

NEPAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

REVISED REPORT

ON

Resettlement Action Plan

(Feasibility Design Phase)

(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
COI	Corridor of Impact
CDO	Chief District Officer
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CPR	Common Property Resource
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DCO	District Coordination Office
DFO	Division Forest Office
DHC	District Health Center
DOED	Department of Electricity Development
DPs	Displaced Persons
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESSD	Environment and Social Studies Department
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GON	Government of Nepal
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HEP	Hydro Electric Project
HHs	Households
Ha	Hectare
HDI	Human Development Index
IPs	Indigenous People
IPP	Indigenous People Plan

Km	Kilometer
kV	Kilovolt
KIIs	Key Informants Interview
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LDO	Local Development Officer
LARU	Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Unit
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
MT	Metric Ton
NFDIN	National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NA	Not available
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCO	Program Coordination office
PIC	Project Information Center
PMD	Project Management Directorate
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RMs	Rural Municipalities (Name of New Local level GoN Bodies)
RoW	Right of Way
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SASEC	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Corporation
TLP	Transmission Line Project
ToT	Training of Trainers
VDC	Village Development Committee

GLOSSARY OF KEY DEFINITIONS TERMS

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

Absentee HHs: Absentee HHs are those, whose name in the list of likely affected households but are non-local and not immediately accessible (*Non-Interviewed Households, who were not covered in census survey*). Persons temporarily or permanently migrated to other place or country, persons who resides in another location instead of project site, and 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.

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

Bridhha 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 final census after detail design for non-titleholders.

Cut-off date for Resettlement Action Plan: Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built

structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated. The cut-off- date for the completion of the final census and inventory of assets of the project before the construction work starts

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

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

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

Ethnic Groups defined as one of the recognized mountain, 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).

Kachhi House: A temporary house. CBS Nepal defines it as a type of house that is made with non-durable materials like wooden flake, bamboo, straw/thatch, mud. Unbaked bricks are mainly used in walls and roof.

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

Project-Affected Persons (PAPs): PAPs refers to all persons impacted by the involuntary resettlement, including all members of a household (women, men, girls, boys, incl. several generations in the case of extended households); the owner and employees of a business; members of an ethnic minority group; tenants; land owners and sharecroppers; informal settlers (i.e. lacking formal titles); holders of customary land-rights; informal business-operators and their employees/assistants. Eligible PAPs may be in any of the following situations: (i) have formal

legal rights to the land/structure they occupy; (ii) do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws (e.g. ancestral, traditional lands); (iii) are dependent on the impacted land for their livelihood by way of customary access to natural resources; (iv) have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or structure they occupy; and/or (v) economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets. It is important to note that PAPs are not household units or merely heads of households and different individuals will be differently impacted by the resettlement. For example, gender dynamics need to be duly observed and taken into account throughout the process

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.

Pakki House: A permanent house. According to CBS Nepal, it refers to a house with walls and roof made of permanent construction material like cement, bonded bricks, concrete, stone, slate tile and galvanized sheet

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

Right of Way Easement or ROW easement is the process whereby the owner or possessor of the land permits the continued use of a part of the land towards transit of persons and / or service against a consideration, but where the ownership of the land remains unchanged. RoW of this project consists of 45.25 km long and 30 m Right of Way (RoW), encompassing 15 m on each side of the alignment measured from its center line which is to be the land use restriction.

Replacement Cost: A method of valuation of assets (including land, shelter, access to services, structures, crops, etc.) that helps determine the amount of compensation sufficient to replace lost assets, covering transaction costs, which may include taxes, fees, transportation, labor, etc. With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows:

- **Agricultural land:** The market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes and one year crop loss.
- **Land in Urban Areas:** The market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;

- **Household and Public Structures:** the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors' fees and any Registration and transfer taxes, plus the cost of moving house including transport of household goods.

In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

When *NO* land of equal productive potential can be found in the vicinity of the affected land, the CDC determines the replacement cost according to the following land types:

The main land types are *khet*, *Bari* and *kharbari*. *Khet* is irrigated land (or land that can be easily irrigated), generally situated in valleys and mainly used for paddy rice and wheat production. Since it is mostly situated on hill slopes, *Bari* is not irrigated and mainly used for rainfed crop production. *Kharbari* is Grassland used for harvesting of grasses for thatching, etc. Another category of rainfed land is *Phako*. *Bari* is generally classified as the land close to the house (residential food garden), while *Phako* is further away from the house. Both *khet* and *bari/phako* are subdivided into the following land classes:

<i>Addam</i>	:	class-1 land
<i>Doyam</i>	:	class-2 land
<i>Sim</i>	:	class -3 land
<i>Chahar</i>	:	class -4 land

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

Semi-Pakki House: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Nepal defines it as a category of house where either the wall or the roof is constructed with permanent construction materials and other is constructed with temporary materials

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 **Single-headed households, Persons living with disabilities or chronic diseases, Indigenous People, Below Poverty line, Dalits, Indeginous and any other category of people that could be characterized as disproportionately more sensitive to project impacts.**

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

Single-headed household: A household headed by only a women or a man, the person may be divorced, widowed or abandoned or the spouse can be working away from the District for long periods of time, but where the single person takes the decisions about the use of and access to household resources or property belongs to Woman. In addition, a household that is run by a grandfather/grandmother, uncle/aunt, etc. due to the parents having died is considered a single-headed household

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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 fall in RoW based on the finding in the Preliminary census survey carried out by NEA-ESSD from 9-23 March, 2018 and revised in November, 2019. The final survey of the TL alignment has not conducted and the land parcel under Land use restriction, suspension towers and project access road (New Project Components) yet to be identified. After completing the final check survey, all the affected land owners shall be identified and final census survey shall be completed before the construction work starts. The public consultation shall be continued throughout the project cycle as and when required. An Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) has been established at the project site for day to day environmental and social safeguard monitoring, public consultation and facilitation resettlement, rehabilitation and Implementation of livelihood restoration program.

2.0 Project Description:

The proposed TL is located in Gandaki 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 Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV Transmission line project connects five substations (Dharapani (Manang), Khudi (Lamjung), Udipur (Lamjung) Markichowk (Tanahun) and Bharatpur

(Chitwan) out of which four substations (Dharapani, khudi, Udipur and Bharatpur) have planned to construct under this Corridor. NEA has divided this TL into two sections such as Manang-Khudi-Udipur section and Udipur-Markichowk-Bharatpur section. Hence, Dharapani and Khudi Substations are under Manang-Khudi-Udipur section of TL where Udipur and Bharatpur substations are under the Udipur-Markichowk-Bharatpur section of TL. Similarly, Markichowk Substation covers the scope of Marsyangdi-Kathmandu 220 kV transmission Line developed by NEA. This RAP has been prepared for Manang-Khudi-Udipur section under Marsyangdi Corridor and Udipur substation is beyond the scope of this RAP and this substation shall cover the Udipur-Markichowk-Bharatpur section of TL under the same corridor accordingly.

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. 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 15.01ha land shall be acquired permanently out of which 13.13 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 livelihood restoration and 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), Public Consultations (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.
- ***Moderately Affected Households:*** Households losing more than 10% to 50.0% of their total land and income up to 50.0% of agriculture income;
- ***Severely Affected Households:*** Households losing more than 50% of their total land and >50.0% of agriculture income. The households losing residential/commercial structures are also categorized under this category.
- ***Vulnerable Project-Affected Families*** is defined as families affected by the project that are identified as belonging to the Vulnerable Groups (Single-headed households, persons with disabilities or chronic diseases, Indigenous people, Dalits, **families whose income is Below Poverty Line, and any other category of people that could be characterized as disproportionately more sensitive to project impacts.**

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

Based on the field investigation, altogether 150 households will be affected due to the implementation of the proposed project covering Dharapani and Khudi S/S, Angle Towers and structures fall under RoW out of which 120 households were covered in census survey to collect socio-economic baseline information. Of the affected households, 30 HHs were absent due to different reasons such as temporarily migrated to urban areas for business, education and employment (Such as Pokhara, Kathmandu, or India, while leaving their property to a care taker) and were not available during the survey. The land acquisition, compensation distribution and socio-economic survey of these absentee HHs shall be completed before the commencement of the construction work.

4.0 Socio-economic Information and Profile:

The proposed TL is located in Gandaki Providence, 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 Preliminary census survey was conducted in the project area from 9-23 March, 2018, which was revised in November, 2019 and shall be updated before the construction work starts. 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 120 HHs 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. All these shall be updated after the finalization of the alignment to be carried out by the contractor before commences of the construction work and shall be covered in the final report.

Socio-economic Information and Profile of PAPs:

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 belonged to Indigenous (Janajati) Groups (Gurung-96 HHs, Tamang-8 HHs, Newar-1 HH 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 PAPs are Gurung, Newar, Magar and Tamang. Gungung (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 1.09 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.

To know the views of the affected households regarding the TL project, questions were asked during the survey. In this regards, only 43 HHs or (59.66%) surveyed households have shown their expectations regarding the project and rest are salient.

Of the households, (9.30%) are expecting employment, (67.4%) expecting good compensation (Land, structures and crops loss), (11.63%) expecting compensation and enhancement training and (11.63%) expecting local development. The local development includes support for drinking water, irrigation, health and education, construction of rural roads and rural electrification etc.

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

Socio-economic Information and Profile of Vulnerable Groups:

Based on the review of EIB, Environment and Social Standards and terms and definitions mentioned in this document, the households from indigenous community (Janajati Groups) and Single-headed households, Dalits and Persons living with Disabilities or chronic diseases HHs are categorized under the vulnerable groups for this project (*Table-E-1*).

Table-E-1: Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable Category		Population				Households	
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Total	HH Size
Indigenous HHs	Gurung	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
Single Headed HH	Chhetri	1	1	2	100	1	2
HH with Chronic diseases	Brahmin	3	5	8	60	1	8
Total/Average	-	378	366	744	1.03	115	6.47
Percentage	-	50.81	49.19	100	-	-	-

Source: Survey, 2018

Hence, A total of 115 surveyed HHs are identified as vulnerable groups which is (95.83%) of the total surveyed households (120 HHs). This includes 106 households from indigenous community and 7 HHs are Dalits, One single headed and one **Person living with Disabilities or chronic diseases Household**.

The RAP study shows that endangered and highly marginalized IPs as defined by GoN, are not found or affected in Marsyangdi Corridor. However, only disadvantaged (Magar, Gurung), marginalized (Tamang) and advantaged (Newar) IPs groups are affected.

Based on the information collected from the census survey, the total population of the surveyed vulnerable households is 744 with male (50.81%) and Female (49.19%). 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 PAPs (1.09 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 15.01 ha private land covering Dharapani and Khudi S/S Towers and structures fall in RoW. 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 lands 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 16 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 will need to be relocated. The project has proposed to construct a Substation located at Ghelang Chowk of Nasong Rural Municipality in Manang. It

lies a place of Natural Worship (*Prakritik Pooja or Natural worship*), which is an important worship area or cultural sites or religious site (i.e. a Temple) of IPs particularly for Gurung communities. Due to the construction of Substation, this cultural/religious site will need to be relocated. The IPs generally are closed with nature and they always worship this religious site before starting new work praying to be goodluck. Consultation with IPs, they are agreed to relocate this sites in the appropriate location of their choice and relocation budget has been allocated accordingly (*Refer to Chapter-V: Sub-section 5.5 for detail*).

A preliminary census was conducted by ESSD from March 9-23, 2018 and prepared a Draft RAP for the project and its revision in November 2019, EIB edits in May 2020 and February 2021 but final alignment of the TL has not fixed yet. Hence, the household level impact due to land use restriction and Suspension Towers imposed by the project is not incorporated in this RAP.

The final alignment shall be conducted by the construction contractor. The list of the affected households covering the suspension towers, access road and land use restriction shall be identified and final survey shall be conducted before the commencement of construction work. Hence, RAP shall be updated as a final report accordingly.

Impact on Indigenous Peoples

The proposed TL traverse Hill and Mountain regions of Gandaki Province of western Nepal. Different Hilly Indigenous People and other minority caste/ethnicity groups inhabit areas through which the TL will cross. Total 106 number of Indigenous households (688 persons) will be affected due to land and property acquisition along the transmission line and in substation sites. Out of total affected Indigenous households, around 45 households will lose more than (10%) of their productive assets. Affected 32 structures (13 residential structure, 7 cowsheds and 8 toilets, 4 commercial structures) belong to 12 indigenous households.

Out of total affected indigenous households, as of preliminary field studies finding, 12 Indigenous household anticipated to be relocated around the area due to loss of residential structure. The project is not anticipated affect the traditional customary rights, cultural identity and other cultural practices of Indigenous Peoples. Consultation with affected households and separate consultation with Indigenous households, it is found that the Indigenous and non-indigenous peoples living around and along the project locations are sharing the similar socioeconomic and political systems and are not significantly different from each other. All mitigation measures proposed including land-based and Non-Land based livelihoods restoration activities will be implemented at same time to improve their living standard.

Field studies confirmed that those IP households who lose their residential building will be displaced from original placed and they have to relocate around the area. It was also observed that all have their sufficient land for construction of new residential buildings.

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 during this RAP preparation were carried out from ***9-23 March, 2018, revision in November 2019 and it shall be continued during the project construction.*** A total of 16 consultations (Public consultations-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. The public consultations will be continued during the construction phase by establishing the project site office and ESMU to link between affected peoples and project proponent. Further, project will also consult the absentee HHs who were not covered in census survey on March, 2018.

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 and RAP study team consulted these bodies to share the project related informations. 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. Public consultations, 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 (Study Phase).

Similarly, as per the schedule mentioned in Draft RAP document, in line with EIB's ESS (*Standard-10: Stakeholder Engagement*), ESSD has prepared and displayed a hard copy of Non-technical Nepali Summary of RAP in ten different locations of the project area for public disclosure. The consultations were also held during this time and suggestions and their comments have been collected and incorporated in this document.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) have been established to allow project affected persons (PAPs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. A three level GRC under the GRM has been proposed under this provision. For example, first level of GRC has been formed at Ward level of the affected Rural Municipality/Municipality under the chairmanship of project site in charge. The project has turned into pre-construction phase to construction phase and first level of GRC has been activated at site. Similarly, Level-II GRC has also formed under the Chairmanship of Project Manager (It has also already formed). Similarly, level- III GRC shall be formed under the Chairmanship of CDO (Chief District Officer of the concerned district) who is the Chairperson of CDC. It has also already formed and activated at district level as per Land Acquisition Act, 1977.

8.0 Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration Strategy:

Appropriate mitigation/enhancement measures have been proposed for the affected persons, vulnerable and Indigenous Peoples and public property to mitigate adverse social impact of the project and maximize its benefits. The key mitigation measures designed to support the project affected households during implementation of this RAP include: i) full compensation for the affected assets (land, structures, trees etc) at replacement value ii) dislocation/transitional as well as transportation/shifting allowances to those who will need to be relocated due to loss of residential structures iii) livelihood restoration measures, provision of different types of land-

based and non-land based enhancement training designed for employment and income generation, provision of agricultural inputs for better crop production iv) awareness raising on 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.

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

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

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

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

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

The households affected due to the loss of land is combined with loss of agricultural income too hence such households will also receive the loss of agricultural income based on the one year's crop loss or equivalent in cash. The agricultural income shall be measured by average productivity of the affected land. However, final decision shall be made by CDC for land acquisition and compensation.

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

9.0 Institutional Arrangement:

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

10.0 Implementation Plan:

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

The project is expected to be completed by June 30, 2022. NEA has planned to complete all the works such as detail design, final alignment, land verification under tower footing, RoW, notice publication and Updating the RAP and distribution of compensation and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation program will be completed within this scheduled time.

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 301.71 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. 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-Khudi-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, Substations 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 No. 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 (Estimated only). 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, project design and technical survey and field assessment of the proposed project, the scope of RAP is defined as the area for the construction of 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 Towers), and substations.

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
	Land use Restriction	15	77.62	52.69	130.31
Dharapani S/S	-	29	5.51	-	5.51
Khudi S/S	-	31	5	-	5
Total Permanent :		150	15.01	1.13	16.14
Total Land use Restriction:		-	77.62	52.69	130.31
Grand Total:		-	92.63	53.82	146.45

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, 15.01 ha private land will be acquired permanently by project structures (including Dharapani and Khudi Substations and Angle Towers). A total of 150 HHs 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 detail design of the TL has not been completed and affected persons by Suspension Towers and affected land parcel due to Land Use Restriction have not been identified yet. It will be identified after detail design to be conducted by the contractor and RAP will be updated accordingly.

Additionally, around 1.08 ha land will be required to use temporarily purposes for labor accommodation and construction materials storage area with leased contract basis.

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 limitations of RAP

This RAP is prepared at the moment as it is based on preliminary design/feasibility design. One of the constraints and limitations of the RAP is that some of the impacts are not final and is based on preliminary assessment for transmission lines. For example, exact route alignments for transmission lines including the tower footings are not detailed and final at this stage. As a practice, the finalization of route alignment passes through many phases such as desk review, walk-over survey, preliminary survey based on feasibility design, detailed survey during detailed design and final survey by the contractor during the check surveys. Therefore, assessment for this RAP has been done based on the inventory survey which is walkover surveys for the lines. NEA will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment and tower footing locations and accordingly, this RAP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation and construction. As per the discussions with EA and as per NEA's standard practice, final census

can only be done when official notification is published in which NEA provides the details of each plots and owners details.

Further, a preliminary census of likely affected peoples was carried out while preparing this RAP in 2018 and impact assessment was done accordingly and final census survey will be conducted after the detailed design and this RAP will be updated accordingly. Hence, This RAP document is based on pre-construction/feasibility stage, preliminary information which will need to be updated after final check survey to be carried out by the construction contractor.

1.6 Commitments from NEA

NEA is an Executive Agency for Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV Transmission Line and associated substations as per the approved project documents and overall responsibilities for preparing and updating the project documents as and when required. Hence, Following will be steps to finalize and update the RAP prior to its implementation.

- NEA will finalize the design to the detailed extent with exact line alignment and physical pegging of each tower footings.
- NEA will collect land details including ownership of land for each tower and a list containing the amount of land and owners' details.
- NEA will collect the list of owners to be impacted under the RoW for transmission lines based on the final route alignment survey and check survey.
- Collection of land details if there is any change in Substations land and accordingly carrying out census survey for all DPs/APs.
- Based on the final alignment, inventory and detailed assessment on loss of crops and trees need to be enumerated and recorded.
- Upon collection of all necessary data, this RAP needs to be updated/finalized and the updated/finalized document will be sent to EIB for approval and for further disclosure.
- NEA will provide the Monthly/Quarterly/Semi-annual Environmental and Social Safeguard Monitoring Reports to EIB for regular updating the project status.

1.7 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 Concerned raised by the Stakeholder and Recommendations. Disclosure of Information and Documents. Project Specific Grievance Redress Mechanism. Planned Disclosure of Information and Consultations
VIII	Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration	Detail Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance and Livelihood Restoration Strategy.
IX	Institutional Arrangement	Role and Functions of the key Stakeholders, Organizations Structures for 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

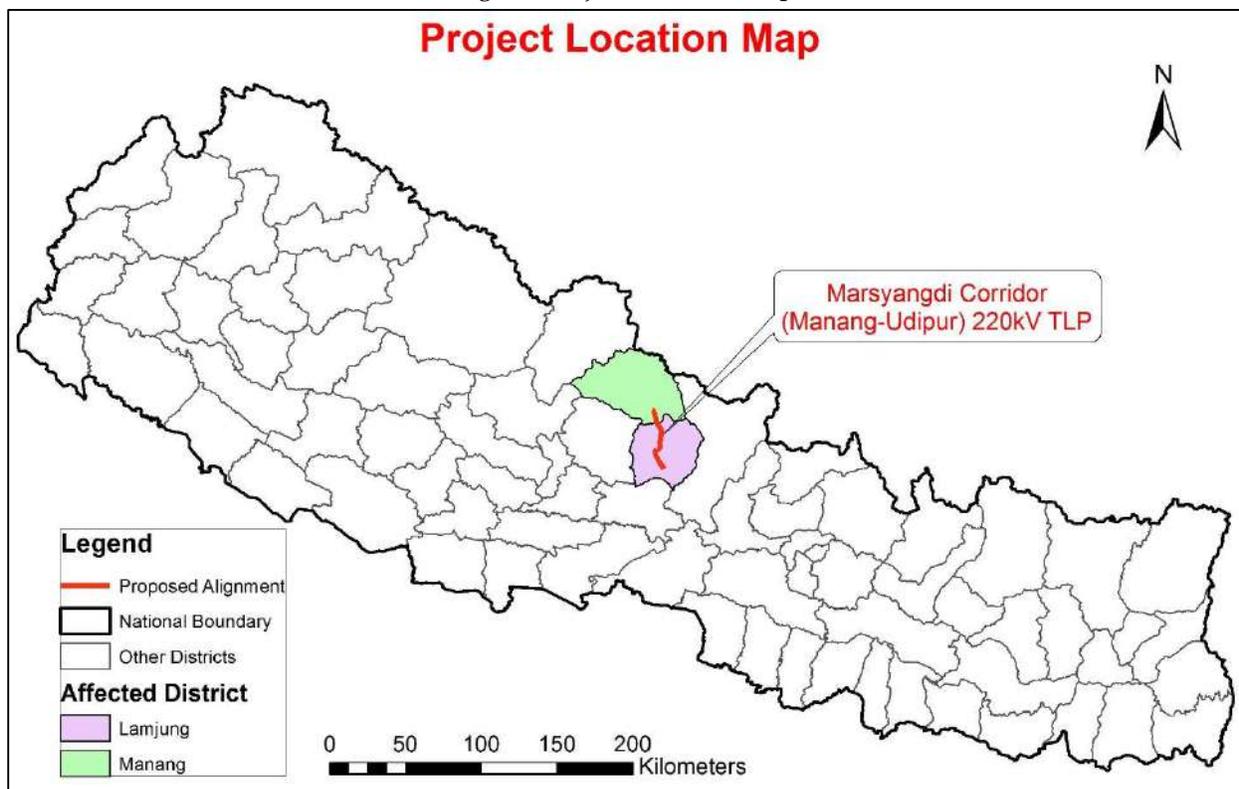
CHAPTER-II PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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



