowsheds and 9 Toilets) have to be relocated due to the implementation of the project. The Compensation for the affected structures has been determined on the basis on 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 34 structures is estimated to be NRs. 2, 32, 22,563 (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 and Commercial structures	18	20010395	14 residential and 4 commercial structures
2	Cowsheds	7	2778710	Non-residential
3	Toilets	9	433458.0	Non-residential
	Total	34	2,32,22,563	

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 Production Loss

The affected private land is a combination of agricultural, commercial and residential type land (*Ghaderi, Khet, Bari and Barren*). All the affected private land has not used for cultivation. Out of total affected private land (17.58 ha), only 10.82 ha is cultivated land. Hence, the production loss has been calculated so on. Due to the acquisition of agricultural land, about 67.98 MT agricultural production amounting NRS. 2,146,900 will be loss annually (Tanle-8.3) and shall be compensated accordingly.

Table-8.3: Compensation of Production Loss

S.N	Crops Types	Production Area(Ha)	Yield (MT/ha)	Production Loss	Rate/MT (NRs)	Amount (NRs)
1	Paddy	5.06	3.67	18.57	30,000	557,100
2	Maize	10.82	2.58	27.91	30,000	837,300
3	Millet	0.944	2.16	2.04	35,000	71,400
4	Potato	5.18	3.85	19.46	35,000	681,100
Total		22.004	-	67.98	-	2146,900

Note:

- I) The cost of agricultural production 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.
- II) Actual production area loss seems to be higher than total cultivated land. This is due to multiple cropping pattern in the same land type; and one year crops loss has been calculated not for one season.

Compensation of Standing Crops:

The project will compensate the loss of agricultural production due to construction of the project based on the actual loss. It is difficult to make assessment of such losses at this stage. The detail loss assessment will be identified before charging the line and CDC shall be evaluated the actual loss. Hence, the budget for compensation of Standing Crops loss has been made to compensate the loss based on the average productivity of the area.

In this regards, about 77.46 ha private land falls under land use restriction out of which 46.14 ha is agricultural land. The value of standing crops loss has been calculated based on the loss of agricultural land under RoW. The estimated annual standing crops loss is 134.16 MT amounting NRs.41, 84,964 (Table-8.4).

Table-8.4: Compensation for the loss of Standing Crops

Crop types	Percent of Area Loss	Actual production area loss (ha)	Productivity (MT/ha)	Production Loss (MT)	Rate/MT	Amount (NRs)
Paddy	25.40	11.72	3.67	43.01	30000	1290324
Wheat	8.09	3.73	2.52	9.41	30000	282194.1
Maize	41.78	19.28	2.58	49.74	30000	1492062
Millet	15.24	7.03	2.16	15.19	35000	531599.2
Potato	9.47	4.37	3.85	16.82	35000	588784.5
Total	100	46.14	--	134.16	-	4184964

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 291 trees shall be cut down while acquiring the private land including timber Trees-95, Fodder-48, Wooden-53 and 95- fruit trees. Based on the public consultation, the compensation of total private trees is estimated to be NRs. 14, 40,000 (Table-8.5).

Table-8.5: Compensation of Private Trees

S.N	Types of Trees	Number	Rate/Tree	Total Cost (NRs)
1	Timber	95	5000	475000
2	Fodder	48	2500	120000
3	Wooden	53	2500	132500
4	Fruits	95	7500	712500
	Total	291		1440000

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.

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

Agriculture is the major occupation (23.78%) of the surveyed population followed by foreign employment (31.41%), Labor Wage in the country (3.97%) and Jobs and services (20.46%). About (67.50%) surveyed households have already food deficit in their family. Existing Skills in the different sectors of the surveyed population is not recorded during census survey.

8.1.3.2 Livelihood Restoration Strategy

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

8.1.3.3 Rehabilitation Assistance to Different Categories of Households Losing Land

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

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

There are altogether 57 households who will lose <10.0% land. These households are considered under the category of marginally affected group and will be compensated for their land at replacement value as determined by CDC. Besides this, due priority will be given for employment during construction and there will be community support measures proposed in EIA Report, with option of participation.

B. Household losing more than 10% their total holding

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

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

There are altogether 45 households in the first severely affected category. These households will receive following assistance apart from the land compensation.

- **Livelihood Assistance:** Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss (In cash) of the acquired land and one-time cash assistance will be at the Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in NRs@ 1000 for 30 days wage loss.
- **Employment:** Priority will be given to the family members of the households for employment in project construction.
- **Enhancement Training:** As these households still own some of their remaining agriculture land, Vegetable and Citrus Specific Assistance and training to increase their land productivity training as per their interest of area, will be provided. In addition, the affected household will be provided seed money equal to NRs. 12,000/hh to buy agricultural tools and hybrid seed (The cost is presented in Chapter-XII of this report).

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

There are altogether 4 households in the second severely affected category. The households losing residential and commercial structures (17 HHS) are also considered under this category. These households will receive following assistance apart from the cash compensation.

- **Livelihood Assistance:** Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss of the acquired land (In Cash) and one-time cash assistance will be at the Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in NRs@ 1000 for 30 days wage loss.
- **Employment:** Priority will be given to the members of the affected households for employment in project during construction and operation.

- **Enhancement Training:** The project area has good potential for livestock rearing as most of the households are residing very close to the forest area. As Manag and Lamjung districts have high potential of livestock farming, hence, Livestock Training has been proposed to the households affected under this sub-category and such type of training will be very effective for them. After completion of the training, the affected household will be provided seed money equal to NRs. 50,000- to start business goat/pig/sheep farming.

8.1.3.4 Assistance to Households Losing Residential and Commercial Structures

Construction of the project will involve the removal of 14 residential structures (Houses) owned by 13 households and 4 commercial structures owned by 3 households (Hotel/Homestay). These households 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 households affected by the acquisition of residential and commercial structures.

- **House Rent Allowance:** A house rent allowances for 6 months will be paid to the concerned households at the rate of NRs. 10000/month assuming that a new house will be constructed within that period.
- **Transportation Allowance:** The affected households will be provided NRs. 40, 000 transportation allowances (One Time) for transportation of goods and materials.
- **Displacement Allowance:** The households, which require relocation, will receive a housing displacement allowance equal to per capita income (per capita income is taken as \$ 607.65 which is equivalent to NRs. 66367.79(@ 1\$= NRs. 109.22 on May, 2018) of the base year based on the calculation for a household of 6.44 members.
- **Enhancement Trainings:** Various enhancement trainings have been proposed in the RAP. The family member from each households 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 households will be additionally supported through the preferential access to employment opportunity during the construction of the project.

- **Livelihood Assistance:** The households affected due to the loss of residential/commercial structure is combined with loss of agricultural land; hence such households will also receive Livelihood Assistance based on the land loss category.
- **Business Disturbance Allowance:** The loss of commercial structures have resulted the loss of Business (Hotel/Homestay). A total of 4 commercial structures owned by 3 HHs need to be relocated. They have to shift their business to another place. Based on the consultation with concerned business owners and household level information shows that an average annual income from the business ranges from NRs. 80,000 -1, 00,000. Hence, a Business Disturbance Allowance for 6 months will be paid to the concerned owners at the rate of NRs. 7500/month to restore their business that a new business shall be started within that period.

8.1.3.5 Assistance to Households Losing Non-residential Structures

The non-residential structure means the associated structures of the households such as Sheds and Toilets. A total of three households are considered under this category. The project proponent will provide compensation at replacement cost for the structures acquired by the project along with the transportation allowance @ NRs. 20, 000 for transportation of goods and materials. Owners will have the right to use salvage materials from the affected buildings. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the compensated amount. Similarly, the households affected due to the loss of non-residential structure is combined with loss of agricultural land; hence such households will also receive Livelihood Assistance based on the RAP document mentioned above.

8.1.3.6 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Measures for Vulnerable Households

There are 115 households of vulnerable categories, affected by the project. These include 106 HHs are from Indigenous community, 7 Hhs are Dalits, One Widow Hh and one disabled household. The project proponent will provide compensation at replacement cost for the affected land and property acquired by the project. These households will receive following assistance apart from the land compensation.

- **Livelihood Assistance:** Each household from vulnerable categories, apart from the land compensation, will be provided livelihood assistance equivalent to one year average crop loss (In cash) of the acquired land and one- time cash assistance will be at the Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in @ NRs 1000 for 30 days wage loss to restore their livelihood.

- **Employment Opportunity:** Apart from the provision mentioned above, the rehabilitation of affected households will be additionally supported through the preferential access to employment opportunity during the construction of the project.
- **Enhancement Trainings:** Various enhancement trainings have been proposed in the RAP. The family member from each vulnerable households will be eligible to choose the following enhancement training such as Micro-enterprises/Skill Development Training/Vegetable/Livestock and Poultry as per their area of interest.
- **Additional Support Allowance:** Apart from the provision mentioned above, one-time cash assistance at NRs. 20,000 (per household) for restarting their livelihood/as immediate assistance for their vulnerability will be provided.

8.2 Counseling on Compensation Management

The compensation of the acquired land for the project will provide in cash. Counseling on Compensation Management training for all affected households who receive cash compensation in order to support wise/sustainable management of cash will be provided. The program includes awareness regarding proper use of compensation money, mode of compensation and Land Acquisition and Compensation process in Nepal. A total of 150 Hhs will be benefited under this training. This training program shall be conducted under the cost of Social Awareness Programs proposed in EIA report.

8.3 Enhancement Measures for Non-Interviewed Households

A total of 30 households who are likely to be affected by the project that are not covered in Census socio-economic are defined here as Non-Interviewed households (Both Absentees and Refused). The non-interviewed HHs, 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 about project norms and indicators, entitlement policy matrix, grievance register system and overall roles and responsibilities of APs. In addition, the cost related land of non-interviewed household has been provisioned in total RAP budget and this amount will be remained until the affected people coordinate with project team as per project rules and regulation.

8.4 Innovation of Historical and Cultural Sites

The field survey indicates that a place of Natutal Worship (*Prakritik Pooja*) which is important worship area (i.e. a Temple) of IPs particularly for Gurung community's lies in Dharapani S/S located in Ghelang Chowk in Manang. Due to the construction of Substation, it needs to be

relocated. A total of NRs.10, 00,000 has been allocated to innovate the worship area for continuation of their ritual practice.

8.5 Benefit Sharing

Affected communities, PAFs including IPs and others will be benefited by the following community measures under the cost of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) proposed in EIA report. Most of the issues of APs 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 computer, 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 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.

CHAPTER-IX INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

9.0 General

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

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 policy making, including for land acquisition/ compensation	In coordination with DoED/Line Ministry and other high level bodies.
NEA/ESSD	Planning, supervision and monitoring of social safeguards programs; implementation of social mitigation and enhancement program, supervision and progress reporting of field works	In close coordination with the Project office at 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 on a regular basis. ESMU to work proactively on all safeguard related issues in all stages. It is estimated that altogether One Environment and One social safeguard related Officers will be employed.	ESMU to be set up as a wing of ESSD to carry out environmental and social monitoring of the project.
CDC	The CDC is a body with legal stand which will be responsible to fix the rates of the land and property acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation.	Will work in close coordination with other actors of GRM viz ESMU, Land Acquisition Unit and LCF.
LCF	All LCFs will work to resolve local level issues on RAP implementation including compensation in close coordination with Project./ APs/CDC	The Project/ ESMU will coordinate and support LCFs to carry out their roles/ functions.
NGOs/Consultant	Specialized/ capable NGOs/Consultant to work responsibly to provide R&R assistance/ income restoration/ livelihood improvement as well as monitoring	Work in close coordination with APs/ ESMU/ Project/ESSD

- Implementation of procedures to minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation phases and accurately record all project-affected persons/households, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises, and the issuing of identification,
- Establishment of CDC and its procedures for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities,
- Local Consultative Forum (LCF) will be established to address the social issues associated with the project. The objectives of this LCF will be to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households, (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between affected households/communities, (c) involve affected households/communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring,
- Distribution of copies of the approved entitlement policy, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full understanding of its contents,
- Co-ordination with other government line agencies to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures, and
- Collaboration with NGOs to provide grassroots expertise and resources in the areas such as project information campaigns, awareness raising, community participation and mobilization, poverty alleviation, income-generation, and impact monitoring of the projects.

9.1 Organizational Framework

An organizational setup for RAP 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 RAP implementation and management will occur at both central and district project level (*Figure 9.1*).

9.1.1 Central Level Arrangement

Environment and Social Studies Department (ESSD): ESSD is one of the four departments of Engineering Service Directorate Business Group of NEA and executes all the activities related to identifying, conducting and coordinating environmental aspects of projects developed by NEA in all stages such as studies, design, construction and operation. This department will be responsible for the overall control of social management program of the project. This department will also be responsible for the coordination of work of the project at central level management

of NEA and central line agencies. It is proposed that ESSD will implement monitoring program and some of the social mitigation work in coordination with concerned line agencies and local NGOs. The mitigation and social support program will be implemented by mobilizing local NGOs, Consulting firm Contractor and line agencies. The program coordinator will be responsible for overall coordination and implementation of the environmental and social mitigation programs. The program coordinator will be assisted by environmental and social expert at central and local level.

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

9.1.2 Project Level Arrangement

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 Project Management Directorate. The project manager will have overall responsibility regarding the implementation of RAP. He will be responsible for establishment of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), Local Consultative Forum (LCF), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and Environment and Social Management Unit.

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

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

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 representative from PAFs. The major functions of the CDC will be confirmation of entitled process, assessment/Identification of PAP/HHs, compensation determination for land and private property and grievance resolution.

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

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

8.1.3 Financing Agency

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

9.2 Capacity Building

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

A Training Plan should be implemented at earliest stage, for which different training modules are to be prepared. Priority training modules to be carried out are (i) Strengthening training for Environmental and Social Assessment Studies/ Planning including RAP, VCDP, IPPs 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 hydro power 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. The training package also contains observation tours to NEA-ESSD staff in different countries to be familiar with the ongoing planning and implementation of safeguard measures. The training cost has been integrated in Chapter-XII of this report.

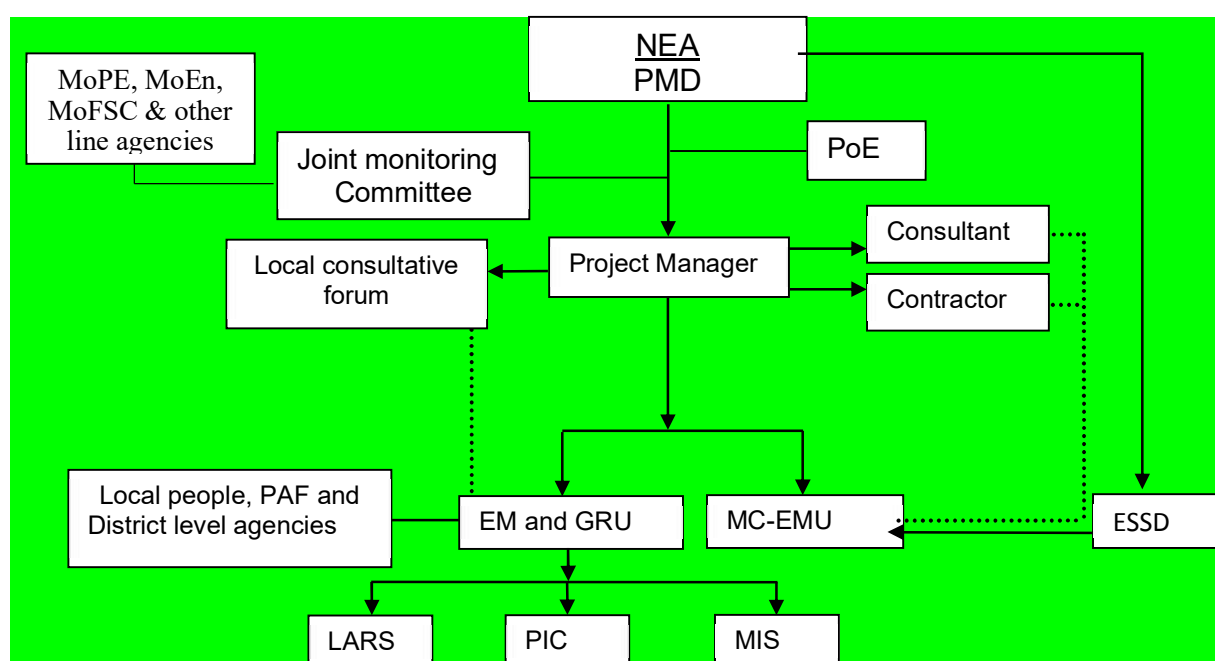


Figure 9-1: Organizational Setup for Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring

CHAPTER-X

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

10.0 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 RAP implementation schedule is presented in Table 10.1.

