



Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan

Upper Trishuli-1 Hydropower Project, Nepal



Public Consultation Version Draft Report

March 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS6

GLOSSARY 8

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
BCTS	Brahmins, Chhetri, Thakuri and Sanyasi
BRI	Border Road Initiative
CDO	Chief District Officer
CFC	Compensation Fixation Committee
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
Cu.mt.	Cubic meter
DAO	District Administrative Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Officer/Office
DoED	Department of Electricity Development
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development & Building Construction
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERM	Environmental Resources Management India
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry Users of Nepal
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
GoN	Government of Nepal
HA	Hectare
HH	Households
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IP	Indigenous People
IPDP	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
JSS	Jan Sarokar Samiti
Kg	Kilogram
KV	Kilo Volt
KWh	Kilo Watt per hour
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LNP	Langtang National Park
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MW	Mega Watt
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NGO	Non- Government Organization
NR	Nepali Rupee
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
NWEDC	Nepal Water & Energy Development Company
OBOR	One Belt One Road
OM	Operations Manual
PAFs	Project Affected Families

PAPs	Project Affected People
PDA	Project Development Agreement
PIO	Project Implementation Officer
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RoR	Run Of River
SIMF	Social Impact Management Framework
Sqft	Square feet
UT-1	Upper Trishuli-1
VAT	Value Added Tax
VDC	Village Development Committee

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GLOSSARY

Term	Description
Ailani Land	Barren unregistered land
Anna	Is a customary unit of measurement; 1 Anna: 31.8 sq. m and 1 Ropani is comprised of 16 Anna
Contextual Vulnerability	Contextual vulnerability is understood as the 'present' susceptibility to an impact, which is influenced by multiple factors and processes.
Diyalo	wooden strips of pine trees and firewood
Economic Displacement	According to World Bank Group PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement "Economic Displacement refers to the loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood"
Free Prior Informed Consent	FPIC builds on and expands the process of ICP as discussed below, and is established through good faith negotiations between the client (the Project) and the affected communities of Indigenous Peoples. As part of this process, the client will document (i) the mutually accepted process between the client and Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples, and (ii) evidence of agreement between the parties as the outcome of the negotiations. FPIC does not necessarily require unanimity and may be achieved even when individuals or groups within the community explicitly disagree.
Gaunpalika or gaupalika	Translated in English as Rural municipality, is the newly formed lower administrative division in Nepal. The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (Nepal) dissolved the existing village development committees and announced the establishment of this new local body. There are currently 481 rural municipalities in Nepal out of 744 local units.
Guthi Land	"Swayambhuguthi land or the Trust land is the land that belongs to a Monastery at Swayambhu in Kathmandu. Guthi Tainathi land (Guthi owned land)" means a land which is not registered in the name of any person and in which the Guthi Corporation has exclusive right. "Guthi" means and includes a Guthi (trust) endowed by any philanthropist through relinquishment of his or her title to a movable or immovable property or any other income-yielding property or fund for the operation of any shrine (matha) or festival, worship or feast of any God, Goddess or for the construction, operation or maintenance of any temple, shrine (devasthal), rest house (dharmashala), shelter (pati), inn (pauwa), well, tank, road, bridge, pasture, garden, forest, library, school, reading hall, dispensary, treatment facility, house, building or institution for any religious or philanthropic purpose." Source: The Guthi Corporation Act, 2033 (1976).
Household Size	Household size is the number of persons who reside in a structure and for whom the economically active individuals of the household are financially responsible for
IDP Camp	Internally Displaced Camps Temporary settlements, established on private or government land, for those households who were displaced due to the earthquake. These camps, are set up through aid and assistance of the government and INGOs/NGOs and are comprised of temporary shelters.
Indigenous People	The World Bank Group PS 7: Indigenous People, defines Indigenous People as a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; • Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the Project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; • Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; or • A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.
Informed Consultation and Participation	Informed consultation and participation refers to the process of consultation which will result in the Affected Communities' informed participation. ICP involves a more in-depth exchange of views and information, and an organized and iterative consultation, leading to the client's (the Project's) incorporating into their decision-making process the views of the Affected Communities, on matters, that affect them directly, such as proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities and implementation issues.
Jan Sarokar Samiti	"Project Concerned Persons" Committee.
Joint Family	A family unit including two or more generations in a common residence
Khola	Streams
Kodo	Wild cereal grown in mountainous regions

