



Social Impact Management (SIM) Framework Update

Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan



Upper Trishuli-1 Hydropower Project, Nepal

Public Consultation Version Draft Report Executive Summary

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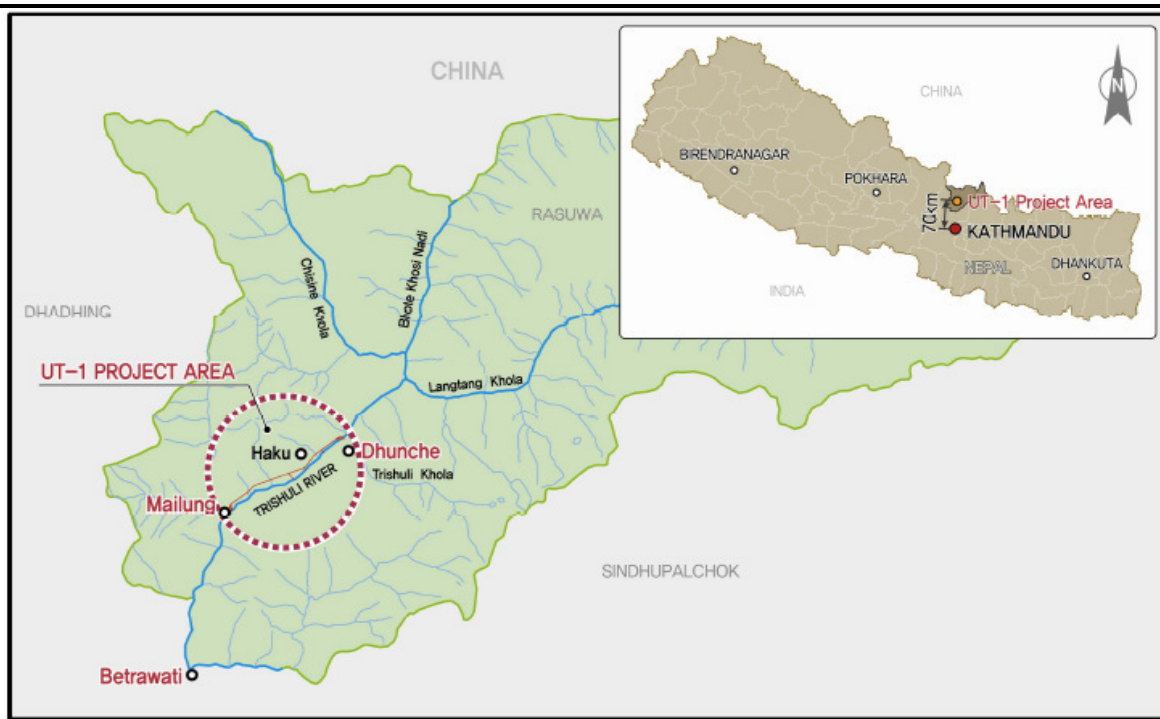
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2 1.0 Introduction

3 The Nepal Water and Energy Development Company Limited (NWEDC) is proposing to
4 construct the 216 megawatt (MW) Upper Trishuli 1 Hydropower Project (the “Project” or
5 “UT-1”) on the Trishuli River within the Rasuwa District of the Central Development Region
6 of Nepal, approximately 70 kilometres northeast of Kathmandu (Figure ES1-1). The
7 International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Asian Development Bank, the Asian
8 Infrastructure Investment Bank, and other potential lenders are participating in a lender’s
9 consortium, along with potential loan guarantees from the World Bank and Multilateral
10 Investment Guarantee Agency (collectively referred to as the “Lenders”).

11 *Figure ES 0-1 Upper Trishuli-1 Project Location*

12



13 Source: NWEDC

14

15 NWEDC prepared an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Project, which was
16 approved by the Government of Nepal in February 2013. With the involvement of
17 international lenders, the Project’s environmental and social management program was
18 subjected to extensive strengthening and revisions through a number of supplemental
19 studies to bring the Project into conformance with international standards (e.g., World Bank
20 Group Performance Standards [PS] and Environmental, Health and Safety [EHS] Guidelines).
21 These studies led to a Supplemental EIA and a Livelihood Restoration Plan.