Table-10.1: Quarterly Schedule for RAP Implementation

S.N	Tasks	2018				2019				2020				2021	
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
1	Submission of Draft RAP Report														
1	Land Acquisition for Substations														
3	Selection of Contractor														
4	Route alignment final survey by Contractor														
5	Finalize list of affected people in consultation with PAPs/HHs														
6	Submission of RAP for approval														
7	Submit final report to CDO for compensation determination														
8	Notice publication of affected land for towers														
9	Consultation, and grievance resolution committee formation														
10	CDC meeting and compensation determination														
11	Inform PAPs/HHs for the compensation claim														
12	Collect application from the PAPs/HHs for compensation of land affected by tower pads														
13	Verify the application and prepare final list of PAPs/HHs														
14	Pay compensation for eligible PAPs/HHs														
15	Transferring the land ownership														
16	Construction of tower pads in private land started														
17	Implementation of R& R assistance for the HH affected by tower pads														
18	Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation														
19	RAP completion Audit														

CHAPTER-XI

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

11.0 General

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

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

11.1. Internal Monitoring

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

- Verification of land acquisition issues with respect to the project and that property valuation and economic rehabilitation will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the plan;
- Information campaign and consultation will be carried out with APs;
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation which must occur prior to any transfer of rights or commencement of civil works;
- Value of entitlement received is equal to that of original structure or land acquired;
- Effective utilization of entitlements received;
- Compensation for affected crops loss and other assets;
- Implementation of R& R assistance;
- That all economic rehabilitation measures are implemented, as approved;

- Effective operation of Grievance Committees(number of grievances received, numbers resolved);
- Funds for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities are available in a timely manner, are sufficient for the purposes, and are spent in accordance with the plan.

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

11.2 External Evaluation

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

- Evaluating the social and economic impact of land acquisition and rehabilitation of APs;
- Verifying the objective of enhancement or at least restoration of income levels and standard of living of the ;
- Evaluation of Consultation and Grievance Procedures–especially levels of public awareness of grievance procedures, access by AP's and households to information and rapid conflict resolution;
- Evaluation of Delivery and Impacts of Entitlements– to determine if they are as per the approved RAP.

11.3 Monitoring Parameter, Method Schedule and Location

Land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation issues, damage of standing crop, occupational safety and employment are the major parameters of monitoring. The key monitoring parameters have been developed at three levels: **(A) Internal Monitoring; (B) External Evaluation** and **(C) RAP Completion Audit**. Both internal monitoring and external evaluation system will require providing adequate attention to assess the progress or

performance for these indicators with evidences based on quantitative and qualitative facts. A generic monitoring framework of the project is provided in Table 11.1.

11.4 Reporting

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

11.5 RAP Completion Audit

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

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

Table 11.1 Monitoring Parameters, Method, Schedule and Location

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

	Social well-being (security, problems, issues, peace)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Annual/ mid-term/final	Project/ESSD
	Livelihood improvement and people/HHs benefited	Review of progress reports/field 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 PAF	Interview and discussion with PAFs and socio-economic Survey	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation	Interview and discussion with PAFs and Socio-economic Survey	Annually	Project/ESSD

CHAPTER-XII**MITIGATION & ENHANCEMENT COST, SOURCE OF FUNDING, BUDGETARY
PROCESS AND TIMING OF EXPENDITURE****12.0 Mitigation and Enhancement Cost**

The estimated cost of mitigation and enhancement measures for RAP implementation is NRs. 480.56 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.

12.1 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.

12.2 Budgetary Process and Timing of Expenditure

The expenses required for the RAP 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 RAP Implementation

S.N	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs.)
A. Mitigation/Compensation cost					
i	Compensation for land acquisition (Dharapani S/S)	Ha	5.51	Ref. Table-8.1	102565008
ii	Compensation for land acquisition (Khudi S/S)	Ha	5.0	Ref. Table-8.1	37845410.1
iii	Compensation for land acquisition (Angle Towers)	Ha	4.5	Ref. Table-8.1	88200000
iv	Compensation for Land Acquisition of Project Access Road	Ha	0.26		5096000
v	Compensation for land acquisition (Suspension Towers)	Ha	2.31	Ref. Table-8.1	45276000
vi	Compensation for land acquisition under land use restriction	Ha	77.62	Ref. Table-8.1	152135200
vii	Compensation for structures	Nos	34	Ref. Table-8.2	23222563
viii	Compensation for permanent crops loss	MT	67.98	Ref. Table-8.3	2146900
ix	Compensation for loss standing crops (Row)	MT	134.16	Ref. Table-8.4	4184964
x	Compensation of Private Trees	Nos	291	Ref. Table-8.5	1440000
	Sub-total -A				462112045.1
B. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance					
B1: Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing > 10% to < 50% of Total land					
i	Livelihood Assistance	Nos	45	30000	1350000
B2: Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing > 50% land and Residential Structures					
i	Livelihood Assistance	Nos	21	30000	630000
	Sub- total -B				1980000
C. Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing Residential/Commercial Structures					
i	House Rental Allowance	Nos	17	10000	170000
ii	Dislocation Allowance	Nos	17	66367.79	1128252.43
iii	Transportation Allowance	Nos	20	40000	800000
	Sub-total -C				2098252.43
D. Rehabilitation Assistance for Vulnerable Groups					
i	Livelihood Assistance	Nos	115	30000	3450000
ii	Additional Support Allowance	Nos	115	20000	2300000
iii	Business Disturbance Allowance for Six months	Nos	2	45000	90000
	Sub-total- D				5750000
F. Enhancement Training					
i	Vegetable and Citrus Training			As per EIA	1330000
ii	Livestock and Poultry Farming Training and Assistance			As per EIA	1415000
iv	Micro-enterprises Training			As per EIA	870000
v	Skill Development Training			As per EIA	1000000
vi	Relocation of Cultural Sites			LS	1000000
	Sub-total- F				5615000
G. Capacity Building of ESSD Staffs					
				LS	3000000
	Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)				48,05,55,297.5

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Appendix-I

Sample of Households Questionnaires And Topic Guide for PRA and FGD





नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन)

आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको लागि तयार गरिएको

घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण फारम-२०७४

सि. नं.

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यस प्रश्नावलीमा सोधिएका सबै व्यक्तिगत सूचना तथ्याङ्क ऐन २०१५ अनुसार गोप्य राखिने छन् र तथ्याङ्किय प्रयोजनका लागि मात्र प्रयोग गरिनेछन् ।

१. आयोजना क्षेत्र सम्बन्धि सामान्य जानकारी :

१. जिल्ला: २. गा.प. त./न.पा.
३. वडा नं. ४. गाउँ/टोल
५. आयोजना स्थल: ५.१. सबस्टेशन ५.२. टावर (टावर नं.) ५.३. टावर नं. देखि सम्म

२. परिवार सम्बन्धी जानकारी :

- २.१ जग्गाधनीको नाम (घरमूली) :
- २.२ लिंग: १. पुरुष २. महिला २.३ धर्म: २.४ जात/जाति:
- २.५ परिवारमा बोलिने भाषा: २.६ परिवार संख्या:
- २.७ परिवारको प्रकार: १. एकल परिवार (छुट्टिएर बसेका) २. संयुक्त परिवार
- २.८ तपाईं यस गाउँमा कहिलेदेखि बसिरहनु भएको छ ?
१. जन्मदेखि नै बसोबास गर्दै आएको २. बसाई सरी आएको, कति वर्ष पहिले
- २.९ जग्गाधनीको बाबु/आमा वा पति/पत्निको नाम:
- २.१० जग्गाधनीको ससुरा/बाजेको नाम:
- २.११ जग्गा धनीको नागरिकता नं. : २.१२ फोन नं. :
- २.१३ पारिवारिक विवरण :

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

क्र.सं	नाम	लिंग	उमेर (वर्ष)	शिक्षा (५ वर्ष माथी)	वैवाहिक स्थिति	धर्म	पेशा (१४ वर्ष माथी)		सिप र तालिम प्राप्त भए सो को बारेमा उल्लेख गर्ने	६ महिना भन्दा बढी समय बाहिर बसेको भए		
							मुख्य	सहायक		अवधि	कारण	ठाउँ
१												
२												
३												



४												
५												
६												
७												
८												
९												
१०												
११												

२.१४ उल्लेखित परिवार सदस्य मध्ये कोहि अपाङ्ग वा एकल महिला भए उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

क्र.स.	नाम	जोखिमको प्रकार	कैफियत
१			
२			
३			
४			

३. कृषि, पशुपालन तथा व्यापार व्यवसाय:

३.१ कृषि:

३.१.१ कृपया तपाईंको आफ्नो वा परिवारको नाममा भएको जग्गा जमीन बारे निम्न विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

क्र. सं.	जग्गा धनीको नाम	लिङ्ग	लपट नम्बर नाम वा स्थान	क्षेत्रफल/ ईकाई	जग्गाको प्रकार	सिचाई सुबिधा	जग्गाको किसिम	जग्गाको उपयोग	कैफियत
१									
२									
३									
४									
५									
६									
७									
जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (प्रचलित ईकाईमा)					जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (हे.)				
<u>जग्गाको प्रकार</u> : १= घरवारी, २= खेत, ३= बारी, ४= व्यापारीक क्षेत्र, ५=खरवारी/बुट्टयान, ६= बाँझो/चरिचरन, ७= निजी वन, ८= अन्य भए उल्लेख गर्ने,									

सिचाई सुविधा: १= छ, २= छैन

जग्गाको किसिम: १= अब्बल, २= दोयम, ३= सीम, ४= चाहार

उपभोगको तरीका : १= आफ्नो जग्गा आफैले कमाएको, २= आफ्नो जग्गा अरूलाई अधियामा दिएको, ३= बन्दकी दिएको,

४= ठेक्का वा भाडामा दिएको, ५= अन्य प्रयोजन

३.१.२ गत वर्षमा तपाईंले खेती गर्नुभएको जग्गामा कुन कुन खाद्यान्न वाली/नगदे वाली/फलफुलहरु लगाउनु भयो, तिनीहरुको उत्पादन एवं आम्दानी बारे बताउनुहोस् ।

खाद्यान्न बालिहरु	क्र.स.	वालीहरु १	खेती गरेको जमिनको क्षेत्रफल	कुल उत्पादन	प्रति इकाई मूल्य	जम्मा आम्दानी (रु.)
	१	धान				
	२	गहु				
	३	मकै				
	४	कोदो				
	५	दाल गेडागुडी				
	६	अन्य....				
	जम्मा					
नगदेवालीहरु (व्यवसायीक उत्पादन)	१	आलु				
	२	तोरी				
	३	तरकारी				
	४	स्याउँ				
	५	अन्य.....				
	जम्मा					
जम्मा						

३.१.३ के तपाईंको जग्गामा भएको गत वर्षको उत्पादनले तपाईंको परिवारलाई पर्याप्त भयो ?

१. भयो २. भएन

३.१.४ यदि अपर्याप्त भयो भने कति महिनाको लागि पुगेन ?.....महिना

३.१.५ आफ्नो उत्पादित खाद्यान्न अपर्याप्त भएको बेला आफ्नो परिवारलाई तपाईं कसरी खुवाउनु हुन्छ ?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| १. ऋण वा सापट गरेर | २. दैनिक ज्यालादारी काम गरेर |
| ३. पेन्सन तथा विदेशबाट पठाएको रकमबाट | ४. जंगली खाद्य पदार्थ खाएर |
| ५. भारी बोक्ने काम गरेर | ६. सम्पत्ती बेचेर |

क्र.सं.	व्यवसायको किसिम	स्थान	औसत मासिक आम्दानी
१			
२			
३			
४			

४. पारिवारीक आम्दानी तथा खर्चको विवरण :

४.१ खर्च : तपाईंको घरमा निम्न शिर्षक/वस्तुहरुमा भएको खर्चको विवरण दिनु होस् ।

क्र.सं	खर्चको किसिम	अधिक खर्च हुने महिनाको नाम	वार्षिक खर्च (रु.)
१	खाना खर्च		
२	लत्ताकपडा		
३	शिक्षा (स्कूल शुल्क, किताब कापी आदि)		
४	स्वास्थ्य (औषधी, डाक्टर अस्पताल आदि)		
५	इन्धन (बत्ति बाल्ने, पकाउने इन्धन, पानी आदि)		
६	वस्तुभाउ / मलखाद / विउविजन आदि		
७	यातायात / सञ्चार आदि		
८	सामाजिक चाडपर्व, पुजा आदि		
९	सामाजिक कार्यमा चन्दा / दान दिन		
१०	जाँड, रक्सी, जुवा, तास आदिमा		
११	ऋण/व्याज तिर्न		
१२	कर/विभिन्न शुल्क/जरिवाना आदि		
१३	अन्य		
जम्मा वार्षिक खर्च:			

४.२ आम्दानी : विगत १२ महिना यता तपाईंको परिवारले निम्न श्रोतबाट कति आम्दानी गर्‍यो ?

क्र.स	कृषि क्षेत्र	वार्षिक आम्दानी (रु.)	क्र.स.	गैर कृषि क्षेत्र	वार्षिक आम्दानी (रु.)
१	कृषि उत्पादनबाट		१	कृषि मजदुरीबाट	
२	नगदेवाली बिक्रीबाट (हरियो तरकारी तथा फलफुल, विउविजन तथा बागवानी समेत)		२	ज्याला मजदुरीबाट	
३	जडिबुटी बिक्रीबाट		३	नोकरीबाट	
४	पशु/पंक्षि बिक्रीबाट		४	लघुउद्यम, व्यापार/ व्यवसायबाट	
५	दुग्ध उत्पादनबाट		५	विदेशवाट पठाएको	
६	मौरी पालन		६	पेन्सन/सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता	
७	माछा पालन		७	घर भाडा/व्याज	
८	अन्य (खुलाउने)		८	सम्पति बेचबिखनबाट	
९	अन्य		९	अन्य	
जम्मा			जम्मा		
कूल जम्मा (कृषि क्षेत्र र गैर कृषि क्षेत्रवाट भएको कूल वार्षिक आम्दानी)					

५. घर र घरायसी सामग्रीहरूको विवरण

- ५.१. यो घर तपाईंको आफ्नै हो ? १. हो २. होईन
- ५.२. यदि होईन भने तपाईंले भाडामा लिनु भएको हो ? १. हो २. होईन ३. अरुको घरमा बसेको
- ५.३. आफ्नो घरको भित्ताको सामग्री :
- ५.४. भुईको सामग्रीहरू:
- ५.५. छानाको सामग्री:
- ५.६. घरको तला: १. एक तला २. दुइ तला ३. तिन तला ४. तिन तला भन्दा माथि

६. ऊर्जा तथा खानेपानीको आपूर्ति:

- ६.१ तपाईंको खानेपानीको मुख्य स्रोत के हो ?
१. ईनार/कूवा २. ट्यूब वेल ३. सार्वजनिक घारा ४. पाइपबाट आपूर्ति ५. अन्य.....
- ६.२ हाल भईरहेको पानीको स्रोतले तपाईंको खानेपानी आवश्यकता पुरा गर्छ ? १. पुरा गर्छ २. पुरा गर्दैन
- ६.२.१ यदि पुरा गर्दैन भने कति महिनाको लागि पुग्दैन ?महिना
- ६.२.२ ति अपुग महिनामा खानेपानीको आवश्यकता कसरी पुरा गर्नुहुन्छ ?
- १..... २..... ३.....
- ६.३ तपाईंको गाउँघरमा विजुली बत्ती छ ? १. छ २. छैन ।
- यदि छैन भने तपाईं उज्यालोको लागी के प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ?
१. टुकी (मट्टितेल) २. तेल (दियो)
३. सौर्य ऊर्जा ४. अन्य.....
- ६.४ तपाईं खाना पकाउनको लागि निम्न मध्ये के प्रयोग गर्नु हुन्छ ?
१. दाउरा २. मट्टितेल ३. गुईठा
४. विजुली ५. ग्यास: ६. अन्य :
- ६.४.१ यदि तपाईं दाउरा बाल्नुहुन्छ भने एक महिनामा कति भारी दाउरा बाल्नुहुन्छ ?
- परिणाम भारीमा अन्दाजी (तौल: १ भारी बराबर २५ के.जी) (मूल्य: १ भारी रु.....)
- ६.४.२ तपाईं घरमा बाल्नको लागि दाउरा कहाँबाट ल्याउनुहुन्छ ?
१. सरकारी वन २. निजी वन ३. सामूदायिक वन
४. किनेर ५. अन्य

६.४.३ तपाईलाई घाँसपात, स्याउला, दाउरा, काठ आदिको लागि पायक पर्ने वन कुन हो ?

१. वनको नाम : गा.पा./न.पा./वडा नं :

२. ठाँउ : दुरी..... (घण्टा/मिनेट)

३ वनको प्रकार: सामुदायिक/राष्ट्रिय/कवुलियती/नीजि/धर्मिक/अन्य.....

७. स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइ :

७.१ तपाई वा तपाईका परिवारका सदस्यहरु दिशापिसाव कहाँ गर्नुहुन्छ ?