Term	Description
Lal Purza	Land ownership document
Literacy Rate	The number of persons who is 7 or above, who has the ability to read, write and understand in any language.
Livelihood Restoration	Livelihood restoration refers to the re-establishing of income sources and livelihoods of people.
Mohiyani Hak	Local cultivating or Tenants Rights for land
Negotiated Settlement	PS 5 defines negotiated settlement as a situation where buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.
Nuclear Family	A couple and their dependent children living in a common residence
Out Migration/ Migration	The process of people moving out of an area in their country to move to another area in their country permanently or temporarily
Pangi	Pangi is a traditional woollen apron worn by Tamang women. This apron is also a symbol of the women's marital status
Population Density	the number of people living per unit of an area (e.g. per sq. km.); the number of people relative to the space occupied by them
Poverty Line	A level of personal or family income below which one is classified as poor according to governmental standards. Or The amount of money needed for a person to meet his basic needs. It is defined as the money value of the goods and services needed to provide basic welfare to an individual.
Project Affected Family	A household, whose members reported a shared in the land impacted by the Project and were thus subject to direct or indirect adverse or beneficial impacts on its social, physical, economic, cultural or natural environment due to land procurement for the Project.
Project Affected Population/ Person	Project Affected Population refers to the individuals who are part of the PAFs, and were thus subject to direct or indirect adverse or beneficial impacts on its social, physical, economic, cultural or natural environment due to land procurement for the Project.
Project Area or Area of Influence	Under World Bank Group Performance Standard 1, "Area of Influence" is defined to encompass: The area likely to be affected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Project and the proponent's activities and facilities that are directly owned, operated or managed (including by contractors) and that are a component of the Project; impacts from unplanned but predictable developments caused by the Project that may occur later or at a different location; indirect Project impacts on biodiversity or on ecosystem services upon which Affected Communities' livelihoods are dependent; Associated facilities, which are facilities that are not funded as part of the Project and that would not have been constructed or expanded if the Project did not exist and without which the Project would not be viable. Cumulative impacts that result from the incremental impact, on areas or resources used or directly impacted by the Project, from other existing, planned or reasonably defined developments at the time the risks and impacts identification process is conducted.
Project Footprint	The area that may reasonably be expected to be physically touched by Project activities, across all phases. The Project footprint includes land used on a temporary basis such as construction laydown areas or construction haul roads, as well as disturbed areas in transport corridors, both public and private.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation is understood as the re-establishing of incomes, livelihoods, living and social systems of a community.
Resettlement	Resettlement or relocation refers to the re-building of housing, assets and productive resources, cultural sites and infrastructure, in another location for the individuals or communities.
Ropani	Unit of land in Nepal (1 ha = 19.66 ropani);
Sex Ratio	The ratio of females to males in a population. It is calculated based on the following: $\frac{\text{Number of Females}}{\text{Number of Males}} \times 1000$
Vulnerable Population	Individuals or groups who could experience adverse impacts more severely than others based on their vulnerable or disadvantaged status. This vulnerability may be due to ethnicity, gender, language, religion, culture, political views, dependence on natural resources, sickness or disability or other factors.

1.1**PREAMBLE**

Environmental Resources Management (ERM) has been commissioned by Nepal Water and Energy Development Company (hereinafter referred to as 'NWEDC') to update the Social Impact Management Framework (SIMF) for the Upper Trishuli 1 Hydropower Project in Nepal. This document presents the updated Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) prepared as part of this SIMF. A Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) was previously prepared for this Project in 2015, however, before this plan could be implemented, the Gorkha earthquake hit Nepal on 25th April 2015, with its epicentre in the Project area. The earthquake resulted in significant impacts and internal displacement of a large number of people from local villages. The intent of this LALRP is to update the 2015 LRP in keeping with the present post-earthquake context.

1.2**PROJECT OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND**

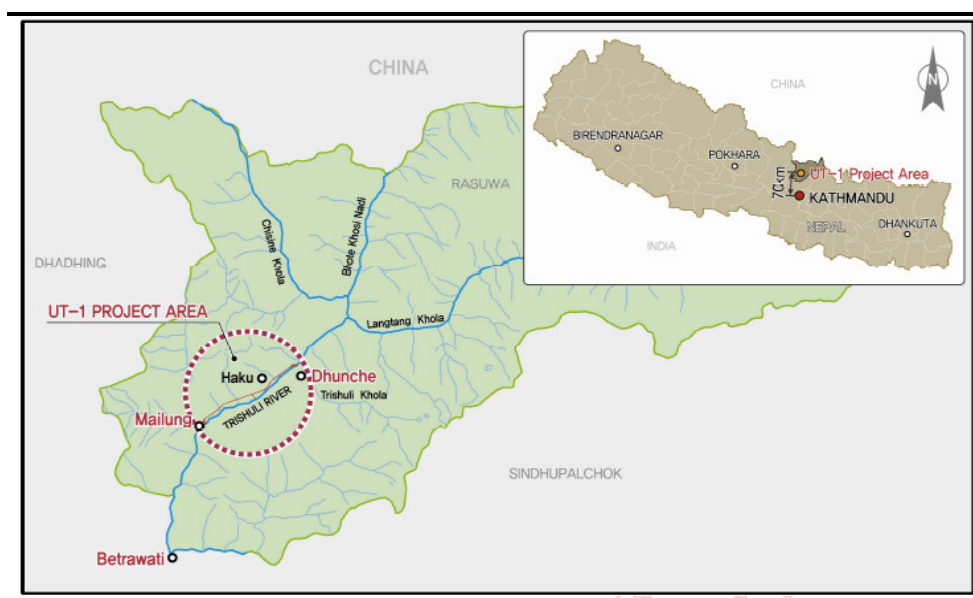
NWEDC is proposing to construct the 216 megawatt (MW) Upper Trishuli 1 Hydropower Project (the "Project" or "UT-1") on the Trishuli River within the Rasuwa District of the Central Development Region of Nepal, approximately 70 kilometres northeast of Kathmandu (Figure 1-1). This is a rural area in the upper portion of the Trishuli River Basin, with the Langtang National Park forming the eastern boundary of most of the Project area.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and other potential lenders are participating in a lender's consortium, along with potential guarantees from the World Bank and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (collectively referred to as the "Lenders").

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

The Project will take approximately 5 years to construct and will employ about 1,090 workers, with about 10 to 15 percent recruited locally and the remainder from elsewhere in Nepal or expatriates. Once in operations, the Project will operate in a true run-of-river mode, employ 72 staff, and produce about 1,440 gigawatt hours (GWH) per year.