22 In April 2015, Nepal suffered a large earthquake centred within 100 kilometres of the UT-1
23 site. The Rasuwa District, where the Project is located, was one of the worst affected areas.
24 NWEDC provided extensive relief to earthquake-affected people and assisted with some
25 reconstruction efforts in the area. This earthquake changed the environmental and social

26 baseline conditions in the Project area. After the earthquake, most of the population from the
27 Project area evacuated and many are still living in Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps
28 in the region. Over the last year, a few residents have returned (permanently or temporarily)
29 to their local villages. Most of the local residents, however, are reported to be wary of
30 returning due to the risk of landslides. Also, the younger population is reported to have
31 gotten accustomed to living closer to urban centres, which provide more economic
32 opportunities. In addition to these changes to the social context, NWEDC has revised the
33 Project designs to better address seismic and landslide risks, resulting in some additional
34 land acquisition.

35 Given these changed baseline conditions, the lenders selected the international sustainability
36 consulting firm Environmental Resources Management (ERM) to update the social baseline
37 study and to prepare a Social Impact Management Framework, consisting of the following
38 documents:

- 39 • Lender required Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP), a
40 Stakeholder Engagement Plan, an Indigenous People Development Plan and a
41 Gender Action Plan, all reflecting the post-earthquake context; and
- 42 • Government of Nepal required Local Benefit Sharing Plan, Employment and Skill
43 Training Plan, and Industrial Benefit Sharing Plan.

44 The attached document is the Public Consultation Draft version of the LALRP. The LALRP
45 will be finalized after receipt of Lender comments, comments from stakeholders and
46 completion of a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process with the affected
47 Indigenous Peoples. The other plans are available as separate documents.

48 **2.0 Project Description**

49 The Project consists of a 77-metre-wide diversion dam in a narrow gorge located 275 metres
50 downstream of the confluence of the Langtang Khola with the Bhotekosi River. The diversion
51 dam creates a small 2.1 hectare impoundment and diverts up to 76 cubic metres per second
52 (m³/s) of water through a powerhouse with a 216 MW capacity, returning the water to the
53 Trishuli River approximately 10.7 kilometres downstream of the dam. The Project will
54 connect to the Chilime–Trishuli transmission line via a 689-metre extension from the Project
55 switchyard. The Project will be accessed via existing public roads, but NWEDC will construct
56 an 11.84-kilometre private road upstream on the west side of the river to access the UT-1
57 dam.

58 The Project will take approximately 5 years to construct and will employ about 1,100
59 workers, with about 10 to 15 percent recruited locally and the remainder from elsewhere in
60 Nepal or expatriates. Once in operations, the Project will operate in a true run-of-river mode,
61 employ 72 staff, and produce about 1,440 gigawatt hours (GWH) per year.

62 **3.0 Pre- and Post-Earthquake Socioeconomic Profile**

63 The three VDCs, within which the Project is located, is a rural agricultural areas with a total
64 population of 7,181 individuals (2011 census). Most of these residents are Tamang, an
65 indigenous community, although some other minority ethnic groups are also found in the
66 Project area. A significant portion of the population in Project area reported agriculture as the
67 key source of income prior to the earthquake. Other livelihood activities identified included
68 construction-related activities, driving, and bamboo basket making. Livestock rearing is an
69 important supplementary source of income.

70 Most of the villages in the Haku VDC, including Gogone, Tiru, Haku Besi, Phoolbari and
71 Thanku, were severely impacted by the earthquake with many former residents still living in

IDP camps across Rasuwa and Nuwakot districts. While some members of families have returned to their original villages, household surveys suggest most are only returning for short durations to care for stranded livestock and other agricultural purposes. The livelihoods of these earthquake-affected people has changed dramatically. Many of the residents of the IDP camps report having difficulty finding stable sources of livelihoods, with the primary source of income now coming from general labour, masonry, and related construction support services, rather than agriculture. Many families have either lost their livestock or seen a sharp reduction in their numbers, despite training and support by NGOs in poultry and boar farming as part of the relief efforts. Some households report family members having left the area, and even the country, in search of work, and sending back remittances. Some of the families have had success in setting up small shops in and around Dhunche.