१. आफ्नै चर्पीमा २. खुला चौरमा ३. नदीको किनारामा ४. वनजङ्गलमा ५. अन्य

७.२ सडेगलेको वा ठोसपदार्थ/फोहोरमैला कहाँ फाल्ने गर्नु भएको छ ?

१. सुरक्षित ठाउँमा थुपारेर २. जलाएर ३. गाडेर ४. अन्य

७.३ के तपाईको परिवारको कुनै सदस्य गत वर्ष सिकिस्त विरामी भएका थिए ? १. थिए २. थिएनन्

७.४ यदि थिए भने कस्तो किसिमको रोग लागेको थियो र कुन उपचार विधि अपनाउनु भएको थियो ?

रोग उपचार विधि उपचार गरिएको स्थान

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८. प्रसारण लाइन आयोजनाबाट पर्ने प्रभावहरु :

८.१ यदि जग्गा/जमिन आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित भएको खण्डमा मात्र :

८.१.१ आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने लपटमा सञ्चालित गतिविधि र खेतिपातीको विवरण दिनुहोस् (निम्न संकेत प्रयोग गर्नुहोस्) ।

एपि नम्बर/ सबस्टेशन	किता नं.	जग्गा धनीको नाम	जमिनको ठेगाना	क्षेत्रफल / ईकाई	क्षतिको प्रकार (बहुउत्तर)			उपभोगको प्रकार	जग्गाको उपयोग	जग्गाको चलनचल्तीको मूल्य	कैफियत
				प्रभावित क्षेत्रफल	खेति (वाली बक्र)	रुखविरूवा तथा फलफूल	संरचनाहरू				

जमिनको स्वामित्व: १ पुरुष, २ महिला,

उपभोगको तरीका: १= आफ्नो जग्गा आफैले कमाएको, २= आफ्नो जग्गा अरूलाई अधिँयामा दिएको, ३= अरूको जग्गा अधिँयामा आफुले कमाएको, ४= बन्दकी दिएको, ५= बन्दकी लिएको, ६= मोही, ७= ठेक्का वा भाडामा दिएको ८ = अन्य भए उल्लेख गर्ने

जग्गाको उपयोग: १= घर, २= खेत, ३= बारी, ४= व्यापारीक क्षेत्र, ५=खरवारी / बुट्टयान, ६= बाँझो / चरिचरन, ७= निजी वन, ८= अन्य भए उल्लेख गर्ने,

जग्गाको किसिम: १= अब्बल, २= दोयम, ३= सीम, ४= चाहार, ५= अन्य भए उल्लेख गर्ने

यदि आयोजनाको कारणले रुखविरुवाहरु तथा फलफूलहरु हटाउँनु पर्ने भएमा सो को निम्न विवरण उल्लेख गर्नुहोस ।

एपि न./सवस्टेसन	जग्गाधनीको पुरा नाम	एपि/ सवस्टेसन	प्रजाति	प्रकार	मोटाई (गोलाई)	उचाई	संख्या	कैफियत

बोटविरुवाको प्रकार: १. सेउला रुख, २. लकडी, ३. दाउँरा, ४. बास भ्याङ्ग, ५. गैर काष्ठ, ६. अन्य (खुलाउने)

यदि आयोजना पर्ने प्लटमा कुनै फलफूलका विरुवाहरु हटाउँनु पर्ने भएमा निम्नानुसारको विवरण दिनुहोस ।

एपि न./ सवस्टेसन	जग्गाधनीको पुरा नाम	फलफूलको नाम	प्रकार			कैफियत
			फल दिने बोटको संख्या	फल नदिनेको बुढो बोटको संख्या	फल नदिने विरुवाको संख्या	

८.२ आयोजनामा पर्ने जग्गामा अरु कुनै परिवारले काम गरिरहेकोछ भने, सो सम्बन्धी विवरण दिनुहोस ।

(प्रभावित जग्गामा कुनै व्यक्ति, संस्था वा परिवारले काम गरिरहेको छ भने, सो सम्बन्धमा विशेष ध्यान दिनुहोस्। मोही वा अन्य कुनै श्रमिक छन् भने पत्ता लगाउनुहोस्।)

८.२.१ प्रयोजनकर्ताको नाम:.....ठेगाना:जम्मा परिवार संख्या:

८.२.२ प्रयोजनको किसिम: १. अधिया २. ठेक्का ३. लिज ४. अन्य.....

८.२.३ उपयोग गरेको अवधि:वर्ष

८.३ यदि घर, गोठ वा अन्य संरचना आयोजना बाट प्रभावित भएको खण्डमा मात्र :

८.३.१ तपाईंको जम्मा कति वटा घर गोठ छन् ? घर संख्या गोठ संख्या

८.३.२ आयोजनाबाट तपाइको के के संरचना प्रभावित भएका छन् ? घर/गोठ वारे

१. घरवटा २. गोठवटा ३. अन्य संरचनावटा (खुलाउने)

८.३.३ आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित संरचनाहरू तपाईंको आफ्नै हो ?

१. हो

२. होइन

प्रभावित हुने संरचनाको बारेमा निम्न विवरण दिनुहोस्:

संरचनाको प्रकार :	.....
ल (मिटर):	..... चौ :
तला :	..... किसिम :
गारोको किसिम :	द्वानोको किसिम :

संरचनाको प्रकार :	.....
ल (मिटर):	..... चौ :
तला :	..... किसिम :
गारोको किसिम :	द्वानोको किसिम :

संरचनाको प्रकार :	.....
ल (मिटर):	..... चौ :
तला :	..... किसिम :
गारोको किसिम :	द्वानोको किसिम :

संरचनाको प्रकार :	.....
ल (मिटर):	..... चौ :
तला :	..... किसिम :
गारोको किसिम :	द्वानोको किसिम :

९. घर जग्गाको मुआब्जा/पुनर्वास सम्बन्धि

९.१ यहाँ बाहेक अन्यत्र तपाईंको घर वा जग्गा छ ?

१. छ

२. छैन

९.२ यदि छ भने के र कहाँ छ ?

किसिम

ठाँउ

किसिम

ठाँउ

किसिम

ठाँउ

घर

.....

जग्गा

.....

घडेरी

.....

९.३ तपाईंले पाउने/पाएको मुआब्जा रकम के को लागी प्रयोग गर्नु हुन्छ/भयो ?

१. जग्गा किन्ने

२. घर बनाउने

३. ऋण तिर्ने

४. व्यापार गर्ने

५. घरेलु उद्योग

६. अन्य

९.४ तपाईंले उचित मुआब्जा पाएमा अन्यत्र बसाई सर्नु हुन्छ ?

१. सधैं

२. सधैं

यदि बसाई सर्न चाहनु हुन्न भने किन?

१. २. ३.

१०. स्थानिय सहभागिता :

१०.१ तपाईं वा तपाईंको परिवारको कुनै सदस्य यस क्षेत्रमा संचालित सरकारी, गैरसरकारी वा अन्य संस्थाहरूमा सहभागी हुनु हुन्छ ?

१. छ

१. छैन

१०.२ यदि सहभागी हुनु हुन्छ भने निम्न विवरण दिनु होस् ।

क्र.स.	संस्थाको नाम र ठेगाना	सहभागीता को किस्म	स्थापना भएको साल	संस्थाले गर्ने काम/उद्देश्य

११. आयोजनाप्रतिको अवधारणा

११.१ तपाईंलाई यस प्रस्तावित प्रसारण लाइन आयोजनाको बारेमा केही जानकारी छ? १. छ २. छैन
यदि छ भने कुन श्रोतबाट जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नुभयो?

१..... २..... ३.....

११.२ प्रस्तावित प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना प्रति तपाईंको कस्तो अवधारण छ ?

१. सकारात्मक २. नकारात्मक ३. तटस्थ
४. केही पनि थाहा छैन ५. आयोजना प्रति अवधारण बनाउने वेला भएको छैन

११.२.१ यदि नकारात्मक धारणा भएमा किन होला ? कारण बताईदिनु हुन्छ कि ?

१..... २..... ३.....

११.३ यस प्रसारण लाइन आयोजनाबाट तपाईंले कुनै कुराको आशा राख्नु भएको छ?

१. छ २. छैन , यदि छ भने के कुराको आशा राख्नु भएको छ ?

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११.४. आयोजनाको बारेमा तपाईंका अन्य केही भनाई अथवा धारणा भएमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्

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१२. क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि प्रभावित परिवारको प्राथमिकता

१२.१ योजनामा पर्ने परिवारका हैसियतले योजनाबाट कस्तो प्रकारको अवसर/सहयोगको अपेक्षा राख्नुहुन्छ? बहुउत्तर

१. अदक्ष श्रमको अवसर २. सीप विकास तालिम
३. बचत तथा ऋण कार्यक्रम ४. अन्य

१२.२ क्षमता अभिवृद्धी सम्बन्धी तालिममा इच्छुक हुनुहुन्छ भने:

प्राथमिकता	इच्छाएको तालिम	तालिम लिने व्यक्ति नाम, उमेर, शिक्षा	कैफियत
१			
२			

१२.३ तपाईं सीपमूलक तालिमको लागी जिल्ला बाहिर जान सक्नुहुन्छ ? १. सक्छु । २. सकिदैन ।

१२.४ सीपमूलक तालिम लिए पश्चात तपाईंले सोच्नु भएको केही योजना छ ?

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उत्तरदाताको नाम: जग्गाधनीसँगको नाता: सम्पर्क टेलिफोन नं:

प्रश्नावली भर्नेको नाम र सही:..... मिति:.....

रुजु गर्नेको नाम र सही:..... मिति:.....

मस्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समुह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मस्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरुसंग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरवाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि, स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला :..... गाउँपालिका: (साविकको

गा.वि.स.....)

वडा नं./ठाउँ : मिति : समय:.....

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१						
२						
३						
४						
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अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क्र.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम, थर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
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शिक्षा

१. तपाईंको गाँउमा पुरुषको तुलनामा महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलितहरुको साक्षरता को अवस्था कस्तो छ ?
क. कम (५०% भन्दा कम) ख. सन्तोषजनक (५०%-६६%) ग. राम्रो (६६% भन्दा माथि)
२. यदि कम छ भने किन ? यहाँको साक्षरता दर बढाउन के गर्नु पर्छ ?
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.....
३. आदिवासी/दलितहरुमा पनि महिलाहरुको साक्षरता को अवस्था कस्तो छ ?
क. कम (५०% भन्दा कम) ख. सन्तोषजनक (५०%-६६%) ग. राम्रो (६६% भन्दा माथि)
४. यदि कम छ भने तपाईंहरुको विचारमा कम हुनुको कारण के हुन सक्छ ?
.....
५. के तपाईंहरु आफ्नो छोरीहरुलाई विद्यालय पठाउनु हुन्छ ? यदि पठाउनु हुन्छ भने छोरीहरुको शिक्षामा सहभागिता कुन तह सम्म छ ? (संख्यामा)
क. प्राथमिक (____) ख. निम्न माध्यमिक (____) ग. माध्यमिक (____) घ. त्यो भन्दा माथि (____)
.....
६. यदि पठाउनु हुन्न भने किन ? कसरी तपाईंहरुका छोरीहरुको विद्यालयमा सहभागिता/भर्ना बढाउन सकिन्छ ?
.....
७. यस क्षेत्रमा पायक पर्ने विद्यमान शैक्षिक पूर्वाधारहरु के के छन् ? कति छन् ?
क. विद्यालय
ख. प्रौढ शिक्षा
ग. अनौपचारिक कक्षाहरु.....
८. के त्यहाँ छात्रा/आदिवासी जनजाति/दलितहरुको शिक्षाका लागि कुनै विशेष सुविधाहरु प्रदान गरिएका छन् ? र कसले गरेका छन् क. सरकारी स्तरबाट..... ख. गैरसरकारी स्तरबाट.....
क. छात्रवृत्ति ख. अलग शौचालय.....ग. निशुल्क शैक्षिक सामग्री
घ. अन्य

स्वास्थ्य

१. यस क्षेत्रमा पायक पर्ने विद्यमान स्वास्थ्य संस्थाहरु सम्बन्धि जानकारी:

क्र. सं.	स्वास्थ्य संस्थाहरु	जान लाग्ने समय	स्वास्थ्य सुविधाहरुको प्रकार	जनशक्तिको दक्षता तथा उपलब्धता	औषधीहरुको उपलब्धता
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२. यहाँका महिलाहरुको स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी मुख्य समस्या/रोगहरु के कस्ता छन् ?

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३. मातृमृत्यु/बालमृत्युको अवस्था कस्तो छ ? औसत भन्दा कम भए कारण बताइदिनुहोस् ।

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४. यहाँका मानिसहरु विरामी भएमा के कस्ता उपचार विधिहरु अपनाउछन् ?

क. स्वास्थ्य चौकी ख. धामी भौँक्री ग. परम्परागत औषधी/जडीबुटी घ. अन्य.....

५. यदि उनीहरु परम्परागत उपचार विधिमा बढी भर पर्छन् भने किन ?

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जिविकोपार्जन

१. यस क्षेत्रका महिलाहरुको जिविकोपार्जनका मुख्य आधारहरु के के हुन् ?

२. यस क्षेत्रको आदिवासी/जनजातीहरुको जिविकोपार्जनका मुख्य आधारहरु के के हुन् ?

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३. यस क्षेत्रका दलितहरुको जिविकोपार्जनका मुख्य आधारहरु के के हुन् ?

(क. घरायसी काम ख. नोकरी ग. बिप्रेषण घ. संघ संस्थामा आवद्धता घ. कृषि
ड. घरेलु उद्योग च. अन्य.....)

४. तपाईंको समुदायका परिवारहरु मध्ये कति जति (प्रतिशत) महिला घरमूलि छन् ?

५. महिलाहरुको पारिवारीक आयमा योगदान कस्तो छ ?

६. तपाईंहरुको समुदायका महिलाहरुको जिवन स्तर सुधारन के कस्ता कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्नु पर्ने हुन्छ ?

क. आधुनिक कृषि तथा पशुपालन सम्बन्धि तालिम ख. घरेलु तथा हस्तकला सम्बन्धि तालिम

ग. वनमा आधारित आयआर्जन सम्बन्धि तालिम घ. सिपमूलक तालिम ड. अन्य.....

बसाई सराई

१. तपाईंको समुदायबाट आन्तरिक/बाह्य बसाई सराई हुने गरेको छ ? यदि छ भने कारण के होला ?

२. वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा यस क्षेत्रका मानिसहरुको पहुँच कतिको छ ? विशेष गरी कुन देशमा जान्छन् ?

मुलुक

क. महिला.....
 ख. आदिवासी जनजाति.....
 ग. दलित.....
 घ. अन्य.....

३. तपाईंको समुदायले वैदेशिक आय कुन कुन क्षेत्रमा खर्च (%) गर्नुहुन्छ ?

क. शिक्षा..... ख. स्वास्थ्य..... ग. जग्गा जमिन खरिद गर्न
 घ. बैंकमा बचत ड. अन्य.....

४. तपाईंको समुदायमा आप्रवासनका सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक के कस्ता असरहरु परेका छन् ?

क. सकारात्मक.....
 ख. नकारात्मक

५. यदि नकारात्मक असरहरु परेका छन् भने त्यसलाई कसरी कम गर्न सकिन्छ ?

विविध

१. के तपाईंहरुको समुदायमा कुनै स्थानिय गै.स.स. तथा अर्न्तराष्ट्रिय गै.स.स. हरु कार्यरत छन् ? यदि छन् भने कुन कुन संस्था र कुन क्षेत्रमा कार्य गरिरहेका छन् ?

क. शिक्षा
 ख. खानेपानी.....
 ग. सिंचाई.....
 घ. स्वास्थ्य.....
 ड. अन्य.....

२. यस क्षेत्रमा जातिय विभेद कतिको हुनेगरेको पाउनुभएको छ ? यदि पाउनुभएको छ भने कुन क्षेत्रमा ?

क. स्कुल ख. पानी संकलन केन्द्र ग. स्वास्थ्य संस्था घ. सामाजिक/सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र (मठ मन्दिर)

३. यस क्षेत्रमा महिला हिंसा हुने गरेको छ कि छैन ? यदि छ भने कुन कुन क्षेत्रमा हुने गरेको छ ?

आयोजना बारे जानकारी र अवधारणा

१. तपाईंहरूलाई यस आयोजनाको बारेमा केही जानकारी छ ? यदि छ भने के जानकारी कहाँबाट पाउनुभयो?

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२. तपाईंहरूको यस आयोजना प्रति कस्तो धारणा छ ? क. सकारात्मक ख. नकारात्मक

सकारात्मक भए किन.....

नकारात्मक भए किन.....

३. यस आयोजनाबाट तपाईंहरूले केही कुराको आशा राख्नु भएको छ ? क. छ ख. छैन

४. यदि छ भने कुन क्षेत्रमा र के आशा राख्नु भएको छ ?

क. सामाजिक क्षेत्र.....