Figure 1.1 *Upper Trishuli 1 Project Location*



Source: NWEDC

1.2.1 *Project Footprint and Area of Influence*

The Project footprint is spread across three former VDCs, Haku, Dhunche and Ramche. The land take for the Project is from eight villages (Haku Besi, Sanu Haku, Thullu Haku, Gogone, Tiru, Thanku, Mailung, and Phoolbari) from the Haku VDC. A total of 107.79 ha of land are required for the Project. This land take has resulted in the loss of land for 38 land owners and Guthi tenants. 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 LRP¹.

The introduction to the new Constitution in 2015 has been accompanied by a change in the administrative structure of the country (Refer to *Figure 3.1* and *Figure 3.2*) in keeping with this, the following wards and *Gaunpalika/ Gaupalika* are now included as part of the Project footprint.

Table 1.1 *Change in Administrative Structure for Project AoI*

Impacted Village	Old Administrative Structure	New Administrative Structure
Haku Besi, Sanu Haku and Thullu Haku	Haku Ward number 3	Parvati Kunda Ward number 1 & 2
Gogone and Tiru	Haku Ward Number 8&9	Uttar Gaya Ward number 1
Mailung	Dadagaon Ward number 9	Uttar Gaya Ward number 1
Thanku	Haku Ward number 5	Parvati Kunda Ward number 1 & 2

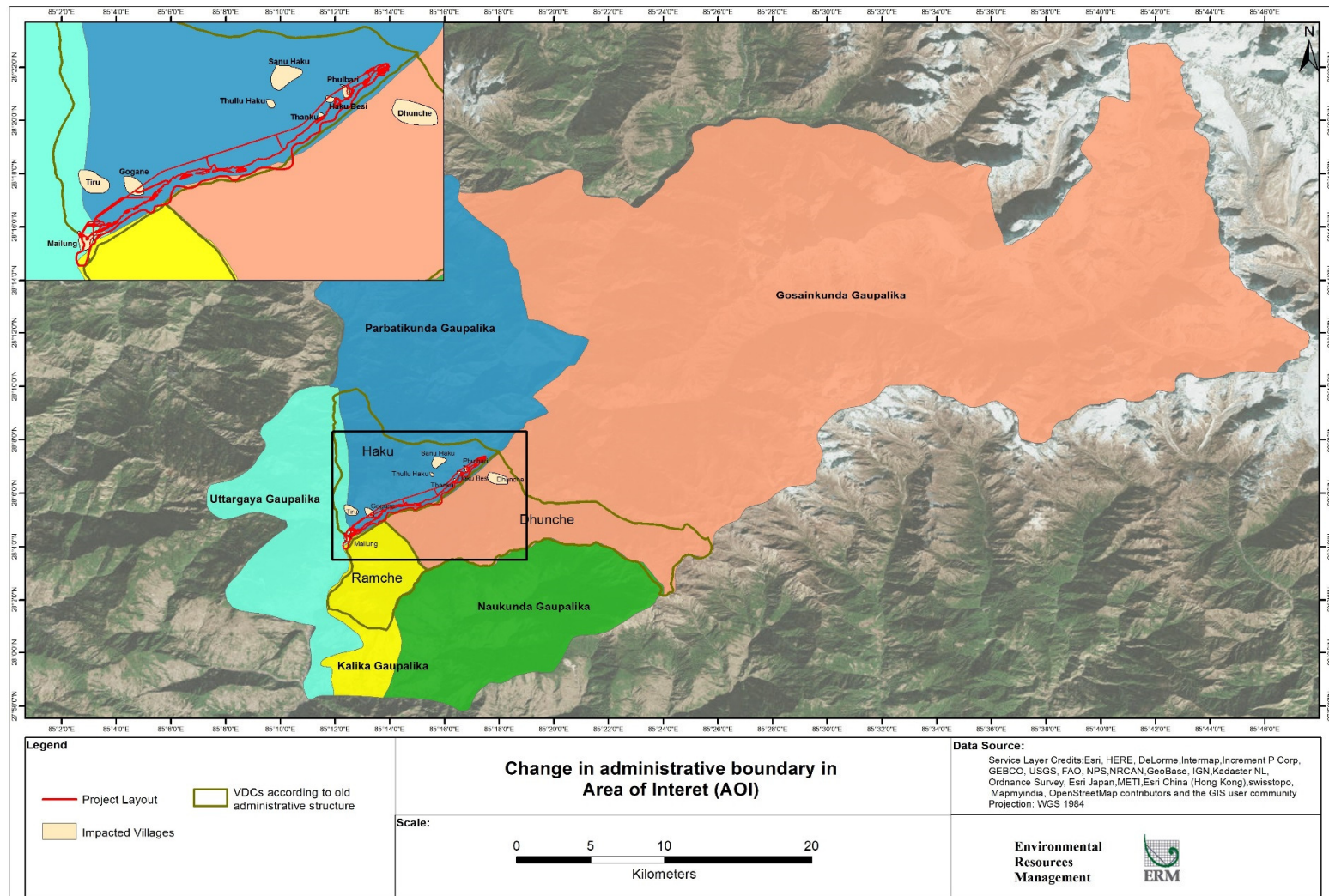
¹ The 5 PAFs, who are only impacted by loss of structure, will be considered as part of the ESIA and benefit sharing provisions for the project

Impacted Village	Old Administrative Structure	New Administrative Structure
Phoolbari	Haku Ward number 3	Parvati Kunda Ward number 1 & 2
No directly affected villages	Ramche	Kalika Ward Number 1
No directly affected villages	Dhunche	Gosaikunda Ward number 6

Source: NWEDC

The following figure provides an understanding of the Project layout in keeping with the former administrative structure and the new administrative structure.