4.0 Project Effects

The UT-1 Updated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (March 2018) provides a detailed evaluation of all Project impacts; this document focuses on impacts relating to land acquisition and livelihoods, taking into special consideration these effects on indigenous and vulnerable peoples. Table ES-1 summarizes these impacts, which are described in more detail below.

4.1 Land Acquisition

The Project requires acquisition of 107.79 hectares (ha) of land (see Table ES-2), all of which came from eight villages (Haku Besi, Sanu Haku, Thullu Haku, Gogone, Tiru, Thanku, Mailung and Phoolbari) within the Haku VDC.

Table ES-2: Summary of Land Acquisition

Government Land	Private Land	Trust Land (Guthi)	Mailung HEP Land	Total (ha)	Number of Affected Private Land Owner
84.06	5.05	15.53	3.15	107.79	38

ha = hectares

Most of this land (approximately 78 percent) was government-owned, including a small portion of Langtang National Park buffer land, with much of the remaining land used as community forests by five Community Forest User Groups (CFUG) representing 422 members (families).

About 19 percent of the land was owned by 38 private land owners or trust tenants, including 20 private land owners, and 18 tenants farming the Trust (Guthi) land, which is owned by the monastery at Swayambhu in Kathmandu. These tenants were treated the same as landowners in the land acquisition process. In addition to this, there are 11 individuals being impacted by temporary land lease and 5 individuals who are impacted by loss of structures. These individuals represent 154 PAFs. Of these 154 PAFs, 149 PAFs have an impact on livelihood and are thus considered in this LRP. The 5 PAFs, who are only impacted by loss of structure, will be considered as part of the ESIA and benefit sharing provisions for the project

Most of the government land, and all of the private and Guthi land was acquired before the 2015 earthquake. The remaining 3.15 ha of land was recently acquired (March 2018) from the Mailung Hydroelectric Project (HEP) in order to relocate the powerhouse worker camp to a safer location, from a seismic and landslide perspective. Although owned by the Mailung HEP, this property still retained 7, partially damaged, residential structures, two of which

115 were still occasionally occupied. The additional number of families as a result of this recent
116 land take (impacted by loss of land as well as structure) is 12, taking the total PAF number to
117 154.

118 Of the 107.79 ha of land required for the Project, NWEDC will only temporarily lease
119 approximately 71 percent during construction, most of which is government and Mailung
120 HEP owned land. All of the *Guthi* land and most of the private land, however, is needed for
121 Project facilities and would be permanently acquired.

122

123 **4.2 Physical Displacement**

124 As part of the land acquisition described above, the Project also required the acquisition of 36
125 structures, including 27 residential structures, eight cowsheds, and one water mill. The
126 residential structures included 14 primary residences, 5 secondary residences (only used
127 seasonally), and 8 partially constructed houses (where the owners may have initiated
128 construction to take advantage of compensation being offered by NWEDC).

129

130 Although 14 primary structures were acquired (seven prior to the earthquake, and seven at
131 the Mailung HEP site after the earthquake), only 12 PAFs were affected, as 2 families were
132 already PAFs as they had their primary residence taken in 2015. They relocated to the
133 Mailung HEP land, where their primary residence was subsequently taken a second time. It
134 should be noted that, although NWEDC did recently acquire the 7 primary residences on the
135 Mailung HEP site, the earthquake had damaged all of these structures and all of the families
136 had already been displaced at the time of acquisition and were living in IDP camps.

137

138 **4.3 Loss of Trees and Crops**

139 In addition to the acquisition of land and structures, 21 of the 38 landowners also loss trees
140 and crops. Most of the crops and vegetables produced on the land were for sustenance to
141 meet the needs of the owners/tenants. The trees on private land impacted by the Project
142 included fruit trees (e.g., Mango) and trees used for timber and firewood. Approximately
143 2,554 trees/saplings were reported to be impacted by the Project land take.