ख. आयआर्जनको क्षेत्र.....

ग. पूर्वाधारको क्षेत्र.....

५. यस आयोजना बारे तपाईंहरू केही सुझाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

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Appendix-II

Survey Households and Their Individual loss

Table-A: Land Loss of Surveyed Households

Table-B: Individual Production Loss of Surveyed Households

Table-C: Area and Types of Affected Structures

Table-D: Loss of Private Trees

Table-A: Land Loss of Surveyed Households

S.N	RM/Municipality	Project Components	Name Land Owner	Acquisition Area	Total Land	Percentage of Land Loss
1	Marsyangdi-3, Khudi	AP-2	Indra Bahadur Gurung	0.063	0.612	10.21
2	Marsyangdi-3, Khudi	AP-3	Purna Gurung	0.063	0.408	15.32
3	Marsyangdi-3, Khudi	AP-4	Ghan Bahadur Khatri	0.063	0.867	7.21
4	Marsyangdi-8, Bulbule	AP-7	Megdhan Ghale	0.031	1.020	3.06
5	Marsyangdi-8, Aambote	AP-7	Men Bahadur Ghale	0.031	0.663	4.71
6	Marsyangdi-8, Lampatta	RoW (AP7-8)	Sudhan Gurung	0.000	0.918	0.00
7	Marsyangdi-8, Simal Chaur	AP-8	Dilli Raj Ghimire	0.063	0.816	7.66
8	Marsyangdi-8, Simal Chaur	AP-9	Nar Bahadur Dawadi	0.031	0.408	7.66
9	Marsyangdi-8, Simalchaur	AP-9	Ganja Singh Tamang	0.031	0.510	6.13
10	Marsyangdi-8, Rinchaur	AP-11	Prata Man BK	0.063	0.459	13.62
11	Beshishahar-10, Letephant	RoW (AP11-12)	Guma Basaula	0.000	0.051	0.00
12	Beshishahar-10, Letephant	AP-13	Chanak Ghale	0.063	1.122	5.57
13	Beshishahar-10, Akkar	AP13A	Dhanbree Gurung	0.063	0.408	15.32
14	Beshishahar-10, Akkar	RoW (13A-14)	Kunbir Gurung	0.000	0.612	0.00
15	Beshishahar-10, Dandagau	AP-15	Gyaneshwori Thapa	0.063	0.153	40.85
16	Beshishahar-10, Bhotephant	RoW (15-16)	Sanukanchhi Tamang	0.000	0.009	0.00
17	Beshishahar-10, Bhotephant	RoW (15-16)	Lain Swori Tamang	0.000	0.816	0.00
18	Beshishahar-10, Kanle	AP-17	Hari Prasad Ghimire	0.063	1.939	3.22
19	Beshishahar-10, Aapchaur	AP-18	Mani Prasad Gurung	0.063	0.561	11.14
20	Beshishahar-10, Hiletaksar	AP-22A	Santa Man Shreshtha	0.063	0.561	11.14
21	Beshishahar-11, Barbot	AP-23	Bhoj Bahadur Kutal	0.063	0.816	7.66
22	Beshishahar-11, Barbat Phant	AP-23A	Hom Bahadur Silwal	0.063	0.612	10.21
23	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Prem Bahadur Gurung	0.040	0.765	5.16
24	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Hari Bahadur Gurung	0.479	1.429	33.50
25	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Dhan Prasad Gurung	0.210	0.466	44.96
26	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Chini Gurung	0.039	0.918	4.20
27	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Chhanda Singh Gurung	0.205	0.459	44.73
28	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kajiman Gurung	0.079	0.765	10.33
29	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kharka Singh Gurung	0.208	1.173	17.71
30	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kashiman Gurung	0.025	0.867	2.93
31	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Khadga Bahadur Gurung	0.020	0.561	3.48
32	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Bel Bahadur Gurung	0.115	0.612	18.71
33	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Nar Bahadur Gurung	0.254	1.173	21.62



34	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Saraswati Gurung	0.260	1.122	23.13
35	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Ananta Bahadur Gurung	0.201	0.918	21.93
36	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Dil Bahadur Gurung	0.240	0.969	24.72
37	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Bir Lal Gurung	0.040	0.408	9.73
38	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Suna Gurung	0.190	1.276	14.87
39	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Chandra Bahadur Gurung	0.033	0.204	15.98
40	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Parshuram Gurung	0.105	0.816	12.81
41	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Men Jang Gurung	0.114	0.459	24.73
42	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Sita Gurung	0.115	0.255	45.14
43	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Sugar Jang Gurung	0.040	0.459	8.61
44	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Man Bahadur Gurung	0.361	1.531	23.60
45	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Harka Bahadur Gurung	0.189	0.408	46.27
46	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Mankala Gurung	0.040	0.612	6.49
47	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Pushram Gurung	0.286	0.612	46.67
48	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kiwakoya Gurung	0.028	0.306	9.28
49	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kharka Bdr Gurung	0.038	1.070	3.57
50	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Matwar Singh Gurung	0.101	1.122	9.00
51	Nason-4	Manang Substation/AP-47	Til Kumari Gurung	0.483	2.041	23.65
52	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Ganga Bahadur Gurung	0.341	0.357	95.41
53	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Thir Jang Gurung	0.473	1.786	26.49
54	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Lul Bdr Gurung	0.061	1.020	5.98
55	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dilli Ram Gurung	0.050	1.276	3.88
56	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Rakta Bahadur Gurung	0.106	1.122	9.40
57	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dhirgha Man Gurung/Maita Gurung	0.034	0.442	7.60
58	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Ram Gurung	0.376	1.275	29.52
59	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Purna Bahadur Kami	0.181	0.255	70.98
60	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Sukdevi/Santalal Damai	0.166	0.612	27.12
61	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Sher Bahadur Gurung	0.092	3.061	3.02
62	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dhan Kumari Gurung	0.054	1.000	5.35
63	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Tarka Bahadur Gurung	0.057	1.295	4.42
64	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Chok Bdr, Nilram, Dev Bahadur Gurung	0.111	3.367	3.30
65	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Gupta Man Gurung	0.072	1.122	6.37
66	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Kiran Bdr/Dil Maya Gurung	0.054	1.020	5.25
67	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Aashapuri/Mangali Gurung	0.184	3.061	6.02

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68	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Padam Bahadur Gurung	0.064	0.816	7.84
69	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Pancha Gurung	0.641	3.214	19.93
70	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Ram Prasad Gurung	0.179	3.520	5.08
71	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Prasad Gurung	0.253	0.816	31.00
72	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Jaya Bdr/Chande Gurung	0.177	1.531	11.54
73	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Chyangbuti Lama	0.256	3.061	8.35
74	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Jang Gurung	0.172	0.714	24.10
75	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nau Maya Gurung	0.071	0.122	57.79
76	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dhan Kashi Gurung	0.096	1.259	7.59
77	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	AP-1	Resham Gurung	0.063	0.102	61.27
78	Marsyangdi-3, Khudi	AP-2	Myam Prasad Gurung	0.063	0.969	6.45
79	Marsyangdi-3, Arkhale	AP-3	Shree Prasad Gurung	0.063	0.510	12.25
80	Marsyangdi-3, Arkhale	AP-7	Tulsi Ram Gurung	0.063	0.918	6.81
81	Marsyangdi-3, Arkhale	RoW (AP7-8)	Ram Prasad Gurung	0.000	0.510	0.00
82	Marsyangdi-3, Arkhale	AP-8	Lal jang Gurung	0.063	0.561	11.14
83	Marsyangdi-3, Sisi Gaun	AP-12	Dhan Subba Gurung	0.031	1.224	2.55
84	Marsyangdi-3, Sisi Gaun	AP-13	Purna Bahadur Gurung	0.063	0.408	15.32
85	Marsyangdi-4, Chhapa	AP-16	Kalo Gurung	0.063	0.408	15.32
86	Marsyangdi-4,	AP-17	Khair Kami	0.063	0.357	17.51
87	Marsyangdi-4	AP-18	Chhokro Gurung	0.031	0.153	20.42
88	Marsyangdi-4	AP-18	Tek Bahadur Gurung	0.031	0.153	20.42
89	Marsyangdi-4, Mipra	AP-19	Dhambu Kami	0.063	0.204	30.64
90	Marsyangdi-4	AP-23	Rash Bahadur Gurung	0.063	0.561	11.14
91	Marsyangdi-5, Kalche	AP-24	Birkha Bahadur Gurung	0.063	0.561	11.14
92	Marsyangdi-5, Kalche	RoW (AP24-25)	Aashdhan Gurung	0.000	0.204	0.00
93	Marsyangdi-5	AP 25 and RoW (AP25-26)	Pancha Man Gurung	0.063	0.510	12.35
94	Marsyangdi-5, Kyache Dungha	AP-27	Bijaya Gurung	0.063	0.612	10.21
95	Marsyangdi-4, Jagat	AP29	Chandra Gurung	0.063	1.020	6.13
96	Marsyangdi-4, Jagat	AP32	Dhan Bahadur Tamang	0.063	0.918	6.81
97	Marsyangdi-4, Chyamche	AP-33	Urumaya Tamang	0.063	1.173	5.33
98	Marsyangdi-4, Chyamche	AP-34	Lal Bahadur Tamang	0.063	0.612	10.21
99	Marsyangdi-4, Tagrin	AP-35	Ganga Singh Tamang	0.063	2.041	3.06
100	Nason-1, Taal	AP-36, 37 and 46 and Row	Kesare Gurung	0.188	4.082	4.59
101	Nason-1, Taal	AP-26, 38 and 41	Bal Bahadur Gurung	0.188	10.610	1.77
102	Marsyangdi-5, Germu	RoW (AP37-38)	Tak Bahadur Gurung	0.000	0.510	0.00

103	Nason-1, Taal	RoW (41-42)	Kaila Gurung	0.000	1.020	0.00
104	Nason-1, Taal	RoW (41-42)	Man Bahadur Gurung	0.000	2.653	0.00
105	Nason-1, Taal	AP-42	Ak Bahadur Gurung	0.063	4.082	1.53
106	Nason-1	AP-43	Til Bahadur Gurung	0.063	2.806	2.23
107	Nason-1	AP-45	Dudh Jang Gurung	0.063	0.918	6.81
108	Nason-3, Khotro	RoW (AP48-49)	Buddhi Jang Gurung	0.000	1.327	0.00
109	Nason-3, Khotro	RoW (AP48-49)	Purna Bahadur Gurung	0.000	0.510	0.00
110	Nason-3	AP-52	Nanda Raj Gurung	0.063	1.939	3.22
111	Nason-3, Nache	AP-54	Dal Bahadur Gurung	0.063	0.765	8.17
112	Nason-5	AP-56	Kabindra Jang Gurung	0.063	1.480	4.22
113	Nason-4, Ghelang Chowk	AP-58	Dil Bahadur Gurung	0.063	1.531	4.08
114	Marsyangdi-5	AP-39	Birkha Bahadur Gurung	0.063	0.714	8.75
115	Marsyangdi-5, Ghormu	AP-22	Min Bahadur Gurung	0.063	0.969	6.45
116	Marsyangdi-5,	AP-21	Shree Prasad Gurung	0.031	1.429	2.19
117	Marsyangdi-5	AP-21	Bal Man Gurung	0.031	0.765	4.08
118	Marsyangdi-4	AP-14	Ajum Gurung	0.063	0.408	15.32
119	Nason-5, Those	Row (AP56-57)	Daulu Budhamagar	0.000	0.459	00.0
120	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Man Bahadur BK	0.000	0.000	0.00
Total				12.068	128.91	9.36

Table-B: Individual Production Loss of Surveyed Households

S.N	RM/ Municipality	Project Components	Name Land Owner	Total Crop Productions of the Families (MT)				Loss of Crops due to Land Acquisition (MT)			
				Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Millet	Potato	Paddy	Maize	Millet
1	Marsyangdi-3	AP-2	Indra Bahadur Gurung	0.80	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.16	0.00
2	Marsyangdi-3	AP-3	Purna Gurung	0.40	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.23	0.16	0.00
3	Marsyangdi-3	AP-4	Ghan Bahadur Khatri	0.80	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.32	0.23	0.16	0.00
4	Marsyangdi-8	AP-7	Megdhan Ghale	1.28	0.00	0.64	0.40	0.16	0.00	0.08	0.00
5	Marsyangdi-8	AP-7	Men Bahadur Ghale	2.80	0.00	0.80	0.40	0.16	0.00	0.08	0.00
6	Marsyangdi-8	RoW (AP7-8)	Sudhan Gurung	8.80	0.48	0.80	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Marsyangdi-8	AP-8	Dilli Raj Ghimire	5.60	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Marsyangdi-8	AP-9	Nar Bahadur Dawadi	1.12	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.24	0.11	0.08	0.00
9	Marsyangdi-8	AP-9	Ganja Singh Tamang	2.40	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.24	0.11	0.08	0.00
10	Marsyangdi-8	AP-11	Prata Man BK	0.80	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.16	0.00
11	Beshishahar-10	RoW (AP11-12)	Guma Basaula	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



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12	Beshishahar-10	AP-13	Chanak Ghale	2.00	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.20	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.00
13	Beshishahar-10	AP13A	Dhanshree Gurung	2.24	1.20	0.16	0.00	0.10	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.00
14	Beshishahar-10	RoW (13A-14)	Kunbir Gurung	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Beshishahar-10	AP-15	Gyaneshwori Thapa	0.80	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Beshishahar-10	RoW (15-16)	Sanukanchhi Tamang	0.20	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Beshishahar-10	RoW (15-16)	Lain Swori Tamang	2.40	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Beshishahar-10	AP-17	Hari Prasad Ghimire	1.60	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Beshishahar-10	AP-18	Mani Prasad Gurung	1.20	0.00	0.56	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00
20	Beshishahar-10	AP-22A	Santa Man Shreshtha	1.28	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00
21	Beshishahar-11	AP-23	Bhoj Bahadur Kutal	2.40	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.00
22	Beshishahar-11	AP-23A	Hom Bahadur Silwal	0.72	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.00
23	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Prem Bahadur Gurung	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.24	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.00
24	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Hari Bahadur Gurung	2.00	0.00	0.96	0.48	0.03	1.76	1.24	0.00	0.00
25	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Dhan Prasad Gurung	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.54	0.00	0.00
26	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Chini Gurung	0.40	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.00	0.00
27	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Chhanda Singh Gurung	1.12	0.00	0.64	0.24	0.00	0.75	0.53	0.00	0.00
28	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Kajman Gurung	0.48	0.00	0.24	0.32	0.12	0.29	0.20	0.00	0.00
29	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Kharka Singh Gurung	0.48	0.00	0.24	0.32	0.00	0.76	0.54	0.00	0.00
30	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Kashiman Gurung	0.64	0.08	0.40	0.32	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.00
31	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Khadga Bahadur Gurung	0.40	0.00	0.48	0.32	0.24	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00
32	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Bel Bahadur Gurung	0.40	0.12	0.56	0.64	0.24	0.42	0.30	0.00	0.00
33	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Nar Bahadur Gurung	0.96	0.24	0.80	0.24	0.24	0.93	0.66	0.00	0.00
34	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Saraswati Gurung	0.16	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.32	0.95	0.67	0.00	0.00
35	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Ananta Bahadur Gurung	0.32	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.52	0.00	0.00
36	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Dil Bahadur, Man Bdr. Gurung	0.80	0.00	0.24	0.40	0.08	0.88	0.62	0.00	0.00
37	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Bir Lal Gurung	0.40	0.00	0.56	0.40	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.00
38	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Suna Gurung	0.24	0.24	0.40	0.00	0.08	0.70	0.49	0.00	0.00
39	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Chandra Bahadur Gurung	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.00	0.00
40	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Parshuram Gurung	0.48	0.00	1.20	0.80	0.40	0.39	0.27	0.00	0.00
41	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Men Jang Gurung	0.50	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.10	0.42	0.29	0.00	0.00
42	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Sita Gurung	0.48	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.42	0.30	0.00	0.00
43	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Sugar Jang Gurung	0.48	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.00
44	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Man Bahadur Gurung	1.12	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	1.32	0.93	0.00	0.00
45	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Harka Bahadur Gurung	0.50	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.08	0.69	0.49	0.00	0.00
46	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Mankala Gurung	1.20	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.00
47	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Pushram Gurung	0.50	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.04	1.05	0.74	0.00	0.00