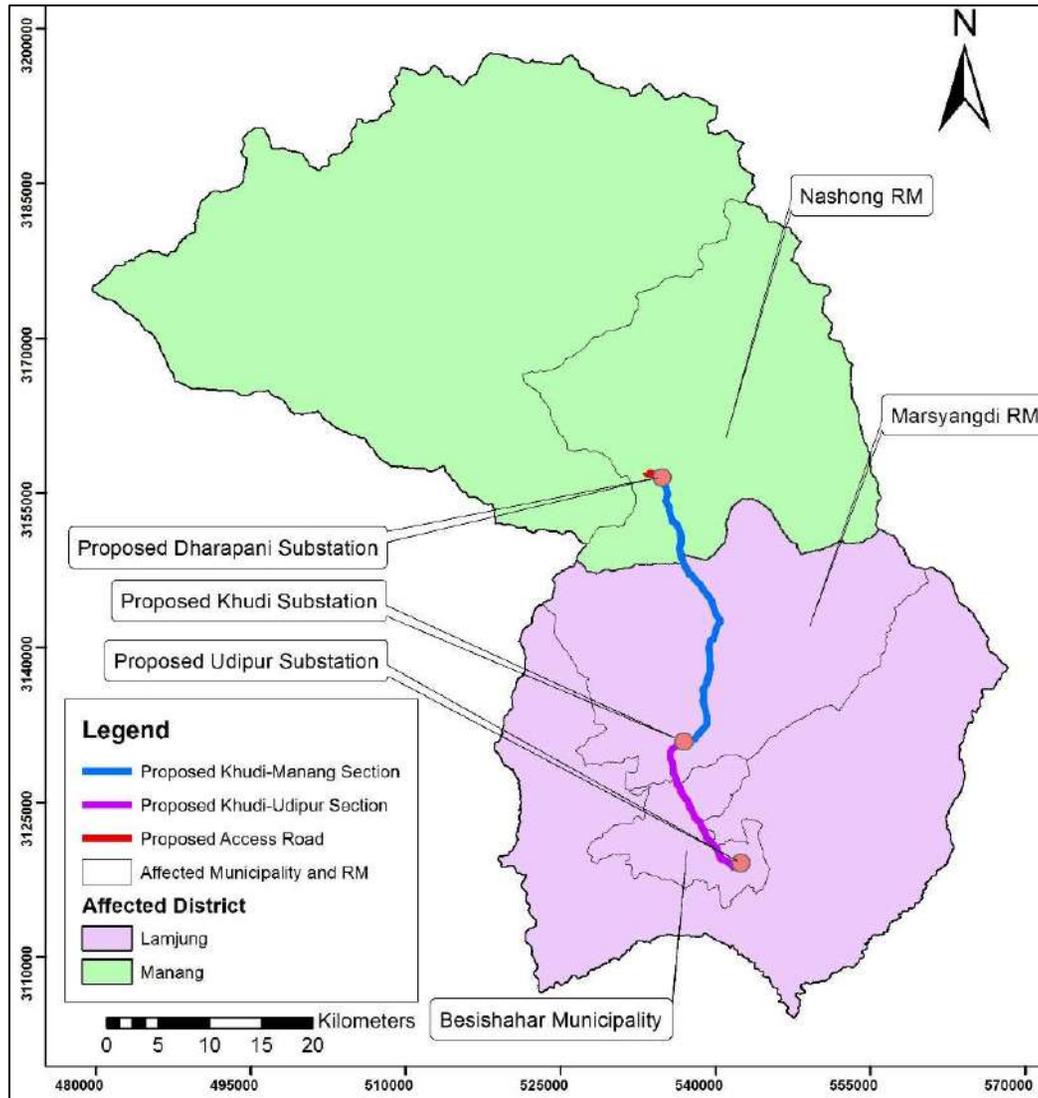


Fig.2.2: Project Districts

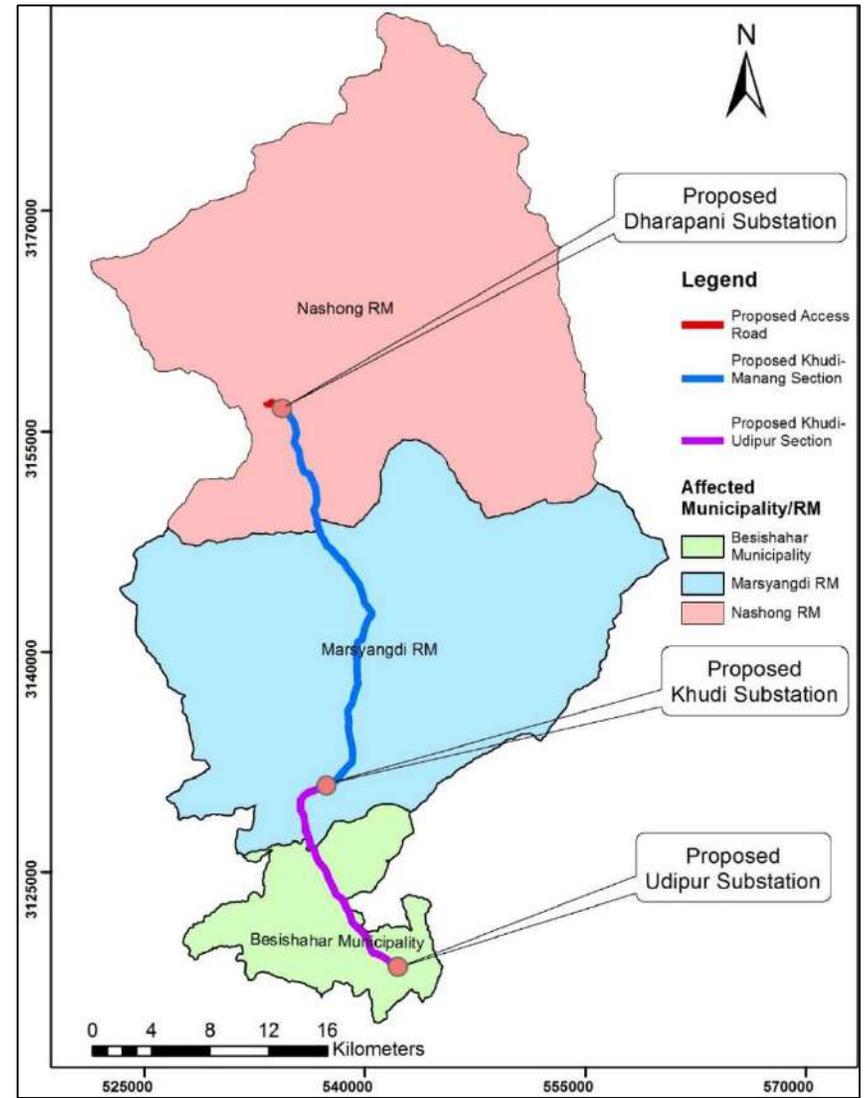


Fig. 2.3 Project Area

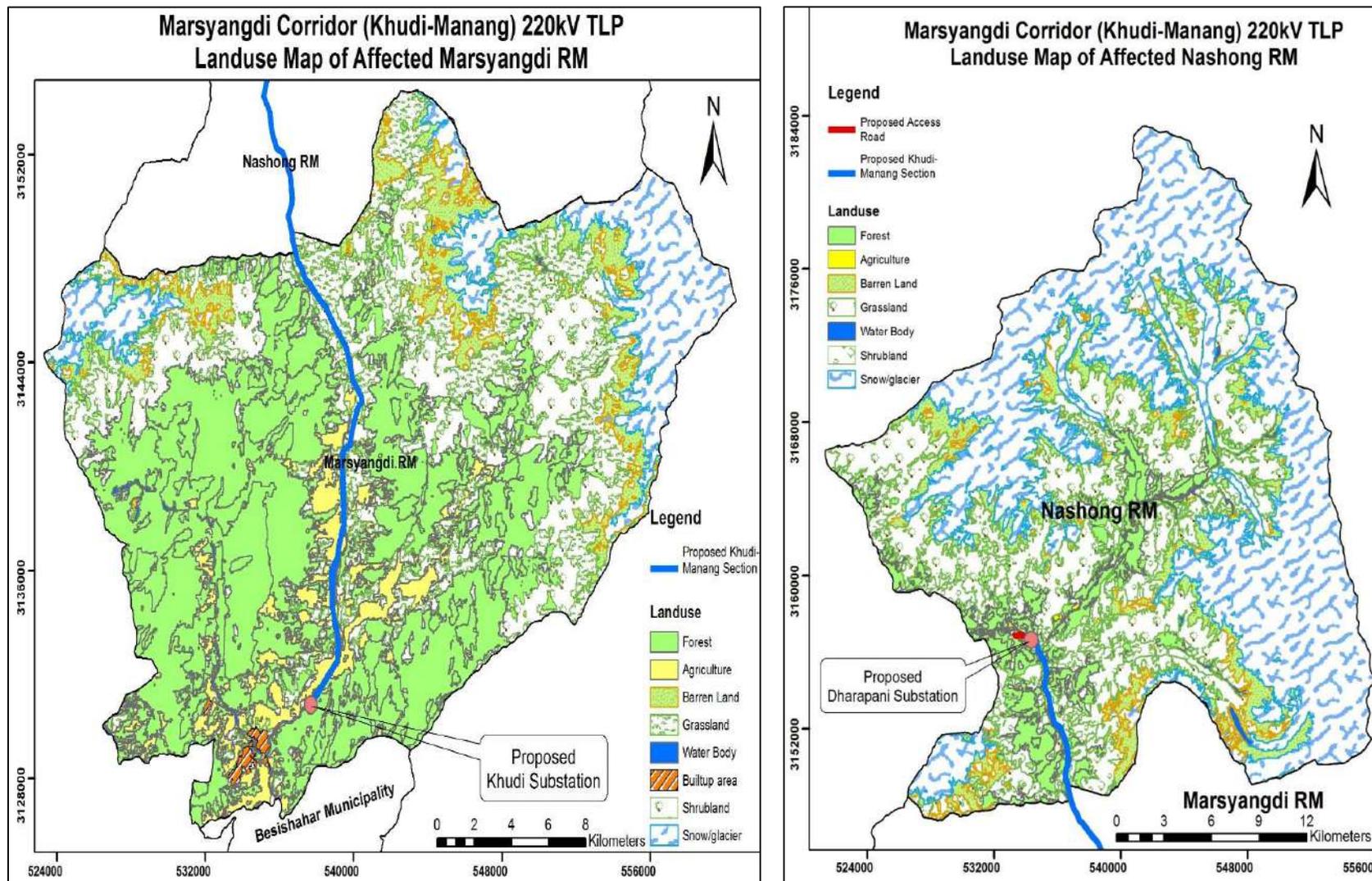


Figure-2-4: Land use Map of Khudi-Manang Section

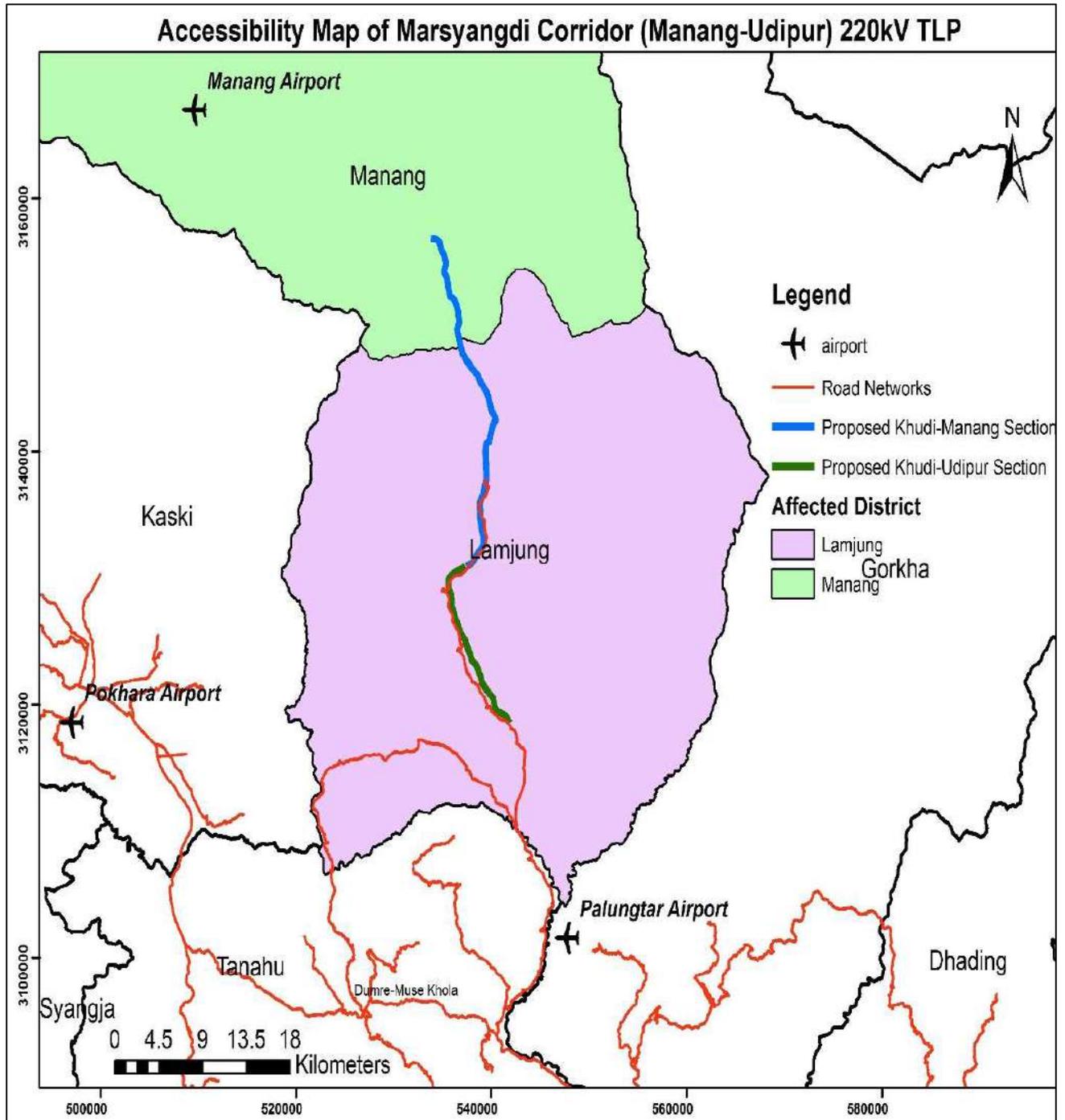


Figure-2.5: Project Accessibility Map

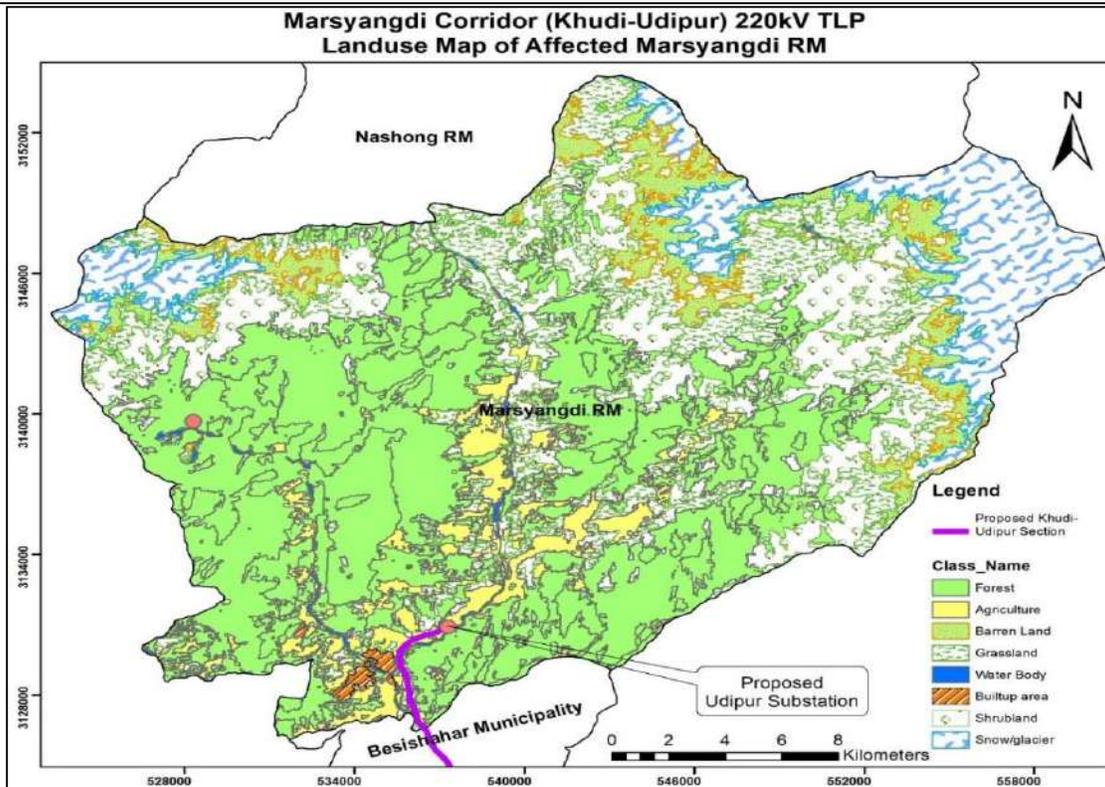


Figure-2.6: Land use Map of Khudi-Udipur Section of Affected Marsyangdi RM

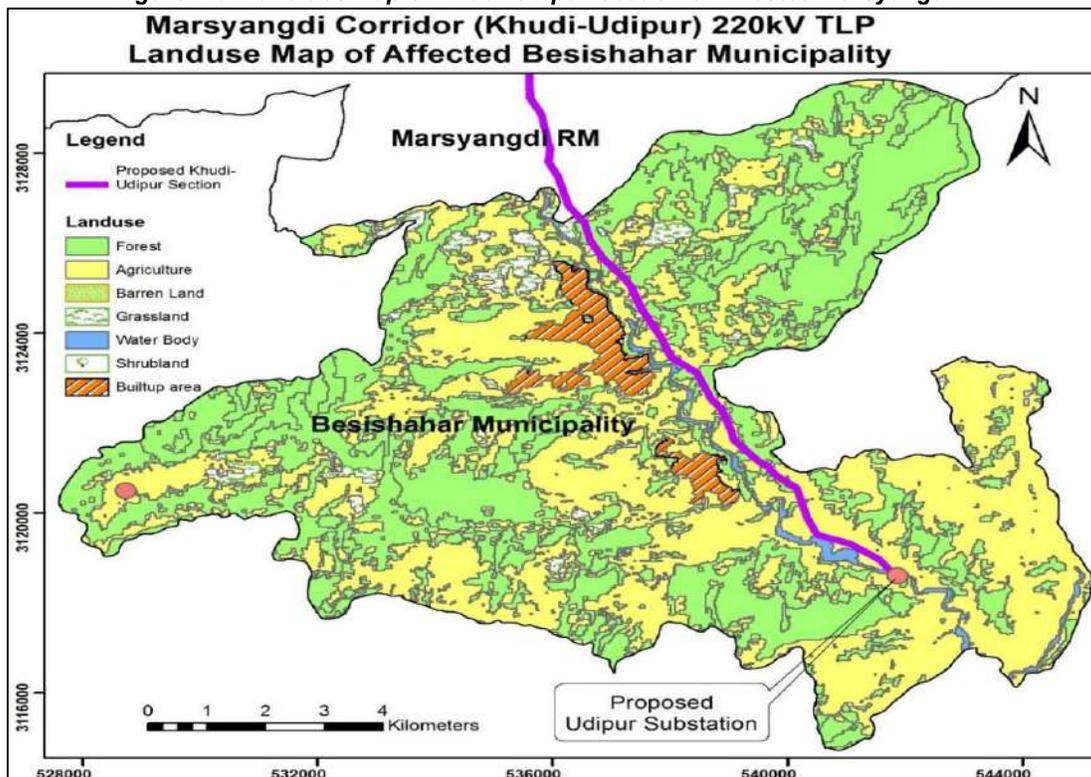


Figure-2.7: Land use Map of the Khudi-Udipur Section Affected Besishahar Municipality

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 substations are on cultivated land. Area occupied by Dharapani substation is 5.5ha and Khudi substation is 5.0ha. Land acquisition and compensation of both substations have already been completed as per the LAA, 1977 of GoN. Udipur Substation does not cover the component of this project. It will cover scope of lower section of the same corridor.

2.1.2 Access Road

This project also consists of access road as project component to connect Dharapani substation with Besishahar-Chame 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. The project access road is one of the components of the project. Land acquisition and compensation as well detailed design of this access road has not initiated yet. The information related to project access road will be covered in updated RAP.

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-Chame 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 25m x 25m (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		
<i>General</i>			
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		

Features	Description		
	Khudi-Udipur Section: AP 26 lies at Udipur Substation, Besishahar Municipality.		
No. of major river crossing	25 times (Marsyangdi River)		
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

Features	Description
	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)
Tower Height	40m (vary from 36m to 64m depending on ground condition)
Area for each tower	25m x 25m (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 lightning 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) or Division Forest Office 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-Chame 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 profile of concerned Districts Coordination Committee;
- Collection and review of National Plans, Policies, Acts and Rules related to social impacts and other losses especially the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement;
- National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement for Infrastructure Development project, 2015;
- Draft EIA report, 2017;
- Constitution of Nepal; 2015
- Land Acquisition Act, 1977;
- Land Reform Act, 1964;
- Land Revenue Act 1977;
- Electricity Regulations 1992;
- Electricity Act, 1992 and
- EIB's Environmental and Social Practices Handbook (2013), *Standard (6):(7) and 10*

3.2 Socio-Economic Census

Census and Socio-Economic information of the PAPs are important in the preparation of the RAP. The final Socio-Economic Census and verification of Assets was undertaken on 9-23 March, 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 persons (PAPs), affected communities/groups, vulnerable groups, Indigenous People (specific IPs groups are Tamang, Gurung, Magar and Newar) and Dalit groups, representatives of local government bodies/line agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), community forest user groups (CFUGs), women organization, teachers and political party.

3.3.2 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, community consultation FGD, KIIs, market survey and in-depth field study.

3.4.2 Mobilization of Supervisors and Enumerators

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

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

3.4.3 Fieldwork

The fieldwork for RAP study was started 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 Community Consultations/Public Consultation

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

3.4.5 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Among the qualitative techniques, FGD is preferred for its in-depth approach and functionality. For in-depth understanding and analysis of the perceptions of stakeholders, 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 survey checklist was prepared and used to conduct the market survey.

3.4.8 Household Survey

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

3.5 Data Management and Analysis

The field Supervisors and mobilized experts were responsible to make sure that all the required information collected properly and consistent. Any missing or inconsistent information was collected or corrected in the field before 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 10.0% of their total land and 25.0% of agriculture income.
- **Moderately Affected Households:** Households losing more than 10% to 50.0% of their total land and income up to 50.0% of agriculture income;
- **Severely Affected Households:** Households losing more than 50% of their total land and >50.0% of agriculture income. The households losing residential/commercial structures are also categorized under this category.
- ***Vulnerable People*** is defined as families affected by the project that are identified as belonging to the Vulnerable Groups (Single-headed households, persons living with disabilities or chronic diseases, Indigenous people, Dalits, Families whose income is Below Poverty Line, and any other category of people that could be characterized as disproportionately more sensitive to project impacts.

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
- Tem Leader-Krishna Prasad Joshi
- Sir. Socio-economist -Ganesh Kumar Upreti
- Resettlement Expert -Bhakti Prasad Timsina
- Database Expert/Sociologist – Ramesh Gautam
- GIS Expert- Prakash Gaudel

CHAPTER-IV SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

4.1 The Project Area

The TL project is located in Gandaki Province 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, Beshishahar 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, Beshishahar Municipality. The project document shows that the project name is read follows: Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV Transmission Line and associated substations. NEA has divided the project into two section namely Manang-Khudi-Udipur section here is known as Upper Marsyangdi and Udipur-Markichowk-Bharatpur section here is known as lower Marsyangdi. Hence, the Marsyangdi Corridor connects on five Grid substations out of which four substations are under this project (Dharapani (Manang), Khudi, Udipur and Bharatpur S/S). Therefore, the Upper Marsyangdi TL covers Manang-Khudi substations and Lower Marsyangdi covers Udipur and Bharatpur S/S section. This RAP is prepared for Upper Marsyangdi section covering the Dharapani S/S and Khudi S/S and all information described accordingly. Udipur substation covers the lower Marsyangdi section. 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 (Beshishahar) 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
			10
		Beshishahar*	11
			3

Source: EIA report, 2017

4.2 Socio-Economic Census and Analyses

This section provides the baseline Socio-Economic conditions of the affected persons (PAPs) to enable resettlement planning and future monitoring and evaluation. It discusses the demographic profile of the PAPs, socio-cultural characteristics, economic activities and social services. 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 30 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.

Table-4.2: Affected HHs as per RM/Municipality

S.N	Project Affected RM/Municipality	HHs		Total
		Surveyed	Absentee	
1	Nashong RM	41	7	48
2	Marsyangdi RM	67	12	79
3	Beshishahar Municipality	12	11	23
Total		120	30	150

Field Survey, 2018

4.2.1 Socio-Demographic Information of PAPs

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%) Chettri 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 Tap		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 basic sanitation, (100%) surveyed households are using toilets for defecation which is quite good compared to district and national average (95.00%=GoN, 2017). 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 (4074%), (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
		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	264963
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 2, 98,692. 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. 2, 98,692) 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 (86.57%) land belongs to Gurung communities while (0.44%) belongs to Newar. Two HHs are land less and they do not have their own land. The average landholding size of the surveyed households is 1.09ha/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	6	1.94	0.32
Chhetri	4	2.45	0.61
Brahmin	3	3.16	1.05
Newar	1	0.56	0.56
Total/Average	118	128.45	1.09

Source: Household Survey, 2018: Note: One Dalit and One Magar HHs are land less

Landholding by Type of Ownership: The grouping of the surveyed households according to landholding size shows that around (25.847%) 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 (6.92%), (56.02%), (22.44%) and (14.61%) 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)	%
Marginal Farmers	Up to 0.5	29	25.84	8.89	6.92
Small Size Farmers	0.5 to 1.0	46	38.33	33.13	25.79
	1.0 to 1.5	24	20.00	28.57	22.24
	1.5 to 2.0	6	5.00	10.26	7.99
Medium Farmers	2.0 to 4.0	10	8.33	28.83	22.44
Large Size Farmers	>4	3	2.50	18.77	14.61
Total	-	120	100	128.45	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.

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

broad categories with their levels of socio-economic development or the process of marginalization (Table-4.26). The advantaged ones and many households of the disadvantaged and marginalized background have been carrying out livelihood activities similar to caste groups, have become widespread in the country, have joined foreign employment, are educated and have human development index comparable to Brahmin/Chhetri, the so called high caste groups.

Table-4.26 Categories of Indigenous Groups in Nepal

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

Source: NFIN, 2005

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 or *Chronic diseases* HHs and Single headed households are categorized as vulnerable groups under this project which is (95.83%) of the surveyed households. This includes 106 HHs are Indigenous groups (Gurung, Tamang, Newar and Magar), 7 HHs are Dalits and others are persons with disabilities or chronic diseases and Single headed households (Table-4.27). The RAP study shows that Endangered and highly marginalized IPs as defined by GoN, are not found or affected in Marsyangdi Corridor. However, marginalized (Tamang), disadvantaged (Gurung and Magar) and advantaged (Newar) IPs groups are affected and socio-economic information and profile of these groups describes below accordingly.

Table-4.27: 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	Persons living with disabilities or <i>chronic diseases</i>	Brahmin	1	0.87
4	Single 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 744 with male (50.81%) and female (49.19%). The average household size is 6.47 persons/household and male female sex ratio is 1.03 (Table-4.28). The average household size of vulnerable groups is comparatively higher than the National average (4.88).

Table-4.28: 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
Single Headed HH	Chhetri	1	1	2	100	1	2
Persons living with disabilities or <i>chronic diseases</i>	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-4.29). The overall dependency ratio is (60.69%) with child dependency ratio (33.48%) and aged dependency (27.21%).

Table-4.29: 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
Single Headed HHs	-	1	1	2
Persons living with disabilities or <i>chronic diseases</i>	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-4.30). The educational status of the project affected vulnerable population is satisfactorily.

Table-4.30: 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
Single Headed HHs	1	50	1	50	2
Persons living with disabilities or <i>chronic diseases</i>	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-4.31).

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-4.31: 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-4.32). The non-agricultural source of income includes business/trade, services labors/wage, remittance, and pension/senior citizen allowance *etc.*

Table-4.32: 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	Single Headed HH	36,000	75	12,000	25	48,000
4	Persons living with disabilities or <i>chronic diseases</i>	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 -4.33).

Table-4.33: Average Annual Expenditure of Vulnerable Groups

Expenditure Heading	Vulnerable Category HHs				Total (NRs)	Percentage
	Indigenous	Dalits	Single Headed	Disabilities		
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: The census survey shows that 113 out of 115 vulnerable households have own private land within the project area. The vulnerable households own and operate about 124.93 ha land (Table-4.34). The average land holding of the vulnerable households is 1.11ha/HH which is higher as compared with the average landholding size of total PAFs 1.09ha/HH.

Table-4.34: Land Holding by Vulnerability

S.N	Vulnerable Category	HHs	Total	Ha/HH
1	Indigenous	105	120.90	1.15
2	Dalits	6	1.94	0.32
3	Single Headed HH	1	0.15	0.15
4	Persons living with disabilities or <i>chronic diseases</i>	1	1.94	1.94
Total		113	124.93	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 (24.35%) households are categorized as marginal size farmers (having land up to 0.5 ha). The survey shows that about (1.74%) vulnerable households are land less (Tenants). The percentage of Medium and large size farmers is (8.7%) and (2.61%) respectively (Table-4.35).

Table-4.35: Landholding by type of Ownership

Landholding Categories	Size of Holding (ha)	Households		Total Area	
		No.	%	Area (ha)	%
Marginal Farmers	Up to 0.5	30	26.09	8.48	6.79
Small Size Farmers	0.5 to 1.0	42	36.52	30.02	24.03
	1.0 to 1.5	24	20.87	28.57	22.87
	1.5 to 2.0	6	5.22	10.26	8.21
Medium Farmers	2.0 to 4.0	10	8.70	28.83	23.08
Large Size Farmers	>4	3	2.61	18.77	15.02
Total	-	115	100	124.93	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

4.3 Gender Consideration

According to National Census 2011, women head just over one quarter (25.73%) of households in Nepal and constitute (51.50%) of the total Population. The highest number of female-headed households is recorded in Brahmin/Chhetri communities (29.44%) followed by Dalit communities (28.08%), Adivasi/Janajati (Indigenous) communities (27.81%) and Madhesi caste groups (11.17%). This is reflective of the lack of empowerment of women from indigenous and other marginalized group in Nepal in comparison to women from hill caste groups. According to HDI report, 2018, states that female HDI value for Nepal is 0.549 in contrast with 0.612 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.897. Similarly, life expectancy at birth of male and female is 69.0 and 71.19 respectively. The HDI report further states that Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of male and female is \$2113 and \$3510 respectively.

The socio-economic survey indicates that Women population of surveyed households is estimated to be (49.42%) of the total population and female literacy rate is (45.28%) which is comparatively lower than male literacy rate (54.72%). Similarly, female illiterate rate is (73.79%) which is higher than male illiterate rate (26.21%) and involvement of secondary and higher level education of women is also comparatively lower than male persons. Around (85.71%) of women have engaged in household work and about (58.96%) in agricultural activities.

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

The average daily wage/labor rate of women in the project affected area is NRs. 600-1000/day which is slightly low as compared with male NRs. 700-1500/day. Children are also involved in in-house and farming activities.

4.4 Socio-cultural life of Indigenous Peoples

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

Indigenous Peoples in Nepal have distinct cultures, languages and belief systems. They live across the country - the mountains, the hills and the plains. They are in majority in as many as 27 of the total 77 districts. Most of indigenous people live in remote and rural areas and make a living out of subsistence farming.

Nepal is a rich country in terms of language, culture, religion, biodiversity and socio-cultural diversity. As many as 59 indigenous communities have been officially and legally recognized by the Nepal government under the National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities.

Project Affected Indigenous Peoples: Gurung, Tamang, Magar and Newar are the major affected groups from indigenous community in the project area. Among them, Tamang belongs to marginalized category, Gurung and Magar belong to disadvantaged category and Newar belongs to advanced category of Indigenous Peoples as per defined by GoN (Table4.27).

Table-4.36: Project Affected Indigenous Peoples

	Population	Households
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Indigenous Peoples	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	%	Total	HH Size	%
Gurung	318	310	628	102.58	91.28	96	6.54	9.06
Tamang	26	21	47	123.81	6.83	8	5.88	7.55
Newar	6	2	8	300	1.16	1	8	0.09
Magar	1	4	5	25	0.73	1	5	0.09
Total/Average	351	337	688	104.15	100	106	6.49	16.79

Source: Households, Survey, 2018

Socio-economy life of these groups has already been described in sub-section 4.2.1 and 4.2.7 above and on socio-cultural life of these groups is briefly summarized as follows:

Gurung:

Gurung is one of the 59 indigenous nationalities in Nepal residing on the foothills of Annapurna, Machhapuchre mountain range. The name Gurung is derived from the Tibetan word 'Grong' which means farmers. Gurung call themselves 'Tamu' which means horseman in the Tibetan language. They are densely populated in Kaski, Lamjung, Mustang, Manang, Gorkha, Parbat and Shyanja district. Loshar is the main and biggest festival of Gurung, observed it as a New Year at the end of December, according to the ancient calendar of western Tibet. Their main occupation is animal husbandry, including the raising of sheep and hunting. Lately they have a fame of joining British army and renowned as Gorkha soldier.

Gurungs are very rich customs and culture. One of their customs is 'Pud-pude, the celebratory reception of the first-born male child in the family. Similarly Ghatu, a dance drama performed by virgin girls in the spring, Rodhi, a meeting place where the young, supervised by an elderly women, gather for company and singing and so on. Gurung have their own mother tongue called 'Tamukwyi', which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family.

Tamang:

Tamang make up the largest indigenous peoples among the 59 so far recognized by Nepal government. The term Tamang is made up of two words—Ta which means horse and Mang, which means rider or trader. It is assumed that they were connected with business of horse trading or riding. They have their own distinct religion, language, culture, customs, rituals and lifestyles. Tamang are very rich in their tradition and culture. They have their own language, culture, dress and social structure. They have over 100 sub-clans. Tamang believe in Buddhism, and famously said that 90 percent of Tamang follow Buddhism as their religion.

Tamangs have their own language which is called 'Tamang' language, comes from Tibeto-Burman language family. According to latest national Census 2011, Tamang language speaking population stands around 90 percent of the total Tamang population.

Newar:

Newar are one among 59 indigenous peoples recognized so far by government of Nepal. They call themselves Nepa or Newa. Newars are found in every part of the country and beyond the boundary, but they are the original habitants of Kathmandu valley, the capital city of modern Nepal. Newar speak their own mother tongue which belongs to Tibeto-Burman language family, with rich ancient and modern literatures going back to the 14th century.

Guthi is the religious cum social management customary institution of Newar. It by now has been associated with a kind of land tenure system, religious and philanthropic endowments, foundations, trusts, oil-processing cooperatives. Newars have their own mother tongue which is called Nepal Bhasa which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family.

Magar:

Magar is one, of the 59 indigenous peoples of Nepal, recognized by the government as indigenous nationalities having own distinct language, culture, rituals and history. Their settlements stretch over the western and southern edges of Dhaulagiri Himalayan range and eastwards to the Gandaki River basin.

Magar is the third largest ethnic/caste groups in Nepal as per the 2011 Census, which reveals that there are--1,887,733 Magar, representing (7.10%) percent of Nepal's total population. The Magars are divided into different clans --Thapa, Ale, Rana, Budhathoki, Roka, Gharti, Pun to name a few and they usually identify themselves as belonging through these patrilineal inheritance.

Magars have as many as three-different mother tongues –Kham, Kaike and Dhut language. All these three languages belong to the Tibeto-Burman family. *Kham* dialect is spoken by Magars in Mid-Western region Athara Magarat (literally, 18 Magar region'), *Tarali* or *Kaike* in Dolpa district of North-Western region, and *Dhut language* is mostly spoken in Barah Magarat (12-region) in the West and Central part of Nepal. According to the recent Census conducted in 2011, Magar are the eighth major mother language speaker ethnic groups.

The basis of Magar economy in all areas is usually agriculture growing varieties of crops and vegetables; some are pastoralists who raise sheep and goats some work as craftsmen others adept bamboo work. But the larger communities of Magars engaged in dry-crop farming and buffalo-raising, many have earned name and fame by joining British and Indian Security forces.

There is a controversy about the religion and culture of Magar, as there are both Hinduism and Buddhism followers. Most Magars worship the same god and goddesses and observe festivals, as Hindus do, majority of them follow Khas-Bahun religious traditions, observe the same festivals almost exactly and many of them use Bahun priest. However, they also observe a number of their tribal rituals and ceremonies, festival for worshipping clan deities, and also employ a Lama to perform life cycle ceremonies in place of Brahmin priest. The Magars worship nature, idols,

spirits, and supernatural beings. Similarly, they also worship hunting gods and goddesses within their own families and outside, the gods of dead ancestors or their grandmothers and grandfathers.

The field assessment shows that project area is mixed community where indigenous and non-indigenous peoples (Brahamin/Chettri/Dalit) live together and share a similar economic and political system and are not significantly different from the non-indigenous peoples' households and other local families living in the project areas in terms of livelihood patterns, and access to health and educational opportunities.

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, Angle Towers and structures fall in RoW. 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 PAPs was collected by the survey team during the field visit. ESSD Social and technical team visited the tower location and alignment sites and verified the list of the PAPs. 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, it has estimated that a total of 46 Suspension towers (STs) will be constructed in the corridor but it has not marked in the field and assessment of these towers excluded from this RAP.

Topographic maps, GPS, project 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 Angle Towers located in the private land and relocation of the structures falling in RoW and acquisition of land for substations. The implementation of the project will affect 150 households out of which 120 covered in census survey and 30 HHs were missing. The missing HHs (30 HHs) were absent during the survey and not available at the project sites and they will cover in final socio-economic survey after detailed design, before the construction work starts (Table-5.1).

Table-5.1: Affected Households as Per Project Components

S.N	Project Components	Households		Total
		Surveyed	Absentee	
1	Dharapani S/S	26	3	29
2	Khudi S/S	28	3	31
3	Angle Towers	50	22	72
4	RoW	13	2	15
5	Angle Towers and RoW	2	0	2
6	Dharapani S/S and Angle Towers	1	0	1
Total		120	30	150
Percentage		80.00	20.00	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

A total of 120 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 consist 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. 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 by implementation consultant (ESSD/PSC) after completion of final survey covering the missing households (Absentee). The final survey will be conducted by the construction contractor. The same principles (based on this RAP) policy, rights and entitlements will be applied later for land acquisition and compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation process.

5.1 Loss of land and Agricultural Income

5.1.1 Land loss and Requirement As per Project Components

Altogether, 146.45ha land will be required for the proposed project covering Dharapani and Khudi S/S and Angle Towers. Of the total land requirement for the project, 15.01ha 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 HHs	Affected Land (Ha)		Total Land (Ha)
			Private Land	Public/ Forest Land	
Transmission Line	Angle Towers	75	4.5	1.13	5.63
	Land use Restriction	15	77.62	52.69	130.31
Dharapani S/S	-	29	5.51	-	5.51
Khudi S/S	-	31	5	-	5
Total Permanent :		150	15.01	1.13	16.14
Total Land use Restriction:		-	77.62	52.69	130.31
Grand Total:		-	92.63	53.82	146.45

Source: Project Record, 2018

A total of 72 Angle 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. In addition, temporal land shall require during the construction period for labor camp management and material storage but it has not finalized that how much land is required during the construction phase. It shall be covered in Updated RAP. *Similarly, around 1.08 ha land will require for contractors; camp and construction materials storage area during construction with leased contract of the concerned land owners.*

Table-5.4: Affected Private land by Type (Permanent land loss)

S.N	Project Components	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
Total		13.13	1.88	15.01
Percentage		87.48	12.52	100

Source: Project Record, 2018

Of the affected private land, 13.13ha or (87.48%) is agricultural and 1.8 or (12.52%) 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, 54 HHs (50.94%) will loss less than 10% of their total land holding and these households are considered as marginally affected households. Similarly, there are 48 HHs losing 10-50% of their total land holding whereas 4 HHs losing more than 50% of their total land holding and these households are considered under modernately and severely affected category (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 15.01ha out of which 13.13ha is cultivated/agricultural 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	44	40	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		54	48	4	106
Impact Category		Marginally	Moderately	Severely	-
		Less than 10% Loss	HHs having < 10% loss		
Overall		50.94	49.06		-

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 detail design of 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 cultivated 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 Single headed households, Dalits and HH having Persons with disabilities or chronic diseases are categorized under the vulnerable groups for this project. A total of 115 HHs are identified as vulnerable groups and 101 HHs are considered under land loss category out of which 94 HHs from Indigenous community, 5 HHs from Dalits groups, others are Single headed and HHs having Persons with disabilities or Chronic diseases (Table-5.8). Around 11.81ha land of vulnerable groups will be permanently acquired by the project for the different project services and facilities which is (10.20%) 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 as well as 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	111.81	11.15	9.97	94
2	Dalit	1.89	0.54	28.40	5
3	Single Headed HHs	0.15	0.06	40.0	1
4	Persons living with Disabilities or Chronic diseases	1.94	0.06	3.09	1
Total		115.79	11.81	10.20	101

Source: Field Survey, 2018

5.1.7 Impact on Indigenous Peoples

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.

The socio-economic data of affected households' from Indigenous community shows that a total of 106 IPs households will be affected out of which 94 HHs will be affected due to the land loss. Among them, eight households (Tamang) belong to marginalized category, 97 HHs (Gurung-96 and Magar=1) belong to disadvantaged category and remaining one HH (Newar) belongs to advanced category of Indigenous Peoples. Similarly, none of the affected IP households belong to BPL category. The overall assessment on land loss of IPs is calculated to be within the (10%) of the total holding. They are involved in same income-generation activities as the rest of the affected households who earn their living using more than one source of income, usually a combination of business, services and farming. Thus, IP HHs are considered as affected persons.