144 **4.4 Loss of Natural Resources**

145 The Project will result in the loss for forest used for non-timber forest products and will
146 reduce flow in the 11.84 km long diversion segment between the dam and the powerhouse.
147 Water from this river segment was used during the dry season for drinking water, household
148 uses such as clothes washing, and watering cattle. Proposed environmental flows would still
149 be sufficient to support these uses. This segment of the Trishuli River was also used for the
150 following purposes:

- 151 • Fishing – about 13 of the PAFs reported sustenance or recreational fishing in the river,
152 but do not rely on fish for protein or income. The proposed environmental flows will
153 still support fish use of and migration through the diversion segment.
- 154 • Irrigation – one water intake has been used to irrigate a small area supporting four
155 families. Monsoon flows will continue to be spilled at the dam site and flow down
156 the diversion segment.
- 157 • Cremation – during stakeholder consultation, one cremation site previously used by
158 the Dalits was identified on the west bank of the Trishuli River along the diversion
159 reach, but it has reportedly not been used in many years and other sites further
160 downstream are now preferred.

161 Since the earthquake, however, most families have left the area and their use or dependence
162 on natural resources along the diversion segment has been at least temporarily reduced to
163 almost negligible.

164

165 **4.5 Indigenous and Vulnerable Peoples**

166 Nearly 90 percent of PAFs directly impacted by the Project belong to the Tamang ethnic
167 group, which is identified as an indigenous nationality, or *Adivasi Janajati*, in Nepal. The
168 Tamang have their own language, traditional customary practices, distinct cultural identity,
169 social structure, and oral or written history, as recognized by the National Foundation for
170 Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act (NFDIN 2002).

171 The presence of this group triggers specific requirements under Lenders' social safeguard
172 policies. WBG PS 7 (Indigenous Peoples) requires a client to develop an Indigenous People's
173 Development Plan (IPDP) and seek the Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected
174 Indigenous Peoples (IP) communities under specific circumstances, including 'where a
175 project impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under
176 customary use.' Based on the Project's impacts on forestland communally used by
177 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), which are primarily composed of Tamang, it has
178 been determined that FPIC is applicable to this project. NWEDC is initiating an FPIC process
179 in the first half of 2018, focusing on those IPs currently or formerly resident in the eight main
180 villages in or near the Project footprint and their traditional representatives (if any) located
181 elsewhere.

182 As described above, a large majority of the population in the Project area are indigenous, and
183 nearly all residents of the Project area were severely affected by the earthquake, so for
184 purposes of this document, all PAF's are considered to be vulnerable.

185 **5.0 Land Acquisition Status, Process, and Additional Mitigation Measures**

186 NWEDC has completed the land take process for approximately 93 percent of the land
187 required for the Project. Negotiations for about 4.85 ha of government-owned land and an
188 additional 3.15 ha Mailung HEP-owned land are still ongoing. Similarly, NWEDC has
189 completed the land take process for 81 percent of the structures required for the Project.
190 Negotiations for the seven structures required for the new powerhouse worker camp near
191 Mailung are still ongoing.

192 **5.1 Land Acquisition and Compensation Process**

193 NWEDC initiated the land acquisition process in 2010 before the involvement of international
194 lenders and the process did not initially meet international standards. ERM conducted a gap
195 analysis of the process relative to PS 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) in
196 2015, and NWEDC has been working to fill the identified gaps. We summarize this process
197 below and describe additional actions that NWEDC will take to fill these gaps and bring the
198 overall Project land acquisition process into conformance with PS 5.

199 **5.1.1 Initial Private Land Acquisition**

200 The process for the private land take by NWEDC involved the following key steps:

- 201 • Surveys for land identification;
- 202 • Assessment of existing land value of the plots of land identified;
- 203 • Negotiations with the land owners for the rate of the land parcels;
- 204 • Payment of compensation amount; and
- 205 • Transfer of ownership to NWEDC.

206
207 NWEDC compensated land owners for the acquired land at negotiated rates, which were
208 higher than the market rate in the area. The compensation rates were generally consistent
209 across the properties, although higher rates were paid, for the land located close to the main
210 Betrawoti-Mailung-Syabrubesi Road.