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48	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Kiwakoya Gurung	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Kharka Bdr Gurung	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Matwar Singh Gurung	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.37	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	Nason-4	Manang Substation And AP-47	Til Kumari Gurung	0.00	0.80	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.00	1.62	0.00	0.00
52	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Ganga Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.00	1.31	0.00	0.00
53	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Thir Jang Gurung	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.00	1.82	0.00	0.00
54	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Lul Bdr Gurung	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.08	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00
55	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dilli Ram Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00
56	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Rakta Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.80	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00
57	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dhirgha Man Gurung, Maitha Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
58	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Ram Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00
59	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Purna Bahadur Kami	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00
60	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Sukdevi/Santalal Damai	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00
61	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Sher Bahadur Gurung	0.00	1.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00
62	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dhan Kumari Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00
63	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Tarka Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00
64	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Chok Bdr, Nilram, Dev Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00
65	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Gupta Man Gurung	0.00	0.32	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00
66	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Kiran Bdr/Dil Maya Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00
67	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Aashapuri/Mangali Gurung	0.00	0.30	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00
68	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Padam Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
69	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Pancha Gurung	0.00	2.20	2.00	0.00	0.50	0.65	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00	2.47	0.00	2.47	0.00	0.00
70	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Ram Prasad Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00
71	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Prasad Gurung	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00
72	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Jaya Bdr/Chande Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00
73	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Chyangbuti Lama	0.00	1.28	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.00
74	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Jang Gurung	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00
75	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nau Maya Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
76	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dhan Kashi Gurung	0.00	0.90	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00
77	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Man Bahadur BK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	Marsyangdi-3	AP-1	Resham Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00
79	Marsyangdi-3	AP-2	Myam Prasad Gurung	0.96	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.16	0.23	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00
80	Marsyangdi-3	AP-3	Shree Prasad Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



81	Marsyangdi-3	AP-7	Tulsi Ram Gurung	0.40	0.00	0.80	0.08	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.14	0.00
82	Marsyangdi-3	RoW (AP7-8)	Ram Prasad Gurung						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	Marsyangdi-3	AP-8	Laljang Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.48	0.32	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	Marsyangdi-3	AP-12	Dhan Subba Gurung	1.76	0.00	0.64	0.64	0.80	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	Marsyangdi-3	AP-13	Purna Bahadur Gurung	1.28	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.16	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
86	Marsyangdi-4	AP-16	Kalo Gurung	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.40	0.24	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	Marsyangdi-4	AP-17	Khair Kami	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.24	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	Marsyangdi-4	AP-18	Chhokro Gurung	0.48	0.16	0.32	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00
89	Marsyangdi-4	AP-18	Tek Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.07	0.00	0.00
90	Marsyangdi-4	AP-19	Dhambu Kami	0.16	0.00	0.48	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00
91	Marsyangdi-4	AP-23	Rash Bahadur Gurung	0.64	0.00	1.20	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92	Marsyangdi-5	AP-24	Birkha Bahadur Gurung	0.40	0.00	1.60	0.56	0.32	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00
93	Marsyangdi-5	RoW (AP24-25)	Aashdhan Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.32	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94	Marsyangdi-5	AP 25 and RoW (AP25-26)	Pancha Man Gurung	0.80	0.00	1.20	0.48	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95	Marsyangdi-5	AP-27	Bijaya Gurung	0.64	0.00	0.80	0.40	0.32	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
96	Marsyangdi-4	AP29	Chandra Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.80	0.32	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00
97	Marsyangdi-4	AP32	Dhan Bahadur Tamang	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.16	0.40	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00
98	Marsyangdi-4	AP-33	Urumaya Tamang	0.48	0.00	0.96	0.40	0.24	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00
99	Marsyangdi-4	AP-34	Lal Bahadur Tamang	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00
100	Marsyangdi-4	AP-35	Ganga Singh Tamang	1.20	0.00	1.60	0.56	0.24	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00
101	Nason-1	AP-36,37and 46	Kesare Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00
102	Nason-1	AP-26,38 and 41	Bal Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.33	0.14	0.24	0.00
103	Marsyangdi-5	RoW (AP37-38)	Tak Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.32	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
104	Nason-1	RoW (41-42)	Kaila Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.56	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105	Nason-1	RoW (41-42)	Man Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.56	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
106	Nason-1	AP-42	Ak Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	Nason-1	AP-43	Til Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.40	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108	Nason-1	AP-45	Dudh Jang Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.24	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109	Nason-3	RoW (AP48-49)	Buddhi Jang Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.40	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
110	Nason-3	RoW (AP48-49)	Purna Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111	Nason-3	AP-52	Nanda Raj Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.80	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112	Nason-3	AP-54	Dal Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.64	0.96	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
113	Nason-5	AP-56	Kabindra Jang Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.64	0.48	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.24	0.00
114	Nason-4	AP-58	Dil Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.92	0.56	1.20	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.24	0.00
115	Marsyangdi-5	AP-39	Birkha Bahadur Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.80	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

116	Marsyangdi-5	AP-22	Min Bahadur Gurung	0.50	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.20	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.12
117	Marsyangdi-5,	AP-21	Shree Prasad Gurung	1.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.35	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.12
118	Marsyangdi-5	AP-21	Bal Man Gurung	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.24	0.23	0.16	0.00	0.24
119	Marsyangdi-4	AP-14	Ajum Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.60	0.24	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.00
120	Nason-5	Row (AP56-57)	Daulu Budhamagar	0.00	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total				75.50	16.50	87.43	26.72	31.08	18.57	27.91	2.04	19.46
Percentage of loss (%)				-	-	-	-	-	24.60	31.92	7.63	62.62

Table-C: Area and Types of Affected Structures

S.N	Project components	Name of Owner	Types of Structure	No.	Types of Structures			Total Area (ft ²)
					Type	Plinth (ft ²)	No. of Floor	
1	AP7-AP8	Sudhan Gurung	House	1	Semi-Pakki	182.55	1	182.55
			Shed	1	Semi-Pakki	379.54	-	379.54
			Toilet	1	Semi-Pakki	27.55	-	27.55
2	AP11-12	Guma Basaula	House	1	Pakki	690	1	690
3	AP13A-AP14	Kunbir Gurung	House	1	Kachhi	645.8	2	1291.68
			Toilet	1	Kachhi	35	-	35
4	AP15-AP16	Sanu Kanchhi Tamang	House	1	Semi-Pakki	807	1	807
5	AP15-AP16	Lain Swari Gurung	House	1	RCC	753.48	1	753.48
6	AP7-AP8	Ram Prasad Gurung	House	1	Kachhi	215.28	1	215.28
7	AP24-25	Aasadhan Gurung	House	1	Semi-Pakki	387.5	1	387.5
			Toilet	1	Kachhi	16.4	-	16.4
8	AP25 -AP26	Panch Bd. Gurung	House	1	Kachhi	260	1	260
			Toilet	1	Kachhi	32	-	32

S.N	Project components	Name of Owner	Types of Structure	No.	Types of Structures			Total Area (ft ²)
					Type	Plinth (ft ²)	No. of Floor	
9	AP37-AP38	Tak Bahadur Gurung	Commercial	1	Kachhi	271.3	1	271.3
			Commercial	1	Kachhi	224.75	1	224.75
10	AP40-AP41	Kesare Gurung	Commercial	1	Kachhi	195	1	195
11	AP41-AP42	Kaila Gurung	House	1	Semi-Pakki	455	1	455
			Toilet	1	Kachhi	39	-	39
	AP41-AP42	Man Bd. Gurung	Commercial	1	Pakki	728	1	728
			House	1	Pakki	920	2	1840
12	AP48-AP49	Purna Bahadur Gurung	House	1	Pakki	415	1	415
			Shed	1	Kachhi	271.25	1	271.25
			Toilet	1	Pakki	116	-	116
14	AP48-AP49	Buddhi Jang Gurung	Shed	1	Kachhi	376.7	1	376.7
15	AP56-AP57	Daulu Budha Magar	House	1	Kachhi	876	1	876
			Shed	1	Kachhi	220	1	220
			Toilet	1	Kachhi	18	-	18
16	Manang S/S	Deu Kumari Damai	House	1	Kachhi	154	1	154
			Toilet	1	Kachhi	39	-	39
17	Manang S/S	Man Bahadur BK	House	1	Kachhi	143	1	143
			Toilet	1	Kachhi	40	-	40
18	Khudi S/S	Pus Bahadur Gurung	Shed	1	Kachhi	390	2	780

S.N	Project components	Name of Owner	Types of Structure	No.	Types of Structures			Total Area (ft ²)
					Type	Plinth (ft ²)	No. of Floor	
19	Khudi S/S	Sitaram Gurung	Shed	1	Kachhi	130	1	130
20	Khudi S/S	Kajiman Gurung	Shed	1	Kachhi	180	1	180
Total				34		10634.1		12589.98

Table-D: Loss of Private Trees

S.N	RM/Municipality	Project Components	Name Land Owner	Loss of Tree/Fruits			Remarks
				S.N.	Name	Number	
1	Marsyangdi-8, Simal Chaur, Lamjung	AP-8	Dilli Raj Ghimire	1	Simal	1	
				2	Chilaune	1	
				3	Banana	0	2 Jhyang
				4	Sisau	6	
				5	Tuni	1	
2	Beshishahar-10, Akkar, Lamjung	AP13A	Dhanshree Gurung	1	Belauti	1	
				2	Bakaino	4	
				3	Sidure	4	
				4	Gidare	1	
3	Beshishahar-10, Dandagau, Lamjung	AP-15	Gyaneshwori Thapa	1	Chilaune	2	
				2	Sisir	1	
4	Beshishahar-10, Kanle, Lamjung	AP-17	Hari Prasad Ghimire	1	Sisau	6	
				2	Nimaro	9	
				3	Chilaune	8	
				4	Belauti	1	
5	Beshishahar-11, Barbot, Lamjung	AP-23	Bhoj Bahadur Kutal	1	Sisau	1	
				2	Chilaune	1	
				3	Unknown	1	
				1	Ghokre	9	
6	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Hari Bahadur Gurung	2	Simal	20	
				3	Khanu	11	
				4	Tyaasi	1	
7	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Dhan Prasad Gurung	1	Ghokre	8	



						2	Simal	6	
						3	Daar	1	
						4	Amala	2	
						5	Tushi	1	
						6	Khaniu	1	
						1	Rusi	2	
						2	Khaniu	12	
						3	Ghokre	5	
						4	Teshi	1	
						5	Khasar	2	
						6	Simal	12	
8	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Chhanda Singh Gurung			1	Khaniu	1	
9	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Kajiman Gurung			1	Najha	1	
						2	Khaniu	1	
10	Marsyangdi-3, Dagai, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Kiwakoya Gurung			3	Simal	2	
						4	Ghokre	2	
						5	Mango	1	
11	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Dil Bahadur Gurung			1	Khaniu	2	
						2	Simal	1	
12	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	SitaGurung			1	Simal	1	
						2	Daar	3	
13	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Man Bahadur Gurung			1	Simal	2	
						2	Ghokre	1	
						3	Khaniu	3	
14	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Pushram Gurung			1	Kiulo	2	
						2	Ghokre	1	
						3	Khyaamu	1	
15	Nason-4, Manang	Manang Substation / AP-47	Til Kumari Gurung			1	Apple	20	
16	Nason-4, Manang	Manang Substation	Thir Jang Gurung			1	Apple	14	
						2	Aaru	1	
						3	AaruBakhada	2	
17	Nason-4, Manang	Manang Substation	Dhirgha Man Gurung			1	Apple	3	
18	Nason-4, Manang	Manang Substation	Nanda Ram Gurung			1	Apple	23	
						2	Sallo	1	
19	Nason-4, Manang	Manang Substation	Purna Bahadur Kami			1	Apple	10	

20	Nason-4, Manang	Manang Substation	Sukdevi/Santalal Damai	1	Apple	10	
21	Nason-4, Manang	Manang Substation	Pancha Gurung	1	Apple	4	
22	Nason-4, Manang	Manang Substation	Ram Prasad Gurung	1	Salla	15	
23	Nason-4, Manang	Manang Substation	Nanda Prasad Gurung	1	Apple	3	
24	Naason-4, Manang	Manang Substation	Ganga Ram Gurung	1	Apple	3	
25	Marsyangdi-3, SisiGaun, Lamjung	AP-13	Purna Bahadur Gurung	1	Uttis	1	
				2	Banana	0	1 Jhyang
26	Marsyangdi-4, Lamjung	AP-14	Ajum Gurung	1	Simal	2	
27	Marsyangdi-4, Lamjung	AP-23	Ras Bahadur Gurung	1	Khirro	4	
28	Marsyangdi-4, Chyamche, Lamjung	AP-34	Lal Bahadur Tamang	1	Kaaulo	1	
				2	Khaniu	2	
29	Marsyangdi-5, Lamjung	AP-37	Kesare Gurung	1	Kaulo	3	
				2	Dudhilo	1	
					Total	291	

Appendix-III

Key Issues Raised by Stakeholders

Table -A: Participants and Issues Raised during PRA Meeting

Table-B: Key Issues raised by IPS Groups

Table-C: FGD with Female Groups

Table –A: Participants and Issues Raised during PRA Meeting

S.N	Name of RMs/Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants		Response and Recommendations
			Gender		
			Male	Female	
1	Nason Rural Municipality	11/28/2074 (Dharapani)	7	0	Gurung-3, Dalit-1 Chhetri/Bramhan-3 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Project should start and implement as soon as possible.33 kV transmission line project from Marsyangdi to District head quarter Manang is yet to be charged which needs to immediately connect into national transmission line and provide electricity service to the local people.Lamjung-Manang road should be improved as motor able road.Skill training and appropriate compensation need to be given to project affected families and local people.Enhancement training like conservation of forest and herbs, cottage industry should be held by the project.Project should construct after providing the compensation of the acquired land.Compensation of agricultural productions need to provide.Compensation of trees and fruits should be given.Skill and enhancement training should be given to local affected families.The project should start only after providing the compensation of the land under RoW.Project should help in furniture, library, sports goods and teaching materials to the nearby school.Awareness program regarding health and environment should be organized.Vegetable and livestock related training and help will be fruitful.The project should assure compulsory participation of project affected family in compensation determination committeeCompensation of acquired land under RoW should be at least 30 percent.
2	Marsyangdi Rural Municipality	11/30/2074 (Jagat)	9	1	Gurung-9, Tamang-1
		12/1/2074 (Arkhole)	3	3	Brahman/Chhetri-2, Gurung-4
		12/4/2074 (Simalchaur)	3	4	Brahmin/Chhetri-7

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plot of Land (Ghadari) under RoW should be either compensated hundred percent or managed to deposit in bank while getting debt. RoW should be 60 m (30m in either side) Remaining little portion of land of the same plot should be acquired by the project. Compensation of house should be provided if the house is in nearby of RoW.
		12/5/2074 (Beshibha Chowk)	14	12	Chhetri/Brahman-23, Gurung-2, Magar-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Here 11kV, 33kV, 132kV transmission lines have already constructed and currently 220 kV transmission has been proposed. In this context, all the settlements and plot of land will be affected by the transmission line so that they request to construct all the transmission lines over Marsyangdi River. The compensation of land falls under RoW, should be the hundred percent
3	Beshishahar Municipality	12/5/2074 (Narayan Chowk)	17	0	Chhetri/Brahmin-8, Gurung-7, Tamang-1, Magar-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now 11kV, 33kV and 132kV transmission line have already constructed from Khudi-Udipur of Lamjung and in the context of the study of proposed 220 kV transmission line, FPIC suggest to construct a single big size transmission line through Bank of Marsyangdi River. In this area, plot of land, houses and settlements are being increasing so that compensation of the land under RoW should be provided cent percent. Representative from project affected family and FPIC should be compulsory in compensation determination committee. Unless the problem of 132 kV transmission solved, construction of other project should not be started. All the work of transmission line should be started on the basis of the demand of FPIC.
		12/5/2074 (Raut Thok)	8	2	Chhetri/Brahman-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment of 220 kV transmission line passes through Rautthok settlements so that the proposed transmission line should either divert through the bank of Marsyangdi River or north side forest area.