5.1.8 Impact on Women Group

The RAP study shows that around 382 female population of 120 surveyed households will be directly affected at feasibility phase of the project. Most of the project affected women are engaged in agricultural activities. Acquisition of agricultural land (13.13 ha) further will stress to cope the food in their families. Similarly, 9 out of 150 surveyed households have the land ownership certificate with women ownership and land loss of these women group is estimated to be 1.11 ha which is (8.44%) of the total agricultural land. Further, 4 out of 13 displaced residential structures have with women ownership (But both are not women headed). Similarly, one single headed women is also found to be affected due to the land loss category. These women households are particularly from Indigenous community and already defined as vulnerable groups. Appropriate compensation along with an additional and resettlement allowance as well as LRP mentioned in this RAP will mitigate or minimize the significant impacts on these group.

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: Displaced HHs and 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
2	Beshishahar*-10	AP11-12	Guma Basaula	1	-	-	-	1
3	Beshishahar*-10	AP13A-AP14	Kunbir Gurung	1	-	1	-	2

4	Beshishahar*-10	AP15-AP16	Sanu Kanchhi Tamang	1	-	-	-	1
5	Beshishahar*-10	AP15-AP16	Lain Swari Gurung	1	-	-	-	1
6	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, AP 37-AP 38, AP 40-AP 41 and A P41-AP 42 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 tress, (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 Dharapani Substation located at Ghelang Chowk of Nasong Rural Municipality. There lies a place of Natutal Worship (*Prakritik Pooja-A Stone*) which is an important worship area/religious place) of IPs particularly for Gurung communities. The IPs naturally are closed with nature and they always worship this religious place before starting their new work praying to be goodluck. Due to the construction of Substation, it will need to be relocated. Consultation with IPs in the area suggested that the project should help to relocate it in the appropriate area 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.

5.7 Construction related/contractor operation related impacts

The construction related impacts are higher during the peak construction period when the influx of people from outside is high. However, the impacts on public health and safety, pressure on public institution and structures and possible conflict among project workers and local population will be of concern throughout the construction period. These impacts are assessed based on experiences of experts and other investment operations. It is difficult to map out the extent of these impacts at this stage.

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

Clause-14 of this Act to compensate land for land provided government land is available in the area. As per the regulatory provision, while acquiring land, GON forms a Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO) of the concerned district. The other members to be included in the committee comprise of Chief of Land Revenue, an Officer assigned by CDO, representative from District Development Committee (DDC), Concerned Project Manager. While determining the compensation, the Committee 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* other vulnerable groups and Standard (10): *Stakeholder Engagement* respectively which have been adopted in this RAP briefly described below.

Standard (6): Involuntary Resettlement

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

to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities. All 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 PAPs.

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

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

Key Issues	Policy Requirements of EIB, ESS	Government of Nepal Legal Framework (LAA, 1977)	Remedial Measures
Resettlement Planning and Implementation	Where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. A census and a socio-economic baseline assessment must be carried out, and Resettlement Action Plan must be prepared and implemented	No specific Provision	Due consideration has been given during the design of the transmission line to minimize the adverse impacts of land acquisition and impact on the households/property hence, RAP has been prepared for the requirement.
Compensation at Replacement Value	Monetary compensation shall 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 <i>at the local level</i> targeted by its EIB operations and Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for IPs: Informed and meaningful consultation and participation of PAPs is required throughout the resettlement process.	The Chief District Officer (CDO) publishes a public notification providing details of the affected property after receiving the report on the preliminary assessment on land requirements. However, the Act is silent about the stakeholder consultation and Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for IPs	Provision has been made that the consultation with APs and IPs were conducted during the RAP preparation. The process was Well targeted, early and informed, Meaningful, two-way and inclusive, and Free, documented and localized. The dialogue with the affected IPs communities, as part of a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, will be continued during the project preparation and prior to commencement of activities with the support from the monitoring Unit
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.	Provision has been made that the final RAP and other project related documents will be will be disclosed to NEA web site, CDO office of two project districts, Project Office, ESSD Office, Environment and Social Monitoring Unit Office. The executive summary of RAP will be translated into Nepali language and made accessible to affected people and other stakeholders at project site.
Monitoring of Resettlement Implementation	Arrangements for resettlement monitoring must be defined by the resettlement plan	No provision	Arrangements for resettlement monitoring has been incorporated in this RAP

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

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

Similarly, the National Foundation for Up-liftman of Adivasi/Janjati Act, 2058 (2002), the National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, the Environmental Act 1997, and the Forest Act 1993 have emphasized protection and promotion of vulnerable groups in general, indigenous peoples' knowledge, and cultural heritage in 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 PAPs before the commencement of construction work.

6.4.2 Resettlement Policy Framework for Marsyangdi Corridor

Based on the review of national policy and EIB's ESS, there is no option but to develop project specific policies incorporating the requirements of financing agency. The objectives of the resettlement policy framework are i) to avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, and ii) to minimize it where it is unavoidable, and iii) to ensure that 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; • The project shall ensure indigenous peoples and women participation in the entire process of preparation; implementation and monitoring of the project activities;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project shall develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities. And also provide additional support allowance.
<u>Principles-4:</u>	Formation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An effective grievance redress mechanism shall be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of 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.
<u>Principles-5:</u>	Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The livelihoods of all displaced/affected Families will be at least fully restored and living standards improved through resettlement strategies.
<u>Principles-6:</u>	Cut-off Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Resettlement Policy will be the date of the 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
<u>Principles-7:</u>	Common Property Resources (CPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project as per national legislation and requirements of international standards.

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.

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

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

types of losses and the corresponding entitlements mentioned in approved RIPP of SASEC Power System Expansion Project, same has been followed.

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

Table-6.3: Entitlement Matrix

SN	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
A. LAND						
A-1	Loss of private land	Agricultural/Residential/Commercial land being affected by project components (GSS, Land for Tower footings etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titled holders or owner with legal right DPs/ APs with customary land right or government permit holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation based on market/replacement cost Resettlement assistance Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/ APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary donation by the community with no compensation. In case donation is not possible, then following will be the entitlements: Land for land if available and feasible. In case where, alternative land cannot be provided due to scarcity of suitable lands, cash compensation based on the valuation determined by the Compensation Determination (Fixation) Committee (CDC) will be paid. Land should be compensated at replacement cost, which shall comprise market rates. If the compensation determined by the CDC is less than the “market price/ replacement cost” then the difference is to be paid by NEA as assistance NEA will try to acquire the residual plot if DPs/ APs are willing to do so and if remaining land that is unviable or uneconomic Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage Transaction costs (documentary stamps, registration costs, tax etc.) as applicable under the relevant laws will be borne by NEA with a minimum lump sum of NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. 	NEA/CDC

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

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/ APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 	
B. STRUCTURES						
B-1	Loss of Residential Commercial structure	Structures affected on the land either permanently or temporarily by the project before the cut-off date.	Titleholder or Owner with legal right/Non-titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement cost Resettlement assistance. Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/ APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate structure if feasible. In case where an alternate structure cannot be provided, compensation based on replacement cost will be paid without allowing for depreciation or transaction costs. All fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure will be borne by NEA and will be paid to DPs/ APs with a minimum lump sum of NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/ APs at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self-relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once. DPs/ APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. In case of rebuilding/ rehabilitation of the structure, a disturbance allowance shall be provided to head of the affected HH at the rate of NPR 500 per day for 180 days. Rental assistance for 180 days per house at the rate of NPR 500 per day. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/ APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once 	NEA/CDC
			Tenants/Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation (incase, additional structure erected) Resettlement Assistance Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/ APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional structures erected by tenants will be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. Rental assistance equivalent to 180 days @ NPR 500 per day per HH. 	NEA/CDC

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

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

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/ APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. 	
E. GOVERNMENT LAND AND PROPERTY						
E-1	Government Property (Loss of Land)	Government property being affected by the projects	Relevant government department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum compensation as per government rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental transfer of land 	NEA/ Concerned Government Departments
F. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES						
F-1	Loss of Community Property Resources (Religious structures, land, Community structures, trust, shrine, tomb etc.)	Community property being affected by the projects	Affected community/ Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation, protection, restoration and compensatory replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts will be documented and mitigated. Cultural properties will be conserved through special measures such as relocation in consultation with the community. Common property resources will be reconstructed as per Internationals Standards 	NEA/CDC/ Local Community/ Supervision Consultant
F-2	Loss of Public Utilities	Public utilities affected due to the project (Water, Electricity, Telephone Drainage)	Owners of the public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation, protection, restoration and compensatory replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of utilities will be done at proper time Common property resources will be reconstructed as per Internationals Standards 	NEA/CDC/ Local Community/ Supervision Consultant
F-3	Infrastructure a. Local roads b. Bridges c. Water points etc.	Public infrastructure being affected by the project	Communities receiving benefits from the infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration will be done by the project in consultation with affected communities. Common property resources will be reconstructed as per Internationals Standards 	NEA/CDC/ Local Community/ Supervision Consultant
G. TEMPORARY LOSS (RIGHT OF WAY)						
G-1	Temporary loss of crops during construction and maintenance ²	All DPs/ APs crops on temporary basis during the construction and maintenance of lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titled holders or owner with legal right DPs/ APs with customary land right or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at market value Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/ APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of land value under the RoW. Cash compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop under the RoW during the construction or maintenance or repair after the construction. In case there is a 	NEA/CDC

			<p>government permit holder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenant/Lease holders 		<p>need for repair or maintenance of the lines in the future, NEA would consult with land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to harvest standing crops • Restoration of land to previous or better quality • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once 	
H. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE DPS/APS						
H-1	Impacts on vulnerable DPs/APs	Single headed households, indigenous people households, below poverty line households, elderly with no economic support, Dalit, IP households and those without legal title to land	All impacts caused to vulnerable DPs/APs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional assistance (one time) will be paid to vulnerable households' equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once. • Vulnerable assistance including the BPL will be paid to the affected households one time even if multiple impacts are incurred. • Vulnerable DPs/APs will be given priority in project construction employment where feasible. 	NEA/CDC
I. UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS						
I-1	Other Impacts Not Identified	Any unforeseen impacts being caused by the project	Eligible DPs/APs	• Compensation and assistance	• Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in the RF.	NEA/Supervision Consultant/ Other relevant GoN departments as required

CHAPTER-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/RM office, hospital/health post/school or DDC office and Municipality office as well as concerned individuals or institutions can provide their written opinions and suggestion within 15 days. The project developer needs to further prepare a deed of public inquiry (Muchulka). The initial phase Stakeholder Consultations for the project as per the EPR, 1997 were conducted during the EIA study (Consultation and Public hearing) carried out by ESSD in 2017.

7.1.2 European Investment Bank (EIB) Requirement

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is supporting the project. Thus, The EIB standard PS-7 applies to the Right and interest of vulnerable groups and PS-10 to stakeholder engagement. EIB is committed to community engagement that ensures free, prior, and informed consultation of

the affected communities. Stakeholder engagements are conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information provided in culturally appropriate format.

The EIB requires:

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

7.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Process

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

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

7.3 Engagement Methodology

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

7.3.1 Stakeholder Identification

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

The Local Level stakeholders in the project include:

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

The District Level Stakeholders in this project include:

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

7.3.2 Meaningful Consultation and Participation of key Stakeholders

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

7.3.3 Stockholder Engagement and Consultation during RAP Preparation

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

Community Consultations/Public Consultations

Altogether, 8 community/public consultations were conducted in the RMs/Municipality affected by the project to collect socio-economic information, views, concerns and expectations of local people from the project. Similarly, the participants were also informed regarding the project and its activities during the consultation. The participants representing different groups, former VDC chairman, RMs Executive officer, school teacher, businessman, farmers, social workers and representatives of women organizations as well as leader of local political parties. The average number of participants in each PRA was 11.6 (Table-7.1). The male female representatives during the community consultation was (69.57%) and (30.43%) respectively. The key issues raised in community consultation meetings is attached in Appendix-III, Table-A.

Table-7.1: Date, Location and Caste Groups in Community Consultation Meetings

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 (Arkhale)	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	Nasong 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 survey was undertaken in all the affected communities within the Project Area, in 9-23 March, 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 Assists:** The project should be ensured to provide the satisfactorily compensation of acquired assists (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 Development 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.

Key Issues Raised by Affected Persons: 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 affected persons 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 likely affected in the project area.
 - **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 PAPs in Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) should be ensure to participate while fixing the rate of private land.

7.7 Disclosure of Information and Documents

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

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

Disclosure of RAP is expected to be helpful to the local people to be aware about the project and provisions of compensations and other assistance. The final RAP report will be disclosed to NEA web site. The hard copy of the report will be kept at CDO office of two project districts, Project Office, ESSD Office, Environment and Social Management/Monotoring 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 approved 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/has been established to allow project affected persons to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The APs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. There is a possibility of two types of grievances: grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement requirements and grievances related to compensation or entitlement. The APs will have access to both locally constructed grievances redress committees i.e. CDC and the Ministry, and formal courts of appeal system. Under the latter system every AP can appeal to the court if they feel that they are not compensated or entitlements are not provided for appropriately. They may appeal to The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. appellate court within 35 days of the public notice given to them.

This Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will provide an effective approach for resolution of

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

7.8.1 Levels of GRM

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

First Level of GRM

The first level GRM has been established in all concerned RM and MC. The most accessible and immediate venue for the fastest resolution of grievances will be the site office. If any complaints arise, the NEA site engineer/official, the construction contractor and ESMU safeguard officer with the assistance of Rural Municipality representatives will immediately resolve the complaint on site. Any person with a grievance related to the project works can contact the ESMU to file a complaint. The ESMU will document the complaint, and immediately address and resolve the issue at field-level with the construction contractor, representatives of the respected Rural Municipality and the affected households within 7 days of receipt of a complain/grievances. The ESMU will fully document the following information: (i) name of the complainant, (ii) date of complaint received, (iii) nature of complaint, (iv) location of complaint, and (v) how the complaint was resolved. If the complaint remains unresolved at field level, the ESMU will forward the complaint to the second level of GRM i.e. to NEA's Project. The first level GRM will be formed under the chairmanship of project site in charge/Engineer consisted of the following members:

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

Second Level of GRM

If the grievance remained unresolved at the first level, it will be forwarded to the PMO which is headed by the project Manager. The PMO is the site office of NEA that is responsible for site level implementation activities. The person filing the grievance will be notified by the ESMU

that the grievance has been forwarded to the PMO. PMO with the support of ESMU social expert, construction contractor will try to resolve the grievances through continuous interactions with the affected households within 15 days of complaints forwarded by ESMU.

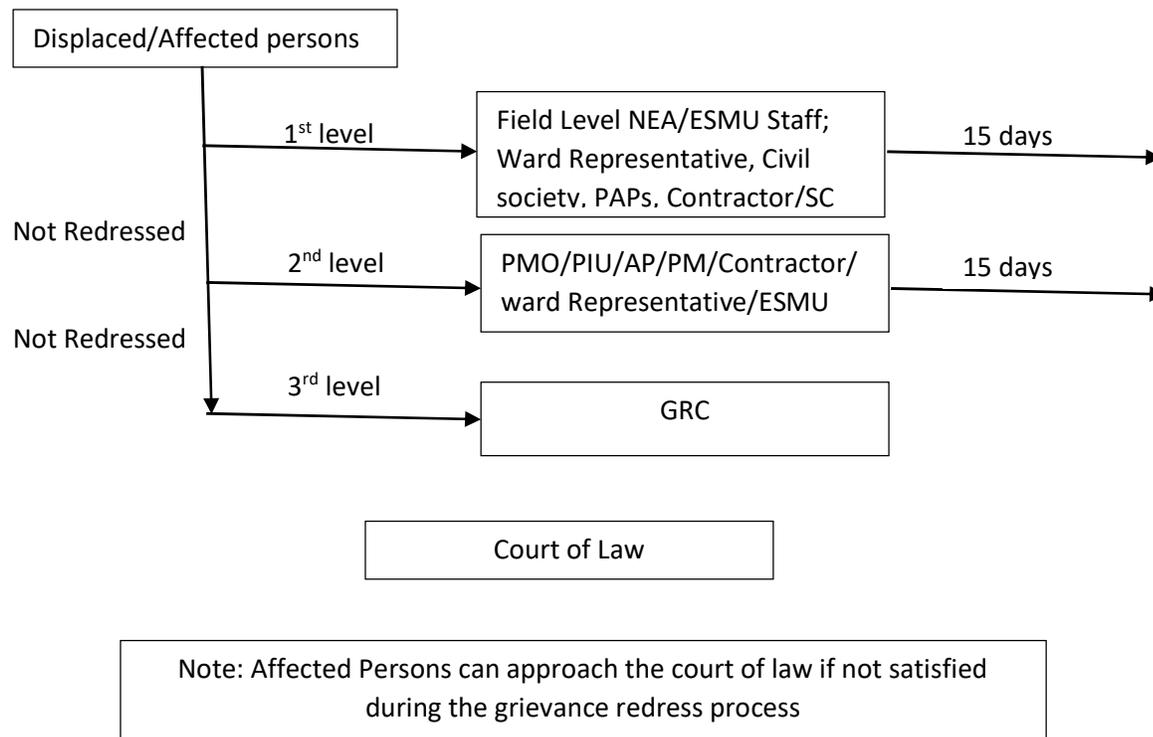
Third Level of GRM

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

7.8.2 Court of Law/Country's Legal System

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

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

Fig-7.1: Flowchart of Grievance Redress Mechanism

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 will ensure that the public and stakeholders are well informed regarding the project activities.

Further, Environmental and Social Management Unit has been established under ESSD for regular consultations with PAPs. Further, NEA 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 for IPs

Consultation is the cornerstone in planning, preparing and implementing the project; Free, prior and informed consultation with the indigenous 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 peoples will be adequately covered and their community needs, interests and expectations are raised openly in a transparent manner to reach common consensus (**Table-7.5**). The best practices of consultation strategies shall be:

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

Table-7.5: Consultation Approach and Strategies for IPs

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

7.9.2 Strategies for Addressing Issues of Vulnerable Groups

The indigenous people (referred as *Janajatis*) and other vulnerable groups (including Women and Dalits, Elderly and Persons living with disability or chronic disease, Single-headed) in Nepal are normally characterized by marginal or small land holding size, low productivity, under or unemployment, low income etc. Effective strategic measures are to be designed and implemented to support these vulnerable groups as respect to the locals and also to garner support from these communities in the preparation and implementation of the project. The following strategies (*Table-7.6*) are in consistent with GoN broad policies of supporting the poor people to improve their livelihood and also enhance their participation in project activities.

Table-7.6: Strategies for addressing the Issues of Vulnerable Groups

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

7.9.3 Planned Disclosure of Information and Consultations

There will be continuous consultations and involvement of locals, PAPs 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-7.7).

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-7.7: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activities	Task	Time and Period	Responsible Agencies
Publicity of Draft RAP	Distribute leaflets or booklets in local language	June/July, 2018	ESSD and Project/PMD
Full disclosure of the Draft RAP to PAPs	Distribute RP in local language to PAPs	June/July,2018	ESSD and Project/PMD
Web disclosure of Draft RAP	RAP Posts on EIB and NEA Websites	After approval	ESSD and Project/PMD
Project information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to PAPs	Continuous throughout the project cycle	ESSD and Project/PMD
Consultative meetings on Resettlement Mitigation	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, GRM	Throughout construction phase	Project/PMD/ESMU
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	After the cadastral survey/detail design to be prepared by Contractor	Project/PMD
Update of RAP and Disclosure	Consultation with missing (Absentee and Refused HHs) households and new identified Households including other local level stakeholders	Do	Project/PMD and ESSD/PSC

7.9.4 Disclosure of RAP Document

EIB's ESS Standard-10: Stakeholder Engagement states that the project related information should be disclosed in the local language (s) and in a manner that is timely, accessible and culturally appropriate, taking into account any vulnerable or minority groups and their right to equitable representation and consideration for their rights, views and interests.

As per the ESS requirement of EIB and schedule mentioned in Draft RAP report, the Nepali summary (Appendix-XI) was prepared and distributed for the PAPs, local and affected communities in the following date and location of the project area for public disclosure (Table-7.8). A hard copy of RAP was also provided to the concerned District Administration Offices in Manang and Lamajung districts. Similarly, the hard copy of Nepali Summary was also provided to the affected RMs and Municipality. A Social Expert Team was mobilized through ESSD for the document disclosure purpose from 6-15 July, 2018.

Table-7.8: Date and Location of RAP Disclosure

S.N	Name of RM/Municipality	Disclosure Date and Location	Disclosure Types and Target Groups
1	Nasong Rural Municipality	7 July , 2018 (Dharapani)	Distribution of Nepali Summary to the PAPs, Local and affected communities, Discussion and Meeting/Consultation
		7 July , 2018 (Ghelang Chowk)	
		8 July , 2018 (Odaar)	
		8 July , 2018 (Taal)	
2	Marsyangdi Rural Municipality	7 July,2018 (Chyamche)	Distribution of Nepali Summary to the PAPs, Local and affected communities, Discussion and Meeting/Consultation
		7 July,2018, (Jagat)	
		10 July,2018, (Khudi)	
		14 July,2018, (Shyange)	
3	Beshishahar Municipality	11 July,2018, (Bhotepant)	Distribution of Nepali Summary to the PAFs, Local and affected communities, Discussion and Meeting/Consultation
		15 July,2018, (Ietepant)	

Public consultations were also carried out during the disclosure. The consultations were conducted in ten different locations of the project area and document was also displayed and distributed in the same locations. Comments/suggestions and recommendations made by the local people were collected (Appendix-IX) which are more or less similar as compared with RAP study phase. The issues and suggestions raised by local people during the public disclosure and their participants with signature have been incorporated and attached in Appendix-X.

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 15.01 private land permanently and 77.62 ha for land use restriction. Likewise, 14 residential structures (houses), 4 commercial structures and 16 non-residential structures (Toilets and Sheds), will have to be relocated. All the affected assets will be properly recorded and verified by the project and delegated Government and community representatives. Census and asset information will be maintained in a computerized database to manage and monitor compensation activities.

Cut-off-Date Eligibility and Entitlements***Cut-off-Date***

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

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

Eligibility and Entitlements

All DPs/APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix-Chapter-VI) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-

project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The project will recognize both titleholders and non-titleholders. DPs/APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to project implementation.

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

8.1.1 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 Coordination Committee of concerned district,
- Representative of concerned RMs/Municipality,
- Representatives of affected communities and households, and

- Representative of the Project.

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

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

The information of the land and property price collected during the RAP preparation is the main basis for valuation of assets for this project. The prevailing average land price has been considered for the estimation purpose. Different rates have been considered for the towers and substations located in different category of land. There 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. 24,03,35,200 (Table-8.1).

The figures provided in Table-8.1 serve as good references for the CDC to decide and negotiate the replacement value of affected properties that will be acquired by the project. The CDC, which also consist one member from District Land Revenue Office (LRO), also refers current transaction value of land and structures that have prevailed at free markets in each district. Once the CDC collects and verifies different rates established in the project area, it is only thereafter that the committee works out the compensation rates that best represent the replacement value for 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
Dharapani S/S	-	5.51	-	-	100% Compensated
Khudi S/S	-	5	-	88200000	100% Compensated
Total Permanent :		15.01	-	-	
Land use Restriction:		77.62	19600000	152135200	Only 10% land value has been calculated
Grand Total:		92.63		240335200	

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 14.64 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 (Table-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 77.62 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 PAPs

Agriculture is the major occupation (35.89%) of the surveyed population followed by foreign employment (13.39%), Labor Wage in the country (3.73%) and Jobs and services (10.79%). 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

Livelihood restoration programs aiming at preventing impoverishment, restoration of incomes and livelihoods and rebuilding of viable communities are of two types: land-based programs,

and non-land based programs. The land-based programs provide land to regain and build farms and small agro-based businesses. The non-land based strategies include activities such as employment, occupational and Skill Development Training, vocational education, micro-enterprises training and assistance for job creation.

The livelihood restoration strategy will be developed for two sets of APs namely: marginally affected and severely affected. For the severely affected households, cash compensation at replacement cost has been recommended along with short term land based training. The additional support allowance, enhancement Training and Assistance are proposed for Vulnerable Peoples affected by the project. In addition APs losing residential structures will be provided transportation/shifting allowance, transitional allowance, rental allowance for 6 months and skill Development Training along with above mentioned assistance. Besides this, the social mitigation measures proposed EIA report prepared for the project, the affected PAPs including IPs shall also be benefitted accordingly. An initial Livelihood Restoration Plan for PAPs has been designed and described in sub-section 8.5 below:

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 54 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. Similarly, 10% grant will be provided for the households whose primary occupation is agriculture and loss of productive land and additional assistance for vulnerable DPs/APs as per entitlement Matrix.

B. Household losing more than 10% their total holding

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

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

There are altogether 48 households in the first Moderately affected category. These households will receive following assistance apart from the land compensation.

- **Resettlement/Transitional Assistance:** Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided resettlement and transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage. It will be paid once (The Minimum Wage is calculated as NRs 13,450/Months).
- **Employment:** Priority will be given to the family members of the households for employment in project construction.

Livelihood Restoration Program: As these households still own some of their remaining agriculture land, Vegetable and Citrus Specific Assistance and training (Land -based) to increase their land productivity training as per their interest of area, will be provided. In addition, the affected household will be provided seed money equal to NRs. 12,000/HH to buy agricultural tools and hybrid seed.

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

There are altogether 4 households in the severely affected category who loss more than 50% of total landholding. The households losing residential and commercial structures (16 HHs) are also considered under this category. These households will receive following assistance apart from the land compensation.

- **Resettlement/Transitional Assistance:** Each household, apart from the land compensation, will be provided resettlement and transitional assistance equivalent for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage. It will be paid once (The minimum Wage is calculated as NRs 13,450/Months).
- **Employment:** Priority will be given to the members of the affected households for employment in project during construction and operation.
- **Livelihood Restoration Program:** The project area has good potential for livestock rearing as most of the households are residing very close to the forest area. As Manang and Lamjung districts have high potential of livestock farming, hence, Livestock Training has been proposed to the households affected under this 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.
- Additionally, HHs, with loss of 50% or more land and fall under the severely affected, NEA will provide the food security allowance for the three years crop loss to cope the **food scarcity** for the transitional period. Similarly, land for land compensation will be proposed for the APs/DPs who become landless after acquisition.

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 (180 days) will be paid to the concerned households at the rate of NRs. 500/day assuming that a new house will be constructed within that period. ***Transportation/Shifting Allowance:*** Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs at the rate NRs 30,000 in case of self-relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once.
- ***Displacement/Disturbance Allowance:*** In case of rebuilding/ rehabilitation of the structure, a disturbance allowance shall be provided to head of the affected HH at the rate of NRs. 500 per day for 180 days.

Livelihood Restoration Program: Various Livelihood restoration programs have been proposed in the RAP. The family member from each households will be eligible to choose the short term and long term 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.
- ***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 will 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 three 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. Similarly, shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs

at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self-relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once.

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 16 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/shifting allowance @ NRs. 30,000 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 the 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 single headed HH and one Person living with disability or chronic disease HH. The project proponent will provide compensation at replacement cost for the affected land and property acquired by the project. These households will receive following assistance apart from the land compensation.

- ***Employment Opportunity:*** Apart from the provision mentioned above, the rehabilitation of affected households will be additionally supported through the preferential access to employment opportunity during the construction of the project.
- ***Livelihood Restoration Program:*** Various livelihood restoration programs have been proposed in the RAP. The family member from each vulnerable 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. 10,000/HH for restarting their livelihood/as immediate assistance for their vulnerability will be provided.

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

8.1.3.7 Assistance and Benefit for Non-Titleholders/Tenants

The loss of residential/commercial structures of non-titleholders/tenants will compensated at replacement cost and they will be eligible to receive the transportation/shifting, rental and displacement/distrabance allowance as well. They will also be eligible to receive the

enhancement training proposed in this RAP and additional assistance for vulnerable households. The compensation for the loss of private land for non-titleholders will not provide, however, final decision shall be made by CDC and resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be provided based on this RAP. And 50% cash compensation along with the resettlement and rehabilitation measures for loss of private land for Tenants will be provided.

8.2 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 Approaches for addressing the Issues of Absentees Households

A total of 30 households who are likely to be affected by the project that are not covered in Census socio-economic survey are defined here as absentees HHs. These 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 absentees' households 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. NEA will consult and request to involve them in socio-economic survey and covered in final census survey before the construction work starts but after detailed design.

8.4 Innovation of Historical and Cultural Site

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 Livelihood Restoration Plan

Based on the information collected on income restoration activities from the socio-economic surveys (Tables-4.25), a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) have been framed and key activities covered accordingly. The census survey shows that nearly, (9.30%) of the affected household

expressed expectation of employment opportunities and majority two-third (67.44%) preferred appropriate compensation and nearly (4.65%) offered enhancement training. The ESMU in collaboration with concerned Municipalities/Municipalities will consider the available skills, existing professions, resource base of APs and their socioeconomic characteristics and preferences to tailor individual Livelihood Restoration Schemes. The basic objective of Livelihood restoration activities is to ensure that each affected person will at least have the same or improved income and livelihood after the project. Hence, the LRP for the project has been proposed as follows and all PAPs are eligible to involve.

8.5.1 Short Term and Long Term Strategy:

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

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

The aim of long-term income restoration strategies will be focused to sustain the source of income. The long-term income restoration program will be continued during RAP implementation. The project-sponsored programs such as employment, enhancement (Land-Based Training) and Skill Development Trainings will be the main long-term strategies of the Project (Table-8.6).

Table-8.6: Short-Term and Long Term Livelihood Livelihood Trainings

Type of Trainings	Remarks	Eligibility	No of Participants	Remarks	
A: Long -Term Non-Land Based Trainings					
Skill Development Training	CTEVT Standards (390 hours)	Basic knowledge Read and Write Age (21-45 years-PAPs)	20	PAPs will be increased after detailed designed And programs will be designed accordingly	
B: Short-term Land-Based Trainings					
Vegetable and Citrus Species Training	Short-term training will be designed by concerned Agricultural office of project district	PAPs	100		
Micro-enterprises Training					
Forest based Income Generation Activities					
Livestock Farming					
Poultry Farming Training					

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

For the agricultural landowners losing a part of their land and the remaining land will be viable to continue cultivation, they will be guided by the Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) through district agriculture/horticulture office in improving agricultural/vegetable production including use of modern techniques in cultivation, harvesting and storing. The short-term trainings land-based trainings (Table-8.6) have been proposed and all APs shall be benefited accordingly. The list of participants and potential candidates shall be identified by ESMU/GRC which to be formed at affected Ward levels during the construction of the project. Training need assessment shall be undertaken while selecting the participants. The Skill Development Training shall be designed as per CTEVT course during the time of implementation.

8.5.2 Employment Restoration:

The APs/DPs losing their Jobs due to the construction and operation of the project shall be assisted to restore buy providing the Skill Development Training, which would support to get the employment at project constructional sites.

Business Restoration: In order to restore the business of APs/DPs, the following options shall be adopted:

- Provision for Business Disturbance Allowance equivalent to three months of average monthly income of the concerned business to restore their business that a new business shall be started within that period.
- Shifting Assistance/allowance to transport the business structures shall be provided
- The Vulnerable HHs shall be assisted as per the Entitlement Matrix mentioned above.

- APs/DPs who have Semi-and unskilled labors shall be considered for the employment during the construction activities.

8.5.3 Job Creation Plan:

The consultations shall be carried out by the project with contractors and local communities to establish mutually agreeable conditions for employment for Vulnerable and DPs. At least one person from each vulnerable household or from DPs will receive priority at project-related construction works, based on their capability, skills and qualifications. Bidding documents and contract specifications shall include preference for hiring vulnerable groups, and DPs in general, in order of priority according to agreements reached during the consultations. In case jobs are available, the local community will also be welcome to apply, according to their capability and qualifications and first priority shall be given accordingly.

During the construction stage the APs, especially vulnerable APs, will be given preference over others in being engaged in project activities suitable to their skills. In order to make the APs employable, an ESMU will identify the required skills for the construction activities prior to the commencement of the construction and provide the required training to the APs.

8.5.4 Women and Vulnerable Peoples Focused Program

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

- Formation of Women Self-Help Groups
- Land Rights training for Indigenous Women groups
- Technical and Financial Supports and strengthen for local level women Organizations;
- Income generating programs will be designed to ensure that women derive a reliable income by engaging in activities that are within their capacity, taking into

account the availability of resources and the type of enterprises that they are already engaged in;

- Gender Equality awareness campaigns and training opportunities will be organized to increase women's integration into social and economic mainstream;
- Support for energy- baased program.