211 212 **5.1.2 Guthi Land**

213
214 NWEDC undertook this land acquisition process on the principle that the Guthi land would
215 be treated as equivalent to private land. The land take process for the Guthi land required the
216 transfer of tenancy rights based on negotiated settlements with the tenancy right holders
217 (locally known as those with *Mohiyani Hak*). To facilitate the land transaction, NWEDC also:
218 • Paid the Guthi tenants 10 percent of the total compensation amount in advance to help
219 resolve any tax and tenancy rights related issues associated with the land; and
220 • Paid the agreed to compensation before taking possession of the land to facilitate
221 purchase of alternative land and construction of houses by the tenants.

222
223 The access road construction, which is the activity requiring the acquisition of the Guthi land,
224 had not reached the Guthi land at the time of the 2015 earthquake. The 18 Guthi tenants
225 (representing 60 PAF) were all displaced by the earthquake. NWEDC has paid compensation
226 to the owners of seven structures (4 primary residences and 3 cowsheds) and 17 of the
227 tenants for their land. One Guthi tenant (involving 8 PAFs), however, has not been able to
228 provide tenancy documents and has not yet received compensation.

229 230 **5.1.3 Mailung HEP Land Acquisition**

231
232 NWEDC recently acquired (February 2018) a long term lease on 3.15 ha of land on the east
233 side of the Trishuli River from Mailung HEP for the new location for the powerhouse worker
234 camp (in order to reduce seismic and landslide hazards associated with the prior location).
235 This was a relatively straightforward negotiated land transaction with a commercial entity.

236 237 **5.1.4 Land Acquisition Summary**

238
239 All land acquisition was based on negotiated settlements and cash payments.
240 NWEDC did not consider *land for land* compensation a viable option because of the lack of
241 suitable available land in the Project area. More importantly, the community preferred
242 receiving cash compensation as it provided diversified options to the families for income
243 generation and improvement in standards of living, which is evident from the choices
244 already made by the PAFs for use of the compensation money.

245
246 Although NWEDC indicates that it has been able to acquire all land to date through
247 negotiated settlements between the company and the land owners/tenants, NWEDC had the
248 option to fall back on the Government to use the legal land acquisition process in case there
249 was unwillingness to sell the land. Therefore, ERM considers the involuntary resettlement
250 provisions of PS 5 to be triggered.

251
252 In order to bring the private land acquisition process into conformance with the requirements
253 of PS 5, NWEDC will:

- 254 • Provide assurance to the 1 tenant (8 PAFs) lacking tenancy rights that compensation will
255 be paid as and when such rights are established and the necessary documentations are
256 made available to NWEDC. If the tenant is not able to provide certificates for their
257 tenancy, provide transition allowance for a period of time and other livelihood support to
258 mitigate livelihood loss from that land;
- 259 • Grant preference to the PAFs for direct/indirect Project employment opportunities and
260 livelihood restoration options;
- 261 • Where the family is categorised as vulnerable, provide additional social and livelihood
262 support,.

263

264 **5.2 Structure Acquisition and Compensation Process**

265

266 NWEDC reached negotiated settlements with 20 of the 29 owners of Project-affected
267 structures, relying on structure valuations conducted by the Nuwakot Division office of the
268 Nepal Department of Urban Development & Building Construction (DUDBC). The 7 PAFs
269 that lost their primary residence have already constructed replacement houses in their
270 villages or on alternative land in Thade and Dhunche with the compensation money.
271 Unfortunately, the 2015 earthquake damaged or destroyed most of these replacement houses
272 (at least 5 out of the 7) and most of these families are currently living in IDP camps.

273

274 There were some discrepancies in the structure acquisition process, including.

- 275 • NWEDC has not yet compensated nine structure owners, including owners of two
276 cowsheds and seven families who initiated new house construction to take advantage of
277 compensation being offered by NWEDC. NWEDC never formally established a cut-off
278 date after which it would not provide compensation for new construction.
- 279 • NWEDC was inconsistent in compensating structure owners relative to the inclusion of
280 scrap value and Value Added Tax.