Figure 1.2 Project Layout against the Revised Administrative Structure



In the old administrative structure, the Rasuwa District was comprised of 18 Village Development Committees (VDCs), each with 9 wards. However, as per the new administrative structure, there are 5 *Gaunpalikas* in the Rasuwa District. Thus while the Project was previously affecting three of the 18 VDCs, it is now affecting 4 of the 5 *Gaunpalikas*.

Furthermore, the reorganisation of the wards of the 18 VDCs have been done in such a manner that the wards falling under same VDC may not fall under a single *Gaunpalika*. This will result in an increase in the population within the *Gaunpalikas* within the Project footprint.

The Area of Influence for this LALRP covers the directly affected villages and VDCs, indirect Project impacts on ecosystem services upon which there is livelihood dependence, and associated facilities that have a land impact. Hence the Area of Influence covers the three former VDCs of Haku, Dhunche and Ramche. It is acknowledged that there are certain Project benefits which are to be made available at the district and *Gaunpalika* level (such as the Benefit Sharing Plans), however, they are outside the scope of this LALRP.

1.3

SCOPE OF THE LALRP

This LALRP is being developed as part of the larger Social Impact Management Framework (SIMF). The specific scope of this LALRP is to verify and re-assess the following:

- Socio-economic profile/status and any vulnerabilities arising from the earthquake;
- Utilization of land/asset compensation and the current status (impact) on the assets created using the compensation amount;
- Change if any, in the livelihood profiles;
- Change, if any in the options of resettlement and rehabilitations;
- Reaffirm the livelihood restoration preferences/options suggested prior to the earthquake and update choices/preferences;
- Map (verify) skills/capacities to undertake/perform the suggested livelihood options/preferences;
- Reassess/confirm the delivery models for the livelihood maintenance/restoration/improvement programs; and
- Update/reassess time and resource requirements for implementing the LALRP.

The LARP is focussed on 149 families who have been impacted by livelihood loss of some kind.

1.4

SUMMARY OF APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

This LALRP has been built on the information previously collected as part of the complimentary socio-economic baseline for the ESIA in 2014 (ESSA and NESS), the Gap Assessment and the previous LRP formulated in 2015 (ERM),

and an updated socio-economic survey of the identified Project Affected Families (PAFs) and detailed stakeholder consultations (e.g., PAFs, local community, NGOs/ INGOs, Government agencies) in 2017 (ERM).

As part of the updated socio-economic survey, a team of eight ERM and NESS personnel conducted household surveys of the PAFs, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews with certain key stakeholder groups in April and May 2017 (see Table 1.4).

Table 1.2 Stakeholder Engagement as part of the LALRP Process

S. No	Stakeholder Group	Group Representatives	Date	Summary of Consultations Undertaken
1.	NGOs active in the Project area	Manekor	12 th April 2017	a discussion was undertaken on the activities of the organizations in the post-earthquake scenario, and the key learnings/ take aways from the same
2.		LaCCos	12 th April 2017	
3.		Lumanti	11 th May 2017	
4.	Government Departments	National Reconstruction Authority (NRA)	13 th April 2017	A discussion on the role and purpose of the NRA, its key objectives, way forward and challenges being faced
5.		Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)	5 th May 2017	A discussion on the process of grant disbursement for house reconstruction and the role of MoFALD in the same
6.		Department of Urban Development & Building Construction (DUDBC)	5 th May 2017	A discussion on the overall reconstruction process and the designs approved by the government
7.		Land and Revenue Department	5 th May 2017	A discussion on the role and key objectives of the agencies and the possibility of associating with them for the LALRP process
8.		Veterinary Department	5 th May 2017	
9.		Chief District Officer (CDO)	12 th April 2017	
10.		Cottage Industry Department	5 th May 2017	
11.	Local Community/ PAFs	Women group from Haku VDC	5 th May 2017	A discussion with the various stakeholder groups on the following aspects:
12.		Women Group from Haku VDC	5 th May 2017	
13.		Tamang Women Group from Satbise	1 st May 2017	The impacts from the earthquake
14.		Mixed group in Nuabise	8 th May 2017	Present livelihood profile
15.		Mixed group in Bogetitar	7 th May 2017	Role of the Project in earthquake relief
16.		Mixed Youth Group	29 th April 2017	Present perception towards the Project
17.		Mixed Group from Farm Camp	12 th April 2017	Present expectations from the Project in terms of LALRP activities
18.		Women Shop Owner in Nuabise	8 th May 2017	

S. No	Stakeholder Group	Group Representatives	Date	Summary of Consultations Undertaken
19.		Women Shop Owner in Nuabise	8 th May 2017	
20.		Mixed Group in Khalde	13 th April 2017	
21.		Key Informant Interview, local Politician in Nuabise	13 th April 2017	
22.		Key Informant Interview, women returned after Foreign Employment	2 nd May 2017	
23.		Men Group in Mailung	14 th April 2017	
24.		Men Group from Haku VDC	6 th May 2017	

The PAFs associated with the land lease process were not covered as part of the socio-economic survey for the LRP, as the negotiations for the land lease were not completed. This survey will be completed at a later date, once the negotiation process is completed.

Of the 142 PAFs (associated with the 38 land owners and tenants), the socio-economic household survey included 129 (91 percent survey rate). Thirteen PAFs were not surveyed because the families were reported to have migrated out of the Project area (11) or no household representative was available at the time of the survey (2). The following table provides an understanding of the date of survey conclusion in each of the settlements covered.