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.

Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) is the Executing Agency (EA) for Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV Project (MCTLP) under project Management Directorate of NEA, will assume overall responsibility for the management procedures. Key activities to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities are mentioned below. There are couple of key actors in MCTLP whose roles, functions and responsibilities are closely interlinked which requires them to work in a coordinated manner. The key actors and their roles are as presented below.

Table-9.1: Role and Functions of Key Stakeholders

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

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

9.1 Organizational Framework

Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) is the Executing Agency (EA) for the transmission will be setup within a Project Management Directorate (PMD) of NEA which is dedicated to managing ADB/EIB funded projects. The PMD is overall responsible for RAP implementation. To ensure the achievement of these activities, organization for RAP implementation and management will occur at both central and district project level (*Figure 9.1*).

9.1.1 Central Level Arrangement

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

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

9.1.2 Project Level Arrangement

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

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

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

environmental impacts and responsible for submitting the compliance monitoring reports to ESSD.

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

Compensation Determination Committee (CDC): CDC's will be formed in each district of project site to fix compensation for loss of land, structure, crops and private property. The CDC is comprised of Chief District Officer, District Land Revenue Officer, DDC Representative, Project Representative and PAPs Representative. The main function of the CDC is confirmation of entitled process, assessment/Identification of PAPs, compensation determination for land and private property and grievance resolution. It is in process to establish CDC in Manang and Lamajung districts.

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.

9.1.3 Financing Agency

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

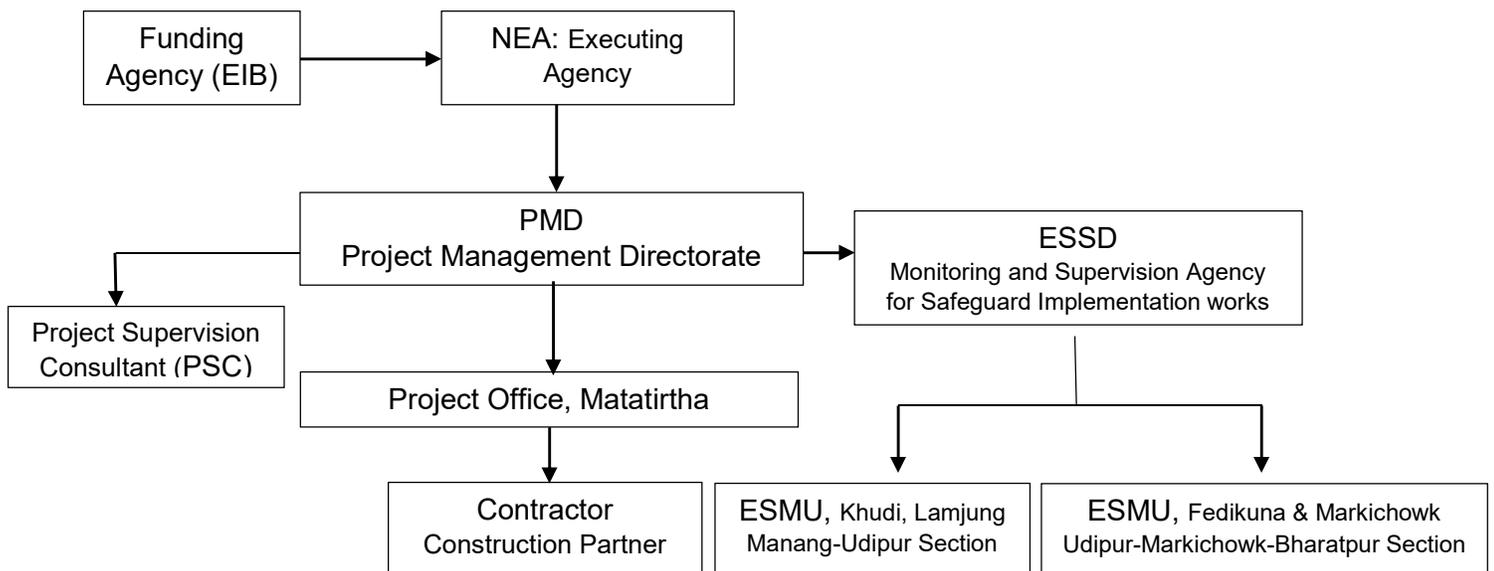
9.2 Capacity Building

The NEA-ESSD and the Project Office of MCTLP are equally important in terms of planning, implementing and supervising the safeguard activities and much of the success of the envisaged plans and programs depends on how well these are carried out by the team in a coordinated manner. However, given the limited level of knowledge and exposure of the staff within the current institutional 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: Institutional Arrangement for Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring and RAP Implementation



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 of the Substations has been completed and construction work has been started but distribution of resettlement and rehabilitation is still pending. Similarly, the land acquisition, compensation and distribution of resettlement and rehabilitation of Towers and RoW shall be continued throughout the construction phase and land acquisition and compensation of Land use restriction shall be done before starting the line. The yearly estimated RAP implementation schedule is presented in Table 10.1.

10.1 Identification of Land Owners (STs, Access Road and Land Use Restriction)

The details of APs for Suspension tower, access road and land use restriction have not been identified due to the initial phase of the project. The final list of the affected land owners for STs, access road and land use restriction will be identified after the final check survey to be conducted by the Contractor. The updated RAP will be prepared after the completion final check survey. The RAP shall be updated by the implementation consultant (PSC/ESSD or any others) before the construction work starts. The same principles and policies proposed in this RAP shall be applied for land acquisition and compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation process. All the itemized cost for the implementation of Updated RAP after the detail survey shall be borne by NEA through its annual budget.

The project is expected to complete by June 30, 2022 (Balanced 12 Months). Still the detail design, finalization of alignment, cadastral data and land verification work has not been completed. Lack of these detail information, updated RAP will not be arranged. Further, RAP implementation Schedule is closely related with the contractor progress and we are still waiting for cadastral data, final list of official landowners after final check survey. Hence, a tentative fast track RAP implementation Schedule has been prepared accordingly. NEA will complete the Updating the RAP document and its implementation with in this scheduled timeline.

Table-10.1: Monthly Schedule for RAP Implementation

S.N	Tasks	2021						2022						
		7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Submission of Feasibility Stage RAP													
2	Contractor mobilization													
3	Route alignment final survey by Contractor													
4	Collection of Cadastral data, Finalize list of affected people and Publication of Notice													
5	Updating of RAP and submission for approval													
6	Submit final report to CDC for compensation determination													
7	Consultation, and grievance resolution committee formation													
8	CDC meeting and compensation determination													
9	Inform PAPs for the compensation claim													
10	Collect application from the PAPs for compensation of land affected by Towers and access road													
11	Verify the application and prepare final list of PAPs													
12	Pay compensation for eligible PAPs													
13	Transferring the land ownership													
14	Construction of tower pads in Government land start													
15	Construction of tower pads in Private land start													
16	Implementation of R& R assistance for the HH affected by project and Implementation of LRP													
17	Identification and Notification to the HHs affected by structures Fall in RoW													
18	Identification and Notification to the land parcel under RoW													
19	Compensation Distribution and RoW Clearance													
20	Staring the Line													
21	Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP implementation													
22	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 GRC	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/CDO
	Crop loss (area, quantity and value)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/consultant/farmers
	Employment generated (No. employed of PAP by gender, wage paid)	Review of progress reports/contractor's records/	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/Consultant/contractors
	Meeting/consultations held at different levels(no of meetings, no of complaints filed, handled and resolved)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/LCF/CDC/ESSD
	No. of HHs relocated and assisted	Review of progress reports/field verification	Half yearly/annual	Project/CDC/ESSD
	Livelihood improvement activities implemented	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
B. External Evaluation				
	Compensation money used by HHs (land purchased, house constructed, investment in productive assets)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
	Meeting/consultations held at different levels(no of meetings, no of complaints filed, handled and resolved)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/LCF/CDC/ESSD
	Income generation/restoration measures taken and changes in HH income	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting/HH survey	Half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
	Land use (Land price=Low or high, land use, production)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Half yearly/annual	Project/line agencies/consultant
	Improved livelihood (income, consumption, poverty reduction, education, health, HH assets etc.)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting/HH survey	Annual/mid-term/final	Project/consultant and ESSD
	Social/gender empowerment (leadership, decision making, participation, representation etc.)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting/HH survey	Annual/mid-term/final	Project/ESSD

	Social well-being (security, problems, issues, peace)	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Annual/mid-term/final	Project/ESSD
	Livelihood improvement and people/HHs benefited	Review of progress reports/field verification/meeting	Quarterly/half yearly/annual	Project/ESSD
C. RAP Completion Audit				
	Employment	Site observation, attendance record, interaction with laborers and contractors	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Migration	Review of land holding records, discussion with local people	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Land Price	Discuss with farmers and extension workers, agricultural statistics of District Agriculture Office	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Living standard	Interview with families, RMs/Municipality records, discussion with local leaders, CBOs and HH survey	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Economic status of PAPs	Interview and discussion with PAPs and socio-economic Survey	Annually	Project/ESSD
	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation	Interview and discussion with PAPs and Socio-economic Survey	Annually	Project/ESSD

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. 301.71 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 been 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	100% compensated
ii	Compensation for land acquisition (Khudi S/S)	Ha	5	Ref. Table-8.1	100% compensated
iii	Compensation for land acquisition (Angle Towers)	Ha	4.5	Ref. Table-8.1	88200000
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
xi	Administrative cost for Deed Transfer/Documentary cost	Nos	150	10000	1500000
	Sub-total -A				272829627
B. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance					
B1	Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing > 10% to < 50% of Total land				
i	Transitional/Resettlement Assistance	HHs	48	500	4320000
B2	Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing > 50% land				
					0
i	Transitional/Resettlement Assistance	HHs	4	500	360000
ii	Food Security Allowance		4	14313	171756
	Sub- total -B				4851756
C. Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing Structures					
C-1	Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing Residential Structures				
i	House Rental Allowance for 6 Months (180 days)	HHs	13	500	1170000
ii	Dislocation/disturbance Allowance	HHs	13	13450	524550
iii	Transportation/Shifting Allowance		14	30000	420000
C-2. Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing Non-Residential Structures					
i	Transportation/Shifting Allowance	Nos	16	30000	480000
C-3. Rehabilitation Assistance for HH loosing own Business					
i	Business Disturbance Allowance for three months		2	7500	45000
ii	Transportation/Shifting Allowance		4	30000	120000
	Sub-total -C				2759550
D. Rehabilitation Assistance for Vulnerable Groups					
i	Additional Support Allowance	Nos	115	10000	1150000
	Sub-total- D				1150000
E	Livelihood Restoration Program				
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	3000000
vi	Women/Vulnerable Peoples Support Program			LS	5000000
	Sub-total-E				11615000
F	Other Enhancement Supports				
i	Relocation of Cultural Sites			LS	1000000
ii	Cancelling on Compensation Management			LS	1500000
	Sub-total- F				2500000
G.	External Monitoring cost				
				LS	3000000
H. Capacity Building of ESSD Staffs					
				LS	3000000
	Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)				30,17,05,933

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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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१. आयोजना क्षेत्र सम्बन्धि सामान्य जानकारी :

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

२. परिवार सम्बन्धी जानकारी :

- २.१ जग्गाधनीको नाम (घरमूली) :.....
 २.२ लिङ्ग: 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/पत्तिको 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	लिङ्ग	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	सिर्चाई सुबिधा	जग्गाको किसिम	जग्गाको उपयोग	कैफियत
१									
२									
३									
४									
५									
६									
७									
जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (प्रचलित ईकाईमा)					जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (हे.)				
जग्गाको प्रकार : १= घरवारी, २= खेत, ३= बारी, ४= व्यापारीक क्षेत्र, ५=खरवारी/बुट्टयान, ६= बाँभो/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 आमदानी बारे बताउनुहोस् ।

खाद्यान्न वालीहरु	क्र.स.	वालीहरु १	खेती गरेको जमिनको क्षेत्रफल	कुल उत्पादन	प्रति इकाई मूल्य	जम्मा आमदानी (रु.)
	१	धान				
	२	गहु				
	३	मकै				
	४	कोदो				
	५	दाल गेडागुडी				
	६	अन्य.....				
			जम्मा			
नगदेवालीहरु (ब्यवसायिक उत्पादन)	१	आलु				
	२	तोरी				
	३	तरकारी				
	४	स्याउं				
	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. सम्पती बेचेर |

७. पशुपंक्षी विक्री गरेर
९. जागिरबाट आएको तलवभत्ताबाट
८. व्यापार/व्यवसायबाट
१०. अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस).....

३.१.६. के तपाईंको परिवारको ऋण छ ?

१. छ २. छैन

३.१.७. यदि ऋण छ भने, ऋण लिनुको कारण के हुन् ? (३ भन्दा बढीमा चिन्ह नलगाउने)

१. घर निर्माण/सुधार २. खेतीको लागि जग्गा किन्न
३. घडेरी किन्न ४. आप्रवाशनको लागि /वैदेशिक रोजगारीको लागी
५. शिक्षाको लागि ६. औषधोपचारको लागि
७. विहे/व्रतबन्ध आदि काम ८. खाद्यान्न/लत्ताकपडा खरिद
९. अन्य कार्य भए उल्लेख गर्ने

३.१.८. तपाईंको परिवारको न्यूनतम आधारभूत आवश्यकताहरु पूरा गर्न मासिक आम्दानी कति जति हुनुपर्छ जस्तो लाग्छ? मासिक आम्दानी रू.

३.२ पशुपालन :

३.२.१ तपाईंले गाईवस्तु पाल्नु भएको छ ? १. छ २. छैन

यदि पाल्नुभएको छ भने निम्न विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

क्र. स.	पशुपंक्षीको प्रकार	संख्या	पशु/पंक्षी पालनबाट जम्मा वार्षिक आम्दानी (रू).	कैफियत
१	गाई		पशुपंक्षी बेचेर	
	गोरु			
२	भैसी		दुध, दही, घिऊ बाट	
	राँगा			
३	भेंडा/बाखा/खसी/बोका		अन्य बाट	
४	सुँगुर/बंगुर			
५	कुखुरा/हाँस /परेवा			
६	अन्य			
	जम्मा			

३.३ व्यापार तथा साना उद्योग :

तपाईंको परिवारका सदस्यहरुमध्ये कसैको आफ्नै व्यापार वा घरेलु उद्योग छ कि ?

१. छ २. छैन, यदि छ भने तलको विवरण दिनुहोस् ।

क्र.स.	व्यवसायको किसिम	स्थान	औसत मासिक आम्दानी
१			
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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 गर्नु ?

क्र.स	कृषि क्षेत्र	वार्षिक आम्दानी (रु.)	क्र.स.	गैर कृषि क्षेत्र	वार्षिक आम्दानी (रु.)
१	कृषि उत्पादनबाट		१	कृषि मजदुरीबाट	
२	नगदेबाली 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	विदेशबाट 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 क्षेत्रबाट भएको कूल वार्षिक आम्दानी)					

५. घर र घरायसी सामाग्रीहरूको 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 सामाग्री :
- ५.४. भुईंको सामाग्रीहरू:
- ५.५. छानाको सामाग्री:
- 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 श्रोत 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 लागि 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. गुईंठा
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 तपाइलाई 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 ल्यटमा सञ्चालित गतिविधी र खेतिपातीको विवरण दिनुहोस् (निम्न संकेत प्रयोग गर्नुहोस्) ।

एपि नम्बर/ सबस्टेशन	कित्ता नं.	जग्गा धनीको नाम	जमिनको ठेगाना	क्षेत्रफल / ईकाई	क्षतिको प्रकार (बहुउत्तर)			उपभोगको प्रकार	जग्गाको उपयोग	जग्गाको चलनचल्तीको मूल्य	कैफियत
				प्रभावित क्षेत्रफल	खेति (बाली चक्र)	रूखविरूवा तथा फलफूल	संरचनाहरू				

जमिनको स्वामित्व: १ पुरुष, २ महिला,

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

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 :
गागेको किसिम :	ब्रानोको किसिम :

संरचनाको प्रकार :	
ल (मिटर):	चौ :
तला :	किसिम :
गागेको किसिम :	ब्रानोको किसिम :

संरचनाको प्रकार :	
ल (मिटर):	चौ :
तला :	किसिम :
गागेको किसिम :	ब्रानोको किसिम :

संरचनाको प्रकार :	
ल (मिटर):	चौ :
तला :	किसिम :
गागेको किसिम :	ब्रानोको 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. ब्यापार गर्ने	५. घरेलु उद्योग	६. अन्य

९.४ तपाईंले उचित मुआब्जा पाएमा अन्यत्र बसाई सर्नु हुन्छ ? १.सर्छु २. सर्दिन

यदि बसाई सर्न चाहनु हुन् भने किन?

१..... २..... ३.....

१०.स्थानिय सहभागिता :

१०.१ तपाईं वा तपाईंको परिवारको कुनै सदस्य यस क्षेत्रमा संचालित सरकारी, गैह्रसरकारी वा अन्य संस्थाहरूमा सहभागी हुनु हुन्छ ? १. छु १. छैन

१०.२ यदि सहभागी हुनु हुन्छ भने निम्न विवरण दिनु होस् ।

क्र.स.	संस्थाको नाम र ठेगाना	सहभागीता को किसिम	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 तपाइका 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
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१२.३ तपाईं सीपमूलक तालिमको लागि 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:.....

रजु 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 बासिन्दाहरूसंग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयबस्तुमा 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
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१०						
११						

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 ?
.....
.....
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 हुन्छ 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 ?

.....

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

.....

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 वढी 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 ?

.....

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

(क. घरायसी काम ख. नोकरी ग. बिप्रेषण घ. संघ संस्थामा आबद्धता 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 सुधार्न 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 अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय 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. स्कूल 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: Displaced HHs and Types of Affected Structures

Table-D: List of Vulnerable Groups

Table-E: List of Absentee Households

Table-F: Loss of Private Trees

Table-G: Land Loss of Survey Households More than 10%

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	Dhanhree 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
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/Chaude 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,	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	Khai 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 Dunga	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, 37and 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, Ghermu	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	Potato
1	Marsyangdi-3	AP-2	Indra Bahadur Gurung	0.80	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.16	0.00	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	0.00
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	Kajiman 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
48	Marsyangdi-3	Khudi Substation	Kiwakoya Gurung	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.00

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

82	Marsyangdi-3	RoW (AP7-8)	Ram Prasad Gurung	Banana Farming					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	Marsyangdi-3	AP-8	Lal jang Gurung	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.48	0.32	0.00	0.08	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
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
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
87	Marsyangdi-4	AP-17	Khai Kami	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.24	0.16	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
96	Marsyangdi-4	AP29	Chandra Gurung	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.80	0.32	0.00	0.16	0.14	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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: Displaced HHs 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	Aasdhan 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
9	AP37-AP38	Tak Bahadur Gurung	Commercial	1	Kachhi	271.3	1	271.3

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	
			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
12	AP48-AP49	Purna Bahadur Gurung	House	1	Pakki	920	2	1840
			House	1	Pakki	415	1	415
Shed			1	Kachhi	271.25	1	271.25	
Toilet			1	Pakki	116	-	116	
13								
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
19	Khudi S/S	Sitaram Gurung	Shed	1	Kachhi	130	1	130
20	Khudi S/S	Kajiman Gurung	Shed	1	Kachhi	180	1	180

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	
Total				34		10634.1		12589.98

Table-D: List of Vulnerable Groups

S.N	RM/Municipality	Project Components	Name Land Owner	Remarks
1	Marsyangdi-3, Khudi	AP-2	Indra Bahadur Gurung	IPs
2	Marsyangdi-3, Khudi	AP-3	Purna Gurung	IPs
3	Marsyangdi-8, Bulbule	AP-7	Megdhan Ghale	IPs
4	Marsyangdi-8, Aambote	AP-7	Men Bahadur Ghale	IPs
5	Marsyangdi-8, Lampatta	RoW (AP7-8)	Sudhan Gurung	IPs
6	Marsyangdi-8, Simalchaur	AP-9	Ganja Singh Tamang	IPs
7	Marsyangdi-8, Rinchaur	AP-11	Prata Man BK	Dalit
8	Beshishahar-10, Letephant	RoW (AP11-12)	Guma Basaula	Dalit
9	Beshishahar-10, Letephant	AP-13	Chanak Ghale	IPs
10	Beshishahar-10, Akkar	AP13A	Dhanhree Gurung	IPs
11	Beshishahar-10, Akkar	RoW (13A-14)	Kunbir Gurung	IPs
12	Beshishahar-10, Dandagau	AP-15	Gyaneshwori Thapa	Women Headed HHs
13	Beshishahar-10, Bhotephant	RoW (15-16)	Sanukanchhi Tamang	IPs
14	Beshishahar-10, Bhotephant	RoW (15-16)	Lain Swori Tamang	IPs
15	Beshishahar-10, Kanle	AP-17	Hari Prasad Ghimire	HHs having Disabled
16	Beshishahar-10, Aapchaur	AP-18	Mani Prasad Gurung	IPs
17	Beshishahar-10, Hiletaksar	AP-22A	Santa Man Shreshtha	IPs
18	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Prem Bahadur Gurung	IPs
19	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Hari Bahadur Gurung	IPs
20	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Dhan Prasad Gurung	IPs
21	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Chini Gurung	IPs
22	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Chhanda Singh Gurung	IPs
23	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kajiman Gurung	IPs
24	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kharka Singh Gurung	IPs
25	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kashiman Gurung	IPs
26	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Khadga Bahadur Gurung	IPs
27	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Bel Bahadur Gurung	IPs

28	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Nar Bahadur Gurung	IPs
29	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Saraswati Gurung	IPs
30	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Ananta Bahadur Gurung	IPs
31	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Dil Bahadur Gurung	IPs
32	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Bir Lal Gurung	IPs
33	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Suna Gurung	IPs
34	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Chandra Bahadur Gurung	IPs
35	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Parshuram Gurung	IPs
36	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Men Jang Gurung	IPs
37	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Sita Gurung	IPs
38	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Sugar Jang Gurung	IPs
39	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Man Bahadur Gurung	IPs
40	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Harka Bahadur Gurung	IPs
41	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Mankala Gurung	IPs
42	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Pushram Gurung	IPs
43	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kiwakoya Gurung	IPs
44	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kharka Bdr Gurung	IPs
45	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Matwar Singh Gurung	IPs
46	Nason-4	Manang Substation/ AP-47	Til Kumari Gurung	IPs
47	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Ganga Bahadur Gurung	IPs
48	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Thir Jang Gurung	IPs
49	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Lul Bdr Gurung	IPs
50	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dilli Ram Gurung	IPs
51	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Rakta Bahadur Gurung	IPs
52	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dhirgha Man Gurung/Maita Gurung	IPs
53	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Ram Gurung	IPs
54	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Purna Bahadur Kami	Dalit
55	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Sukdevi/Santalal Damai	Dalit
56	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Sher Bahadur Gurung	IPs
57	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dhan Kumari Gurung	IPs
58	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Tarka Bahadur Gurung	IPs
59	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Chok Bdr, Nilram, Dev Bahadur Gurung	IPs
60	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Gupta Man Gurung	IPs
61	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Kiran Bdr/Dil Maya Gurung	IPs

62	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Aashapuri/Mangali Gurung	IPs
63	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Padam Bahadur Gurung	IPs
64	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Pancha Gurung	IPs
65	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Ram Prasad Gurung	IPs
66	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Prasad Gurung	IPs
67	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Jaya Bdr/Chaude Gurung	IPs
68	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Chyangbuti Lama	IPs
69	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Jang Gurung	IPs
70	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nau Maya Gurung	IPs
71	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Dhan Kashi Gurung	IPs
72	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	AP-1	Resham Gurung	IPs
73	Marsyangdi-3, Khudi	AP-2	Myam Prasad Gurung	IPs
74	Marsyangdi-3,	AP-3	Shree Prasad Gurung	IPs
75	Marsyangdi-3, Arkhale	AP-7	Tulsi Ram Gurung	IPs
76	Marsyangdi-3, Arkhale	RoW (AP7-8)	Ram Prasad Gurung	IPs
77	Marsyangdi-3, Arkhale	AP-8	Lal jang Gurung	IPs
78	Marsyangdi-3, Sisi Gaun	AP-12	Dhan Subba Gurung	IPs
79	Marsyangdi-3, Sisi Gaun	AP-13	Purna Bahadur Gurung	IPs
80	Marsyangdi-4, Chhapa	AP-16	Kalo Gurung	IPs
81	Marsyangdi-4,	AP-17	Khai Kami	Dalit
82	Marsyangdi-4	AP-18	Chhokro Gurung	IPs
83	Marsyangdi-4	AP-18	Tek Bahadur Gurung	IPs
84	Marsyangdi-4, Mipra	AP-19	Dhambu Kami	Dalit
85	Marsyangdi-4	AP-23	Rash Bahadur Gurung	IPs
86	Marsyangdi-5, Kalche	AP-24	Birkha Bahadur Gurung	IPs
87	Marsyangdi-5, Kalche	RoW (AP24-25)	Aashdhan Gurung	IPs
88	Marsyangdi-5	AP 25 and RoW (AP25-26)	Pancha Man Gurung	IPs
89	Marsyangdi-5, Kyache Dungha	AP-27	Bijaya Gurung	IPs
90	Marsyangdi-4, Jagat	AP29	Chandra Gurung	IPs
91	Marsyangdi-4, Jagat	AP32	Dhan Bahadur Tamang	IPs
92	Marsyangdi-4, Chyamche	AP-33	Urumaya Tamang	IPs
93	Marsyangdi-4, Chyamche	AP-34	Lal Bahadur Tamang	IPs
94	Marsyangdi-4, Tagrin	AP-35	Ganga Singh Tamang	IPs
95	Nason-1, Taal	AP-36, 37 and 46 and Row	Kesare Gurung	IPs
96	Nason-1, Taal	AP-26, 38 and 41	Bal Bahadur Gurung	IPs
97	Marsyangdi-5, Germu	RoW (AP37-38)	Tak Bahadur Gurung	IPs

98	Nason-1, Taal	RoW (41-42)	Kaila Gurung	IPs
99	Nason-1, Taal	RoW (41-42)	Man Bahadur Gurung	IPs
100	Nason-1, Taal	AP-42	Ak Bahadur Gurung	IPs
101	Nason-1	AP-43	Til Bahadur Gurung	IPs
102	Nason-1	AP-45	Dudh Jang Gurung	IPs
103	Nason-3, Khotro	RoW (AP48-49)	Buddhi Jang Gurung	IPs
104	Nason-3, Khotro	RoW (AP48-49)	Purna Bahadur Gurung	IPs
105	Nason-3	AP-52	Nanda Raj Gurung	IPs
106	Nason-3, Nache	AP-54	Dal Bahadur Gurung	IPs
107	Nason-5	AP-56	Kabindra Jang Gurung	IPs
108	Nason-4, Ghelang Chowk	AP-58	Dil Bahadur Gurung	IPs
109	Marsyangdi-5	AP-39	Birkha Bahadur Gurung	IPs
110	Marsyangdi-5, Ghermu	AP-22	Min Bahadur Gurung	IPs
111	Marsyangdi-5,	AP-21	Shree Prasad Gurung	IPs
112	Marsyangdi-5	AP-21	Bal Man Gurung	IPs
113	Marsyangdi-4	AP-14	Ajum Gurung	IPs
114	Nason-5, Those	Row (AP56-57)	Daulu Budhamagar	IPs
115	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Man Bahadur BK	Dalit

Table-E: List of Absentee HHs

S.N.	Project Components	Owner of Land	Place and Location	Remarks
1	AP-12	Singha Bahadur Gurung	Beshishahar-10, Letephant	Refused by Community due to the dissatisfactorily over the transmission line project
2	AP-14A	Lekh Bahadur Ghimire	Beshishahar-10, BesibhaChowk	
3		Tek Bahadur Ghimire		
4	AP-16	Maiya Raut	Beshishahar-10, RautThok	
5	AP-16A	Ratna Bahadur Raut	Beshishahar-10, Chaapbote	
6	AP-19	Jibraaj Gurung	Beshishahar-10, Aapchaur	
7	AP-20	Purna Bahadur Gurung	Beshishahar-10, Paasachaur	
8		Harka Bahadur Bhandari		
9	AP-21	Bal Bahadur Ghimire		
10	RoW (AP7-8)	Hasta Bahadur Gurung	Marsyangdi-8, Laampatta	

Table-E: List of Absentee HHs

S.N	Project Components	Land Owners	Place and Location
1	Manang S/S	Dev Prasad Gurung	Nasong-4, Manang
2	Manang S/S	Khatar Gurung	Nasong-4, Manang
3	Manang S/S	Jit Bahadur Gurung	Nasong-4, Manang
4	Khudi S/S	Sete Gurung	Marsyangdi-3, Lamjung
5	Khudi S/S	Gaj Bahadur Gurung	Marsyangdi-3, Lamjung
6	Khudi S/S	Chatur Singh Gurung	Marsyangdi-3, Lamjung
7	AP-5	Indra Bahadur Gurung	Marsyangdi-3, Dhanpokhara
8	AP-10	Yadav Ghale	Marsyangdi-3, Dhanpokhara
9	AP-14	Min Bahadur Ghale	Beshishahar-10, Simle
10	AP-4	Singha Lal Gurung	Marsyangdi-3,
11	AP-5	Sukum Bahadur Gurung	Marsyangdi-3,
12	AP-12	Buddhiman Gurung	Marsyangdi-4, SisiGaun
13	AP-15	Indra Bahadur Gurung	Marsyangdi-4,
14	AP-28	Pem Chhiring Gurung	Marsyangdi-4, Jagat
15	AP-44	Bin Bahadur Gurung	Naason-1
16	AP-49	Purna Bahadur Gurung	Naason-3
17	AP-50	Shukbir Gurung	Naason-3
18	AP-51	Lal Bahadur Gurung	Naason, Manang
19		Kumbha Raj	Naason, Manang
20	RoW (AP17-AP18)	Tuk Bahadur Mijaar	Beshishahar-10, Lamjung

Table-F: 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 Jhyang
				2	Chilaune	1	
				3	Banana	0	
				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	
6	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Hari Bahadur Gurung	1	Ghokre	9	
				2	Simal	20	
				3	Khaniu	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	
8	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Chhanda Singh Gurung	1	Rusi	2	
				2	Khaniu	12	
				3	Ghokre	5	
				4	Teshi	1	
				5	Khasar	2	
				6	Simal	12	
9	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Kajiman Gurung	1	Khaniu	1	
10	Marsyangdi-3, Dagai, Lamjung	Khudi Substation	Kiwakoya Gurung	1	Najha	1	
				2	Khaniu	1	
				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	

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

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-8, Rinchaur	AP-11	Prata Man BK	0.063	0.459	13.62
4	Beshishahar-10, Akkar	AP13A	Dhanhree Gurung	0.063	0.408	15.32
5	Beshishahar-10, Dandagau	AP-15	Gyaneshwori Thapa	0.063	0.153	40.85
6	Beshishahar-10, Aapchaur	AP-18	Mani Prasad Gurung	0.063	0.561	11.14
7	Beshishahar-10, Hiletaksar	AP-22A	Santa Man Shreshtha	0.063	0.561	11.14
8	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Hari Bahadur Gurung	0.479	1.429	33.50
9	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Dhan Prasad Gurung	0.210	0.466	44.96
10	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Chhanda Singh Gurung	0.205	0.459	44.73
11	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kajiman Gurung	0.079	0.765	10.33
12	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Kharka Singh Gurung	0.208	1.173	17.71
13	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Bel Bahadur Gurung	0.115	0.612	18.71
14	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Nar Bahadur Gurung	0.254	1.173	21.62
15	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Saraswati Gurung	0.260	1.122	23.13
16	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Ananta Bahadur Gurung	0.201	0.918	21.93
17	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Dil Bahadur Gurung	0.240	0.969	24.72
18	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Suna Gurung	0.190	1.276	14.87
19	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Chandra Bahadur Gurung	0.033	0.204	15.98
20	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Parshuram Gurung	0.105	0.816	12.81
21	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Men Jang Gurung	0.114	0.459	24.73
22	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Sita Gurung	0.115	0.255	45.14
23	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Man Bahadur Gurung	0.361	1.531	23.60
24	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Harka Bahadur Gurung	0.189	0.408	46.27
25	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	Khudi Substation	Pushram Gurung	0.286	0.612	46.67
26	Nason-4	Manang Substation/ AP-47	Til Kumari Gurung	0.483	2.041	23.65
27	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Ganga Bahadur Gurung	0.341	0.357	95.41
28	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Thir Jang Gurung	0.473	1.786	26.49
29	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Ram Gurung	0.376	1.275	29.52
30	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Purna Bahadur Kami	0.181	0.255	70.98
31	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Sukdevi/Santalal Damai	0.166	0.612	27.12
32	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Pancha Gurung	0.641	3.214	19.93
33	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Prasad Gurung	0.253	0.816	31.00