		12/6/2074(P asachaur)	3	6	Gurung-5, Dalit-1, Chhetri/Brahman- 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the experiment of already constructed 132kV transmission line project, the electric sock killed goats, damaged electrical goods and seriously wounded people so villagers are frightened. If the transmission passes through the settlement, either the project should buy all the land of the settlement or should divert the alignment through the bank of Marsyangdi River or hillside.
Total		-	64	28	92	
percentage		-	69.57	30.43	100	

Table-B: Key Issues raised by IPs Groups

S.N	Name of RM/Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants		Caste/Ethnicity	Response and Recommendations
			Gender			
			Male	Female		
1	Nason Rural Municipality	2074/11/27 (Ghelang Chowk)	8	1	Gurung-9,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RM is rich in water resource so that project should construct as soon as possibleSpecial privilege should be given to locals on employment and shares.Project work should start without affecting existing settlements.Project should construct in the coordination with local people.Place of <i>Prakritik Pooja</i> (Natural Resource Worship) lies in substation area, so project should help to relocate it through IPs’ ritual practices.During the construction of the project, employment opportunity should be given to land owner of neighbor plot of directly affected family.Local cultural, social and ritual traditions should be protected from the activities of outsider workers and officials.
2	Marsyangdi Rural Municipality	2074/12/02 (Taarikuna)	7	2	Gurung-2, Tamang-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Compensation should be given as per the value of market price.Skill training should be provided to enhance the livelihood of affected people.Special help should be provided to forest and replantation.Employment privilege should be given to local youth in the construction period of the project.
		2074/12/02 (Chamche)	6	0	Tamang-6	
		2074/12/03 (Dhagain)	5	5	Gurung-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Land and houses are also affected by the project so that employment oriented skill training should be provided.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privilege should be given on employment to the project affected family. • All project affected families of Khudi substation live in Dhagain Village so that support for library, furniture, educational material should be given to the Dhagain School. • Out of 85 Gurung HHs in Dhagain, 30 families are directly affected by the project. Dhagain Village has possibility of homestay and some families have already initiated it so that training and help on homestay will be helpful in income generation of the people, if it is provided. • Awareness program should be provided. • The project should help in the development of infrastructures like road, building of school, foot trail (from Khudi Substation to Dhagain Village 5km)
3	Beshishahar Municipality	2074/12/04 (Letephant)	8	1	Gurung-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here 11kV, 33kV, 132kV transmission lines have already constructed and currently 220 kV transmission is proposed. In this context, all the settlement and plot of land will be affected by the transmission line so that we request to construct all the transmission lines over Marsyangdi River. • Land under RoW should be hundred percent compensated
Total			34	9	43	
Percentage			79.07	20.93	100	

Table-C: FGD with Female Groups

S.N	RM/ Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants		Response and Recommendations
			Gender	Caste/Ethnicity	
1	Nason Rural Municipality	11/27/2074 (Ghelang Chowk)	Female-10	Gurung-5, Thakuri-2 and Dalit 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special privilege should be given to local women on employment during the construction period of the project • Project should start as soon as possible. The burden of carrying goods by women will be decrease when the access road to substation is completed. So, priority should be given to the construction of access road. • Outsider workers might involve in the construction work of the project, so communicable diseases might influence in the area which should seriously take consider by the project
		11/28/2074 (Order)	Female-8	Gurung-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity should be given to women. • Skill training should be conducted.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income of local women will enhance if the market of local production like <i>Bhuishyau, juice, Raadi, Pakhi Galaicha</i> would ensure by the project. Income of women will increase if the project help to promote the homestay of Odaar. Skill training should be provided to local people. Women hesitate to express their health problem due to shame, so awareness program should be given to women. Skill training should be provided to women. Awareness program on electricity should be given
		2074/11/29 Taal	Female-8	Gurung-7 and Tamang-1	
Total			26		

Appendix-IV

SAMPLE GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FORMS

SAMPLE GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FORMS

Date:

Prepared by:

Grievance Number: _____

Full name of claimant: _____

Address: -----

Project registration number: -----

Preferred settlement language: -----

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

[illegible]

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

Signature of person completing form: _____

Signature of complainant (if complainant completed form):-----

Grievance received in written / verbal form (circle one)

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

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

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

GRIEVANCE FOLLOW-UP FORM

Grievance Number: -----

First Tier Processing

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

Signature of person completing section: -----

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

Signature of person completing section: -----

Signature of person completing section: -----

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

Signature of person completing section: -----

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

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

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

SECOND TIER PROCESSING

Grievance number -----

Composition of the mediation committee:

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

Members (use another page if needed):

Report of mediation efforts:

Agreed solution:

Implementation of the agreed solution:

Acknowledgement of closure:

Signature of chairperson: -----

Signature of complainant: -----

Signature of Project Authority: -----

Appendix-V

Cost Estimation of Affected Structures

Cost Estimation of Affected Structures

Type of structure	Project component	Name of Owner	No.	Plinth Area (ft ²)	Total area (sq.ft.)	Cost for land occupied by structure based on plinth area*		Construction Cost of Structure based on total area*		Total Compensation Cost (NRs)	Remarks (House/ Commercial)
						Rate (NRs/ft ²)	Amount (NRs)	Rate (NRs/ft ²)	Amount (NRs)		
1. House	AP7-AP8	Sudhan Gurung	1	182.55	182.55	400	290000	1100	200805	490805	House
	AP11-12	Guma Basaula	1	690	690	400	850600	1800	1242000	2092600	House
	AP13A-AP14	Kumbir Gurung	1	645.8	850	325	508032	900	765000	1273032	House
	AP15-AP16	Sanu Kanchhli Tamang	1	807	807	325	921600	900	726300	1647900	House
	AP15-AP16	Lain Swari Gurung	1	753.48	753.48	400	860500	2500	1883700	2744200	House
	AP7-AP8	Ram Prasad Gurung	1	215.28	215.28	325	196000	900	193752	389752	House
	AP24-AP25	Aasdhan Gurung	1	387.5	387.5	400	156816	700	271250	428066	House
	AP25-AP26	Panch Bd. Gurung	1	260	260	350	54756	1300	338000	392756	House
	AP37-AP38	Tak Bahadur Gurung	2	224.75	224.75	325	225000	1000	224750	449750	Commercial
	AP40-AP41	Kesare Gurung	1	195	195	325	268000	1000	271000	539000	Commercial
	AP41-AP42	Kaila Gurung	1	455	455	325	138025	900	175500	313525	Commercial
	AP41-AP42	Man Bd. Gurung	1	728	728	350	829984	1300	946400	1776384	House
	AP48-AP49	Purna Bahadur Gurung	2	920	920	400	1164500	2000	1840000	3004500	Commercial
	AP56-AP57	Daulu Budha Magar	1	876	876	350	767376	900	788400	1555776	House
	Substation	Deu Kumari Damai	1	154	154	375	75000	700	107800	182800	House
	Substation	Man Bahadur BK	1	143	143	375	20449	700	100100	120549	House
Sub-Total (A)				8,323,366	8,527,56		85,02,138		1,15,08,257	2,00,10,395	
	AP7-AP8	Sudhan Gurung	1	379.5	379.5	600	227700	1100	417450	645150	



Type of structure	Project component	Name of Owner	No.	Plinth Area (ft²)	Total area (sq.ft.)	Cost for land occupied by structure based on plinth area*		Construction Cost of Structure based on total area*		Total Compensation Cost (NRs)	Remarks (House/ Commercial)
						Rate (NRs/ft²)	Amount (NRs)	Rate (NRs/ft²)	Amount (NRs)		
2. Cowshed	AP48-AP49	Purna Bahadur Gurung	1	271.25	271.25	350	94937.5	800	217000	311937.5	
	AP48-AP49	Buddhi Jung Gurung	1	376.7	376.7	375	141262.5	800	301360	442622.5	Non-Residential
	AP56-AP57	Daulu Budha Magar	1	220	220	400	88000	800	176000	264000	Do
	Khudi S/S	Pus Bahadur Gurung	1	390	780	325	126750	800	624000	750750	Do
	Khudi S/S	Sitaram Gurung	1	130	130	375	48750	800	104000	152750	Do
	Khudi S/S	Kajiman Gurung	1	180	180	375	67500	800	144000	211500	Do
	Sub-Total (B)		7	1,947.45	2,532.45		7,94,900		19,83,810	27,78,710	Do
3. Toilet	AP7-AP8	Sudhan Gurung	1	27.55	27.55	325	8953.75	500	13775	22728.75	Do
	AP13A-AP14	Kumbir Gurung	1	35	35	325	11375	500	17500	28875	Do
	AP24-25	Aasdhan Gurung	1	16.4	16.4	350	5740	500	18040	23780	Do
	AP25-AP26	Panch Bd. Gurnug	1	32	32	350	11200	500	16000	27200	Do
	AP41-AP42	Kaila Gurung	1	39	39	350	13650	500	15300	28950	Do
	AP48-AP49	Purna Bahadur Gurung	1	116	116	375	43500	1500	174000	217500	Do
	AP56-AP57	Daulu Budha Magar	1	18	18	350	6300	500	9000	15300	Do
	Manang S/S	Deu Kumari Damai	1	39	39	375	146225	500	19500	34125	Do
	Manang S/S	Man Bahadur BK	1	40	40	375	15000	500	20000	35000	Do
	Sub-Total (C)		9	362.95	362.95		2,61,943.8		3,03,115	4,33,458.8	
Total (A+B+C)		34	10,634	11,228		95,58,982		1,37,95,182	2,32,22,564		



Appendix-VI

Minutes of Public Consutation Meetings





2



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिष/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरुसंग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा नै.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ, गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : ताप्लेजु (साविकको गा.वि.स. धारापाती-९)
वडा नं./ठाउँ : ४, दैल्लात चौमिति : २०६२/११/२६ समय : ३:०० बजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	बर्ताकाशी गुरुङ	५२	ताप्लेजु-४	कृषि	९८४६९०८१९९	वर्ताकाशी
२	मिन माया	३३	ताप्लेजु-४	क्रिडा	९८४६५२७१३१	मिन माया
३	नाली गुरुङ	६६	ताप्लेजु-४	"	९७४६०६५०११	नाली
४	तेल उग्रो गुरुङ	५२	ताप्लेजु-४	क्रिडा	९७४६०४१३०३	तेल
५	नन्द देवी गुरुङ	६२	ताप्लेजु-४	कृषि	-	नन्द देवी
६	मिना बकुल	१९	ताप्लेजु-४	निवासी		
७	खर्तल बकुल	२७	ताप्लेजु-४	होमियुन		
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अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क्र.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	गणेश कुमार उग्रो	ने.वि.प्रा.	समाजशास्त्री	९८४९-४९६८२९	गणेश
२	रमेश जोशी	ने.वि.प्रा.	समाजशास्त्री	९८४९८०८२५	रमेश
३	डिल्लीराम खिमरे	" " "	सो.इ.वि.प्रा.	९८४२०६०२०६	डिल्ली





नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरुसंग त्यस क्षेत्रमा बिद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरघुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न भित्ति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : ताप्लेजु (साविकको गा.वि.स. धारापानी) - ५

वडा नं./ठाउँ : ४ ओडेप मिति : २०७४/११/२८ समय : ८:३०

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम वर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	लोप्प व. गुरुङ	३४	गोसेडु ४ जोडा	कृषि	९८४६३१०३९५	
२	धन प्र. "	३२	"	"	९८४६५२४५९८	
३	बिसाल गुरुङ	१४	"	पठार्थ		
४	अक्षि गुरुङ	२६	"	अपरेटर	९८४५८१०६३४	
५	रामचन्द्र गुरुङ	५०	"	कृषि	९८६०५०६६७६	
६	तर्क वहादुर गुरुङ	६८	"	राजनिष्ठ	९६४६०५९२३४	
७	ज्ञान बा. गुरुङ	४०	"	कृषि	९८६५९५१४७७	
८	हित बा. "	४६	"	शिक्षक	९८४६१२१५३७	
९	स्मिता प्र. "	६४	"	कृषि (मन्त्रि)	९८४६७३४४५७	
१०	लुहना. गुरुङ	८४	"	कृषि	९८४६१२१५३७	
११	मंगलराज "	४९	"	शिक्षक	९८४६५४४३३७	
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कडा-अक्षर

अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क्र.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम वर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	रमेश गुरुङ	मे. वि. ज.	निर्माणाध्यक्ष	९८४६१२१५३७	
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नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको
लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समुह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरुसंग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरघुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ, गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : ताप्लेजुङ (साविकको गा.वि.स. धारापानी-६)
वडा नं./ठाउँ : औडाट मिति : २०७४/११/२८ समय : १२:३०

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	पितामण्डा गुप्ता	५६		क्रिस्त	९७४६०००३७	पितामण्डा
२	धनकुमारी	६६		"	९७४१९०५०८१	धनकुमारी
३	सुर्जु कुमारी गुप्ता	५९		"	९७४०५३८००२	सुर्जु कुमारी
४	लुक्म कुमारी	५८		"	९७४६८४१११४	लुक्म कुमारी
५	प्रित काशी गुप्ता	३६		नोकरी	९७४६१२१५७७	प्रित काशी
६	पद्मकुमारी गुप्ता	५५		कृषक	९७४६०५११८५	पद्मकुमारी
७	बेल्काशी गुप्ता	३५		क्रिस्त	९७४६७३४५६८	बेल्काशी
८	रामनन्दा गुप्ता	४५		हडि	९७४०१२७५५२	रामनन्दा
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अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क्र.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	शेखर गौतम	ने.वि.प्रा.	अध्यक्ष	९७४५८७२५	शेखर गौतम
२	डिल्लीशम खत्री	ने.वि.प्रा.	प्रावधिक		डिल्लीशम



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नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको
लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समुह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरुसंग त्यस क्षेत्रमा बिद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला मनाङ, गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : ताप्लेजु (साविकको गा.वि.स. धारावासी-१)
वडा नं./ठाउँ : १ ताल मिति : २०७४/११/२५ समय : ९ बजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	केदार गुन्ड,	५८	ताप्लेजु-१	खेपागाउँ	९८४६३९३५६९	केदार
२	बल वं. गुन्ड,	५४	ताप्लेजु-१	होष्टल व्यवसाय	९८४६२९५५	बल
३	मीन बमो गुन्ड,	३०	ताप्लेजु-१	होष्टल व्यवसाय	९८४६६६२४२४	मीन
४	खड्ग वं. गुन्ड,		ताप्लेजु-१	होष्टल व्यवसाय		
५	गङ्गामान गुन्ड,	६५	ताप्लेजु-१	होष्टल व्यवसाय	९८६९४६९४९९	गङ्गामान
६	मुर्का बामा	६९	ताप्लेजु-१	कृषि	९८४६५२९९४४	मुर्काबामा
७	लाल वं. गुन्ड, (मर्क)	५२	ताप्लेजु-१	ठपुवसाय	९८४६३९४९३३	लाल
८	रुन वं. गुन्ड,		ताप्लेजु-१			
९	तिल वं. गुन्ड,		ताप्लेजु-१			तिल
१०	अपी गुन्ड,	३२	॥	कृषि	९८४६२२९५४०	अपी
११	बेमो जोरु		बि.बि.क.	खेपागाउँ	९८४९५८२५	बेमो
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अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क्र.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
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नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको
लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरूसँग त्यस क्षेत्रमा बिद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरघुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयबासी, सराकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : ता.ता.ता., गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : ता.ता.ता. (साविकको गा.वि.स.)

वडा नं./ठाउँ : १, ताल मिति : २०७४/११/२५ समय :

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	रविन्द्र गुन्ड,	३२	ता.ता.ता. १	समाजसेवी	९८४६२२५४१०	रविन्द्र
२	बैजु गुन्ड,	३०	ता.ता.ता. १	होस्टल (विद्यार्थी)	९८४६३२०३३४	बैजु
३	तमरा गुन्ड,	३८	ता.ता.ता. १	होस्टल (विद्यार्थी)	९८४६३२०४१४	तमरा
४	झुमरा गुन्ड,	४०	ता.ता.ता. १	गृहिणी	-	झुमरा
५	तीरकासो गुन्ड,	४३	ता.ता.ता. १	गृहिणी		
६	मालिनी गुन्ड,	४०	ता.ता.ता. १	रुखि		
७	तमरा गुन्ड,	३६	ता.ता.ता. १	गृहिणी	९८४६६३०९१५	तमरा
८	संजय बुम्हादिया	२८	ता.ता.ता. १	होस्टल	९८४६२९८४०६	संजय
९	दान बहादुर तामा	३०	ता.ता.ता. १	भा.ह.व.	९८४६९५८९०४	दान
१०	गुम्फरा बज्रा	३६	ता.ता.ता. १	भा.ह.व.		
११	उमना कुमारी थापा	२६	ता.ता.ता. १	भा.ह.व.		
१२						

अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क्र.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	जोर्जा कुमा पौडेल	काठमाडौं	सहायक प्राविधिक	९८५९६९६८५९	जोर्जा
२	डिल्लीराज विजय	"	प्राविधिक		डिल्लीराज





नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको
लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरुसंग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरघुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: मर्स्याङ्दी (साविकको गा.वि.स. राप्ति-१)
वडा नं./ठाउँ : ४ फागु मिति : २०७४/११/३० समय : ९:००

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	जेम व. ज्ञान	३४	मर्स्याङ्दी-४	पल्ल	९८४६८६६०९	
२	जानो ज्ञान	३९	"	मुवा	९८४६८२५०६०	
३	कृष्ण गुरुङ	२६	"	बिसान	-	
४	श्री गुरुङ	४९	"	होचन	९८४६३९३२५४	
५	सोम व. गुरुङ	२२	"	बिसान	-	
६	मिनराज गुरुङ	४९	"	बिसान	-	
७	देवी गुरुङ	४८	"	होचन	९८४९-३३८५००	
८	राम गुरुङ	४६	"	बिसान	-	
९	कन गुरुङ	४९	"	पल्ल	९८४६३६५९०	
१०	अरम खरे	६४	"	होचन	९८४६५७२०१	

११. बेम्बे गुरुङ मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु: ने.वि.प्रा. योजना अनुसार बासिन्दाहरुको पुर्नवास गर्ने