Table 1.3 *Date of Survey Completion in Each Major Settlement*

Settlement	Date of Completion
Shanti Bazaar	30 th April 2017
Satbise	1 st May 2017
Mailung	2 nd May 2017
Khalte	3 rd May 2017
Nuabesi	3 rd May 2017
Battar	3 rd May 2017
Dhunche	6 th May 2017

The detailed methodology is provided in *Annex D*.

1.4.1 *Study Challenges and Limitations*

ERM recognizes the following challenges and/or limitations in conducting this updated socioeconomic baseline:

- The LALRP presently is based on the socio-economic survey of 142 PAFs, from the 38 land owners and tenants. The survey of the 11 individuals (and their associated PAFs) will be undertaken once the negotiation process is completed and the LALRP will be updated accordingly;

- The PAFs identified, is based on the present information available. the number of PAFs may change, once the survey for those impacted by the land lease process is completed
- The PAF surveys were undertaken primarily in Dhunche or the IDP camps, as this was where most of the PAF were living and for safety reasons.
- The consultations with the PAFs had certain challenges and limitations. This was primarily because of the vulnerable situation they are in currently with disrupted lives, insecure shelter and livelihood and no immediate relief in the medium and long term. Thus the priorities of the PAFs (to secure shelter and livelihood) were not presently aligned with the focus of the LALRP (impacts of Project activities). As a result of this, the discussion often got diverted to the critical issues for the community in terms of support for resettlement and permanent shelter and ERM was not able to get focussed attention of the PAFs on aspect such as livelihood restoration options.
- The consultations and survey activities needed to take into account the daily schedule of the PAFs and local community. Most of the local community; men and women; are engaged in wage labour during the day and leave the camps early and come back late. It was therefore not easy to get dedicated time for consultations..
- Furthermore, the local government elections were due at the time for the detailed site visit. Certain members of the local community and PAFs were also active political leaders. This also affected the consultations.
- The latest Census of Nepal data is only available for 2011, and does not reflect the changes in the population as a result of the earthquake or the changes in the administrative structure.

1.5

LAYOUT OF THE REPORT

The remaining report has been organized according to the following sections

<i>Section 2</i>	Land Requirement for the Project
<i>Section 3</i>	Applicable Reference Framework
<i>Section 4</i>	Socio-Economic Profile of the Project AoI
<i>Section 5</i>	Stakeholder Identification and Analysis
<i>Section 6</i>	Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures
<i>Section 7</i>	Livelihood Restoration Entitlements Identified
<i>Section 8</i>	Implementation Mechanism
<i>Section 9</i>	Reporting and Monitoring

<i>Annex A:</i>	Detailed Project Description
<i>Annex B</i>	Applicable Reference Framework
<i>Annex C</i>	Detailed Approach and Methodology
<i>Annex D</i>	Livelihood Entitlement Matrix
<i>Annex E</i>	ToR for Implementation Partner
<i>Annex F</i>	LRP Survey Tool, 2017
<i>Annex G</i>	Consultations Undertaken by ERM during LALRP Update
<i>Annex H</i>	Photo Documentation
<i>Annex I</i>	List of References and Studies Undertaken

This section provides an understanding of the Project's land requirement and associated Project Affected land owners and families.

2.1

LAND AND STRUCTURE ACQUISITION FOR THE PROJECT

The Project requires the permanent acquisition or temporary (construction phase) lease of a total of 107.79 hectares (ha) of land (Table 2.1), including:

- Government-owned land – 84.06 ha, including
 - 5.41 ha from the Langtang National Park. The Project has reached an agreement with the Park authorities to acquire and donate an equal (or larger) area of similar land use/classification within the Park buffer zone with compensatory afforestation.
 - 78.61 ha falls under Community Forest being used by five Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) with 422 families who have user rights over the forest for various purposes. All CFUG members belong to the Tamang Community.
- Privately-owned land – 20.58 ha with 142 PAF, including
 - 5.05 ha of private land within the villages of Tiru, Haku Besi, Thanku, Phoolbari, Gogone and Mailung. All the private land taken was agricultural land with a few having structures on them.
 - 15.53 ha of Swambhuguthi (Guthi) Trust land, which belongs to the Monastery at Swayambhu in Kathmandu and comprised of 29 agricultural plots held by 18 tenants. The Guthi land falls in Haku Besi and Phoolbari villages as well as small settlements like Thanku and Budget Farm (very small cluster of households located in and around Haku Besi).
- Commercially-owned land - 3.15 ha owned by the Mailung Hydroelectric Project (HEP).

Most of this land (99.79 ha) was acquired and compensation paid in 2013 – 2014, prior to the earthquake, NWEDC is still negotiating for 4.85 ha of land in the Mailung area to support the relocation of the powerhouse area worker camp to a safer (from a seismic and landslide hazard perspective) location. About 70 percent of the land will be leased as it is only required during construction; most of this is government-owned Community Forest land.

As part of the land acquisition described above, the Project also required the acquisition of 36 structures, including 19 houses, 8 partially constructed houses (whose owners had initiated construction to take advantage of the compensation being offered by NWEDC), 8 cow sheds, and one water mill. Of these, 29 structures were acquired in 2015, while 7 additional structures have been acquired in 2017-2018.