34	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Jaya Bdr/Chaude Gurung	0.177	1.531	11.54
35	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nanda Jang Gurung	0.172	0.714	24.10
36	Nason-4	Manang Substation	Nau Maya Gurung	0.071	0.122	57.79
37	Marsyangdi-3, Dagain	AP-1	Resham Gurung	0.063	0.102	61.27
38	Marsyangdi-3,	AP-3	Shree Prasad Gurung	0.063	0.510	12.25
39	Marsyangdi-3, Arkhale	AP-8	Lal jang Gurung	0.063	0.561	11.14
40	Marsyangdi-3, Sisi Gaun	AP-13	Purna Bahadur Gurung	0.063	0.408	15.32
41	Marsyangdi-4, Chhapa	AP-16	Kalo Gurung	0.063	0.408	15.32
42	Marsyangdi-4,	AP-17	Khai Kami	0.063	0.357	17.51
43	Marsyangdi-4	AP-18	Chhokro Gurung	0.031	0.153	20.42
44	Marsyangdi-4	AP-18	Tek Bahadur Gurung	0.031	0.153	20.42
45	Marsyangdi-4, Mipra	AP-19	Dhambu Kami	0.063	0.204	30.64
46	Marsyangdi-4	AP-23	Rash Bahadur Gurung	0.063	0.561	11.14
47	Marsyangdi-5, Kalche	AP-24	Birkha Bahadur Gurung	0.063	0.561	11.14
48	Marsyangdi-5	AP 25 and RoW (AP25-26)	Pancha Man Gurung	0.063	0.510	12.35
49	Marsyangdi-5, Kyache Dungha	AP-27	Bijaya Gurung	0.063	0.612	10.21
50	Marsyangdi-4, Chyamche	AP-34	Lal Bahadur Tamang	0.063	0.612	10.21
51	Marsyangdi-4	AP-14	Ajum Gurung	0.063	0.408	15.32
52	Beshishahar-11, Barbat Phant	AP-23A	Hom Bahadur Silwal	0.063	0.612	10.21
Total				8.36	37.26	22.44

Appendix-III

Key Issues Raised by Stakeholder

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

Table-B: Key Issues raised by IPS Groups

Table-C: FGD with Female Groups

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

S.N	Name of RMs/Municipality	Date and Location	Number of Participants		Caste/Ethnicity	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.
2	Marsyangdi Rural Municipality	11/30/2074 (Jagat)	9	1	Gurung-9, Tamang-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
		12/1/2074 (Arkhale)	3	3	Brahman/Chhetri-2, Gurung-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
		12/4/2074 (Simalchaur)	3	4	Brahmin/Chhetri-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should assure compulsory participation of project affected family in compensation determination committee • Compensation of acquired land under RoW should be at least 30 percent.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plot of Land (Ghaderi) 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.
3	Beshishahar Municipality	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
		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 possible Special 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.
2	Marsyangdi Rural Municipality	2074/12/02 (Taarikuna)	7	2	Gurung-2, Tamang-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
		2074/12/02 (Chamche)	6	0	Tamang-6	<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 to given to local youth in the construction period of the project.
		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.
		2074/11/29 Taal	Female-8	Gurung-7 and Tamang-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	Total		26		

Appendix-IV
SAMPLE GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT FORMS

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
Displaced Households and
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 Kanchhi 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
				271	271	325	268000	1000	271000	539000	Commercial
	AP40-AP41	Kesare Gurung	1	195	195	350	138025	900	175500	313525	Commercial
	AP41-AP42	Kaila Gurung	1	455	455	325	525500	1600	728000	1253500	House
	AP41-AP42	Man Bd. Gurung	1	728	728	350	829984	1300	946400	1776384	Commercial
	AP48-AP49	Purna Bahadur Gurung	2	920	920	400	1164500	2000	1840000	3004500	House
				415	415	350	650000	1700	705500	1355500	House
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)			18	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 (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)		
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 (RAP Study Phase)

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 (महिल्ला/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 बासिन्दाहरूसंग 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 विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला मनाङ, गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: ताप्लेजु (साविकको गा.वि.स. धाराप्राता-९)
वडा नं./ठाउँ : ४, बैलात चौमिति मिति : २०७४/११/२६ समय: ३:०० बजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	कर्णकाशी गुरुङ	५२	ताप्लेजु-४	कृषि	९८४६९०८१९९	वर्षा २०७४
२	मिन माया	३३	ताप्लेजु-४	कृषि	९८४६५२७१३१	मिन माया
३	नाली गुरुङ	६६	ताप्लेजु-४	"	९७४६०६५०११	नाली
४	नेल अग्रणी गुरुङ	५२	ताप्लेजु-४	कृषि	९७४६०४१३०३	नेल
५	नन्द देवी गुरुङ	६२	ताप्लेजु-४	कृषि	-	नन्द देवी
६	मिना डकुटी	२९	ताप्लेजु-४	विद्यार्थी		
७	सुशील डकुटी	२९	ताप्लेजु-४	विद्यार्थी		
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९						
१०						
११						
१२						

अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क्र.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	राजेश कुमार डकुटी	ने.वि.प्रा.	सहायक	९८४९४९६८५९	राजेश
२	सुशील डकुटी	ने.वि.प्रा.	सहायक	९८४९५८०२२५	सुशील
३	दिल्लीराज डकुटी	" " "	सो.इ.वि.स.मिति	९८६२०६०२०६	दिल्ली



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 विषयबस्तुमा 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 विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो ।

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

वडा नं./ठाउँ : ४, ओडेप मिति : २०७४/११/२० समय : ८:३०
२० बजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	लोफ्फ व. गुरुङ	३४	गोसाङ्ग ४ फोडा	कृषि	९८४६३२०३९५	
२	धन प्र.))	३२))))	९८४६५२७५९८	
३	लिसान गुरुङ	१४	"	पढाई		
४	अमित गुरुङ	२६	"	अपरेटर	९८४५८१०६३४	
५	राजकुमार गुरुङ	५०	"	कृषि	९८६०५०६६७६	
६	रवि बहादुर गुरुङ	६८	"	राजनिर्वाही	९८४६०५९२३४	
७	शानु बा. गुरुङ	४०	"	कृषि	९८६५९५७४७१	
८	तिलु बा. "	४६	"	शिक्षक	९८४६१२१५३७	
९	खिरमल "	६४	"	कृषि (सचिव)	९८४६७३४४५७	
१०	गुह बा. गुरुङ	८४	"	कृषि	९८६६१२१५७७	
११	मंजुशरण "	४९	"	शिक्षक	९८४६५९९३३७	
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कडा-अदक

अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क्र.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	उमेश गुरुङ	ने. वि. प्रा.	निर्वाहक	९८४९९२४४५५	
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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 (महिल्ला/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 दस्तुस्थिति 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 विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ, गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : तातो-४ (साविकको गा.वि.स. धरपाती-६)
वडा नं./ठाउँ : ओडा मिति : २०७४/११/२८ समय : १२:३०

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	पितामारा गुडाङ	२६		किसान	९७४६०००३७१	<u>Mani</u>
२	धनकुमारी	६६		"	९८४१९०५०८१	<u>धनकुमारी</u>
३	सुर्ज कुमारी गुडाङ	५९		"	९८४०५३८००२	<u>सुर्जकुमारी</u>
४	जुद्ध कुमारी	५८		"	९८४६८४९७१४	<u>जुद्धकुमारी</u>
५	प्रित काशी गुडाङ	३६		मोफरी	९८४६१२१५७७	<u>प्रित</u>
६	पद्मकुमारी गुडाङ	५५		कृषक	९७९६०५११८५	<u>पद्म</u>
७	बेलकाशी गुडाङ	३५		बिपण	९८४६७३५५६८	<u>बेलकाशी</u>
८	रामनन्दी गुडाङ	४९		बुधि	९८४९१२७५५२	<u>Ram</u>
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१०						
११						
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अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क्र.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	शुभा गौतम	ने. वि. प्रा.	समाजशास्त्री	९७९५९८९२५	<u>शुभा</u>
२	डिल्लीशम खत्री	ने. वि. प्रा.	प्राविधिक		<u>Dilli</u>

1.



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 बासिन्दाहरूसंग 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, सरंकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : गार्जे (साविकको गा.वि.स. दाहापानी)
 वडा नं./ठाउँ : ३ मिति : ०२.०६.१९/२८ समय : २ वर्ष

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	<u>चन्द्र चले</u>	२६	<u>गार्जे गा.पा</u>	<u>अध्यक्ष</u>	<u>९८५९५४०८१८१</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
२	<u>बुद्धमान खड्का</u>	२४	<u>बुद्धमान खड्का</u>	<u>प्र.प.</u>	<u>९८५६०४८८५०</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
३	<u>राजेश खड्का</u>	४९	<u>गार्जे गा.पा</u>	<u>सहायक</u>	<u>९८५०३९०२९९</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
४	<u>गोपीबहादुर खड्का</u>	६०	<u>गार्जे गा.पा</u>	<u>सहायक</u>	<u>९८५१२५९९९९</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
५	<u>मानविक प्र.पाँडे</u>	३९	" "	<u>सुचना क.</u>	<u>९८५९०६९००८</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
६	<u>गोप ०३०८</u>	२०	" "	<u>उदा</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
७	<u>राजेश खड्का</u>	४६	" <u>गार्जे</u>	<u>वडा सचिव</u>	<u>९८५९०६९९६८</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
८	<u>जयेश खड्का</u>	५९	<u>गार्जे</u>	<u>गोबरी</u>	<u>९८५९५९८९९</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
९	<u>डिल्लीराम खड्का</u>	२२	" "	"		<u>[Signature]</u>
१०						

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु:

- (१) आयोजना निर्माण प्रशासिक कार्य सञ्चालन र निर्माण शुरुवात गर्ने
- (२) मर्स्याङ्दीकोरिडोर मनाङ, जिल्ला सडक प्रकल्प सँग ३२ कि.मी. ड.ला. आयोजना निर्माण शुरुवातको धेरै समय डटा पनि सञ्चालनमा नभएकोले तुरुन्तै कन्ट्र्याक्ट प्रमाणित लाइन सञ्चालन गरी खासिप जनतामा पस्युन हस्तान्तरण गर्न।
- (३) हाल सडक खोल्नेका कामकाज-मनाङ, काँडे गाडी कुम्हिन योजना हुन गरी सुधार गर्नुपर्ने।
- (४) प्रभावित परीवारलाई र हस्तान्तरण र निष्पत्तिमा लागि र मुकामका खिचरो विवेक प्रमाणित दिई हस्तान्तरण प्रकल्प गर्नुपर्ने।

६.



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
बरिपाटी, 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 बासिन्दाहरूसंग 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 विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला : भक्तपुर, गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : नामा (साविकको गा.वि.स. धारापानी-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 नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	डेबारे गुरुङ,	५८	नामा-१	बेल्गाव	९८४६३१३५६९	के.रादे
२	बल वं गुरुङ,	५४	नामा-१	होटल उपवास	९८४६२३५८४	राजेश
३	मीतबानो गुरुङ,	३०	नामा-१	होटल उपवास	९८४६९६२४२४	राजेश
४	खड्ग वं गुरुङ,		नामा-१	होटल उपवास		
५	गजबानो गुरुङ,	६५	नामा-१	होटल उपवास	९८६९४६९४९९	गणेश
६	मुर्का बानो	६९	नामा-१	कृषि	९८४६५२९९४४	पुष्पलाल
७	लाल वं गुरुङ, (सुके)	५२	नामा-१	उपवास	९८४६३९४९३३	राजेश
८	रुद्र वं गुरुङ,		नामा-१			राजेश
९	तील वं गुरुङ,		नामा-१			राजेश
१०	अपी गुरुङ,	३२	॥	कृषि	९८४६२२९५४०	राजेश
११	बोके गुरुङ		ने.वि.प्रा.	बोके	९८१९५८२२५	राजेश
१२						

अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क्र.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
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6



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 बासिन्दाहरूसंग 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, सराकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

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

वडा नं./ठाउँ : १, ताप्लेजुङ मिति : २०७४/११/२९ समय :

क.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	बसन्ति सुब्बा	३२	ताप्लेजुङ-१	सकायवासी	९८४६२२९५१०	<u>बसन्ति</u>
२	देवी सुब्बा	३०	ताप्लेजुङ-१	होस्टल कर्मचारी	९८४६३२०३३६	<u>देवी</u>
३	लक्ष्मी सुब्बा	३८	ताप्लेजुङ-१	होस्टल कर्मचारी	९८४६३२०११४	<u>लक्ष्मी</u>
४	शुक्ला सुब्बा	२०	ताप्लेजुङ-१	गर्मीघर	-	<u>शुक्ला</u>
५	तीरकाँसे सुब्बा	२३	ताप्लेजुङ-१	गर्मीघर		
६	मासिनी सुब्बा	४०	ताप्लेजुङ-१	कृषि		
७	लक्ष्मी सुब्बा	२६	ताप्लेजुङ-१	गर्मीघर	९८४६६३०९१९	<u>लक्ष्मी</u>
८	संजय बुम्बादयाल	२८	ताप्लेजुङ-१	होस्टल	९८४६२९८६०६	<u>संजय</u>
९	धन बहादुर तामा	२०	ताप्लेजुङ-१	भ.ई.क	९८४६९५८९५५	<u>धन</u>
१०	गुणरता वैराग	२६	ताप्लेजुङ-१	भ.त.श्री		
११	उज्वला कुमारी थापा	२६	ताप्लेजुङ-१	भ.त.श्री		
१२						

अध्ययन टोलीका सदस्यहरु

क.सं.	विवरण लिनेको नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	जगदीश कुमार खत्री	ताप्लेजुङ	सकायवासी	९८६९६९६८९९	<u>जगदीश</u>
२	डि.वी.राज विष्ट	"	प्राविधिक		<u>डि.वी.राज</u>



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 (मर्स्याङ्दी) गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका (मर्स्याङ्दी) (साविकको गा.वि.स. (ताप्लेजु-१))
वडा नं./ठाउँ : ४ फागु मिति : २०७४/११/२० समय : ९ वटा

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	जेम व. शम्शेर	३४	मर्स्याङ्दी-४	पल्ल	९८४६२६६००९	[Signature]
२	अनोप ताम्बा	३९	"	युवा	९८४६२६०६०	[Signature]
३	कृष्ण सुब्बा	२६	"	डिसान	-	[Signature]
४	श्री सुब्बा	४९	"	होरन	९८४६३९३२५४	[Signature]
५	सोम व. सुब्बा	२२	"	डिसान	-	[Signature]
६	मिनराज सुब्बा	४९	"	डिसान	-	[Signature]
७	देवी सुब्बा	४८	"	होरन	९८४६-३३४६००	[Signature]
८	राम सुब्बा	४६	"	ब्रिजारी	-	[Signature]
९	कन वडा सुब्बा	४९	"	पल्ल	९८४६३६५९०	[Signature]
१०	अरुण सुब्बा	४४	"	पिटा	९८४६४७२०१	[Signature]

११. वेप्रेम गौतम ने.वि.प्रा. मर्स्याङ्दी ९८४६२६२२

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु:

- १) जग्गाको मुल्यांकन दिएर (आयोपन) बनाउन अडोके छ
- २) आयोपन बनाइके कृषी कालोको क्षतीसित फिर्ता गर्ने
- ३) कलत्र तथा फलफुलको विक्रीवाडे क्षतिपूर्ति दिइएता
- ४) स्थानिय इजाजत पढीकालाई सिपशुनड तालिम तथा आर्थिक फायदा आ उपेक्षम गर्नु अडोके छ
- ५) ताल शूनिका जग्गाका तालिम दिएर आयोपन निर्माण गर्न पर्ने 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 बासिन्दाहरूसंग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयबस्तुमा 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 विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला : लमजुङ, गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : मा.पा.५-५ (साविकको गा.वि.स. खुडी-८, अर्कले
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	लौठ लोथ-धियाँ	४८	मा.पा.५-५-६	बिहारी	९८४६०४६००९	लौठ
२	तल्ले वे. कुम्बु	४९	मा.पा.५-५-३	जिगत	-	तल्ले वे.
३	गत कुम्बु कुम्बु	४३	मा.पा.५-५-३	जिगत	९८४६६२६३३३३	गत कुम्बु
४	उमान सिंह कुम्बु	६४	मा.पा.५-५-३	जिगत	-	उमान सिंह
५	काशीका कुम्बु	३०	मा.पा.५-५-३	गरीबी	९८६६०२१००४	काशी
६	सिता थापा	४२	मा.पा.५-५-५	बिहारी	९८४५१२३०४६	सिता
७	बिजेन्द्र जोशी	-	ने.वि.प्रा.	नेत्री	९८१९९०९२५	बिजेन्द्र
८	गणेश कुम्बु (प्रेम)	४१	मा.पा.५-५	नेत्री	९०४१६१६२९	गणेश
९						
१०						

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु: AP-१२४ देउडा खुला ६० म)५ नई

- १) दफिचर, एतसालय, रेलकुट, सिद्धार्थ स्थायी/नयाँ सहयोग गर्नुपर्ने।
- २) स्वास्थ्य र वातावरण (सम्बन्धी) जनसंख्या र नयाँ कार्यक्षेत्र सिद्धार्थ गर्नुपर्ने।
- ३) तल्लो र प्रमुपानत सम्बन्धी तालिम र सहयोग गर्नुपर्ने इतिहास।

१०

सुदामा



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 बासिन्दाहरूसंग 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 स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला ताप्लेजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: मर्स्याङ्दी (साविकको गा.वि.स. ३)

वडा नं./ठाउँ: ४३ (घरीकुना) मिति: २०७४.१२.१२ समय: ११ बजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	पद्म तामाङ,	२१	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	डिसान	९८४६०९९९०	पद्म तामाङ
२	कुसुराम तामाङ,	६३	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	कृषी		कुसुराम
३	सुबु वनाङ तामाङ,	६०	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	डिसान		सुबु वनाङ
४	दिबा प्रसाद तामाङ,	६८	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	भू-सू.	९६४६०००६६	दिबा प्रसाद
५	गिर वनाङ तामाङ,	४८	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	डिसान		गिर वनाङ
६	जम वनाङ तामाङ,	५६	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	डिसान		जम वनाङ
७	आरतीमणि तामाङ,	६६	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	डिसान		आरतीमणि तामाङ
८	सरिता तामाङ,	२६	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	महिला कार्यकर्ता		सरिता
९	भासु कुमाँ तामाङ	३०	मर्स्याङ्दी-३	महिला कार्यकर्ता		भासु
१०	गणेश कुमाँ तामाङ	४९	मर्स्याङ्दी	गोठो	९८४९६९०३९	गणेश

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु:

१) आयोजना बनाउदा आयोजना लागू गर्ने जग्गा देउ सग्न धेरै ठुलो जग्गा बाँकी रह्यो भने त्यसलाई जग्गा बाँकी रहेको जग्गाको रूपमा दिनुपर्ने ।

२) स्थानिय बासिन्दा सामाजिक रीतिरिवाज पालनालाई कायम राख्न र उनीहरूलाई सहज, खलासले हुनवाट जोगाउनु पर्ने ।

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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 बासिन्दाहरूसंग 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 स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : मनाङ (साविकको गा.वि.स. राखिग) - १
वडा नं./ठाउँ : ४४ खार्पा मिति : २०६८/११/१२ समय : २ वर्ष

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	<u>डोल वहाड (तामा)</u>	<u>५२</u>	<u>४-मनाङ</u>	<u>भाषा</u>	<u>९८६६८-२१६४</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
२	<u>राम चर्पा</u>	<u>३६</u>	<u>मनाङ</u>	<u>भाषा</u>	<u>९८४६८९९४२२</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
३	<u>Lawal Ramay.</u>	<u>३२</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>कृषि</u>	<u>९८४६८८६३३६</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
४	<u>Boram pund</u>	<u>२८</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>समन्वय</u>	<u>९८०८००६९५५</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
५	<u>Govinda Ramay.</u>	<u>३०</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>शुग</u>	<u>९८४६७१५९६६७</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
६	<u>Kharsing Ramay</u>	<u>३४</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>शुग</u>	<u>९८५६००००२५</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
७	<u>मनाङ तामा</u>					
८	<u>राखिग तामा</u>					
९	<u>रेखा गुरुङ</u>		<u>ने.वि.प्रा.</u>	<u>संयोजक</u>	<u>९८४९८०८२२</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
१०	<u>हिस्मिराज घिमिरे</u>		<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>

(११) जोम उपेता
मुख्य संवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु: ने.वि.प्रा. " ९८०९६९६८९९ मनाङ

- (१) आयोजना वनाङ्क वजार प्रत्य रूडसा २०५ दिनुपर्ने।
- (२) उत्पादित क्रेडिट जनताको जीवन हुन सक्ने सुधारको सोप प्रकाउ
तामिङ दिनुपर्ने
- (३) वन तथा वनारोपणको विशेष खस्रोत दिनुपर्ने।
- (४) उत्कृष्ट आयोजना वनाङ्क समाधि पुवालाको रोजगारमा आयोजना
दिनुपर्ने।
- (५)



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 वासिन्दाहरसंग 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: वेणीडाँडा (साविकको गा.वि.स. खाजावेत - १)
वडा नं./ठाउँ: १० लेतेडाँडा मिति: २०७५/१२/१४ समय: ४ बजे

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	शंकर पुलाड गुप्ता	६४	वेणीडाँडा-१०	किसान	९८९४९६०६५	शंकर पुलाड
२	रामा पुलाड गुप्ता	६६	वेणीडाँडा-१०	समाजसेवी	-	रामा पु.
३	केवी खलाय गुप्ता	२०	-	-	९८०८९४६८४	केवी खलाय
४	इन्द्रक धल	४२	- १० -	विश्ववि	-	इन्द्रक
५	दिल कुमार गुप्ता	२६	-	किसान	-	दिल कुमार
६	पित्तम बहादुर गुप्ता	६५	वेणीडाँडा-१०	किसान	९८६९९५१०६१	पित्तम
७	लक्ष्मी कुमारी गुप्ता	६२	वेणीडाँडा-१०	किसान	-	लक्ष्मी
८	देवता कुमारी गुप्ता	२४	वेणीडाँडा-१०	किसान	-	देवता
९	नेकेन्द्र कुमारी गुप्ता	२८	-	किसान	९८४४४९८६	नेकेन्द्र गुप्ता
१०	गोपिका कुमारी गुप्ता	४९	वेणीडाँडा	वर्गचारी	९८४९-४९६८९९	गोपिका

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु:

- १) हाल सबै जसको उमागला लाइन बरवस्ती देउकार जाने र सबै ठाउँहरू बन्दैको प्रयोग गरिहेको हुदाँ सबै उमागला लाइन गाडवस्ती गर्ने उक्त जंगलको लागु गर्ने हाम्रो सुझाव, सल्लाह छ।
- २) यस क्षेत्रमा हाल ११ के.भी., ३३ के.भी., र १३२ के.भी. उमागला लाइन गाडि सकेको र हाल २२० के.भी. उमागला लाइन को प्रस्ताव गर्नुको हुदाँ यस सागुले क्षेत्रमा सबै लाइनको साथै ठूलो एउ सिङ्गल उमागला लाइन गाडिनुको कत 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 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 वासिन्दाहरूसँग त्यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको समसामयिक विषयबस्तुमा 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 विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : लाजपुर्जा गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : ने.वि.प्रा. (साविकको गा.वि.स. बागमाले-६)
 वडा नं./ठाउँ : १० (वेसिगाचो) मिति २०८४/१२/०५ समय : ०९:००

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	पूर्ण कछुवा थापा	४८	ने.वि.प्रा. १०	का.अध्यक्ष	९८२१०४६८६०	<i>[Signature]</i>
२	बिनोद खाल	४०	"	किसान	९८४६८२९६६	<i>[Signature]</i>
३	रोहन खिमरे	२२	"	पुर्ज	९८२४९००९२०	<i>[Signature]</i>
४	हर्क क. खिमरे	७२	"	शिक्षक	९८४६६००४४६०	<i>[Signature]</i>
५	पुष्प खिमरे	४९	"	किसान	९८०६४४४४६६	<i>[Signature]</i>
६	भक्त क. शर्मा	२२	"	पुर्ज	९८४६६४४६४६	<i>[Signature]</i>
७	का. क. खिमरे	९९	"	किसान	—	—
८	जगेश कुमार (पुर्ज)	६७	गठमाके	उपचार	९८४९४९६६९	<i>[Signature]</i>
९	डिल्लीराम खिमरे	२२	"	—	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
१०						

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु:

- १) यस क्षेत्रमा ११ के.भी. ३३ के.भी. १३२ के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन निर्माण भइसके र हाल २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइनको प्रस्ताव गरिएको सम्पूर्ण गा.वि.स. प्रस्ताव लाइन अन्तर्गत घर धुरी र खेती लाई काला पत्र पुर्जा ले सबै लाइन लाई मर्स्याङ्दी नदी को साथो जोड जाम्या गयो निर्माण गरे को लागी हाम्रो सुझाव छ।
- २) उक्त प्रस्ताव लाइन बनाउदा ROW मुतीको जग्गा सम्पूर्ण स पुर्जा पुर्जा दिनु पर्ने हाम्रो राय सुझाव 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 बासिन्दाहरूसंग 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 मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल गरी निम्न प्रश्नावली अनुरूप विवरण संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: दीक्षिणेश्वर (साविकको गा.वि.स. वा.श्री.१/१/१/१)
वडा नं./ठाउँ : १० दीक्षिआर्थी मिति : २०७४/१२/१५ समय : ९:००

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम घर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	डा.श्री.व.श्री.वा	६०	दीक्षिआर्थी		९८५४४६६६	
२	श्री.म.व.थापा	५०	१११११.१०		९८५४४६६६	
३	नरेश थापा	५६	" - १०		९८०५८५०१५	
४	मनमाथा थापा		१०	अध्यक्ष	९८४६०६८९८५	
५	डा.श्री.व.श्री.वा				९८४६०६८९८५	
६	रजु खत्री	३२	नारीश्वर	सामन्त	९८४६०६८९८५	
७	बिष्णु खत्री	३५	"	"	९८४६०६८९८५	
८	वाङ्गुली खत्री	६०	नारीश्वर			वाङ्गुली
९	मङ्गुली खत्री	६५	नारीश्वर			खत्री
१०	मधु माया खत्री	२०	" १०		९८४६०६८९८५	मधु

- मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सुझावहरु:
- यस लाई ११.१२.१२२ को वी.स. प्रसारण लाईन निर्माण गर्नको लागि २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाईन पुर्याउनु पर्ने भएकोले यसको लागि मर्स्याङ्दी किनारबाट तार खनिको जगजग सुरुवात गरिने गर्दा दायाँ बायाँ प्रसारण लाईन बनाउनु बाहेक दीक्षिआर्थीको स्थानिय जनताको सुझाव रहेको छ।
 - अरु प्रसारण लाईन यस जडि वरिष्ठ वाटिअर अन्तर्को जडगलवाट वा मर्स्याङ्दी किनारवाट लान बाहेक सुझाव 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 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 घरघुरी 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 : लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: वैसिडाहर (साविकको गा.वि.स.)

वडा नं./ठाउँ : ८, नारायण (संकेत : २०७४/१२/०६ समय: १२:३०

क्र.सं.	विवरण दिनेको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	रविम जंग गुरुङ	६०	वैसिडाहर-७	वफोऊ-EPIC	९८०७५३७३०	[Signature]
२	शम प्रसाद पौडेल	६८	डोडो २	उपरोक्त	९८५६११११७	[Signature]
३	राजु केहाड मिठा	६९	वैसिडाहर ३	सञ्चाल	९९५६०९७६१०	[Signature]
४	राजु गुल्ल	६६	मनाङ-६	एकत	९९४५३५५०१०	[Signature]
५	प्रेम के भण्डारी	६८	वैसिडाहर ७	एकत	९८५६१११११७	[Signature]
६	पुष्पा मान मरे	६४	मर्स्याङ्दी ६	एकत	९८५६०९६२०९	[Signature]
७	दमसागर धिमो		मना.पो. ७	एकत	९८५६०९६२०९	[Signature]
८	नरदरी पौडेल		वैसिडाहर-७	एकत	९८५६६८५९९	[Signature]
९	प्रमोद केवर		सुन्दरवाला-६	एकत	९८५६०९६२०९	[Signature]
१०	सार्दा भण्ड			दिलिप बास्को		[Signature]

मुख्य सवाल, राय तथा सभाबहुर: यस लमजुङ जिल्लाको सुडी के वि. उदीपुर रसु हाले ११ के. मी. ३३ के. मी. १३२ के. मी. प्रसारण लाइन निर्माण भइसकेको र ३३० के. मी. प्रसारण लाइन प्रस्ताव भई अध्ययन भइरहेको अवस्थामा यस सरोकार समितिले मर्स्याङ्दी नदीको आपसबाट सुरु भई विद्युत प्रवाह हुने गरी हुली साइजको एकमात्र प्रसारण लाइन बनाउनु सुझाव द।
 १) यस क्षेत्रमा भूजा घरेघरे र वस्तु विकास भइरहेको हुनाले यस क्षेत्रमा प्र लाइन बनाउँदा तर मुक्ति (R.O.P.) को कक्षासमेत आयोजनाले सर्वप्रतिष्ठित मुद्दाका रकम बलमा चालितको मुल्यको आधारमा रकम उपलब्ध गराउनु पर्ने।
 २) आयोजना प्रभावित घरघरेबाट मुद्दाका निर्धारण समितिमा फिडित ७यलिको प्रतिनिधि र स्वच्छ अभिज्ञानकारी सहितको प्रेञ्जरी (F.P.I.C तथा अधिकार प्रेञ्जरी) प्रतिनिधि आनिवाय हुनुपर्ने।
 ३) १९९ के. मी. प्रसारण लाइनको यथासमय सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्ने।

APPENDIX-VIII

General Introduction of Enhancement Training

Table-A: Livestock and Poultry Farming Training

Animal husbandry is mainstay and it plays significant role in cash income generation for the people of the project affected area. To increase the growth of livestock/poultry production in the area, improved techniques and methods need to be introduced. Training program each on livestock and poultry will be conducted for the local farmers, which will provide opportunities for increasing production. This program is especially focused for those HHs who lose their assets in the assumption that they can improve livestock production by applying new methods and techniques. Such training programs will be conducted in coordination with District Livestock Service Office. After the training program, a sample of hybrid seed livestock will be distributed to each participants. A total of 20 participants (PAFs) shall be trained under Livestock and 15 PAFs shall be trained under Poultry Farming Training.

: Cost of Livestock and Poultry Farming Training

S. N	Particulars	No. of persons	No. of days	Unit cost (daily allowance) NRs	Total Cost (NRs)
A. Livestock (Goat)					
A.1	Training Coordinator	1	5	5000	25,000
A.2	Allowance including Lunch	20	5	800	80,000
A.3	Training Experts	4	5	2500	50,000
A.4	Livestock assistance				300,000
A.5	Training material and Logistics			LS	300,000
Sub-total (A)					755,000
B. Poultry					
B.1	Training Coordinator	1	5	5000	25,000
B.2	Allowance including Lunch	15	5	800	60,000
B.3	Training Expert	4	5	2500	50,000
B.4	Assistance			LS	225,000
B.5	Training Materials and Logistics			LS	300,000
Sub-total (B)					660,000
Grand Total					1,415,000

Table-B: Citrus Species Farming Training

To increase the citrus species production in Lamjung and apple farming in Manang, improved techniques and methods need to be introduced. Training program on improved farming will be conducted for the local farmers, which will provide opportunities for increasing agricultural production in their farmlands. This program is especially focused for those households who lose their land more than 10% in the assumption that they can improve production and productivity by applying new methods and techniques. Trainings on the following topics will be provided to the local people of the project impact area. A total of two programs covering 15 participants in each and 5 days duration shall be conducted.

- Choice of better seeds.
- Integrated pest management.
- Use of fertilizers.