- १) जग्गाको मुआब्जा दिएर (आयोजना) बनाउन अडोक्छे
- २) आयोजना बनाइकन वृत्ती वालोको कृतीशाला दिनुपर्ने
- ३) कर र तमा फलफुलको विक्रीको क्षतिपूर्ति दिनुपर्ने
- ४) स्थानिय इलाहिर पदीवालालाई नियन्त्रण तालिम तथा
आर्थिक सहायता वा गरीबको गार्ड अडोक्छे
- ५) तार हुनोको जग्गाको मोबाइल दिएर आयोजना निर्माण गर्न पर्ने छ





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खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको
लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय वासिन्दाहरूसँग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरघुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : लुम्बिनी, गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : मर्स्याङ्दी (साविकको गा.वि.स. बुढा-१, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, १०)
वडा नं./ठाउँ : ३ मिति : २०७४.११.१९ समय : २.००

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	लोट लाम-दिमर	४८	मर्स्याङ्दी-६	बिहारी	९८४६०८६००	लोट लाम
२	तल्लो वे. कुन्ड	४५	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	डिलान	-	तल्लो वे. कुन्ड
३	मन कुम्हार कुन्ड	४२	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	त्रिभुवन	९८४६६२६३३३	मन कुम्हार
४	मनान सिंह कुन्ड	६४	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	क्रिगत	-	मनान सिंह
५	काशीलाम कुन्ड	३०	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	गहरी	९८६६०२१००८	काशीलाम
६	पिता काप	४२	मर्स्याङ्दी-५	बिहारी	९८४५१२२०४८	पिता काप
७	रेमेश गोठम	-	ने.वि.प्रा.	नेत्री	९८४५१०८२५	रेमेश गोठम
८	गणेश कुम्हार (प्रेमी)	४९	मर्स्याङ्दी	मोर्चे	९८४५६९६८९१	गणेश कुम्हार
९						
१०						

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु : AP-१२८ देखि ६३३) खुला ६०मी/५५ नफे

- १) मन्त्रि, इ.त.ग.म.प., रेलवे, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सहयोग गर्नुपर्ने।
- २) स्वास्थ्य र वातावरण (सम्बन्ध) जनचेतना (स) वापस गर्ने।
- ३) तल्लो र पशुपालन सम्बन्धी तालिम र सहयोग गर्नुपर्ने।



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५० छिपान



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खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको
लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरूसँग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला ताप्लेजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: मर्स्याङ्दी (साविकको गा.वि.स. उदी-४)
वडा नं./ठाउँ: ४३ (गरीडुन) मिति: २०७४/१२/२ समय: १२ बजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	पद्म तामाङ,	२५	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	बिसान	९८४६०९९९६०	पद्म तामाङ
२	कुसुमा तामाङ,	८३	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	बडा		कुसुमा तामाङ
३	सुब वराङ तामाङ,	६०	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	बिसान		सुब वराङ
४	दिवा वराङ तामाङ,	६८	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	ब.स.	९६४६०००६०६	दिवा वराङ
५	गिर वराङ तामाङ,	६८	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	बिसान		गिर वराङ
६	गम वराङ तामाङ,	६६	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	बिसान		गम वराङ
७	आशुमान गुरुङ,	६६	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	बिसान		आशुमान गुरुङ
८	सरिता तामाङ,	२६	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	महिला कार्यकर्ता		सरिता
९	जासु कुमा तामाङ,	३०	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	महिला कार्यकर्ता		जासु
१०	गणेश कुमा तामाङ,	४९	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	गोशु	९८४९६९६८३९	गणेश कुमा

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु:

(१) आयोजना बनाउँदा आयोजना सँगैको जग्गा देउखु खोलादेखि जोतेरडा खोलासम्म मानिसहरुलाई काममा आउने फाइदाको योजना दिनुपर्ने।

(२) स्थानिय स्वास्थ्यी सामाजिक रीतिरिवाज पालनालाई कायम राख्दा र उनीहरुलाई सहज, खलाबल हुनवाट जोगाउनु पर्ने।





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वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको
लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरूसँग त्यस क्षेत्रमा बिद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरघुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला : लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : मल्याङ (साविकको गा.वि.स. ताप्लेजुङ) - १
वडा नं./ठाउँ : ४-चाम्पा मिति : २०७४/११/२२ समय : २ वजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	<u>ए.वि. बहादुर तामाङ</u>	<u>२२</u>	<u>४-मल्याङ</u>	<u>सापा</u>	<u>९८८६८-२९६३</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
२	<u>गणेश तामाङ</u>	<u>३४</u>	<u>मल्याङ</u>	<u>सापा</u>	<u>९८४६८९४२२</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
३	<u>Bawal Ramang</u>	<u>३२</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>कृषि</u>	<u>९८४६८७६३३</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
४	<u>Boram punel</u>	<u>२८</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>समाना</u>	<u>९८०८००६९४५</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
५	<u>Gowinda Ramang</u>	<u>३०</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>धरा</u>	<u>९८४६७१५९४५</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
६	<u>Charsing Ramang</u>	<u>३४</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>धरा</u>	<u>९८४६०००२४५</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
७	<u>मल्याङ तामाङ</u>					
८	<u>सुनी तामाङ</u>					
९	<u>रेखा जोशी</u>		<u>ने.वि.प्रा.</u>	<u>सोपाना</u>	<u>९८४६८०८२</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
१०	<u>डिल्लीराम घिमिरे</u>		<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>

(११) गणेश जोशी ने.वि.प्रा. " ९८४६७६८९४ ताप्लेजुङ
मुख्य सेवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु:

- (१) आयोजना बनाउँदा खजाना र अन्य कुराहरू राम्रै दिनुपर्ने ।
- (२) आयोजना बनाउँदा जनताको जीवन हत हानि हुनुपर्ने सोचनुपर्ने ।
- (३) जनताको जीवन र सम्पत्ति राम्रै दिनुपर्ने ।
- (४) उक्त आयोजना बनाउँदा खजाना र अन्य कुराहरू राम्रै दिनुपर्ने ।
- (५) उक्त आयोजना बनाउँदा खजाना र अन्य कुराहरू राम्रै दिनुपर्ने ।





नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मस्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यन्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय वासिन्दाहरूसंग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयबासी, सरको कारवावाहरू विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रधनावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: अस्पाडी (साविकको गा.वि.स. २३५)-३

बडा नं./ठाउँ : ७१ - ३ मिति : २०६८/१२/३ समय : ६ वजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	डा. श्रीमान गुरुङ	५८	महालक्ष्मी - ३	डिप्लम		गुरुङ
२	पद्म नं. गुरुङ	६४	" "	"	९८६९२५७७७६	पद्म गुरुङ
३	सुधिन "		" "	विद्यार्थी		Sudhin
४	रविन्द्र कुमार "	४९	" "	डिप्लम	९८५८०५५२२१	Ravi
५	तिलक "	२८	" "	"	९८५५०४५०६८	Tilak
६	जयप्रदीप "	६५	" "	बुद्ध		
७	मैत्रा प्रसाद "	५२	" "	मिशन		
८	देव कुमार "	५९	" "	"		
९	मैत्रा प्रसाद	७३	" "	बुद्ध		
१०	उमा कुमारी	५३	" "	समाज सेवी		उमा कुमारी

१५. सुगत गुण, ६० प्रश्न - ३६ वग मध्य इकाई
मुख्य सवाल राय तथा सभावरु: ३६ वग मध्य इकाई

आमोपना प्रकाशित प्येनाहन्डा वरज्ज्जा वटेके हुदा रोजज्जार मुलाड, सिप प्रनाड
तालिम दिवुपरे ।

② आयोजना प्रकृति परिवर्तन रोजगारमा प्रामाणिकता दिनुपर्ने ।

(३) सकलमान सुदीर्घी जगज्ज धनी ठीं गाडमा बस्नेहुदा उक्त हाडमा
फुल्लबालय, फनीचर, रीखिद सागात्रीमा सहयोग गर्नुपर्ने।

⑧ ठोड़ी गाड़न, ट २ ठा गुफड, बत्ती भरडे, २ ३० पयोका जामोपेनाका
उपाधित कयो इका पसु बाका होम होके होयल खोचालनके समानका
भरडे, २ डेरी पयोकाके सुठु गेडे इका ६ होम होके समानकी लालिम २
सहयोग गेर पिवरन जामोपेना, सहयोग इका चिया।



०३



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको
लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरूसँग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घग्घुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : मर्स्याङ्दी (साविकको गा.वि.स. मुल्खुले
वडा नं./ठाउँ : ८ खिचलगाँ मिति : २०७४/१२/१४ समय : १२ बजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	कुतल सुहाद चिम्ले	४८	मर्स्याङ्दी-८	मिडुङ्ग	९८२३०४२७७८	
२	रमेश सुहाद चिम्ले	३८	"	कोन	९८४६३६४५५५	
३	खिचलगाँवा चिम्ले	३५	"	मुचि		
४	जोमा चिम्ले	३८	"	"	९८४६३४९२२	जोमा
५	विमला चिम्ले	४०	"	"		विमला
६	विष्णु कुमारी चिम्ले	६५	"			वि. ०५
७	दायुङ्ग खोसा		"	दलगाँ	९८६९२५७७९३	
८	रमेश जोस		त्रे.वि.का.	सो.का.	९८४५९२४२५	
९	डिल्लीशम खोसरे		"	"		
१०						

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु: (१) सुझावको तथा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिका
प्र.अ.म.वि.न. प्र.रो.बा.वि.न. अ.वि.क.प. स.स.म.वि.न. सु.पा.उ.प.न. (२) २०७० सु.पा.उ.प.न. ज.ज.ग.म.
क्षतिपूर्ति कुम्होका २११/१. कुम्होका पाउनु पर्ने (३) २०७० सु.पा.उ.प.न. खोसो पर्ने ज.ज.ग.म.को
क्षतिपूर्ति प्रतिशत सुझावको दिनुपर्ने मा.ब.स.का. वि.न. स.स.म.वि.न. अ.वि.क.प. सु.पा.उ.प.न.
(४) २०७० सु.पा.उ.प.न. ज.ज.ग.म. ३० मी.हा. / ३० मि.हा. ग.वि.न. ६० मि.हा. सु.पा.उ.प.न. भित्र पाउनु पर्ने
(५) १००० व.स.उ.प.न. खोसो सु.पा.उ.प.न. ३००० ज.ज.ग.म. खोसो सु.पा.उ.प.न.
दिनु पर्ने (६) त.वि.न.को घ. २००० घ.ने. सु.पा.उ.प.न. सुझावको दिनुपर्ने।





नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको
लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरूसँग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला लेप्छा गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: वेपथु (साविकको गा.वि.स. बाजार - १)
वडा नं./ठाउँ: १० लेप्छा मिति: २०८१.१२.१८ समय: ४ बजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	शंकर पुलाङ गुप्ता	६६	वेपथु-१०	किसान	९८९८९६०६५	शंकर पुलाङ
२	रामा पुलाङ गुप्ता	६६	वेपथु-१०	समाजसेवी	—	रामा पुलाङ
३	देवी प्रसाद गुप्ता	२०	—	—	९८०८९६६८४	देवी प्रसाद
४	इन्द्रधर धर्ते	६२	— १० —	विश्वको	—	इन्द्रधर
५	दिल कुमारे गुप्ता	२५	—	किसान	—	दिल कुमारे
६	पिताम १६५८ गुप्ता	६५	वेपथु-१०	किसान	९८६९९५०६१	पिताम
७	नन्द कुमारे गुप्ता	६५	वेपथु-१०	किसान	—	नन्द
८	देवता कुमारे गुप्ता	२५	वेपथु-१०	किसान	—	देवता
९	नेकेन्द्र कुमारे गुप्ता	२८	—	किसान	९८४६४९८६	नेकेन्द्र
१०	गोविन्द कुमारे गुप्ता	६५	गोविन्द	किसान	९८४९-९६८९९	गोविन्द

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु:

- १) हाल, लुम्बिनी जेठो, उमाला लाइन बरवस्ती देउकाह जाने र उमाला बाट घर भन्नेको उपयोग गरिरहेको हुनाले उमाला लाइन गाड्ने स्ती नामी उत्तर जेठोको लागु पर्ने छैनो सुझाव, सल्लाह छ।
- २) यस क्षेत्रमा हाल ११ के.भी. ३३ के.भी. र १३२ के.भी. जस्ता विभिन्न तर्फ सकेको र हाल २२० के.भी. उमाला लाइन को प्रस्ताव गरेको हुनाले यस सागुली क्षेत्रमा लुम्बिनी लाइनको सधै दूरी एउ सिङ्गल उमाला लाइन गाड्नामा नै लाग्न अनुपेक्ष छ।





नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरूसँग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि धरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला लाजपुर्जा गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका जे.प्र.प्र. (साविकको गा.वि.स. बागमाले-६)

वडा नं./ठाउँ : १० (वेल्हाचौर) मिति २०७४/१२/०५ समय ०९:००

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	पूर्ण कछुवा थापा	४८	त्रि.ने.पा. १०	का.अध्यक्ष	९८२१०४९८६०	
२	बिनाय काल	४०	"	क्रि.मान	९८४६८२९६६१	
३	सोहन चिमिरे	२२	"	पु.व.	९८२४९००९२०	
४	हर्क क. चिमिरे	०२	"	शिक्षक	९८४६८००४४६	
५	पुष्प बिक्रम	४९	"	क्रि.मान	९८०६४४०६६६२	
६	शक्ति क. राणा	२२	"	पु.व.	९८४६६४९६४०	
७	का. क. चिमिरे	३३	"	क्रि.मान	—	—
८	गणेश कुमार डोरे	६९	गठियावाँ	वर्धमान	९८४९४९६८९	
९	डिल्लीराम चिमिरे	२२	"	—	—	
१०						

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु:

- १) यस क्षेत्रमा ११ के.भी. ३३ के.भी. १३२ के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन निर्माण भइसकेको र हाल २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइनको प्रस्ताव भइसकेको सम्पूर्ण जानकारी प्रसारण लाइन खनने वार कोट्टी र खेती नदि कास पने पुगेको ले सबै लाइन लाई मर्स्याङ्दी नदी को माथो जेरु जाया जागे निर्माण उपरि को लागी दाप्रा सुझाव छ।
- २) उम्क प्रसारण लाइन बनाउदा ROW मुनीको जग्गा सम्पूर्ण स पुआख्या दिनु पर्ने दाप्रा राय सुझाव छ।





नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.मी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मस्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय वासिन्दाहरुसंग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरवाट पुनर्वास योजना (RP) को लागि घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला ललितपुर गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: दीर्घा (साविकको गा.वि.स. दीर्घा) ७
वडा नं./ठाउँ : १० वि.सं. १० मिति २०७४/१२/१५ समय: ९:००

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	डा. शा. व. थापा	६८	नेसिशा २१०		९८४४६८६६	
२	राम व. थापा	५०	११११.१०		९८४९०९८८६१	
३	नरजस थापा	५६	१०		९८०५८५८९९५	
४	मनमाथा थापा		१०		९८४६००८५८५	
५	डा. शा. व. थापा				९८४६००८५८५	
६	राम व. थापा	३२	नेसिशा २१०	सामवेग	९८४६००८५८५	
७	राम व. थापा	३५	११		९८४६००८५८५	
८	नादुली पांडे	६०	नेसिशा २१०		९८४६००८५८५	
९	मड. गली व. थापा	६५	नेसिशा २१०			
१०	मधु मायाँ खाल	२६	११		९८४६८५९६६८	

मूख्य सवाल, राय तथा सम्भावहरू:

9. यस गाउँमा ११२३, १२२३ वी. म. फ्या. १० लाईन निशान
अवस्थाको र थप २२० वी. म. फ्या. १० लाईन पुर्याप शुल्कमा
सम्पूर्ण लाईनलाई मस्यारकी किनारपारबाट तार बुझिको
जोडा सम्पूर्ण खरिद गरी राख्ने गर्दा तार फ्या. १०
लाईन बनाउनु काम रक्खिआचकको स्थानिय जनताको
खुशकाव रहेको छ।



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नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजनाको पुर्नवास योजनाको
लागि तयार गरिएको

लक्षित समूह (महिला/आदिवासी/जनजाति/दलित) छलफल सम्बन्धि प्रश्नावली - २०७४

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन) आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाका स्थानिय बासिन्दाहरुसँग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयवस्तुमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वस्तुस्थिति बारेमा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट पुर्नवास योजना (RP) को लागि घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्ने सिलसिलामा खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : ल.म.जु. गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका वेसिबारा (साविकको गा.वि.स.)