281

282 NWEDC's recent acquisition of the Mailung HEP land is complicated in terms of evaluating
283 conformance with the requirements of PS 5. Mailung HEP acquired the land in question
284 nearly 15 years ago, but allowed the families to remain on the land, essentially as tenants.
285 During the 2015 earthquake, all seven houses on the property were damaged and the families
286 left the area for safe accommodations (e.g., IDP camps). NWEDC entered into a long term
287 lease agreement with Mailung HEP for this land in February 2018. At the time of the
288 agreement, only a couple of families were sporadically using the Mailung HEP site, mostly to
289 care for remaining livestock. Although Mailung HEP is the legal owner of the land and these
290 structures have been damaged by the earthquake and are currently not occupied, these seven
291 houses are understood to be the primary residence for seven PAFs. NWEDC has had
292 DUBDC assess these structures, which will be used as the basis for providing compensation.
293 NWEDC also intends to provide transition payments to the seven families to help them find
294 secure safe housing.

295

296 In order to ensure conformance with the requirements of PS 5, NWEDC will:

- 297 • Compensate the nine remaining uncompensated structures at replacement value, without
298 deduction of depreciation cost and scrap value and inclusive of VAT; and
- 299 • Compensate the Mailung HEP structure owners at replacement value, without deduction
300 of depreciation cost and scrap value and inclusive of VAT, in consultation with the DAO
301 office and *Jan Sarokar Samiti*.

302

303 NWEDC has committed to completing the compensation process by June 2018.

304

305 **5.3 Community Forest Acquisition and Compensation Process**

306 The process of leasing of Government-owned Community Forest was a government-led
307 process, which was headed by the District Forest Office (DFO). The CFUGs were initially
308 opposed to the loss of forest, although once they were informed that NWEDC would
309 compensate for the tree cutting and that disturbed lands not used for the access road would
310 be reforested, the CFUGs agreed to the lease. NWEDC compensated the members of the
311 CFUGs for the loss of trees required for Project construction. The DFO led the tree valuation
312 process, with CFUG representatives participating in the tree marking and identification
313 process.

314

315 However, during initial road construction activities, a number of trees in the Community
316 Forest outside the lease area were damaged by blast debris and disposal of excavated
317 materials, for which the CFUGs had not been compensated. Further, the construction worker
318 camps in the area were sourcing firewood from the surrounding Community Forest without
319 permission.

320

321 In addition, subsequent consultations have identified on PAF who was growing trees on
322 government-owned land outside the Community Forests, who did not receive any
323 compensation for the loss of his livelihood.

324

325 In order to mitigate these unforeseen impacts, NWEDC has agreed to:

- 326 • Provide compensation for any trees damaged by construction activities outside the lease
327 area;
- 328 • Prohibit firewood collection by the construction workers and ensure there is provision of
329 alternate fuels for cooking and heating;
- 330 • Adopt, provide training in, and implement a Worker Code of Conduct that clearly
331 informs construction workers to avoid damaging the Community Forests;
- 332 • Conduct training and capacity building of the CFUGs for rejuvenation and management
333 of community forest area;
- 334 • Provide financial support to the CFUG in managing and protecting the Community
335 Forests;
- 336 • Establish a Grievance Mechanism to ensure any CFUG concerns are quickly identified
337 and addressed through grievance process of the Project; and
- 338 • Provide compensation and help restore the livelihood for the one PAF who lost their trees
339 cultivation areas.

340

341 **6.0 Livelihood Restoration Plan**

342

343 Livelihood restoration measures are required to mitigate adverse project impacts on affected
344 communities (i.e., to mitigate economic displacement caused by Project-related acquisition of
345 arable land and associated loss of access to natural resources). The selection of appropriate
346 livelihood restoration strategies has, however, been greatly complicated by the effects of the
347 2015 earthquake, which devastated PAFs' homes, lands, and access to resources, forcing
348 many of them into temporary IDP camps, and completely interrupting their livelihoods.
349 Nearly all of the PAFs are in flux and uncertain about their future plans, with many still
350 living in IDP camps three years after the earthquake. In this context, it is difficult to separate

351 livelihood restoration needs associated with Project impacts (for which the project is
352 responsible) with similar larger scale relief needs associated with earthquake impacts (for
353 which the Government is responsible).