Table 2.1 Land Requirement for the Project

Project Component	Government Land (Community Forest)			Langtang National Park Land			Private Land			Swyambhuguthi			Mailung HEP			Government Land (River & Floodplain)			Total		Grand total
	Temp	Perm	Total	Temp	Perm	Total	Temp	Perm	Total	Temp	Perm	Total	Temp	Perm	Total	Temp	Perm	Total	Temp	Perm	
Access Road	33.05	0	33.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.55	8.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.05	8.55	41.6
Batching Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.34	2.34	0	0	0	0.98	0	0.98	0	0	0	0.98	2.34	3.32
Construction																					
Camp (including base camp and labour camp)	0	0	0	2.8	0	2.8	1.36	0	1.36	0	5.54	5.54	1.968	0	1.968	0	0	0	6.128	5.54	11.668
Intake	0	3.91	3.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.91	3.91
Switchyard and																					
Power house	0	5.53	5.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.53	5.53
Camp																					
Spoil Area	14.82	0	14.82	0	0	0	0	1.34	1.34	0	1.44	1.44		0		0	0	0	14.82	2.78	17.6
Construction																					
Road	10.3	0	10.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.3	0	10.3
Headwork (LNP*)	0	0	0	0	2.61	2.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.61	2.61
Transmission line	1.932	0.02	1.952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.096	0.01	0.106	0.036	0	0.036	2.064	0.03	2.094
Baily Bridge Abutment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0112	0	0.011	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1112	0	0.1112
Access Road for Surge Shaft	9.05	0	9.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.05	0	9.05
Quarry area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submergence area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	69.152	9.46	78.612	2.8	2.61	5.41	1.3712	3.68	5.051	0	15.53	15.53	3.144	0.01	3.154	0.036	0	0.036	76.5032	31.29	107.7932

	the land take for this component is under review by NWEDC
	Of the total 1.968 ha, 0.948 ha land take is under review by NWEDC

Land acquisition for the Project has resulted in the loss of land for 38 land owners and tenants, 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 LRP¹. As stated in the Section 1.4, the LRP presently deals with 142 of the 149 PAFs as indicated in Table 1.2. Of these 142 PAFs, 89% are Tamang, which is considered as an Indigenous People's group.

This substantially higher number of PAFs, in comparison to land owners, was primarily for the following reasons:

- In most of the cases, the land reflected the ownership details as was captured in the Cadastral survey undertaken in Nepal almost 37 years back and land division and therefore mutation in the name of separated family members has not happen after the cadastral survey in most of the cases.
- As a result of the trend of early marriages (in the age-group of 14-20 years) there were numerous instances of younger members of the family living separately but being dependent upon the same parcel of land. The *Lal Purza* however in most cases did not reflect this mutation in the family;
- Though families were living together, but received payment amount separately when the payment received by affected land owners/ tenants (in case of *Guthi* land) was divided internally.
- Families who were earlier residing together have separated post-earthquake to benefit from relief efforts as most of the entitlement for relief efforts factored in separate HHs;
- Some families have separated due to economic or family issues. For example some of the parents (belonging to the age group of 40-60 years) have gone back to the original village and the young members of the family (18-35 years) have stayed in the IDP camps because of better education facilities for children, better access to market, better employment opportunities, liking for the relatively urban environment, etc. and
- Members of the household have migrated out for work and established a separate household;

¹ 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

Table 2.2 Details of land Loser for UT-1 Project

S.No.	Location	Land Loser ID	Number of PAFs associated with land loser	Number of PAPs associated with Land loser
Private Land				
1	Mailung	MAI-25	4	21
2	Mailung	MAI-02	1	3
3	Mailung	MAI-06	4	15
4	Mailung	MAI-21	1	6
5	Mailung	MAI-38	1	4
6	Gogone	GOG-34	5	10
7	Mailung	MAI-29	3	7
8	Mailung	MAI-37	1	13
9	Mailung	MAI-01	4	11
10	Gogone	GOG_07	7	27
11	Mailung	MA-32		1
12	Gogone	GOG-39	8	34
13	Mailung	MAI-11	10	34
14	Gogone	GOG-01	6	21
15	Gogone	GOG-13	4	10
16	Mailung	MAI-22	3	7
17	Haku Besi	HAK-07	3	13
18	Mailung	MAI-32	5	23
19	Mailung	MAI-10	1	7
20	Gogone	GOG-17	17	60
Guthi Tenants				
21	Phoolbari	PHO-01	1	7
22	Haku Besi	HAK-01	5	22
23	Haku Besi	HAK-06	1	7
24	Haku Besi	HAK-07	3	13
25	Haku Besi	HA-10	3	16
26	Haku Besi	HAK-13	4	22
27	Phoolbari	PHO-02	2	17
28	Haku Besi	HAK-17	1	2
29	Haku Besi	HAK-18	1	7
30	Phoolbari	PHO-04	8	32
31	Phoolbari	PHO-12	7	30
32	Haku Besi	HAK-10	3	16
33	Haku Besi	HAK-19	5	23
34	Phoolbari	PHO-19	3	22
35	Thanku	THA-01	7	34
36	Haku Besi	HAK-26	2	8
37	Haku Besi	HAK-24	2	6
38	Phoolbari	PHO-22	2	8
	Total		142	~619

Source: NEWDC, 2014 and Data collected by ERM, 2015

Prior to the earthquake, these PAFs resided in the Haku VDC. However, post-earthquake, many of these PAFs are still living in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps or have moved to different Gaunpalikas (or former VDCs) in the Rasuwa and Nuwakot districts. The following table provides an understanding of the distribution of the PAFs in pre-earthquake and post-earthquake scenario.