वडा नं./ठाउँ : ८, नारायण मिति : २०७४/१२/०५ समय : १२:४०

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	रवेम जंग गुरुङ	६०	वेसिबारा-७	व.प्रा.उ.न.प.प. (अध्यक्ष)	९८४०७५३७३०	
२	राम प्रकाश पौडेल	६८	दोर्दी २	उपप्रमुख	९८४०६११११७	
३	राजु पौडेल	६५	केशोराहा ९	सचिव	९८५६०९७६१०	
४	राजु गुरुङ	२६	माथ्यादी-६	(एकाई)	९८४५३५५०१०	
५	प्रेम ब. गुरुङ	६८	दोर्दी २	(अध्यक्ष)	९८४६०९७६१०	
६	प्रकाशमान गुरुङ	६४	मर्स्याङ्दी ६	(एकाई)	९८४०७५३७३०	
७	दमसागर घिमिरे		म.गा.पो. ५	(एकाई)	९८४०७५३७३०	
८	नरहरी पौडेल		जेशितहा-७	(अध्यक्ष)	९८४६०९७६१०	
९	प्रमोद के.के.		सुन्दरगाउँ-६	(अध्यक्ष)	९८४०७५३७३०	
१०	सारदा भण्डारी			(प्रतिनिधि)		

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरू: २२५ ल.म.जु. जिल्लाको सुदी के.वि. उदीपुर सं.म. हाल ११ के.भी. ३३ के.भी. १३२ के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन निर्माण भइसकेको र ३३० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन प्रस्ताव भई अध्ययन भइरहेको अवस्थामा यस सरोकार समितिले मर्स्याङ्दी नदीको आपसमा वाट सुर्खु विद्युत प्रवाह हुने गरी ठुलो साइजको सुकमात्र प्रसारण लाइन बनाउनु सुझाव दियो। यस क्षेत्रमा पञ्चा. घर छडेरी र वस्ती विकास भइरहेको हुनाले यस क्षेत्रमा प्रसारण लाइन बनाउँदा तर सुर्खु (R.O.P.) को जग्गासमेत आयोजनाले लिएको भएतापनि रकम चालन चालिको मुल्यको आधारमा रकम उपलब्ध गराउनु पर्ने।


- ३) आयोजना प्रभावित परिवारबाट मुद्दावजा निर्धारण समितिमा पिडित व्यक्तिको प्रतिनिधि र स्वच्छ अभिमानकारी सदसिको मेञ्जुरी (F.P.I.C. तथा अधिकार भन्ज्य) प्रतिनिधि आनिवाज हुनुपर्ने।
- ४) १९९० के.वि. मर्स्याङ्दी नदीको बाटोमा सुर्खु वाट सुर्खु विद्युत प्रवाह हुने गरी ठुलो साइजको सुकमात्र प्रसारण लाइन बनाउनु सुझाव दियो।



Appendix-VII

Rural Municipality/Municipality/Ward Level Consent Letters





नासौँ गाउँपालिका

गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय

धारापानी, मनाङ
४ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल।

पत्र संख्या : ०७४।७५

चलानी नं. : 298

मिति: २०७४।१।१८

विषय : सिफारिस गरिएको सम्बन्धमा।

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर।


प्रस्तुत विषयमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागले मिति २०७४।०७।२९ को पत्र साथ प्रस्तावित मस्याङ्दी कोरीडोर (मनाङ - उदीपुर) २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन(EIA) मस्यौदा प्रतिवेदनको सारांश प्राप्त भई सक्रेको ब्यहोरा अवगत भयो। उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्युनिकरणका कार्यक्रमहरु कार्यान्वयन हुने गरी वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०५४ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन हुन सिफारिस गरिएको छ।


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चन्द्र घले

गा.पा. अध्यक्ष







मनाङ, मनाङ
४ नं, प्रदेश, नेपाल

प.सं.: ०७४/०७४

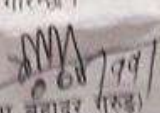
मिति: २०७४/११/१०

च.नं २६

विषय:- सिफारिस गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी भक्तपुर ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागले मिति २०७४/०७/१९को पत्र साथ प्रस्तावित मर्स्याङ्दी कोरीडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर) २२०क.भी. आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) - मस्यौदा प्रतिवेदनको सारांश प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा अवगत भयो । उक्त प्रतिवेदन उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्युनिकरणका कार्यक्रमहरु कार्यान्वयन हुने गरी वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०५४ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन हुन सिफारिस गरिन्छ ।


(भीम बहादुर गुरुङ)
वडा अध्यक्ष
वडा अध्यक्ष



मार्सोङ गाउँपालिका

१ नं. वडा कार्यालय
मार्सोङ गाउँपालिका
मार्सोङ, कैलाली
२०७३

प.सं.: २०७५/०७५
च.नं.: ३६

मिति: २०७५/०५/०३

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
सुनरीपाटी, भक्तपुर ।

विषय: सिफारिस गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागले मिति २०७५/०७/२५ को पत्रसाथ प्रस्तावित मार्सोङ्दी कोरीङ्दी (मार्सोङ-उदीपुर) २२० के.भी. आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव गृह्याङ्कन (EIA) मस्यौदा प्रतिवेदनको सारोश प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा अलग भयो। उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्युनिङ्करणका कार्यक्रमहरू कार्यान्वयन हुने गरि वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०५४ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन हुन/ गर्न सिफारिस गरिन्छ।

मन्त्रालय

मन्त्रालय बहादुर गुरुङ
(वडा अध्यक्ष)

वडा अध्यक्ष





मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका
MARSYANGDI RURAL MUNICIPALITY
 भुलभुले (Bhulbhule)
 लमजुङ (Lamjung)
 ४ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल (4 No. Province, Nepal)
 २०७३ (2073)

मिति :- २०७४/०८/११

पत्र संख्या :- २०७४/०७५

चलानी नं. :- १४५

विषय:- सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग

खरीपाटी, भक्तपुर ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागले मिति २०७४/०७/२९ को पत्र साथ प्रस्तावित मर्स्याङ्दी कोरोडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर) २२० के.भी. आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (EIA) मस्यौदा प्रतिवेदनको सारांश प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा अवगत भयो । उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्यूनिकरणका कार्यक्रमहरु कार्यान्वयन हुने गरी वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०५४ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन हुने सिफारिस गरिन्छ ।


 अर्जुन गुरुङ
 अध्यक्ष

“समृद्ध, आधुनिक, हराभरा मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिकाको आधार, कला, संस्कृतिको संरक्षण, कृषि, पर्यटन, उर्जा र पूर्वाधार”





मस्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका MARSYANGDI RURAL MUNICIPALITY

.....२.... नं. वडा कार्यालय

.....३.... No. Ward Office

.....४.... लमजुङ (..Lamjung..), Lamjung).
४ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल (4 No. Province, Nepal)

पत्र संख्या Ref. No.: ०६४/७२
चलानी नं. Dispatch No.: २९२

२०७३ (2073)

मिति Date: २०७३/०८/१२

विषय Subject:- सिफारिस गरिएको सम्बन्धमा

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
धनकुटा, भक्तपुर

प्रस्तुत विषयको सम्बन्धमा तल कार्यालयबाट मिति २०७३/०८/१२ को पत्र प्राप्त भएकाले प्रस्तावित मस्यौदोको कोरीडोर (मस्यौदो-उदीपुर) २२० के.भी. आयोजनाको वातावरणीय पुर्ण मूल्यांकन (EIA) प्रस्तोता प्राप्त भई यसको आवश्यकतानुसारको प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका कार्यान्वयन कार्यहरू हुने गरी वातावरण र सार्वजनिक निष्ठावली २०७२ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन हुन सिफारिस गरिदिएका छन्। उक्त आयोजनाको घातनाका वडा नं. ३ स्थिति रहेको छविछे वडा नं. ११ को जग्गाको बचत गर्नका लागि लार्डन रूपाय परिवर्तन गरी उक्त लार्डन रूपाय लैजाते व्यवस्था गर्नुहुन समेत सिफारिस गरिदिए।

[Signature]
प्रेम बहादुर बस्नेत
वडा अध्यक्ष

"समृद्ध, आधुनिक, हराभरा मस्याङ्दी गाउँपालिकाको आधार, कला संस्कृतिको संरक्षण, कृषि, पर्यटन, उर्जा र पूर्वाधार"





मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका

MARSYANGDI RURAL MUNICIPALITY

४ नं. वडा कार्यालय
4 No. Ward Office

ताप्लेजु, लमजुङ (Taplejung, Lamjung).
४ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल (4 No. Province, Nepal)

पत्र संख्या Ref. No.: २०६४/०६२
चलानी नं. Dispatch No.: ४९२

२०७३ (2073)

मिति Date: २०६४/०८/०२

विषय Subject:- सिङ्गरिस जग्गिर्को सम्बन्धमा ।


श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
एपीएच, भक्तपुर

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागले मिति २०६४/०६/२९ को पत्र साथ प्रस्तावित मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ - उदीपुर) २२० के०भि० प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना को वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) मर्स्याङ्दी प्रतिवेदनको संशोधन प्राप्त गर्दै व्यहोरा अवगत गर्नु । उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण कार्यहरू कार्यन्वयन हुने गरी वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०२४ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यन्वयन हुन सिङ्गरिस जग्गिर् ।

अध्यक्ष
सुमन गुरुङ
वडा अध्यक्ष

"समृद्ध, आधुनिक, हराभरा मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिकाको आधार, कला संस्कृतिको संरक्षण, कृषि, पर्यटन, उर्जा र पूर्वाधार"

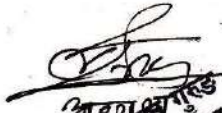


 **मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका**
MARSYANGDI RURAL MUNICIPALITY
 नं. वडा कार्यालय
 No. Ward Office
 मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका लमजुङ (....., Lamjung)
 ४ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल (4 No. Province, Nepal)
 पत्र संख्या Ref. No.: २०६४/०६५
 चलानी नं. Dispatch No.: २०७३ (2073)
 मिति Date: २०६४/०८/०४

विषय Subject:- सिफारिस गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
 वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
 (बर्षा, भक्तपुर)

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागले मिति २०६४/०६/२९ को पत्र माघ प्रस्तावित मर्स्याङ्दी कोयीटोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर) २२० क.भि. जे.लाईन आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) मस्यौदा प्रतिवेदनको सारमा प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा अवगत गर्नु । उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्यूनीकरणका कार्यहरूको कार्यान्वयन हुने गरी वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०२४ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन हुन सिफारिस गरिनु ।


 जे.ए.ए. गुरुङ
 वडा अध्यक्ष



मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका MARSYANGDI RURAL MUNICIPALITY

..... नं. वडा कार्यालय

..... No. Ward Office

....., लमजुङ (....., Lamjung).

४ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल (4 No. Province, Nepal)

२०७३ (2073)

पत्र संख्या Ref. No.: ०६५/०६२

चलानी नं. Dispatch No.: १५३

मिति Date: २०६५/०७/०५

बिषय Subject:-

-सिफारिस गरीएको सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राविधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग

खरीपाटी, भक्तपुर ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राविधिकरण, वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागले मिति

२०७४/०७/१७ को पत्र साथ प्रस्तावित मर्स्याङ्दी कोरीडोर (मनाङ-उदीपुर) २२०के.भी आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (EIA) मस्यौदा प्रतिवेदनको सांराश प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा अवगत भयो । उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्यूनिकरणका कार्यक्रमहरु कार्यान्वयन हुने गरी वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०५४ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन हुन सिफारिस गरिन्छ ।

२०७४/०८/०५

हिरा देवी गुरुङ
वडा अध्यक्ष



“समृद्धि, अर्थ, र पर्यावरणको लागि”
भरभरा मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिकाको आधार, कला संस्कृतिको संरक्षण, कृषि, पर्यटन, उर्जा र पूर्वाधार”



वेसीशहर नगरपालिका
नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
(प्रशासन शाखा)

पत्र संख्या: ०७४/७५

च.नं. १२८२

वेसीशहर, लमजुङ
४ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल

main info@vesishahar.nagar.gov.np
en@info@vesishahar.nagar.gov.np

फ्याक्स नं. ०६६-२२०२१०८
फोन नं., ०६६-२२०११००

मिति : २०७२/०९/०२

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण,
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग।

विषय : सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा ताँहा कार्यालयको च.नं. २३६ मिति २०७४/०७/२९ को पत्रानुसार नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रस्तावित मर्स्याङदी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदिपुर) २२० के.भि. प्रसारण लाइन आयोजनाको वातावरणिय प्रभाव मुल्याङकन प्रतिवेदन स्वीकृत सम्बन्धमा ताँहा कार्यालयबाट सिफारिस माग भई आएकोले सोहि व्यहोरा सिफारिस साथ अनुरोध छ।

लक्ष्मीदेवी अधिकारी
उप-प्रमुख





वेसीशहर नगरपालिका

Website: besishaharmun.gov.np

Email: info@besishaharmun.gov.np

..... नं. वडा कार्यालय
उदियुर....., लमजुङ
४ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल
२०७३

पत्र संख्या:- ०८४/६५

चलानी नम्बर:- २०२

मिति:- २०७४/०८/२५

श्री नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरीपाटी, भक्तपुर ।

विषय :- सिफारिस गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागको मिति २०७४/७/२९ को पत्र अनुसार प्रस्ताविक मर्स्याङ्दी कोरीडोर (मनाङ-उदियुर) २२० के.भी. आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (EIA) मस्यौदा प्रतिवेदनको साराश प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा अवगत भयो । उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका वातावरणीय प्रभाव न्यूनिकरणका कार्यक्रमहरु कार्यान्वयन हुने गरी वातावरण नियमावली २०५४ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वयन गराउनु हुन यस वडा कार्यालय बाट सिफारिस साथ अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

बलराम श्रेष्ठ
वडा अध्यक्ष
वडा अध्यक्ष



ऐतिहासिक, व्यवसायिक कृषि नगर, स्वच्छ, समृद्ध, हराभरा हाम्रो वेसीशहर



वेसीशहर नगरपालिका

११ नं. वडा कार्यालय

सिति, लमजुङ

पत्र संख्या:- २०६६/०६५

४ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल

चलानी नम्बर:-

Website: besishaharmun.gov.np

Email: info@besishaharmun.gov.np

मिति:- २०६६/०८/०५

विषय:- सिफारिस गरिएको सम्झदामा /

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अद्ययन विकास, (वर्षेरी), भक्तपुर

उपरोक्त सम्झदामा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अद्ययन विकास मिति २०६५/०६/२५ को पत्र साघा प्रस्तावित प्रसारणको डोरिङ (मनाङ-उदी) २२० क्वी.मी. माथो-भनाङ वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) नसोदा प्रतिवेदनको साग्रा प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा भनगत अर्थो। उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख त्रसडा वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कनका अर्थकम हुन अर्थो-नवपन हुने जपे वातावरण सैद्धान्तिक नियमावली २०५४ को नियम १० बमोजिम उक्त प्रस्ताव शर्मान्वयन हुन सिफारिस गरिन्छ।

(अवस्था २)
अचुत बाबु बगाले

अचुत बाबु बगाले
वडाध्यक्ष

पर्यटकीय, ऐतिहासिक, व्यवसायिक कृषि नगर, स्वच्छ, समृद्ध, हराभरा हाम्रो वेसीशहर



Photographs of Affected Structures





AP7-8: House Hasta Bahadur Gurung (Front View)



AP7-8: House Hasta Bahadur Gurung (Back View)



AP7-8: House with Poultry Farm_Sudhan Gurung (Front View)



AP7-8: House with Poultry Farm_SudhanGurung (Back View)



AP11-12: House_Guma Basaula



AP13A-14: House_Kunbir Gurung



AP15-16: House_SanukanchhiTamang (Front View)



AP15-16: House_SanukanchhiTamang (Back View)



AP15-16:House LainSwari Gurung (Front View)



AP15-16 House_LainSwariGurung (Back View)



AP15-AP16 (Khudi-Udipur Section)



Khudi S/S: Structure_Pus Bahadur Gurung



Khudi S/S: Structure_Kaji Man Gurung



Khudi S/S: Structure_Sitaram Gurung (Khudi Sub-station)



AP48-49: Purna Bahadur Gurung (Khudi-Manang Section)-Front View



AP48-49 Purna Bahaur Gurung (Khudi-Manang Section)-Back View



AP48-49: Purna Bahadur Gurung (Khudi-Manang Section)



AP48-49 Purna Bahadur Gurung (Khudi-Manang Section)



AP48-49 Buddhi Jang Gurung (Khudi-Manang)



AP41-42: Man Bahadur Gurung (Khudi-Manang Section)



AP17-AP18 Tuk Bahadur Mijar (Khudi-Udipur Section)-
Front View



AP17-AP18 Tuk Bahadur Mijar (Khudi-Udipur Section)-
Back View



AP41-42 Kaila Gurung (Khudi-Manang Section)



AP25-26: Pancha Gurung



AP37-38 Tak Bdr. Gurung (Khudi-Manang Section)-Home



AP37-38 Ta kBdr. Gurung (Khudi-Manang Section)



Man Bdr. Bishwakarma (Manang Substation)-Home



Man Bdr. Bishwakarma (Manang Substation)-Toilet



House_Santalal Pariyaar (Manang Substation)



Santalal Pariyaar (Manang Substation)-Toilet