- Irrigation techniques.
- Method of harvesting, processing and storage.

Cost of Vegetable and Citrus Species Training

S.N	Particular	No. of person	No. of days	Unit cost (daily allowance)	Total Cost (NRs)
1.	Training Coordinator	1	5	5000	25,000
2.	Local Farmers /participants	15	5	800	60,000
3.	Training Experts	4	5	2500	50,000
4.	Distribution of seed/improved materials	LS			180,000
5.	Training Materials and Logistics	LS			3,00,000
Training (One time)					615,000
Training (2 times)					1,330,000

Table-C: Micro Enterprise Creation Training

Micro Enterprise Creation Training program will be provided to the especially woman and vulnerable people of PAFs. Two programs (each program covering 15 participants and 5 days duration) will be conducted at two different places. The main objectives of training are:

- To motivate the vulnerable group of PAF start their own business
- To develop entrepreneurship competency
- To identify and select viable business of their own
- To help for preparation of their own business plan

Cost of Micro Enterprise Training

S.N	Particular	No. of person	No. of days	Unit cost (daily allowance)	Total Cost (NRs)
1	Program Coordinator	1	5	5000	25,000
2	Allowance including Lunch	15	5	800	60,000
3	Training Expert	4 classes per day (per class=2500)	5	2500	50,000
4	Training Materials and Logistics	LS			300,000
Training one time					435,000
Training two times					870,000

Table: D: Skill Development Training

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

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

**Photographs of Affected Structures
And
Public Consultation during RAP Study Phase**



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)



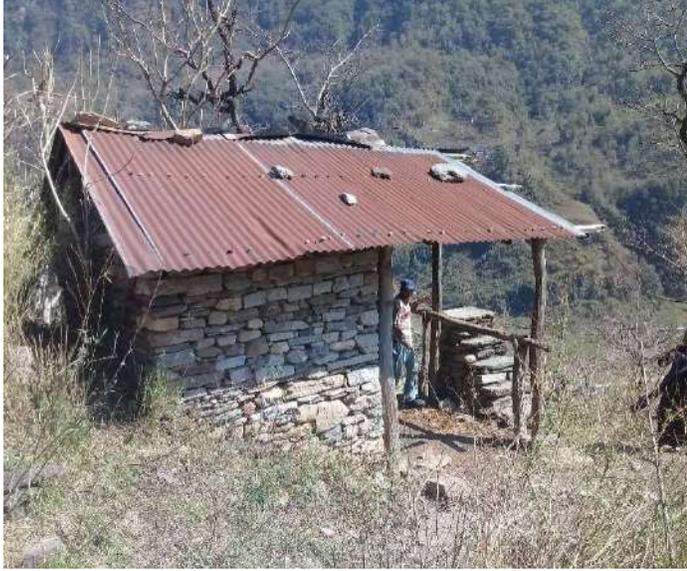
AP15-16 House LainSwariGurung (Back View)



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



Worship Place/religious site (Thaan/Temple : back) in Manang Substation



Consultation with FPIC at Narayan Chowk, Lamjung



Consultation at Chyamche, Lamjung



Consultation at Letephant, Lamjung



Consultation at Beshiva Chowk, Lamjung



Consultation at Pasachaur, Lamjung



Consultation at Rautthok, Lamjung



Consultation at Taarikuwa, Lamjung



Consultation with IPS Women at Dagain, Lamjung



Consultation with IPs Women Naason, Manang

Consultation at Ghelan chowk, Manang



Consultation at Odar, Manang



Consultation at Taal, Manang

**APPENDIX-IX:
ISSUED RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS (RAP DISCLOSURE STAGE)**

Issues Raised during the RAP Disclosure

S.N	Place	Date	Participants Number			Issues Raised by Stakeholders
			Gender		Total	
			Male	Female		
1	Nason-3, Dharapani	2075/3/23	5	3	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measure programs mentioned in the RAP should be implemented. • Appropriate compensation of the land to be acquired should be provided based on market price. • Employment opportunity should be provided to the local people as per qualifications. • There should be combined team of local representative and project member in the monitoring of the project works.
2	Marsyangdi-4, Chyamche	2075/3/23	6	5	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measure programs mentioned in RAP should be implemented. • Priority on employment should be given to local people during the construction of the project. • There should be local representative in CDC. Compensation of land to be acquired should be provided based on market price.
3	Marsyangdi-4, Jagat	2075/3/23	6	1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be local representative in CDC. • Mitigation measure programs mentioned in the RAP should be implemented. • Skill training should be provided to local representative. • Local people should chance to apply share on future hydropower projects in the area.
4	Nason-4, Ghelang Chowk	2075/3/23	6	7	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measure programs mentioned in the RAP for Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV TLP should be implemented. • Project should start immediately. Priority on employment should be given to the local people. • Environment Impact programs should be implemented. Programs related to local people should be implemented forming grievance redress mechanism by participating local affected people.
5	Nason-1, Taal	2075/3/24	6	4	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measure program mentioned in the RAP for Marsyangdi Corridor 220 kV TLP should be carried out during the construction of the project. • Compensation of land to be acquired should be provided based on market price. Employment priority should be given to local people as per qualification. • Grievance redress, training and other programs should be carried out creating monitoring committee including local people.

6	Nason-4, Odaar	2075/3/24	8	5	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project should implement mitigation measure programs mentioned in the RAP. • Project should start immediately. Employment priority should be given to local as per qualification. • Grievance redress mechanism and environment committee should be formed participating local people, resettlement and other programs should be carried out by the same committee.
7	Marsyangdi-3, Khudi	2075/3/26	6	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measure program mentioned in the RAP should be implemented. • Employment should be provided for local people as per qualification. • Structures of substation should be built in lower part of the substation area to save from possible hazard like safety, environment and health.
8	Beshishahar-10, Bhotepant	2075/3/27	4	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project should construct either through the bank of Marsyangdi River or north side forest area without affecting land and structure. • The land of this area is valuable for settlements. So, the project should managed for resettled the PAFs elsewhere by fully compensating the land under RoW on the market price.
9	Marsyandi-4, Syange	2075/3/30	6	7	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measure programs mentioned in the RAP should be compulsorily implemented. • Representative from PAFs should be in CDC while fixing the compensation. • Environment monitoring and grievance redress mechanism should be formed participating affected family to monitoring the project construction work and programs regularly.
10	Beshishahar-10, Letepant	2075/3/31	6	5	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Letepant area has been developed as market, so the project should construct either through the bank of Marsyangdi River or Northside forest area. • The project should resettled all households of the settlement in new place acquiring all the land of households with under RoW.

**APPENDIX-X:
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS WITH THEIR SIGNATURE
(RAP DISCLOURE STAGE)**



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग

खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदिपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना) को पुर्नवास कार्ययोजना (RAP) प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिकरण गरी छलफल गर्ने सिलसिलामा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि, स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी आवश्यक राय सुझावहरु सकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ/लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: लमजुङ गाउँपालिका - २
 वडा नं./ठाउँ : खारिपाटी मिति : २०७२/०३/२० समय:.....

क्र.सं.	सहभागिको नाम धर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	विर क श्रेष्ठ	४८	खारिपाटी	डाक्टर	९८६६३२०१६५	<i>[Signature]</i>
२	विरेन्द्र श्रेष्ठ	४६	"	विश्वविद्यालय	९८६६२६१६९	<i>[Signature]</i>
३	बक्षी	४३	"	डाक्टर	९७४६०२१४३०	<i>[Signature]</i>
४	ओम प्रसाद पुनिल	४४	"	समाजसेवी	९८६६४२२८९६	<i>[Signature]</i>
५	भाइली लामा	४२	"	समाजसेवी	९८६६४६६८९९	<i>[Signature]</i>
६	कावेन्द्र ज्ञान श्रेष्ठ	४४	बोचो	शिक्षक	९७४६०२१००६	<i>[Signature]</i>
७	रश्मि देवी पौडेल	४६	भेचो	स्टडी ग	९८५६२७२९९०	<i>[Signature]</i>
८	शोभा रत्न देवकोटा	४४	नाशो-४, धौला	शिक्षिका	९८६६२८३८८८	<i>[Signature]</i>
९	गणेश श्रेष्ठ	४२	खारिपाटी	समाजसेवी	९८६६४७६८९९	<i>[Signature]</i>
१०						
११						
१२						
१३						

राय/सुझावहरु

१) खरिपाटी कोरिडोर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन आयोजनाको प्रथम चरण कार्ययोजनामा छलफल गरिनु पर्ने।
 २) आयोजना समाप्तिलेख परिवारको बेगानी हालको ठेगान भन्ने ठाउँमा आयोजना उपलब्ध गराउनु पर्ने।
 ३) आयोजना समाप्तिलेख हालको ठेगानमा आयोजनाको कार्यमा प्राथमिकता दिनुपर्ने।
 ४) स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि र आयोजनाबाट सम्बन्धित आयोजनाको कार्यको अनुगमन गरी आवश्यक पर्ने।



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

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स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ/लमजुङ

गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: मल्याङ्दी - ४

वडा नं./ठाउँ : च्याङ्दी

मिति : २०७५/३/२३ समय : २:००बजे

क्र.सं.	सहभागिको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	चौधुरी रामा तामाङ	६०	मल्याङ्दी - ४	उपेक्षी	-	चौधुरी
२	जोना बहादुर तामाङ	५३	मल्याङ्दी - ४	बिचको कामदार	९८४६९९६४६	बहादुर
३	लक्ष्मी तामाङ	३२	मल्याङ्दी - ४	समाजसेवी	९८२९०१२६६६	लक्ष्मी
४	मान बुद्ध तामाङ	२६	मल्याङ्दी - ४	कर्मचारी	९८४६६०९९०	मान
५	मनोना तामाङ	२६	मल्याङ्दी - ४	उपेक्षी	-	मनोना
६	केशव तामाङ	६०	मल्याङ्दी - ४	कुलाडी	९८४६६९६६९८	केशव
७	सोनी तामाङ	३०	मल्याङ्दी - ४	ब्यापार	-	सोनी
८	आइसी तामाङ	२४	मल्याङ्दी - ४	समाजसेवी	-	आइसी
९	बहादुर तामाङ	६६	मल्याङ्दी - ४	कर्मचारी	-	बहादुर
१०	प्रेमिनी	२८	मल्याङ्दी - ४	"	-	प्रेमिनी
११	सुदामा तामाङ	४०	मल्याङ्दी - ४	विद्युत कर्मचारी	९८४६६९९६६६	सुदामा
१२	बहादुर तामाङ	-	मल्याङ्दी	जोडी	९८४९९८००५	बहादुर
१३						

राय/सुझावहरु

- १) पुनर्वास कार्यमा उच्चोत्तर योजनाहरु, कार्य श्रम, कार्य लागु हुनुपर्ने
- २) पुनर्वास योजना बनाइदा स्थानियलाई सोपनादेमा सामाजिक, दि.नुपर्ने
- ३) भुडाला स्थानीय स्थानियलाई सहभागीता गरी जग्गाको पुन्य वपानुन्य अडलाउ गर्न हामीहरुलाई सुझाव दिएका छौं



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग

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स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ/लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: मर्स्याङ्दी
 वडा नं./ठाउँ : ४, खरिपाटी मिति : २०७२/०१/२३ समय : ६:३० बिहान

क्र.सं.	सहभागीको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	अ.क.म. रिजो गुरुङ	६४	मर्स्याङ्दी	कृषि	९८५६५७२०७	<i>[Signature]</i>
२	देउ.ब.सुन्दर नामजुङ	२३	मर्स्याङ्दी	कृषि	९८६०७६५५२६	चेतु सुन्दर
३	मानविर गुरुङ	४२	मर्स्याङ्दी	पल्ल	९८५६०५६५५५	मानविर
४	मानविर गुरुङ	६०	मर्स्याङ्दी	कृषि	X	मानविर
५	शुक्रा गुरुङ	५५	मर्स्याङ्दी	होटेल्	९८५६३३३६६३	शुक्रा
६	राजकुमार होटे	४०	मर्स्याङ्दी	पल्ल	९८५८३३३५५५	राजकुमार
७	पुष्पकमल गुरुङ	२४	मर्स्याङ्दी	होटेल्	९८५६९८१६५५	पुष्पकमल
८	अ.वि.प्रा.	-	ने.वि.प्रा.	क्यान्स	९८५६९८१६५५	अ.वि.प्रा.
९						
१०						
११						
१२						
१३						

- राय/सुझावहरु
१. मर्स्याङ्दी नदीको बायाँ किनारमा स्थानीय प्रतिनिधिबाट २१२०० पर्ने।
 २. यो पुनर्वास योजना प्रतिवेदन वरिपरि पुनर्वास निर्धारणको कार्यमा लाग्नु पर्ने।
 ३. स्थानीय प्रतिनिधिबाट खरिपाटी १२३० पर्ने।
 ४. स्थानीय बासिन्दाको बायाँ किनारमा खरिपाटी १३३० पर्ने।



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग

खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदिपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना) को पुर्नवास कार्ययोजना (RAP) प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिकरण गरी छलफल गर्ने सिलसिलामा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि, स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी आवश्यक राय सुझावहरु संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ/लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: खरिपाटी
 वडा नं./ठाउँ : (खरिपाटी) मिति : २०७२/११/२० समय:.....
खोलाङ, चौवि

क्र.सं.	सहभागीको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	बन्धु डलाल गुड्ड	६२	खोलाङ-चौवि-४	कृषि	९८४६०४२२०	बन्धु डलाल
२	श्री बज्र	६९	खोलाङ-चौवि-४	कृषि	९८४६०४२२०	श्री बज्र
३	बदेकाती गुड्ड		खोलाङ-चौवि-४	कृषि	९८४६०४२२०	बदेकाती
४	मन कुमारी		" - ४	कृषि	९८४६०४२२०	मनकुमारी
५	मिन माया		" -	कृषि	९८४६०४२२०	मिन माया
६	अर्जुन बि.ड.		" -	कृषि	९८४६०४२२०	अर्जुन
७	श्री व.		" - ४	कृषि	९८४६०४२२०	श्री व.
८	अनुष्ठा गुड्ड		" - ४	विद्यार्थी	९८४६०४२२०	अनुष्ठा
९	सरस्वती पन्डित		" - ४	कृषि	९८४६०४२२०	सरस्वती
१०	निजम गुड्ड		" - ४	विद्यार्थी	९८४६०४२२०	निजम
११	चन्द्र कार्की गुड्ड		" - ४	कृषि	९८४६०४२२०	चन्द्र कार्की
१२	श्री बज्र गुड्ड		" - ४	शिक्षक	९८४६०४२२०	श्री बज्र
१३	दीप कुमारी घले		" - ४	कृषि	९८४६०४२२०	दीप
१४	गोमा कुमारी		खोलाङ	समाजसेवी	९८४६०४२२०	गोमा

राय/सुझावहरु

- मर्स्याङ्दी-बोखोडा २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना सम्बन्धी यताइका RAP को प्रतिक्रिया उपरोक्त तालिका अनुसार हुनुपर्ने।
- आयोजना निर्माण कोष अथवा शिवा विद्या हुनाले र स्थानियलाई रोजगारीको प्राथमिकता दिनुपर्ने।
- आयोजना निर्माणको क्रममा वातावरणीय प्रभाव कोषको लागि गर्नुपर्ने र स्थानिय समाजिक संस्थागतमा गुनासो व्यवस्थापन समिति बनाई स्थानिय जनतासंग सम्बन्धी कोषको लागि गर्नुपर्ने हामी कोष संस्थागतमा राय सुझाव दिनेछौं।



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग

खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदिपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना) को पुर्नवास कार्ययोजना (RAP) प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिकरण गरी छलफल गर्ने सिलसिलामा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि, स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी आवश्यक राय सुझावहरु संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ/लमजुङ गाउँप्रलिका/नगरपालिका: नासो
 वडा नं./ठाउँ: १ नासो मिति: २०७२.१०.३१.२४ समय: २:००-१:००

क्र.सं.	सहभागीको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	सुकुन्ड गुरुङ	३०	नासो-१	होटेला व्यवसाय	९८६०९५७५३६	
२	केशर गुरुङ	४०	नासो-१	"	९८५६३१९६९	
३	जिना गुरुङ	२०	नासो-१	सम्पाजलेकी	९८५११०८३९२	
४	रुद्र गुरुङ	४०	नासो-१	इन्जिनियर (विद्युत)	९८५६०५७७७३	
५	गुरुप्रसाद गुरुङ	३०	नासो-१	स्थानिय शिक्षक	९८५६२५४०३७	
६	रुद्र गुरुङ	६२	" स्थानिय	सम्पाजलेकी	-	
७	डिलकुमारी धलु	३५	नासो-१	होटेला व्यवसाय	९८५६३२०२५	
८	कृष्ण प्रसाद शर्मा	२५	चौरवरा	इन्जिनियर (वातावरण)	९८१६१८६८२	
९	मिनकाशी गुरुङ					
१०	रुपा गुरुङ					
११	बालेरा कुमार श्रेणी	४९	वाग्राज	समाजसेवा	९८५९३७८८९९	नासो
१२	रमेश शर्मा		"	"	९८५९८०८२५	नासो
१३						

राय/सुझावहरु

- १) आयोजना निर्माण हुँदा मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर २२० KV प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना सम्बन्धी पुर्नवास कार्ययोजना मा उल्लेखित कार्यहरु संचालन हुनुपर्नेछ।
- २) आयोजना प्रभावित उम्गाधामेतर्फ वजार मुख्यको आधारका मझौडा विनोपन साथ स्थानिय व्यक्तिहरुलाई डामताड आधारका शेरगरीका प्रोद्यमिता विनोपन हो।
- ३) आयोजना निर्माणको क्रममा गुनाहो व्यवस्थापन र तालि तथा अन्य कार्यका संचालन गर्ने स्थानिय सहितको अनुमति समिति बनाई काम गर्नुपर्ने सुझाव दिइयो।



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग

खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदियु २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना) को पुर्नवास कार्ययोजना (RAP) प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिकरण गरी छलफल गर्ने सिलसिलामा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि, स्थानीयबासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी आवश्यक राय सुझावहरु संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ/लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: कास्की/ताप्लेजुङ गाउँपालिका
 वडा नं./ठारुं : ५/ओख्रा मिति : २०७३.०३.२५ समय: ८:०० अ.म

क्र.सं.	सहभागिको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	तर्क बहादुर गुरुङ	३८	कास्की-४	वडा अध्यक्ष	९६४३०२९१३४	<i>[Signature]</i>
२	मंगल राम गुरुङ	४०	नासो-४	शिक्षक	९८४६२४४३२७	<i>[Signature]</i>
३	सुकु बहादुर गुरुङ	४३	नासो-४	कृषक	९८४०९४२०२४	<i>[Signature]</i>
४	मिन काशी गुरुङ	३८	नासो-४	नाकरी	९८४६२९२७०७	<i>[Signature]</i>
५	बैबेद बहादुर गुरुङ	३४	नासो-४	कृषक	९८४२०४२२९२	<i>[Signature]</i>
६	धन कुमारी गुरुङ	६६	नासो-४	कृषक		<i>[Signature]</i>
७	निल काशी गुरुङ	७९	नासो-४	कृषक		<i>[Signature]</i>
८	रवीरमान गुरुङ	६७	नासो-४	कृषक		<i>[Signature]</i>
९	चौक बहादुर गुरुङ	६९	नासो-४	वडा सदस्य		<i>[Signature]</i>
१०	डिन माया गुरुङ	७८	नासो-४	कृषक		<i>[Signature]</i>
११	धनमाया गुरुङ	६६	नासो-४	अध्यक्ष आमा समूह		<i>[Signature]</i>
१२	शरत गुरुङ	२५	"	सदस्य	९८४००९००६२	<i>[Signature]</i>
१३	अर्पिता ताम्रास.गुरुङ	२०	"	कृषक	९८६४२२४३२३	<i>[Signature]</i>
१४	गणेश कुमारी (बुढो)	४२	कास्की	समाजसेवा	९८४९६७६८९	<i>[Signature]</i>

राय/सुझावहरु

१. आयोजनाको प्रभावित परिवार सँग सम्बन्धित पुर्नवास कार्ययोजनाको उल्लेखित त्रिषष्टक लागू गर्नुपर्ने।
२. आयोजना निर्माण प्रभावित हिटो गर्ने र उक्त आयोजना निर्माणमा सहभागिताको अतिरिक्त सुझाव (संज्ञा) मा कार्यपत्रित दिनुपर्ने।
३. आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा गर्दा सुझावको कार्यालय सभित र वातावरण सभित स्थानीयको सहभागिता रहित गर्दा गर्दा सुझावको तथ्यांक पुर्नवास र आयोजनाको त्रिषष्टक सहित गर्नुपर्ने।
४. आयोजनाको त्रिषष्टक सहित गर्नुपर्ने।



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग

खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदियुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना) को पुर्नवास कार्ययोजना (RAP) प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिकरण गरी छलफल गर्ने सिलसिलामा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि, स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु विच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी आवश्यक राय सुझावहरु संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ/लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: मल्याङ्दी - २
 वडा नं./ठाउँ : रङ्गी मिति : २०८५-१०-२६ समय:.....

क्र.सं.	सहभागिको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	प्रेम खत्री नाम्दे	६२	मल्याङ्दी - ३	डाक्टर	९७०३९६९९९९	प्रेम
२	दुर्गा नाम्दे	३०	मल्याङ्दी - ३	डाक्टर	९७०३९६९९९९	दुर्गा
३	आशुतोष नाम्दे	६०	मल्याङ्दी - ३	विद्यार्थी	-	Ashutosh
४	मिलन नाम्दे	१४	मल्याङ्दी - ३	विद्यार्थी	-	Milan
५	अमोल नाम्दे	६२	मल्याङ्दी - ३	वापस	-	Amol
६	अशुतोष नाम्दे	६६	मल्याङ्दी - ३	कृषी	-	Ashutosh
७	सुन्दर खत्री नाम्दे	६०	मल्याङ्दी - ३	विद्यार्थी	९७०३९६९९९९	Sunder
८	सुन्दर नाम्दे	२०	मल्याङ्दी - ३	विद्यार्थी	-	Sunder
९	गणेश नाम्दे	६६	मल्याङ्दी - ३	विद्यार्थी	-	Ganesh
१०	अशुतोष नाम्दे	६२	मल्याङ्दी - ३	कृषी	९७०३९६९९९९	Ashutosh
११						
१२						
१३						

राय/सुझावहरु

- १) आयोजना सम्बन्धी पुर्नवास कार्यको योजनामा उल्लेखित कार्यहरुमा कुनै बाधा नहुने कुरा सुनिने छ।
- २) आयोजनामा स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरुको हितको दायित्व कसैको छैन।
- ३) आयोजना बनाउँदा सुरक्षा वातावरण र मानव स्वास्थ्य तथा सामाजिक संरचनाहरुमा सुरक्षा हुने गरी तालमेल गर्नुमा मुख्य संरचनाहरु बनाउँदा हामीहरुले सुझाव दिएका छौं।



नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावक रहेको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-उदिपुर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना) को पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना (RAP) प्रतिवेदन सार्वजनिकरण गरी छलफल गर्ने सिलसिलामा ने.वि.प्रा., वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, भक्तपुरबाट खटिआएका वातावरणीय अध्ययन टोली तथा स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि, स्थानीयवासी, सरोकारवालाहरु बिच निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी आवश्यक राय सुझावहरु संकलन गरियो ।

स्थान : जिल्ला : मनाङ/लमजुङ गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका - ४
वडा नं./ठाउँ : १/१ मिति : २०७४-०८-२० समय : ६:००

क्र.सं.	सहभागिको नाम थर	उमेर	स्थायी ठेगाना	पद/पेशा	सम्पर्क न.	हस्ताक्षर
१	गुलासि गुडा	३१	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	कापाली	९८९६४६२९९८	[Signature]
२	शुभ्र सुब्बा	३२	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	कापाली	९८९६२६२६६६	[Signature]
३	सुमेन्द्र लामा	१८	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	जागीर	९८९६२६२६६६	[Signature]
४	विष्णु लामा	१८	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	विद्यार्थी	१)	[Signature]
५	मन्जु कु. सुब्बा	३२	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	कापाली	९८९६६९२६६६	[Signature]
६	कुमा सु. सुब्बा	३२	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	कापाली	९८९६६९२६६६	[Signature]
७	चन्द्रबहादुर सुब्बा	३४	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	कापाली	९८९६६९२६६६	[Signature]
८	पवित्रादेवी सुब्बा	३२	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	होमिय	९८९६६९२६६६	[Signature]
९	विष्णु सुब्बा	३५	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	होमिय	९८९६०६६३९६	[Signature]
१०	दिलिप सुब्बा	३०	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	पुस्तकालय	९८९६२९६२२९	[Signature]
११	चन्द्रबहादुर सुब्बा	३८	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	होमिय	९८९६०६६३९६	[Signature]
१२	कुलीमान सुब्बा	३६	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	उपेक्षक	९८९६३९६२२९	[Signature]
१३	सुधमान सुब्बा	३२	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	होमिय	-	[Signature]
१४	जोगेसु कुमा सुब्बा	३८	मर्स्याङ्दी - ४	कापाली	९८९६९२६६६	[Signature]

- १) पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका प्रभाव तथ्य निदरणाका कार्यहरु आयोजना निर्माण हुदा संकरस लागु हुनुपर्नेक,
- २) मुझाब्जा निर्धारण गर्ने प्रकाशित परीकारद्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्नुपर्ने,
- ३) वातावरण अनुगमन र कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने प्रकाशित परीकारसहितको वातावरण अनुगमन र गुनासो व्यवस्थापन समितिको वनई नियमित आगो निर्माण र कार्य सञ्चालनको अनुगमन गर्ने व्यवस्था हुनुपर्नेक)

**APPENDIX-XI:
DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT (Nepali Summary)**

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण

मसुर्याङ्गदी कोरिडोर (मनाङ-खुदी-उदिपुर) २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाईन
आयोजना

सार्वजनिकरणका लागि तयार परिएको
पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना
संक्षिप्त प्रतिवेदन

तयार गर्ने

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग
खरिपाटी, भक्तपुर
२०७५

विषय सूची

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प्रतिवेदनमा प्रयोग भएका तालिकाहरु

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तालिका नं. ३.१: आयोजनाको मुख्य अंगहरु अनुसार सर्वेक्षण गरिएका घरघुरी संख्या

तालिका नं. ३.२: आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँ तथा नगरपालिका

तालिका नं. ४.१: सर्वेक्षण गरिएका जोखिम समुदायहरु

तालिका नं. ५.१ : आयोजनाका लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गा

तालिका नं. ६.१ : मुआब्जा तथा क्षतिपूर्ति वितरणका आधारहरु

तालिका नं. ७.१: सरोकारवालाहरुसंगको छलफल

१.० पृष्ठभूमि

नेपालमा उर्जाको माग क्रमिक रुपमा वृद्धि भइरहेको छ। एकिकृत उर्जा प्रणालीको विद्युत प्रसारण संजाल सुदृढीकरणका लागि नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणले २२० के.भी. क्षमताको मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर(मनाङ्ग-उदिपुर) प्रसारण लाईन निर्माण गर्न प्रस्ताव गरेको छ। यो प्रसारण लाईन निर्माण पश्चात प्रदेश नं. २ अवस्थित मर्स्याङ्दी नदिमा उत्पादित विद्युतलाई राष्ट्रिय प्रसारणमा जोडी सहज रुपमा वढि माग भएको क्षेत्रमा पुऱ्याउन सहयोग पुग्नेछ। युरोपियन लगानी बैंक (European Investment Bank-EIB) को ऋण सहयोगमा निर्माण हुने यो प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना सम्भौता भएको ३ वर्ष सम्ममा सम्पन्न गरिने लक्ष्य रहेको छ।

नेपाल सरकारको प्रचलित कानून र दातृ संस्था युरोपियन लगानी बैंक (European Investment Bank-EIB) को वातावरण तथा सामाजिक निर्देशिकामा समेत व्यवस्था भए अनुसार यदि निर्माण गरिन लागिएको कुनै विकास कार्यले ब्यक्तिगत एवं सामुदायीक सम्पती क्षति हुन्छ अथवा अधिग्रहण गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ भने त्यस्ता विकास निर्माण सम्बन्धि कार्यक्रमका लागि पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको दस्तावेज तयार गरिनु पर्ने स्पष्ट व्यवस्था अनुसार प्रस्तुत आयोजना अन्तर्गतका उल्लेखित क्रियाकलापहरू कार्यान्वयनका लागि यो पुनर्वास सम्बन्धि कार्य योजना तयार पारिएको हो।

मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर(मनाङ्ग-उदिपुर) २२० के. भि. प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाको यो पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना सम्बन्धी संयुक्त प्रतिवेदन नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण अन्तर्गतको वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागले तयार पारेको हो। यस प्रतिवेदनमा उक्त प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण गरिने टावरहरू, धारापानी (मनाङ्ग) तथा खुदी सवस्टेसन तथा तथा प्रसारण लाईनको अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र पर्न सक्ने संरचनाहरू साथै प्रसारण लाइन तथा सवस्टेसन निर्माण गर्दा पर्न सक्ने प्रभाव तथा न्यूनिकरणका उपायहरू समावेस गरिएको छ। यो प्रतिवेदनको मुख्य उद्देश्य उक्त आयोजनाका लागि स्थाई रुपमा आवश्यक पर्ने निजि तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पतिको अधिग्रहण प्रत्रिया, सो सम्बन्धी नेपालको विद्यमान कानून तथा तत् पश्चात उपलब्ध गराईने मुआब्जा तथा क्षतिपुर्ति वितरण सम्बन्धी विविध विषयमा सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवाहरूलाई जानकारी गराउनु रहेको छ।

२.० आयोजना सम्बन्धी विवरण

२.१ आयोजनाको मुख्य विशेषताहरू

प्रस्तावित प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाले प्रदेश नं. ४ अन्तर्गतका दुई जिल्लाहरू मनाङ तथा लमजुङ जिल्लालाई छोएको छ। यो प्रसारण लाईनको लम्वाई ४५.२५ कि.मी. रहेको छ। प्रस्तुत प्रसारण लाईन अन्तर्गत खुदी-मनाङ्ग तथा खुदी-उदिपुर गरि दुई खण्ड रहेको छ। उक्त प्रसारण लाईनको खुदी-मनाङ्ग खण्ड लमजुङ जिल्ला, मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँ पालिका प्रस्तावित खुदी सवस्टेसनवाट सुरु भै मनाङ जिल्लाको नाँशोड गाउँपालिका, घेलान चोकमा निर्माण गरिने धारापानी सवस्टेसनमा जोडिने छ। त्यसै गरि खुदी-उदिपु खण्ड प्रस्तावित खुदी सवस्टेसनवाट सुरु भै सोहि जिल्लाको वेशीशहर नगरपालिकामा निर्माणका लागि प्रस्ताव गरिएको उदिपुर सवस्टेसनमा जोडिने छ। यस आयोजनावाट मनाङ जिल्लाको १ गा.पा. (नाँशोड गाउँपालिका) साथै लमजुङ जिल्लाका १ गा.पा. (मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका) र १ न.पा. (वेशीशहर नगरपालिकामा) प्रभावित हुनेछन्। यो प्रसारण लाईनको २९.६२ कि.मि. खुदी-मनाङ्ग खण्ड र १५.६३ कि.मि.खुदी-उदिपुर खण्डमा पर्दछ। प्रसारण लाइनको अधिकांश क्षेत्र कृषि योग्य जमिन (

४०.१५%), वन क्षेत्र (१८.२८%) र बाँझो जमिन (२९.९६%) पर्दछ। साथै, खोला तथा बाटो, वगर एवं अन्य प्रयोग विहिन जमिनलाई पनि यस प्रसारण लाईनले छोएको छ।

यो प्रसारण लाईन डबल सर्किट, टावरको औसत उचाई ४० मि. र टावरको लागि आवश्यक क्षेत्रफल करिब २५X२५ मिटर हुनेछ। दुई टावर बिचको दुरी ३५० मी. तथा विद्युत नियमावली २०५० अनुसार, प्रसारण लाइनको अधिकार क्षेत्र ३० मी. हुनेछ। यस प्रसारण लाईन अर्न्तगत ९३ वटा मुख्य टावर र करिब ४५ वटा सहायक टावरहरु निर्माण गरिनेछ।