Table 2.3 **Distribution of PAFs**

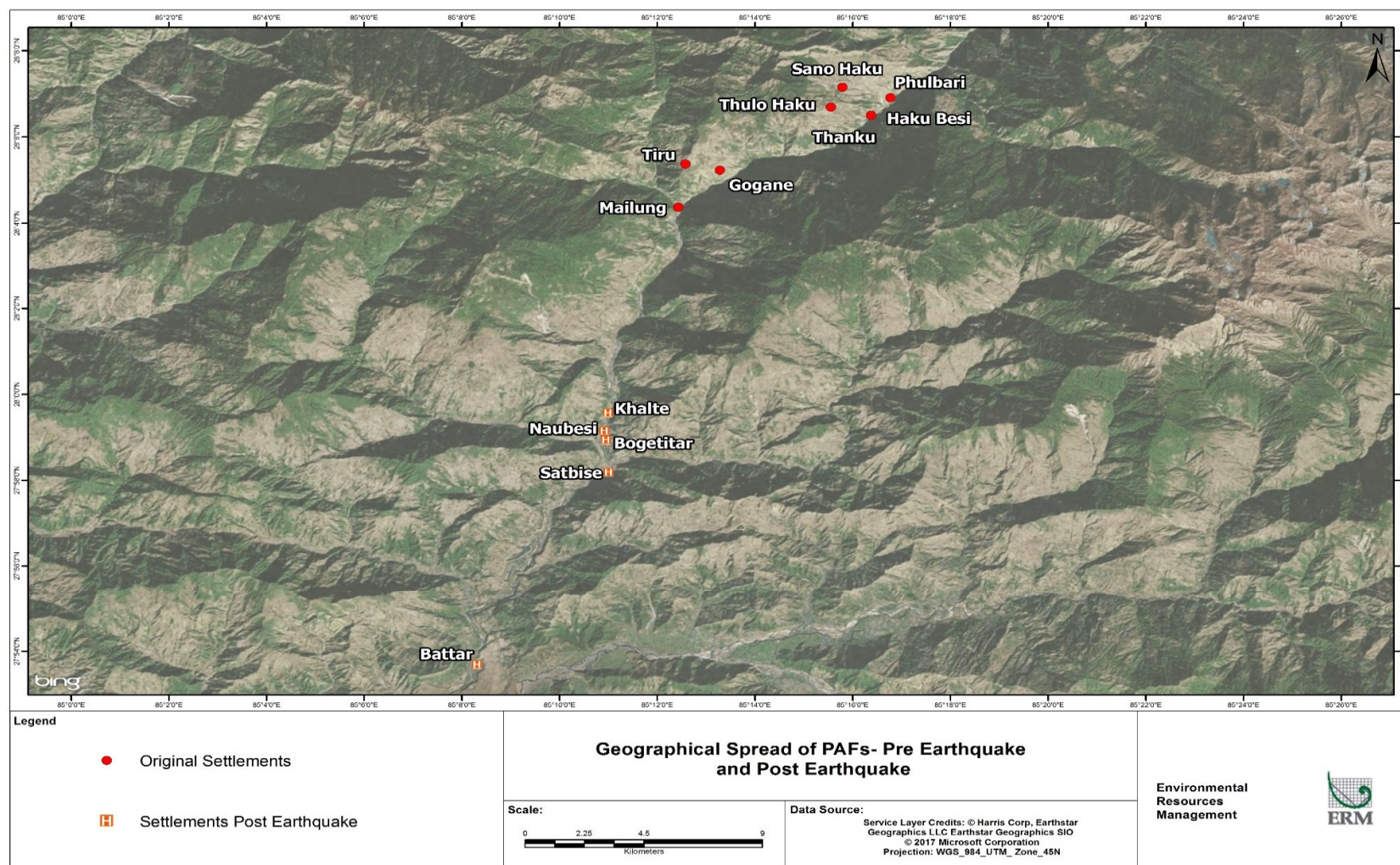
Original Residence	Current Residence (Mostly IDP Camps)	Number of PAFs
Gogone (and Tiru)	Batar	7
	Bogetitar	18
	Kathmandu	1
	Khalde	3
	Naubise	9
	Satbise	2
	Tiru	1
Haku Besi	Dhunche	15
	Haku Besi	5
	Kathmandu	2
	Kebutol (IDP camp in Dhunche)	3
	Pradhikaran	1
Mailung	Bogetitar	8
	Kathmandu	1
	Khalde	5
	Mailung	2
	Naubise	12
	Satbise	4
	Shanti Bazaar	2
Phoolbari	Dhunche	10
	Kebutol (IDP camp in Dhunche)	7
	Phoolbari	2
	Thade	1
	Trishuli	1
Thanku	Dhunche	1
	Thade	6
	Information not available	13
Total PAFs		142

Source: LALRP HH Survey, 2017 based on the responses given

The following figure provides an understanding of the geographical spread of the PAFs.

Figure 2.1

Geographical Spread of the PAFs- Pre Earthquake and Post Earthquake



Source: ERM. Based on HH Survey, 2017, Responses Provided.

Note: It should be noted that the above positions are approximate locations of the key residential areas on Google Earth Imagery and represent approx. boundaries of the settlements identified

In addition to these PAF, this land take has also resulted in the loss of government-owned community forests for five Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) representing 422 members (i.e., families) who are residents of the eight Project footprint villages.

There is still a lot of uncertainty in terms of whether people will be returning to their native villages (once they receive housing grants), moving to Government resettlement sites (once they are constructed); or continuing to live in the IDP camps for the foreseeable future. The situation on ground is expected to be dynamic at least for the next few years. This LALRP has been developed within this context.

2.3

CUT OFF DATE FOR THE PROJECT

The WBG's PS 5 requires a census to be carried out to collect appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the Project, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. In the absence of host government procedures, the client needs to establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date should be well documented and disseminated throughout the Project area.

There was no official cut-off date declared for the Project as NWEDC undertook negotiations with individual families. It is proposed that the date of the disclosure of this LALRP be considered as the cut-off date for the LALRP Benefits. This may also have implications for the determination of benefits/entitlements, which are discussed in *Section 11*.