354

355 Project discussions with PAFs on the topic of livelihood restoration have spanned the pre-
356 earthquake and post-earthquake scenarios: the most recent surveys and discussions occurred
357 in 2017, while the bulk of PAFs were still resident in multiple IDP camps and prospects for
358 re-establishing housing and agriculture in the project area were very uncertain. Some of the
359 families want to return to their home villages, others seem to prefer being closer to some of
360 the larger towns and the more diverse economic opportunities they offer, and still others are
361 afraid to return to their villages for fear of more earthquakes, but also do not have the skills
362 to be marketable in the larger towns.

363

364 In this context, a “one size fits all approach” is not appropriate. This *Consultation Draft*
365 *Livelihood Restoration Plan* takes a more flexible approach, focusing on helping the PAFs
366 address their basic need of constructing safe housing, while presenting a range of stable
367 livelihood options. As Government reconstruction grants have started to flow, some of PAFs
368 have begun to return to the Project area to rebuild their houses and cultivate their land. This
369 suggests that Project-related livelihood restoration options should focus on gaining access to
370 arable land (either in their original villages or elsewhere), in order to achieve long term
371 rehabilitation.

372 Recognizing that the situation on the ground is still evolving, the Project plans to continue
373 engaging with PAFs through the forthcoming FPIC process to determine optimal livelihood
374 restoration strategies - and associated PAF priorities - in the post-earthquake context.
375 NWEDC will update the LALRP to reflect these preferred strategies and options.

376 **6.1 Consultation Draft Livelihood Restoration Plan**

377

378 This Livelihood Restoration Plan for the UT-1 Project has been designed with the current
379 context in mind, and is based on the following principles:

380

- 381 • Restore, if not improve, the living standards of the PAFs to pre-Project levels;
- 382 • Provide livelihood support to all the PAFs, such that at least one member of the PAFs,
383 depending on their skills and age, age-appropriateness will be provided with either:
 - 384 ○ Direct employment with the Project;
 - 385 ○ Contract business opportunities with the Project;
 - 386 ○ Training on occupational skills with market linkage support;
 - 387 ○ Seed capital for business in line with existing skills and additional technical support;
 - 388 or
 - 389 ○ Special allowances in case of the elderly and physically and mentally differently
390 abled who cannot be engaged in livelihood generation activities.
- 391 • Ensure the PAFs are able to sustain their livelihoods once support from the Project ends;
- 392 • Integrate gender equality into all components of the entitlements to ensure practical and
393 tailored benefits for women and vulnerable households;
- 394 • Finalize the LALRP after obtaining input from the PAFs during the FPIC process;
- 395 • Implement the LALRP in a participatory and consultative manner;
- 396 • Establish Key Performance Indicators and monitor the effectiveness of the LALRP
397 throughout its implementation, making adjustments as needed to ensure success.

398

399 NWEDC has overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the LALRP, with
400 implementation being led the Social Manager within the Environmental and Social
401 Management Cell (ESMC). The Social Manager will report to the Environment and Social
402 Manager at NWEDC and will be supported by Community Liaison officers (CLOs) who will
403 be primarily responsible for undertaking regular interaction and mobilisation activities with
404 the community. It is critical that the CLOs are drawn from within the Project area and
405 include female and Tamang representatives.

406
407 NWEDC will recruit an Implementation Partner having expertise with the on ground
408 implementation of livelihood restoration and enhancement projects to manage the day-to-
409 day implementation of the LALRP, in keeping with the entitlement framework and
410 principles identified above.

411
412 NWEDC and its Implementation Partner will also consider involving external parties to help
413 support implementation of the LALRP. These external parties may include relevant
414 government departments, NGOs, civil society organizations, the *Jan Sarokar Samiti*, and
415 possibly other community organizations identified during the course of LALRP
416 implementation.

417
418 The LALRP also defines a monitoring and reporting process with the intent to:

- 419 • Document and track the implementation process;
 - 420 • Assess implementation compliance with the LALRP principles identified above;
 - 421 • Assess performance against the LALRP's established Key Performance Indicators; and
- 422 Identify any challenges during the implementation of the LALRP and put in place corrective
423 measures.

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