२.२ जग्गा प्राप्ति तथा पुनर्वासि योजनाको क्षेत्र

प्रस्तुत प्रसारण लाईनको रेखांकन गर्दा घना वस्तीहरु, वन तथा सार्वजनिक संरचनाहरुलाई छलेर ईजिनियरिङ डिजाइन तयार गरिएको छ। यो प्रसारण लाईन निर्माण गर्दा दुवै स्थायी तथा अस्थायी रूपमा निजी जमिन असर गर्नेछ। धारापानी सवस्टेसन, खुदी सवस्टेसन, आयोजना प्रवेश मार्ग तथा टावरहरु निर्माणका लागि स्थायी रूपमा जग्गा अधिग्रहण गरिनेछ। साथै, प्रसारण लाईनको ३० मी. अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र पर्ने जमिन पनि प्रभावित हुनेछ। आयोजना निर्माणका चरणमा अस्थायी शिविर तथा भण्डार क्षेत्रका लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गा अस्थायी रूपमा भाडामा लिई प्रयोग गरिनेछ।

हालै गरिएको स्थलगत सर्वेक्षण अनुसार यो प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा जम्मा १५० परिवारहरु प्रत्यक्ष प्रभावित हुने हुनेछन्। साथै, करिब १७.५८ हे. निजी जग्गा स्थायी रूपमा अधिग्रहण गर्नु पर्ने देखिन्छ (तालिका नं. २.१)।

तालिका नं. २.१: जग्गा प्राप्ती तथा पुनर्वासि योजनाको क्षेत्र

आयोजनाका मुख्य अंगहरु	आयोजनाको सहायक अंगहरु	प्रभावित परिवारहरु	आवश्यक पर्ने निजी जग्गा (हे.)	कैफियत
क. प्रसारण लाइन	मुख्य टावरहरु	७५	४.५	७२ वटा मुख्य टावरहरु निजी जग्गामा निर्माण गरिने
	सहायक टावरहरु	—	२.३१	कुल निर्माण गरिने ४५ वटा सहायक टावरहरु मध्ये ३७ वटा निजी जग्गामा निर्माण गरिने। प्रभावित परिवार हाल पहिचान नभएको।
	प्रसारण लाइनको अधिकार क्षेत्र	१५	७७.६२	प्रसारण लाइनको (४०.१५%) खण्ड निजी जग्गामा पर्ने र ३० मी. अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र २० संरचनाहरु पर्ने।
ख. धारापानी सवस्टेसन	—	२९	५.५१	खेतियोग्य जमिन
ग. खुदी सवस्टेसन	—	३१	५.०	खेतियोग्य जमिन
घ. आयोजना प्रवेश मार्ग	—	—	०.२६	खेतियोग्य जमिन तर प्रभावित परिवार हाल पहिचान नभएको।
जम्मा	—	१५०	९४.६०	प्रसारण लाइनको अधिकार क्षेत्र सहित

श्रोत: सर्वेक्षण, २०१८

पुनश्च: उपर्युक्त तलिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको तथ्याङ्क प्रभावित घरपरिवारहरुको प्रारम्भिक गणनाको आधारमा लिइएको हो र यो तथ्याङ्क आयोजनाको विस्तृत प्राविधिक अध्ययन पछि आवश्यकता अनुसार पुन अद्यावधिक गरिनु पर्ने हुन्छ।

३.० अध्ययन विधि

वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागद्वारा पुनर्वासि कार्य योजना तयार गर्ने उद्देश्यले बहुआयामिक विशेषज्ञहरुको समूहलाई आयोजना क्षेत्रमा खटाइएको थियो। आयोजनाबाट प्राप्त तथ्याङ्क तथा प्रस्तावित प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाको स्थलगत अध्ययन अनुसार उक्त प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना कार्यान्वयनले १५० परिवारहरुलाई प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पार्नेछ, जसमध्ये धारापानी सवस्टेशन (२९ परिवार), खुदी सवस्टेशन (३१

परिवार), टावर निर्माणका कारण ७५ परिवारहरु प्रभावित हुनेछन् । साथै, प्रसारण लाईनको अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र १५ परिवार प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ । प्रस्तावित आयोजना कार्यान्वयनबाट प्रभावित हुने १५० परिवारहरु मध्ये १२० परिवारहरुको सर्वेक्षण गरियो र बाँकी ३० परिवारहरु सर्वेक्षणका क्रममा छुटेका छन् । छुटेका परिवारहरु मध्ये २० परिवारहरु सर्वेक्षणका क्रममा उक्त स्थानमा उपलब्ध हुन नसकेका र बाँकी १० परिवारहरु प्रस्तावित प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना प्रति असहमति रहि घरघुरी सर्वेक्षणमा सहभागी हुन नचाहेका पर्दछन् (तालिका नं. ३.१) ।

तालिका नं. : ३.१ आयोजनाको मुख्य अंगहरु अनुसार प्रभावित तथा सर्वेक्षण गरिएका घरघुरी संख्या

आयोजनाका मुख्य अंगहरु	सर्वेक्षण गरिएका घरघुरी	अनुपस्थित घरघुरी	सर्वेक्षणमा सहभागी हुन नचाहेका	जम्मा
धारापानी सवस्टेसन	२६	३	—	२९
खुदी सवस्टेसन	२८	३	—	३१
मुख्य टावरहरु	५३	१३	९	७५
प्रसारण लाईनको अधिकार क्षेत्र	१३	१	१	१५
जम्मा	१२०	२०	१०	१५०

श्रोत: सर्वेक्षण, २०१८

पुनश्च: उपर्युक्त तलिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको प्रभावित घरपरिवारहरुको तथ्याङ्क प्रारंभिक गणनाको आधारमा लिइएको हो र यो तथ्याङ्क आयोजनाको विस्तृत प्राविधिक अध्ययन पछि आवश्यकता अनुसार थपघट हुन सक्ने छन् । आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण गरिने सहायक टावरहरु तथा आयोजनाको प्रवेश मार्ग निर्माण हर्दा प्रभावित हुने परिवारहरु हाल पहिचान हुन नसकेकोले सोको पुन अद्यावधिक गरिनु पर्ने हुन्छ ।

प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने क्रममा प्रभावित गाउँ पालिका तथा नगर पालिकामा बसोवास गर्ने आदिवासी/जनजाति, दलित तथा महिला लक्षित समूहसँग अर्न्तक्रिया कार्यक्रम गरिएको थियो । लक्षित वर्ग तथा महिला समूहसँग बढीभन्दा बढी परामर्श, छलफल होस भनी स्थानिय सरोकार समूह/बासिन्दालाई परिचालन गरिएको थियो । साथै, आयोजना क्षेत्रको समस्याहरु पहिचानका लागि गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिका स्तरमा सहभागिता मुलक अर्न्तक्रिया, मुख्य सुचनादाताहरूसँग अर्न्तक्रिया कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न गरियो । उक्त प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाको पुनर्वास कार्य योजना तयारीका लागि वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभागद्वारा खटिएको टोलीले स्थलगत अध्ययन र आवश्यक सूचना संकलन गरी यो प्रतिवेदन तयार पारिएको छ ।

नेपाल सरकारले विभिन्न समयमा लिएको जग्गा प्राप्ती कानूनी प्रकृया, तथा युरोपियन लगानी बैंक (European Investment Bank-EIB) को अस्वच्छिक पुनर्वास सुरक्षा नीति एवं निर्देशिका आदी यो प्रतिवेदन तयारीको सन्दर्भमा प्रयोग गरिएका मुख्य श्रोतहरु हुन् ।

४.० आयोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रको सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक अवस्था

४.१ आयोजना प्रभावित जिल्ला

प्रस्तावित प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना प्रदेश नं ४ मा पर्दछ । यस प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाले मनाङ तथा लमजुङ जिल्लालाई छोएको छ ।

४.२ आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिका

प्रस्तावित प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाले मनाङ जिल्लाको नासोड गाउँपालिका वार्ड नं. १,२,३,४,५ र ९ लाई छोएको छ । त्यसै गरि उक्त प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाले लमजुङ जिल्लाको मर्स्याङ्दी गाउँपालिका वार्ड नं. ३,४,५ र ८ तथा सोहि जिल्लाको वेशीशहर नगरपालिका वार्ड नं. ३, १० र ११ लाई छोएको छ ।

तालिका नं. ३.१)। यो प्रसारण लाईनको २९.६२ कि.मि. खुदी-मनाङ्ग खण्ड र १५.६३ कि.मि.खुदी-उदिपुर खण्डमा पर्दछ। साथै, उक्त प्रसारण लाईनको खुदी-उदिपुर खण्ड अन्तरगत टावर नं AP0 देखि AP6 सम्म अन्तर्पूर्ण संरक्षण क्षेत्र पर्दछ।

तालिका नं. : ३.२ आयोजना प्रभावित गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिकाहरू

क्र.स.	प्रभावित जिल्लाहरू	प्रभावित गाउँ तथा नगर पालिका	प्रभावित वा.नं
१.	मनाङ्ग	नासोड गाउँपालिका	१,२,३,४,५ र ९
२.	लमजुङ्ग	मस्युङ्गदी गाउँपालिका	३,४,५ र ८
		वेशीशहर नगरपालिका	३,१० र ११

श्रोत: आयोजना प्राविधिक प्रतिवेदन, २०१८

४.३ आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने परिवारहरूको सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक अवस्था

आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने १५० परिवारहरू मध्ये १२० परिवारहरूको घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गरिएको छ। घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गरिएका १२० परिवारको कुल जनसंख्या ७७३ रहेको छ, जसमध्ये पुरुषको संख्या (५०.४८%) र महिला संख्या (४९.४२%) रहेको छ। आयोजना प्रभावित परिवारहरूको प्रति परिवार सदस्य संख्या ६.४४ जना रहेको छ, यो समग्र नेपालको प्रति परिवार सदस्य संख्या (४.४४) भन्दा बढी हो। पारिवारिक सर्वेक्षण अनुसार आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने जनसंख्या मध्ये गुरुङ्ग (८१.२४%), तामाङ्ग (६.०८%), दलित (५.९५%) र अन्य ब्राम्हण/क्षेत्री, नेवार तथा मगर रहेका छन्। सर्वेक्षण अनुसार १४ वर्ष भन्दा कम उमेरका (२०.५७%), १५ देखि ५९ वर्ष भित्र (६२.३५%) र ६० वर्ष भन्दा माथिको जनसंख्या (१७.०८%) रहेको छ।

पारिवारिक सर्वेक्षण अनुसार मुख्यतः हिन्दु तथा बौद्ध धर्म मान्ने जनसंख्या वर्चस्व रहेको छ। सर्वेक्षण अनुसार हिन्दु धर्म मान्ने (५०.७०%) तथा बौद्ध धर्म मान्ने (२२.१२%) साथै, हिन्दु तथा बौद्ध दुवै धर्म मान्नेको जनसंख्या (२५.५०%) रहेको छ। आयोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रमा जनजातिहरूको बहुल्यता रहेको हुदाँ सर्वेक्षणमा आवद्ध जनसंख्या मध्ये (७८.३०%) ले गुरुङ्ग भाषा बोल्ने गर्दछन् र नेपाली भाषा बोल्नेको संख्या (१४.१७%) रहेको छ। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका ५ वर्षभन्दा माथिको जनसंख्या मध्ये (८६.०६%) साक्षर रहेका छन्। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका जनसंख्याको औसत साक्षरता दर समग्र नेपालको औसत साक्षरता दर (६५.९०%) भन्दा बढि रहेको छ।

आयोजना प्रभावित परिवारहरू मध्ये (९७.५०%) विद्युतीकरण भएको छ। खाना पकाउनको लागि अधिकांश परिवारहरूले दाउराको प्रयोग गर्दछन्। खाना पकाउन दाउरा (५०.६७%) परिवारले प्रयोग गर्ने देखिन्छ, भने अन्य श्रोतहरूमा दाउरा तथा एल.पी. ग्याँस (४०.०%) तथा एल.पी. ग्याँस मात्र प्रयोगकर्ता (९.६०%) रहेका छन्। आयोजना प्रभावित परिवारहरू मध्ये करिब (२.५०%) घरधुरीमा विद्युतीकरण नभएको पाइयो। साथै सर्वेक्षण गरिएका शत प्रतिशत परिवारहरूले चर्पीको प्रयोग गर्ने गरेका छन्। सर्वेक्षण अनुसार खानेपानीका लागि करिब (५०.०%) परिवारहरूले निजि पाइप मार्फत बितरित पानी प्रयोग गर्ने गर्दछन् भने करिब (५८.३७%) परिवारहरूले खानेपानीका लागि सर्वाजनिक धारा प्रयोग गर्दछन्।

आयोजना प्रभावित परिवारहरूको मुख्य व्यवसायमा कृषि, व्यापार, वैदेशिक रोजगार, नोकरी, तथा दैनिक ज्यालादारी रहेको छ। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका १५-५९ वर्ष विचको जनसंख्या मध्ये (३५.८९%) कृषि, (७.२६%) व्यापार, (१३.४९%) वैदेशिक रोजगार, नोकरी (१०.७९%) र (१८.६७%) दैनिक ज्यालादारीमा निर्भर रहेका

छन् । घरधुरी सर्भेक्षण अनुसार औसत १.०७ हेक्टर जमिन प्रति परिवार रहेको देखाएको छ । धान, गहुँ, मकै, कोदो र आलु लगायतका खाद्यान्न वाली तथा नगदेवालीको खेती प्रभावित परिवारले गर्ने गर्दछन् । यसका साथै कृषिलाई प्रमुख पेशा बनाएका र पशुपालन गर्ने परिवार पनि प्रशस्त मात्रामा रहेका छन् । सर्वेक्षण गरिएका अधिकांश परिवारको प्रमुख पेशा कृषि भएता पनि वर्षभरिलाई खाद्यान्न अपुग रहेको पाईयो । सर्भेक्षण अनुसार खाद्यान्न अपुग हुने परिवार संख्या (६७.५०%) रहेका छन् । खाद्यान्न अपुग हुने परिवार मध्ये (५५.५६%) ३-५ महिना, (३०.८६%) ६-९ महिना, (१२.३५%) ९ महिना भन्दा बढी र (१.२३%) ३ महिना भन्दा कम समयलाई खाद्यान्न समस्या हुने सर्भेक्षणले देखाएको छ ।

सर्भेक्षण अनुसार प्रभावित परिवारहरूको वार्षिक औसत आम्दानी रु. ४,२७,५९९।- देखिन्छ । साथै वार्षिक औसत खर्च रु.२,९८,६९२।- रहेको पाईन्छ । प्रभावित परिवारहरूको वार्षिक औसत आम्दानी समग्र नेपालको प्रतिव्यक्ति आम्दानी रु. २,०२,३७४।- भन्दा धेरै देखिन्छ । सर्वेक्षण अनुसार वार्षिक औसत आम्दानी मध्ये (७६.२२%) गैह्र कृषि क्षेत्रबाट र (२३.७८%) कृषि क्षेत्रबाट आम्दानी गरेको पाईन्छ । वार्षिक औसत खर्च मध्ये सबै भन्दा धेरै (२७.२२%) खाद्यान्न शिर्षक अर्न्तगत खर्च गरेको सर्भेक्षणले देखाएको छ ।

४.४ जोखिम समुदाय

सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा राजनैतिक रूपले पिछडिएका वर्ग नै जोखिम समुदाय हो । आदिवासी/जनजाती, महिला प्रमुख परिवार, विधुवा/विधुर परिवार, अपाङ्गता भएका परिवार, एच.आइ.भी.एड्स पिडीत परिवार तथा दलित परिवार यस समुहमा पर्दछन् । सर्वेक्षण गरिएका घरधुरी मध्ये ११५ घरपरिवारहरू यस समूह अर्न्तगत पर्दछन् (तालिका नं. ४.१) ।

तालिका नं. ४.१: सर्वेक्षण गरिएका जोखिम समुदायहरू

जाखिम समुदाय	जाती	घरधुरी संख्या	प्रतिशत
आदिवासी/जनजाती समुह	गुरुङ	९६	८३.४८
	नेवार	१	०.८७
	तामाङ्ग	८	६.९६
	मगर	१	०.८७
जम्मा (क)	-	७	६.०९
एकल परिवार (ख)	क्षेत्री	१	०.८७
अपाङ्गता भएका परिवार(ग)	ब्रामहण	१	०.८७
जम्मा (क+ख+ग):		११५	१००

श्रोत: सर्वेक्षण, २०१८

जोखिम समुदाय अर्न्तगत पर्ने ११५ परिवारहरू मध्ये एक विधुवा प्रमुख परिवार, एक अपाङ्गता भएका परिवार रहेका छन् । त्यसै गरि १०६ परिवारहरू आदिवासी/जनजाती समुह तथा ७ परिवारहरू दलित समुह अर्न्तगत रहेका छन् । विधुवा प्रमुख परिवारहरूको कुल जनसंख्या २ मात्र देखिन्छ तथा अपाङ्गता परिवारको जनसंख्या ८ र दलित समुह अर्न्तगत पर्ने परिवारहरूको जनसंख्या ४६ छ भने प्रति परिवार सदस्य संख्या ६.५७ रहेको छ । त्यसै गरि आदिवासी/जनजाती समुह अर्न्तगत पर्ने जोखिम समुदायहरूको कुल जनसंख्या ६८८ रहेको छ । सर्वेक्षण अनुसार जोखिम समुदाय अर्न्तगत पर्ने ११५ परिवारहरूको कुल जनसंख्या ७४४ मध्ये पुरुष (५०.८१%) र महिला (४९.१९%) रहेको छ । जोखिम समुदाय अर्न्तगत पर्ने परिवारहरूको प्रति परिवार सदस्य संख्या ६.४७ जना रहेको छ । यो समग्र नेपालको प्रति परिवार सदस्य ४.४४ भन्दा धेरै हो ।

सर्वेक्षण गरिएका जोखिम समुदाय अर्न्तगत पर्ने ५ वर्षभन्दा माथिको जनसंख्याको साक्षरता दर (८६.२०%) रहेको छ। यो साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रिय साक्षरता दर (६५.९०%) भन्दा बढी रहेको देखिन्छ। यो समुदायको आर्थिक रूपले सक्रिय (१४-५९) वर्ष विचको जनसंख्या (६२.२३%) रहेको छ।

कृषि, व्यापार, वैदेशिक रोजगार, नोकरी, तथा दैनिक ज्यालादारी जोखिम समुदाय अर्न्तगत पर्ने परिवारहरूको मुख्य पेशा हो। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका १५-५९ वर्ष विचको जनसंख्या मध्ये (३६.०७%) कृषि, (७.६३%) व्यापार, (१३.४९%) वैदेशिक रोजगार, नोकरी (१०.५८%) र (३.६७%) दैनिक ज्यालादारीमा निर्भर हुने सर्वेक्षणले देखाएको छ।

सर्वेक्षण अनुसार प्रभावित जोखिम समुदायमा पर्ने परिवारहरूको वार्षिक औसत आम्दानी रु. ४,२३,४५६- देखिन्छ। साथै वार्षिक औसत खर्च रु.२,९७,८०४- रहेको पाईन्छ। वार्षिक औसत आम्दानी मध्ये (७६.१८%) गैह्र कृषि क्षेत्रबाट र (२३.८२%) कृषि क्षेत्रबाट आम्दानी गरेको पाईन्छ। वार्षिक औसत खर्च मध्ये सबै भन्दा धेरै (२७.३४%) खाद्यान्न शिर्षक अर्न्तगत खर्च गरेको सर्वेक्षणले देखाएको छ।

घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण अनुसार जोखिम समुदायमा पर्ने परिवारहरूको औसत १.११ हेक्टर जमिन प्रति परिवार रहेको देखाएको छ। धान, गहुँ, मकै, कोदो र आलु लगायतका खाद्यान्न वाली तथा नगदेवाली मुख्य उत्पादन हुने वालिहरु हुन। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका अधिकांश जोखिम समुदायहरूको प्रमुख पेशा कृषि भएता पनि वर्षभरिलाई खाद्यान्न अपुग रहेको पाईयो। सर्वेक्षण अनुसार खाद्यान्न अपुग हुने परिवार संख्या (६८.७०%) रहेका छन। खाद्यान्न अपुग हुने परिवार मध्ये (५४.४३%) ३-५ महिना, (३१.६५%) ६-९ महिना, (१२.६६%) ९ महिना भन्दा बढी र (१.११%) ३ महिना भन्दा कम समयलाई खाद्यान्न समस्या हुने सर्वेक्षणले देखाएको छ।

४.५ आयोजना प्रति स्थानियको धारणा

आयोजना क्षेत्रका अधिकांश जनता प्रसारण लाईन निर्माणका लागि सकारात्मक रहेका छन्। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका परिवारहरू मध्ये (६२.५०%) उक्त प्रसारण लाईन प्रति सकारात्मक छन्। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका परिवारहरू मध्ये (६७.४४%) परिवारले प्रभावित जग्गाको उचित क्षतिपूर्ती दिनु पर्ने, (९.३०%) ले आयोजना निर्माणका चरणमा स्थानियलाई रोजगारीको व्यवस्था गर्नु पर्ने र (११.६३%) ले प्रसारण लाईन निर्माणका साथै स्थानिय पूर्वाधार तथा सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रमहरू संचालन गर्नु पर्ने जस्ता महत्वपूर्ण बिषयमा सुझाव दिएका छन्।

५.० प्रभाव मूल्यांकन

५.१ जग्गा अधिग्रहण

प्रस्तुत प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना निर्माणका लागि जम्मा करिब १४९.७७ हेक्टर जमिन आवश्यक पर्ने छ। त्यस मध्ये १७.५८ हेक्टर व्यक्तिगत जमिन स्थायी रूपमा अधिग्रहण गरिने छ। जसमध्ये ५.५१ हेक्टर धारापानी सवस्टेशन, र ५.० हेक्टर खुदी सवस्टेशन, ५.५० हेक्टर मुख्य टावर र २.३१ हेक्टर सहायक टावर निर्माणका लागि प्रयोग गरिने छ। साथै करिब ७७.६२ हेक्टर निजि जमिन प्रसारण लाइनको अधिकार सिमा भित्र पर्ने छ। यसलाई पनि स्थायी रूपमा प्रयोग गरिने छ (तालिका नं. ५.१)।

तालिका नं. ५.१ : आयोजनाका लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गा

आयोजनाका मुख्य अंगहरू	आयोजनाका सहायक अंगहरू	आवश्यक पर्ने जम्मा जग्गा (हे.)	आवश्यक पर्ने निजि जग्गा (हे.)	प्रभावित परिवारहरू

क. प्रसारण लाइन	मुख्य टावरहरु	५.६३	४.५	७५
	सहायक टावरहरु	२.८७	२.३१	उपलब्ध नभएको
	प्रसारण लाइनको अधिकार क्षेत्र	१३०.३१	७७.६२	१५
ख. धारापानी सवस्टेसन	-	५.५१	५.५१	२९
ग. खुदी सवस्टेसन	-	५.०	५.०	३१
घ. आयोजना प्रवेश मार्ग	-	०.४६	०.२६	उपलब्ध नभएको
जम्मा	-	१४९.७७	९५.२०	१५०

श्रोत: सर्वेक्षण, २०१८

५.२ व्यक्तिगत संरचना तथा सम्पतिको क्षति

प्रस्तुत प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा जम्मा ३४ वटा संरचनाहरुलाई स्थानान्तर गर्नु पर्ने अध्ययनले देखाउँछ । जसमध्ये १४ वटा बसोबास गरिरहेका घरहरु (१३ परिवार), ४ वटा ब्यापारिक प्रयोजनका घरहरु (३ परिवार), ७ वटा गोठहरु तथा ९ वटा शौचालयहरु प्रत्यक्ष प्रभावित हुनेछन् । यो प्रसारण लाइन आयोजना निर्माणको क्रममा उक्त संरचनाहरुलाई पुनस्थापना गर्नु पर्ने देखिन्छ । त्यसै गरि स्थायी जग्गा अधिग्रहणबाट बार्षिक करिव ६७.९८ मेट्रिक टन खाद्य तथा नगदे बाली क्षति हुने अध्ययनले देखाउँछ । साथै, धारापानी सवस्टेसन निर्माणका क्रममा एउटा धार्मिक तथा सास्कृतिक महत्वको पुजा गर्ने स्थानलाई समेत स्थानान्तर गर्नु पर्ने छ । यस प्रसारण लाईन निर्माणका लागि स्थायी जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्दा जाखिम समुदायका ११५ परिवारहरुको करिव ११.७९ हेक्टर निजि क्षति हुने देखिन्छ ।

६.० पुनर्वासि योजनाको सिद्धान्त तथा नीतिगत आधारहरु

६.१ नीतिगत आधारहरु

प्रस्तुत आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा प्रस्तावकले नेपाल सरकारको कानूनी प्रावधानहरु तथा युरोपियन लगानी बैंक (European Investment Bank-EIB) को वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा नीतिहरुको पुर्ण पालना गर्नेछ । प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन तयारीका क्रममा जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४, भूमि सुधार ऐन, २०२१ विद्युत नियमावली २०५०, आदीवासी/जनजाती सम्बन्धी नेपाल सरकारको कानूनी प्रावधानहरु तथा युरोपियन लगानी बैंकको निर्देशिका आदि जस्तो महत्वपूर्ण ऐन, नियमहरु पुनरावलोकन गरिएको छ ।

प्रस्तुत योजना तयार गर्दा विद्युत ऐन २०४९, विद्युत नियमावली २०५० तथा युरोपियन लगानी बैंकको अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वासि कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि अन्य सान्दर्भिक नीति तथा निर्देशिकाहरु एवं यस्ता कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन गर्दा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणले अपनाउने गरेको सिद्धान्त तथा अनुभवहरुलाई पनि ध्यानमा राखिएको छ ।

६.२ आयोजनाको लागि जग्गा प्राप्ति तथा प्रभाव न्यूनीकरणका आधारहरु

नेपालमा जग्गा प्राप्ति सम्बन्धी हाल सम्म भएका प्रयोगहरु अनुसार, जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ नै नेपाल सरकारको लागि जग्गा प्राप्तिको मुख्य आधार हो । तसर्थ यस आयोजनालाई आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गा, जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ मा उल्लेखित प्रावधान बमोजिम अधिग्रहण गरिने छ । यस ऐन अनुसार सम्बन्धीत जिल्लाका प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारीको अध्यक्षतामा मुआब्जा तथा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समिति गठन गरिन्छ । उक्त समितिले अधिग्रहण गरिने जग्गा तथा अन्य संरचनाहरुको मुल्य निर्धारण गर्दछ । नेपालमा हाल सम्मको प्रयोग अनुसार मुआब्जा तथा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिको निर्णय नै अन्तिम हुनेछ । यस समितिले जग्गा धनीका गुनासाहरु तथा दातृ संस्थाहरुको सामाजिक सुरक्षा नीतिहरुको समेत सम्बोधन गर्नेछ ।

६.३ जग्गा प्राप्त तथा पुनर्वास उत्तरदायित्व

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण अर्न्तगत आयोजना व्यावस्थापन निर्देशनालय र मस्युङ्गदी कोरिडोर २२० के.भि. प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाले सम्बन्धित जिल्लाका प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारीको परामर्श बमोजिम जग्गा अधिग्रहण, स्थानिय बासिन्दाले उठाएका मुख्य समस्या तथा चासोहरु, प्रभावित जमिन तथा संरचनाको क्षतिपूर्ति, जीविकोपार्जन कार्यक्रम, रोजगारी, प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण तथा पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी विभिन्न कार्यहरु गर्नेछ।

६.४ मुआब्जा तथा क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण खाका

प्रस्तुत आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा स्थायी रूपमा अधिग्रहण गर्नु पर्ने घर तथा अन्य संरचनाहरु साथै स्थायी रूपमा अधिग्रहण गर्नु पर्ने जग्गाको लागि मुआब्जा तथा क्षतिपूर्तिका आधारहरु निम्न अनुसार हुनेछ। जग्गा तथा संरचनाहरु स्थायी अधिग्रहणमा परी प्रभावित हुने परिवारहरु मुआब्जा तथा क्षतिपूर्तिका लागि योग्य हुनेछन् (तालिका नं. ६.१)।

तालिका नं. ६.१ : मुआब्जा तथा क्षतिपूर्ति वितरणका आधारहरु

क्षतिको प्रकार	परिभाषा	मुआब्जा तथा क्षतिपूर्ति विवरण	कार्यान्वयन विधि	जिम्मेवार निकाय
१.घर र अन्य संरचना				
१.१ आवासको (घर) क्षति	कानूनी स्वामित्व भएको	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * संरचनाले ओगटेको जमीनको क्षतिपूर्ति। * प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा घरको प्रकार अनुसार नगद क्षतिपूर्ति। * घर निर्माणका लागि लाग्ने रकम सहितको नगद क्षतिपूर्ति। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * संरचनाको मूल्याङ्कन संवन्धित जिल्लाको शहरी विकास तथा भवन निर्माण डिभिजन कार्यालयको परामर्शमा गर्ने। * प्रभावित घरका क्षतिपूर्तिको लागि क्षतिपूर्तिको दर निर्धारण गर्न प्रत्येक जिल्लामा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिको गठन हुनेछ। यसैमार्फत क्षतिपूर्तिको दर निर्धारण गरिने छ। * घरको क्षतिपूर्ति प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा निर्धारण हुनेछ, क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराउँदा घरको ढास कट्टा गरीने छैन। * घर भत्काएपछि निस्कने पुरानो निर्माण सामग्री सम्बन्धित व्यक्तिले नै प्रयोग गर्नेछन्। क्षतिपूर्तिको रकमबाट यस्तो सामानको मूल्य घटाइने छैन। * घरको क्षतिपूर्ति रकम मध्ये ५०% अग्रिम भत्कानी दिइनेछ र बाँकी ५०% रकम घर भत्काइ सकेपछि दिइने छ। * ६ महिनाको घर भाडा वापत सम्बन्धित व्यक्तिले प्राप्त गर्नेछन्। * यातायात खर्चवापत र विस्थापन रकम एकपटक मात्र प्राप्त गर्नेछन्। * यसको अतिरिक्त यस्ता घरधुरीले थप तालीम तथा सुविधा समेत प्राप्त गर्नेछन्। * घर भत्काउनु ३५ दिन अगावै ठाउँ खालीको लागि सूचना जारी गरीने छ। * उचित क्षतिपूर्ति दिने उद्देश्यले घरको क्षतिपूर्ति दर निर्धारण र क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण सम्बन्धि सम्पूर्णकार्य आयोजनाको निर्माण कार्य सुरु हुनु अगावै सम्पन्न गरिने छ। 	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति
१.२ व्यक्तिगत अन्य संरचनाहरुमा हुने क्षति	कानूनी स्वामित्व भएको	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * अन्य संरचनाहरु जस्तै गोठ, धारा, इनार तथा शौचालय आदि। * संरचना पिच्छे आंशिक वा पूरा क्षति अनुसार प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य वरावरको क्षतिपूर्ति। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * घर बाहेकका अन्य संरचना पर्नेहरुका लागि क्षतिपूर्ति बाहेक अन्य सुविधा नभएको। * क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिले क्षतिपूर्तिको दर निर्धारण गर्नेछ। 	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * संरचनाले ओगटेको जमीनको क्षतिपूर्ति । 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * घर बाहेकका अन्य संरचना अधिग्रहण गर्दा ३५ दिन अगावै ठाउँ खालीको लागि सूचना जारी गरिने छ । 	
१.३ आवासको (घर) अन्य संरचनामा क्षति	कानूनी स्वामित्व नभएको	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा घरको प्रकार अनुसार नगद क्षतिपूर्ति । * घर निर्माणका लागि लाग्ने रकम सहितको नगद क्षतिपूर्ति 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * घर पर्नेहरूका लागि क्षतिपूर्ति बाहेक विस्तापन खर्च, यातायात खर्च तथा ६ महिनाका लागि घरभाडा सम्बन्धी एक पटक नगद सुविधा उपलब्ध गराइने । * क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिले क्षतिपूर्तिको दर निर्धारण गर्नेछ । * घर बाहेकका अन्य संरचना पर्नेहरूका लागि क्षतिपूर्ति बाहेक अन्य सुविधा नभएको । * घर बाहेकका अन्य संरचना अधिग्रहण गर्दा ३५ दिन अगावै ठाउँ खालीको लागि सूचना जारी गरिने छ । * ऐलानी जग्गा(सरकारी) बसोवास गरेका तर लालपुर्जा पाउने प्रक्रिया रहेकाहरूका लागि क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिले सो सम्बन्धी निर्णय गर्नेछ । 	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति
२ जग्गा				
२.१ निजी जग्गाको क्षति (टावर तथा सबस्टेसन तथा प्रवेश मार्ग)	कानूनी स्वामित्व भएका	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा मुआब्जा प्रदान गरिने । * मुआब्जा दर निर्धारण हुंदा जग्गाको सरकारी मूल्य र वजार मूल्य समेतलाई आधार मानी दर निर्धारण हुनेछ । * वाली भएको जग्गाको हकमा वाली क्षति वापत एक पटकको लागि एक वालीको उत्पादन बराबरको क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने । 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * प्रत्येक जिल्लामा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति बन्ने छ । संबन्धित जग्गावालालाई यसै समितिद्वारा निर्धारित दर अनुसारको मुआब्जा उपलब्ध गराइने छ । * जग्गाको क्षति भएका व्यक्ति र क्षेत्रफलको सूचि आवश्यक पर्ने छ । * घर बाहेकका अन्य संरचना अधिग्रहण गर्दा ३५ दिन अगावै ठाउँ खालीको लागि सूचना जारी गरिने छ । * जग्गावालाको चाहनामा मुआब्जा रकम नगद वा चेक जुनसुकै रुपमा पनि हुन सक्नेछ । * उचित मुआब्जा दिने उद्देश्यले प्राप्त गर्ने जग्गाको मुआब्जा दर निर्धारण र सम्पूर्ण मुआब्जा वितरण संबन्धी कार्य आयोजना निर्माण सुरु हुनु अगावै सम्पन्न गर्नुपर्ने छ । 	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति
२.२ प्रसारण लाईनको अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र पर्ने निजी जग्गाको क्षति	कानूनी स्वामित्व भएका	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * जग्गाको प्रचलित मूल्य बराबरको १० प्रतिशत हुन आउने रकम क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने । * मुआब्जा दर निर्धारण हुंदा जग्गाको सरकारी मूल्य र वजार मूल्य समेतलाई आधार मानी दर निर्धारण हुनेछ । * वाली भएको जग्गाको हकमा वाली क्षति वापत एक पटकको लागि एक वालीको उत्पादन बराबरको क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने । 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * प्रत्येक जिल्लामा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति बन्ने छ । सम्बन्धीत जग्गावालालाई यसै समितिद्वारा निर्धारित दर अनुसारको मुआब्जा उपलब्ध गराइने छ । * जग्गाको क्षति भएका व्यक्ति र क्षेत्रफलको सूचि आवश्यक पर्ने छ । * घर बाहेकका अन्य संरचना अधिग्रहण गर्दा ३५ दिन अगावै ठाउँ खालीको लागि सूचना जारी गरिने छ । * जग्गावालाको चाहनामा मुआब्जा रकम नगद वा चेक जुनसुकै रुपमा पनि हुन सक्नेछ । * उचित मुआब्जा दिने उद्देश्यले प्राप्त गर्ने जग्गाको मुआब्जा दर निर्धारण र सम्पूर्ण मुआब्जा वितरण संबन्धी कार्य आयोजना निर्माण सुरु हुनु अगावै सम्पन्न गर्नुपर्ने छ । * प्रसारण लाईनको अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र पर्ने संरचनाको हकमा यस तालिकाको १.१ बमोजिम हुनेछ । * कानूनी स्वामित्व नभएकाहरूका लागि मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिको निर्णय बमोजिम हुनुछ । 	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति

२.३ निजी जग्गाको अस्थायी क्षति	कानूनी स्वामीत्व भएका	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * अस्थायी कार्य गर्दा हुने वालीको क्षति, जग्गाको उत्पादकत्वमा कमी आदिको क्षतिपूर्ति हुने । * अस्थायी कार्य गर्दा आउने अन्य बाधा व्यवधान र सम्पत्ती क्षतिको क्षतिपूर्ति । * अस्थायी रूपमा प्राप्त गनुपर्ने जग्गाको लागि आयोजना ठेकेदारले संबन्धीत जग्गाधनीसंग भाडा निर्धारणका लागि वार्ता गरी संभौता गनुपर्ने छ । * अस्थायी रूपमा लिएको जग्गाको समयवाधि सकिएपछि जग्गाधनीलाई पूर्ववत रूपमा वा जग्गाको स्तर सुधार गरेर वा दुईपक्ष बीच भएको समझदारीको आधारमा जग्गा फिर्ता गनु पर्नेछ । 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * संम्बन्धित जग्गा धनीसंग निम्नलिखित शर्त खुलाई जग्गा भाडा संभौता गनुपर्ने छ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● भाडामा लिने जग्गाको संभौता अवधि ● वार्षिक मूदास्फित समायोजन ● भुक्तानी तरिका ● जग्गाको संरक्षण तथा जग्गाको पूर्व अवस्था तथा शर्तहरू । * भाडामा लिइएको जग्गाको संभौता वमोजिमको समय सीमा समाप्त भएपछि उक्त जग्गा जग्गाधनीलाई पूर्ववत रूपमा फिर्ता गनुपर्नेछ । 	ने.वि.प्रा,आयोजना र प्र.जि.अ. र ठेकेदार कम्पनी
३.अन्य निजी सम्पत्तीहरू				
३.१ मौसमी वालीको क्षति	कानूनी स्वामीत्व भएका तथा नभएका	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * वाली भित्राउन अग्रिम सूचना दिइने । * वाली भित्राउन नपाउँदै वाली क्षति भएको अवस्थामा क्षति अनुरूप क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध हुने । 	आयोजनाले जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालयको सल्लाहको आधारमा वालीको क्षतिपूर्ति दर निर्धारण गर्ने छ ।	ने.वि.प्रा,आयोजना र सम्बन्धीत जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालय
३.२ निजी रुख र बहुवर्षे वाली को क्षति	कानूनी स्वामीत्व भएका तथा नभएका	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * वाली भित्राउन अग्रिम सूचना दिइने । * वाली भित्राउन नपाउँदै वाली क्षति भएको अवस्थामा क्षति अनुरूप क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध हुने । 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * जिल्ला वन कार्यालय र जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालयको राय सुझावको आधारमा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समिति मार्फत क्षतिपूर्तिको दर निर्धारण गरिने छ । * प्रवर्द्धकले प्रभावित व्यक्ति र समुदायलाई नयाँ रूप तथा मौसमी वालीहरू उत्पादनका लागि सहयोग गर्ने छ । * प्रभावित व्यक्ति वा परिवारहरूलाई तरकारी/कृषि उत्पादन सम्बन्धी तालिम सञ्चालन गरिने छ । 	ने.वि.प्रा,आयोजना र सम्बन्धीत जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालय, जिल्ला वन कार्यालय र मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति
४.सामाजिक संरचना र सम्पत्ती				
४.१ सामाजिक भवन र संरचना	स्थानीय समुदाय	सामाजिक भवन र संरचनाहरूमा प्रतीक्षालय, स्कूल, मन्दिर, धारा, इनार, आदि पर्दछन् ।	* प्रभावित समुदायसँगको समन्वयमा सामाजिक संरचनाको स्थानान्तरण वा पुन-निर्माण संबन्धी काम गर्ने ।	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र सम्बन्धीत क्षेत्रका समुदायहरू
४.२ रुखहरू	सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूह वा स्थानीय समुदाय	नेपाल सरकारको निर्णय तथा वन क्षेत्रको जग्गा अन्य प्रयोजनको लागि उपलब्ध गराउने निर्देशिका, २०६३ वमोजिम वृक्षारोपण गर्ने ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * आयोजनाले एक रुख काटेवापत २५ विरुवा अनिवार्य वृक्षारोपण गर्नेछ । साथै, पाँच वर्षसम्म रोपिएका विरुवाहरूको संरक्षण गर्नेछ । * पाँच वर्षपछि उक्त स्थान जिल्ला वन कार्यालय मार्फत स्थानीय सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूहलाई हस्तान्तरण गर्नेछ । 	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र सम्बन्धीत वन कार्यालय र सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूहहरू
४.३ व्यापार व्यावसायमा हुने क्षति	सम्बन्धीत व्यावसायीहरू	उक्त व्यापार व्यवसायबाट हुने वार्षिक आमदानीका आधारमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * मुआब्जा तथा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिले क्षति हुने व्यापार व्यावसायको मुल्य वार्षिक आमदानीका आधारमा निर्धारण गर्ने छ । * वार्षिक आमदानीका आधारमा प्रति महिना गणना गरि ६ महिना वरावरको रकम सहयोग गर्ने । 	

५. पुनःस्थापनामा सहयोग				
५.१ घरधुरीको स्थानान्तरण	कानूनी स्वामीत्व भएका तथा नभएका	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * विस्थापन भत्ता * स्थानान्तरण खर्च * यातायात खर्च 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * घरको क्षतिपूर्ति प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा निर्धारण गरि वितरण गरिने छ, क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराउँदा घरको कच्चा पदार्थ आफै प्रयोग गर्न पाउने छ, सो वापत हास कट्टा गरिने छैन । * ६ महिनाको घरभाडा वापत प्रति महिना रु.१५,००० का दरले एक पटक सहयोग गर्ने । * विस्थापन खर्च एक पटक प्रति परिवार न्यूनतम तिन महिना बराबरको ज्याला रकम दिइने छ । * यातायात खर्च एक पटक रु. ३०,००० सहयोग गर्ने । * तिन महिना बराबरको कृषि ज्याला थप रकम । * सिपमुलक,आय आर्जनमा सहयोग हुने तालिमहरु दिइने र * आयोजनामा रोजगारीका लागि प्राथमिकता । 	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति
५.२ निजि/कृषियोग्य जमीनको क्षति (टावर, सबस्टेसन तथन प्रवेश मार्ग)	कानूनी स्वामीत्व भएका	जग्गाको क्षतिको आधारमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने ।	<p>क) जसले आफ्नो कूल जग्गाको १०% भन्दा बढी र ५०% भन्दा कम जग्गा गुमाएका छन् त्यस्ता परिवारहरुको लागि :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * जिविकोपार्जनका लागि क्षति हुने जग्गामा उत्पादन हुने एक बर्षको वाली बराबरको रकम सहयोग गरिने छ तथा ९० दिनको कृषि ज्याला बराबरको रकम आर्थिक सहयोग गरिने । * अधिग्रहण गरिने जग्गाको प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य बराबरको क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने, कृषि मुख्य पेशा भएका खेती योग्य जमिन क्षति हुने परिवारहरुलाई थप १० प्रतिशत रकम सहयोग गरिने छ । * तरकारी तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी तालिम र * आयोजनामा रोजगारीका लागि प्राथमिकता । <p>ख) जसले आफ्नो कूल जग्गाका ५०% भन्दा धेरै जग्गा गुमाएका छन् त्यस्ता परिवारहरुको लागि :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * जिविकोपार्जनका लागि क्षति हुने जग्गामा उत्पादन हुने एक बर्षको वाली बराबरको सहयोग गरिने छ तथा जिल्लाको कृषि ज्याला दररेट बमोजिम ९० दिन बराबरको एकमुष्ट रकम सहयोग गर्ने (एक पटक) । * अधिग्रहण गरिने जग्गाको प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य बराबरको क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने, कृषि मुख्य पेशा भएका खेती योग्य जमिन क्षति हुने परिवारहरुलाई थप १० प्रतिशत रकम सहयोग गरिने छ । * पशुपालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा * आयोजनामा रोजगारीका लागि प्राथमिकता । 	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना, मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति र जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालय
५.३ जोखिममा परेका सामाजिक समूहहरु	प्रभावित परिवारहरु	<p>आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित र जोखिममा परेका सामाजिक समूहहरुमा :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * प्रभावित आदिवासी तथा जनजाती परिवारहरु * महिला/विधुवा प्रमुख प्रभावित परिवारहरु * दलित समूह अन्तरगतका प्रभावित परिवारहरु 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * जिविकोपार्जनका लागि क्षति हुने जग्गामा उत्पादन हुने एक बर्षको वाली बराबरको सहयोग गरिने छ तथा जिल्लाको कृषि ज्याला दररेट बमोजिम ९० दिन बराबरको एकमुष्ट रकम सहयोग गर्ने । * यस्ता व्यक्तिहरुको जीवननिर्वाह स्तरमा सुधारको साथै पुनर्स्थापनामा सहयोग गर्ने । * संभव भएसम्म यस्ता व्यक्तिहरुको लागि आयोजनाको निर्माण चरणमा रोजगारीमा प्राथमिकता दिने । * जिविकोपार्जनमा सहयोगका लागि थप रु. १०,००० एक पटक राहत दिइने । * पशुपालन, सिपमुलक, लघुवित्त मध्ये कुनै ईच्छाइएको एक तालिम र सहयोग गर्ने । 	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र प्र.जि.अ.

६. सरकारी सम्पत्ती				
६.१ संरचनाको क्षति	सम्बन्धीत निकाय	संरचनाको मर्मत अथवा स्थानान्तरण	सम्बन्धीत सरकारी निकायसंग समन्वय गरी आवश्यक कार्य गर्ने ।	ने.वि.प्रा,आयोजना र जिल्लाका सम्बन्धीत निकायहरु
६.२ सरकारी जग्गाको क्षति	सम्बन्धीत निकाय	क्षतिपूर्तिको प्रावधान नभएको	संबन्धित सरकारी निकायसंग परामर्श/समन्वय गर्ने ।	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र जिल्लाका सम्बन्धीत निकायहरु
७. सामान्य सुभाव				
७.१ आयोजनाबाट पर्ने सम्पूर्ण प्रभाव	आयोजनाको प्रसारण मार्गमा पर्ने समुदाय, सरोकारवाला निकाय र प्रभावित घरधुरीहरु	आयोजना प्रभावको वारेमा सुभाव, निर्माण तालीका, घरजग्गा प्राप्ति मिति, घरजग्गा मूल्याङ्कन, क्षतिपूर्ति तथा जनगुनासो व्यवस्थापन संरचना, रोजगारी तथा स्थानीय विकास आदिको वारेमा सुभाव	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * स्थानीय सरोकारवालासंग छलफल र समन्वय गर्ने । * नेपाल सरकारको मन्त्रालय, विभाग, जिल्ला स्थित कार्यालय (जि.स.स तथा गा.पा) संग समन्वय गरी आयोजनाको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन, साधनको सदुपयोग र स्थानीय विकासमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउने । * दातृ संस्था युरोपियन लगानी बैंक (EIB) को निर्देशिका एवं नियमको पुर्ण रुपमा पालना गर्ने । 	ने.वि.प्रा, आयोजना र जिल्लाका सम्बन्धीत निकायहरु

७.० सरोकारवालाहरुको सहभागीता तथा प्राप्त सुभावहरु एवं गुनासो व्यवस्थापन

७.१ सरोकारवालाहरुसंगको छलफल

पुनर्वास सम्बन्धि यो योजना तयार गर्ने क्रममा स्थानीय तहका सरोकारवालाहरुलाई अधिकतम सहभागी गरिएको थियो । प्रस्तुत प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाले पार्न सक्ने प्रभावको सम्बन्धमा स्थानिय सरोकारवालाहरुलाई अधिकतम जानकारी गराउने उदेश्यले मिति २०७४ फाल्गुन २५ देखि २०७४ चैत्र ९ गते सम्म स्थलगत अध्ययन, सामुहिक छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो । जस्तै, सहभागिता मुलक छलफल ८ स्थान, लक्षित समुह छलफल महिला-३ स्थान र आदिवासी/जनजाति समुह-५ स्थानमा साथै ३ जना मुख्य सुचनादाताहरु अन्तरक्रिया सम्पन्न गरिएको थियो । उक्त छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रममा महिला, दलित, आदिवासी/जनजाती तथा ब्राम्हण एवं क्षेत्री सवै वर्ग तथा समुहको सक्रिय सहभागिता रहेको थियो (तालिका नं. ७.१) ।

तालिका नं. ७.१: सरोकारवालाहरुसंगको छलफल

प्रभावित जिल्लाहरु	प्रभावित गाउँ तथा नगर पालिका	सहभागि मुलक छलफल	लक्षित समुह छलफल	मुख्य सुचना दातसंग अन्तरक्रिया
मनाङ	नासोड गाउँ पालिका	१	महिला समुह-३, जनजाति-१	१
लमजुङ	मस्याङ्दी गाउँ पालिका	३	जनजाति समुह-३	१

वेशीशहर नगर पालिका	४	जनजाति समुह-१	१
जम्मा सहभागिहरु	९२	६८	३

आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सम्पन्न गरिएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रममा निम्न धारणा तथा सुझावहरु प्राप्त भएका थिए ।

- प्रभावित जग्गाका उचित क्षतिपूर्ती दिनुपर्ने,
- जीवनस्तर पुर्नस्थापना कार्यक्रमहरुको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन हुनु पर्ने,
- स्थानियलाई रोजगारीको व्यवस्था हुनु पर्ने,
- आयोजना निर्माण चरणमा स्थानियको सक्रिय सहभागिता हुनु पर्ने,
- खानेपानी, स्वास्थ्य, सिंचाई, विद्यालय तथा सडक निर्माणमा सहयोग गर्नु पर्ने,
- स्थानिय स्तरमा रहेका सामाजिक तथा सास्कृतिक संपदाको संरक्षण हुनु पर्ने
- सामुदायिक विकासका लागि विभिन्न किसिमका तालिमहरु संचालन हुनु पर्ने आदि ।

छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रमका क्रममा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने तर पारिवारिक सर्वेक्षणमा सहभागि हुन नचाहेका परिवारहरुले पनि आयोजना समक्ष निम्न बमोजिमका सुझाव तथा मागहरु राखेका छन् ।

- प्रस्तावित प्रसारण लाईन अन्तरगत खुदी-उदिपुर खण्ड जंगल तिर वा मर्स्याङ्दी नदि किनारबाट लैजानु पर्ने ।
- प्रसारण लाईनको आधिकार क्षेत्र पर्ने जग्गा बिक्रि वितरण नहुने तथा बैकले ऋणका लागि धितो पनि नलिने हुँदा उक्त जग्गाको शत प्रतिशत मुआब्जा उपलब्ध हुनु पर्ने ।
- प्रसारण लाईनको टावर निर्माणका क्रममा अधिग्रहण गरिने जग्गा खण्डीकरण भएमा बाँकी जग्गा पनि आयोजनाले अधिग्रहण गर्नु पर्ने ।
- ३३ के.भि., ६६ के.भि. तथा १३२ के.भि. साना/साना क्षमताका प्रसारण लाईन निर्माण गर्नुको सट्टा ठुलो क्षमताको एउटै प्रसारण लाईन निर्माण गर्नु पर्ने ।
- मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिमा स्थानिय तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु पनि सहभागि हुन पाउनु पर्ने ।

७.२ गुनासो व्यवस्थापन

प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्दा सरोकारवाला व्यक्ति तथा संघ संस्थासंग वृहत छलफल गरिएको छ । स्थानीय व्यक्तिहरुद्वारा उठाईएका विषय तथा व्यक्त गरिएका चासोहरुमा मुख्य रूपले क्षतिपूर्ति, जीवनस्तर सुधारका कार्यक्रमहरुको संचालन, क्षति न्यूनीकरण/वातावरणीय अभिवृद्धि कार्यक्रमहरुको संचालन, भौतिक संरचना तथा सामुदायिक सहयोग कार्यक्रमहरु आदि पर्दछन् । बहुसंख्यक क्षेत्रका व्यक्तिहरुद्वारा प्रसारण लाईन मार्ग प्रति सहमति रहेको छ ।

जग्गा तथा अन्य सम्पत्तीको क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण प्रक्रियामा उत्पन्न हुनसक्ने असहमति तथा आयोजनासंग अन्य वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक गुनासोहरुको सुनुवाईको लागि एउटा गुनासो सम्बोधन संरचना स्थापना गरिने छ । यसको लागि मर्स्याङ्दी कोरिडोर २२० के.भि. प्रसारण लाईन आयोजना, वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ईकाई कार्यालयमा गुनासो-दर्ता पुस्तिका खडा गरिनेछ । यसमा आयोजना प्रभावित

तथा अन्य स्थानियहरुले पनि आयोजना सम्बन्धि कुनै पनि कार्यवाट आफूलाई पर्न गएको समस्याको सम्बन्धमा आफ्ना गुनासाहरु राख्न पाउनेछन् ।

साथै, आयोजना निर्माण चरणमा प्रभावित समुदाय तथा व्यक्तिहरुको गुनासाहरुलाई स्थानिय स्तरबाटै सम्बोधन होस भन्ने उद्देश्यले प्रभावित गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिका वडाध्यक्षको अध्यक्षतामा प्रत्येक प्रभावित वडाकार्यालयमा एक/एक वटा गुनासो निदान समिति गठन हुनेछ । यस समितिमा आयोजनाको प्रतिनिधि, वातावरण तथा सामाजिक ईकाइ कार्यालयको प्रतिनिधि तथा ठेकेदारको प्रतिनिधि रहने छन् । आयोजना निर्माण चरणमा देखा परेका समस्याहरु लगायत विविध विषय उक्त समितिमा छलफल हुनेछ ।

जमिन तथा संरचनाको क्षतिपूर्ति सम्बन्धी निर्णय तथा कार्यान्वयनका सम्बन्धमा प्रभावित परिवारलाई आफ्ना असहमति जाहेर गर्न गुनासो व्यवस्थापन निकायको स्थापना गरि प्रभावित परिवारलाई आफ्नो हक तथा अधिकार सम्बन्धमा पूर्व सचेत गराईनेछ ।

८.० प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण तथा पुनर्वास कार्य सम्बन्धी राहत वितरण

८.१ प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण

प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन तयारी एवं स्थलगत अध्ययनका क्रममा आंकलन गरिएका नकारात्मक प्रभावहरुको न्यूनीकरणका लागि सुहाउदो न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु अवलम्बन गर्ने प्रस्ताव गरिएका छन् । आयोजना निर्माणको क्रममा र निर्माण पश्चात् पनि यसले समाजको सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा साँस्कृतिक वातावरणमा असर पर्दछ र ती प्रभावको न्यूनीकरणका साथै प्रभावित परिवारले बढी भन्दा बढी लाभ लिन सक्नु भनी उपयुक्त माध्यमको अवलम्बन गरिएको छ । प्रभाव न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरु समावेश गर्ने क्रममा जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ मा उल्लेखित प्रावधानहरुका साथै दातृ संस्था युरोपियन लगानी बैंकको निर्देशिका एवं नियमलाई समेत सम्बोधन हुने गरि प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ । यो प्रतिवेदन कार्यान्वयन गर्दा तपसिलमा उल्लेखित प्रभाव न्यूनीकरणका तथा अभिवृद्धि सम्बन्धी उपायहरु अवलम्बन गरिने छ ।

- आयोजनालाई आवश्यक पर्ने निजि सम्पत्ति (जग्गा, घर, टहरा, रुख आदि) अधिग्रहण गर्दा प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य बराबरको क्षतिपूर्ति दिईने छ ।
- प्रसारण लाईनको अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र पर्ने निजि जमिन प्रभावित हुने परिवारहरुलाई प्रचलित मूल्य बराबरको १०% रकम क्षतिपूर्ति दिईने छ तर घर तथा संरचनाको हकमा संरचनाले ओगटेको क्षेत्रफल, उक्त संरचना निर्माण गर्न लाग्ने खर्च सहितका रकम उपलब्ध गराईने छ ।
- प्रभावित परिवारहरुलाई आयोजनामा रोजगारीका लागि पहिलो प्राथमिकता दिइने छ ।
- आयोजना क्षेत्रको विभिन्न स्थानमा सामाजिक सचेतना सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरु संचालन गरिने छ ।
- सार्वजनिक विद्यालय सास्कृतिक तथा धार्मिक महत्वका क्षेत्रहरुको स्थानान्तरण गर्नु पर्ने भएमा स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरुको सभागिताको आधारमा गरिनेछ ।

८.२ आयोजनाको पुनर्वास कार्य सम्बन्धी राहत वितरण खाका

जग्गा प्राप्ती ऐन २०३४ तथा युरोपियन लगानी बैंकको निर्देशिका वमोजिमको अस्वच्छिक पुनर्वास नीति अनुसार राहत वितरण गरिने छ । यो नीति अनुसार आफ्नो सम्पत्ति क्षती हुने व्यक्तिहरु योग्य हुने छन् । पुनर्वास कार्य सम्बन्धी राहत वितरण निम्न अनुसार हुनेछ ।

- जुन व्यक्तिको घर पुनस्थापना गर्नुपर्ने छ, त्यस्ता व्यक्तिहरुलाई एक पटक तिन महिना बराबरको न्यनतम ज्याला स्थानान्तर खर्च बापत दिईने छ। घर भाडा खर्च ६ महिनाको लागि प्रति महिना रु. १५,०००।- र यातायात खर्च एक पटक रु. ३०,०००।- राहत स्वरुप उपलब्ध गराईने छ।
- आफ्नो स्वामित्वको १०% भन्दा बढी जग्गा अधिग्रहणमा परि प्रभावित हुने परिवारहरुलाई अधिग्रहण गरिने जग्गामा एक वर्षमा उत्पादन हुने वाली बराबरको क्षतिपूर्ति तथा ९० दिनको कृषि ज्याला बराबरको रकम एक पटक सहयोग उपलब्ध गराईने।
- आयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्दा प्रभावित हुने आदिवासी/जनजाती, दलित परिवार, अपाङ्गता भएका परिवार तथा महिला/विधुवा प्रमुख प्रभावित परिवारहरुलाई जिविकोपार्जनको लागि एक पटक प्रति परिवार रु. १०,०००।- का दरले थप राहत उपलब्ध गराईनेछ।
- प्रभावित परिवारहरुलाई जग्गाको क्षति अनुसार कृषि उत्पादकत्व बृद्धि, तरकारी खेती, पशुपालन तथा सिपमुलक तथा लघुवित्त सम्बन्धी तालिम संचालन गरिनेछ।

९.० संस्थागत व्यवस्था

आयोजना व्यवस्थापनको सम्पूर्ण कार्य नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण अर्न्तगत आयोजना व्यावस्थापन निर्देशनालय र मस्यारुङ्गदी कोरिडोर २२० के.भी. प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाले गर्नेछ। प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित व्यवस्था कार्यान्वयन गर्न केन्द्रीयस्तरमा संस्थागत संरचना तथा जनशक्तिहरु परिचालन गरिने छ। केन्द्र स्तरमा वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग (ने.वि.प्रा.), ऊर्जा मंत्रालय तथा विद्युत विकास विभाग पर्दछन्। आयोजना स्तरमा आयोजना प्रमुख/जग्गा अधिग्रहण तथा पुन-स्थापना इकाई, मस्यारुङ्गदी कोरिडोर प्रसारण लाईन, वातावरण तथा सामाजिक अनुगमन इकाई, क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समिति, स्थानीय परामर्शदातृ मञ्च, निर्माण ठेकेदार तथा जिल्ला स्तरीय निकायहरु पर्दछन्। दातृ निकायले विशेषतः ऋण संभौतामा उल्लेखित प्रावधान बमोजिमका शर्तहरु पालना भए/नभएको अनुगमन गर्नेछ। यसका साथै प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण र अनुगमन कार्यको कार्यान्वयन योजना अनुसार सुनिश्चता प्रदान गर्न विज्ञहरुको एउटा छुट्टै निकाय स्थापना गरिनेछ।

१०.० कार्यान्वयनको रूपरेखा र बजेट

प्रस्तुत पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि कूल लागत रु. ३०,१७,०५,९३३/- लाग्ने छ। टावर, तथा संरचना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई दिईने मुआब्जा रकम, पुन-स्थापना लागत तथा प्रसारण लाईन मुनि परेका निजि जग्गा तथा संरचनाहरुको अनुमानित क्षतिपूर्तिको रकम यसमा समावेश गरिएको छ। साथै, सवस्टेशन, प्रवेश मार्ग तथा सहायक टावर निर्माणका लागि अधिग्रहण गरिने जग्गा यसमा समावेश छैन। तथा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित कार्यक्रमहरु सन् २०२२ जुन महिना सम्ममा कार्यान्वयन गरिने लक्ष्य रहेको छ।

११.० अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन

प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण एवं अभिवृद्धिका उपायहरु अवलम्बन गर्दै प्रभावित परिवारहरुको जिवनस्तर आयोजना कार्यान्वयन हुनु अगाडीको भन्दा राम्रो अवस्थामा पुऱ्याउनु आयोजना प्रस्तावक एवं पुनर्वास कार्य योजना प्रतिवेदनको प्रमुख दायत्व हो। यसका लागि प्रभावकारी अनुगमन आवश्यक पर्दछ।

आडुुुकनुन कुुेडुुरडुु आनुगडुुनुकुु लुरुगुि वुरुतुवरण तथु सुरुडुुडुुक अधुडुुडुुन वुडुुडुुग अनुतुगुरुत रहुनुे गुरुि डुुसुडुुडुुी कुुरिडुुर २२० कुुे डुुि डुुरसुरुण लुरुडुुन, वुरुतुवरण तथु सुरुडुुडुुक इकुुडुु सुरुडुुडुु कुरुडुुडुुक सथुडुुडुुन गुरुिनुेखु । डुुस इकुुडुु कुरुडुुडुुक डुुडुुरुत डुुरतुवुदुुनडुु उलुुेखु गुरुिडुुकुु कुरुडुुडुुकडुुडुु डुुरडुुडुुकुरु डुुडुुडुुकुु डुुडुु/नडुुडुुकुु डुुैनुडुुक अनुगडुुनु गुरुिनुेखु । डुुसडुु वुडुुेश गुरुि डुुडुुडुुक वुतुरण, डुुनुवरुस तथु डुुनुसथुडुुडुु सहुडुुग, आडुुुकनुन तथु ठुेकुुदुरु कडुुडुुनुले डुुरडुुडुु नुडुुनुकुरुण तथु सुरुडुुदुुडुुक वुकुरुसकुु कुुेडुुरडुु गुरुनु डुुनु कुरुडुुडुुकुु गुरुे/नगुरुेकुु अनुगडुुनु गुरुेनुेखु ।

डुुसुैगुरुी, दुरुतुसुनुथु डुुरुडुुडुुनु लुगुनुी डुुैकुुकुु (EIB) ले डुुनु सथुडुुनुडुु सुवतनुतुर वुरुदुुडुु डुुरुडुुडुुदुुतु सुनुथुडुु डुुडुुरुत डुुरसुतुवकुु, आडुुुकनुन र ठुेकुुदुरु कडुुडुुनुले ःण सुनुडुुुतुतु एवं डुुस डुुरतुवुदुुनडुु उलुुेखु गुरुिडुुकुु डुुडुुडुुकुु अनुसुरु कुरुडुु डुुडुु/नडुुडुुकुु अनुगडुुनु गुरुेनुेखु । दुरुतु सुनुथुडुु डुुडुुरुत गुरुिनुे अनुगडुुनु वुडुुेश गुरुी नुेडुुलकुु डुुरकुुलुत ऐनु, नुडुुडुु तथु डुुरुडुुडुुनु लुगुनुी डुुैकुु (EIB) कुु नुीतुतु, नुुदुुेशुकुु र डुुनुवरुस कुरुडुु डुुुकनुन डुुरतुवुदुुनडुु उलुुेखुतु वुडुुसथुडुु अनुसुरु आडुुुकनुन कुरुडुुनुवुडुुनु डुुडुु/नडुुडुुकुु अनुगडुुनु गुरुेनुेखु ।

तसुडुु, आडुुुकनुन, डुुरसुतुवकुु, दुरुतुसुनुथु, ठुेकुुदुरु कडुुडुुनु र कुुषुतुडुुरुतु नुुधुरुरण सडुुडुुतु आदुुी डुुु डुुरतुवुदुुन कुरुडुुनुवुडुुनु डुुरतु डुुवुरुडुुदुुहुी हुनुेखुनु ।

PHOTOGRAPHS
(RAP DISCLOSURE STAGE)



Ghelang Chowk, Manang



Odaar, Manang



Odaar, Manang



Taal, Manang



Dharapani, Manang



Jagat, Lamjung



Taarikuna, Lamjung



Beshishahar, Lamjung



Beshishahar, Lamjung



Beshishahar, Lamjung