Box 2.1

Opportunistic Encroachment in the Project Area

NWEDC, after payment of compensation (or payment of the agreed price to the land owners), was faced with a situation in which some of the former land owners started construction on the land already sold to NWEDC. NWEDC in this context sent letter to Rasuwas District Administrative Office (DAO) requesting their intervention to stop this opportunistic construction (March 4, 2013). The site management reported that there were individual negotiations with such land owners in which the offer to compensate for the raw material was made; however there was no formal notice to bar people from making improvement or creating assets to their land. The DAO came up with a public notice on 20th March 2013, asking for removal of the illegal structures within 7 days of publication of such notice. Visit to the site with the site management team found that the structures are still there.

Five such cases have been reported since the compensation for the land has been provided. This reiterates the need for a formal cut- off date to be established and communicated in the area. The NWEDC land team suggests that the information was shared with the DAO when opportunistic developments started cropping up in the area. The cut-off date, however, was not officially communicated to the land owners and the community at large.

The Jan Sarokar Samiti, which was a community based committee especially formed for the Project and registered with the Chief District Office (CDO), with representation from the three affected VDCs, indicated that:

- Declaration of any such cut-off date by NWEDC or any company does not constitute a formal and binding cut-off date unless mandated by law.
- In absence of this, the company depended upon its presence in the field and good will with the community to establish the principle of a cut-off date, but this was not successful. Therefore, NWEDC should provide compensation for structures that were built before receipt of compensation in terms of replacement value, excluding depreciation and the scrap value.
- If however the government issues a notice now prohibiting further construction on land that has been purchased by the Company, then that date should be considered as the cut-off date, irrespective of whether payment has been made or not.

In keeping with the impacts of the earthquake, the present socio-economic profile of the PAFs and the fact that majority of the PAFs are categorised as Indigenous Peoples, it seems prudent and practical to consider the date of the disclosure of this LALRP, as the cut-off date for the Project. This also covers the issue of structures being constructed by some of the land losers in the later stages, before the payment was made.

The Project, would however, need to communicate the cut-off date to all the affected wards falling under the Project area, as well as other forums such as Jan Sarokar Samiti meetings. Any grievances that may emerge from the declaration of a cut-off date will need to be taken through the grievance redressal process described in *SEP & GRM* for the project.

Some of the land losers, as reported, continue to cultivate or use the land, especially in Guthi land area; though the payment for rights over the land has already been paid by NWEDC. The Project has sent communication to the families about not using the land during site visits and regular engagement at platforms like Jan Sarokar Samiti meetings.

The understanding of the context of the Project and the process associated with land procurement requires an understanding of the local administrative structure and local laws and regulations. While some of the laws and regulations have direct relevance in the context of the Project, others need to be reviewed as they define the complete administrative process surrounding the management of land including private, Guthi and Community Forest land.

This section provides a brief understanding of the requirements influencing the Project, in terms of the national rules and regulations as well as the applicable requirements of the World Bank Group's Performance Standards (2012) and Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements.

Details of the relevant laws and general administrative structure in Nepal are captured in *Annex B*. An abridged version is provided here.

3.1 NATIONAL REGULATIONS

3.1.1 *The Constitution of Nepal, 2072 BS (2015 AD)*

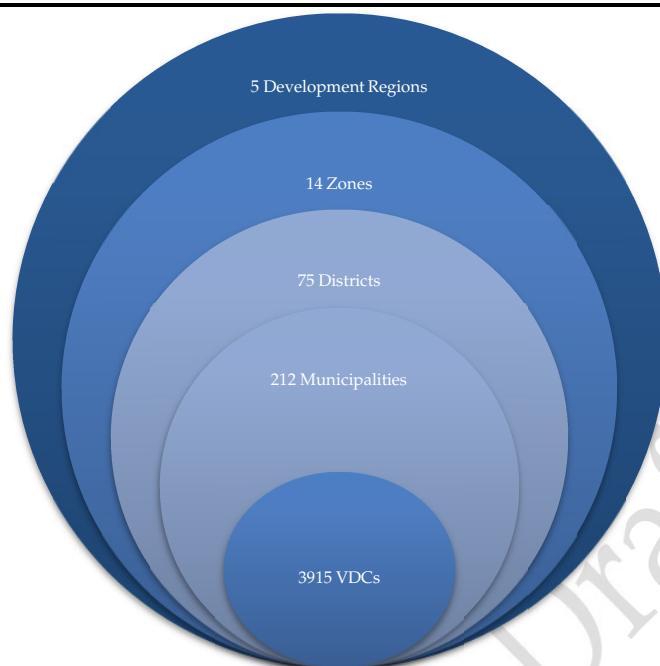
The present Constitution of Nepal came into effect on 20th September 2015. This Constitution replaced the interim Constitution of 2007. Article 25(1) establishes the right to property for every citizen of Nepal, whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use, sell and exercise their right to property under existing laws. Article 25(2) states that except for public interest, the state will not requisition, acquire or otherwise create any encumbrances on property of a person. Article 25(3) states that when the state acquires or establishes its right over private property, the state will compensate for loss of property and the basis and procedure for such compensation will be specified under relevant laws.

The Changed Administrative Structure

A new local level administrative structure is being formed in Nepal, which has been approved by the cabinet, in line with the 2015 Constitution. This new structure was adopted on 10th March, 2017¹, and elections were underway in the month of May for the *Gaunpalikas*. The old and new administrative structures are depicted in *Figure 3.1* and *Figure 3.2* respectively.

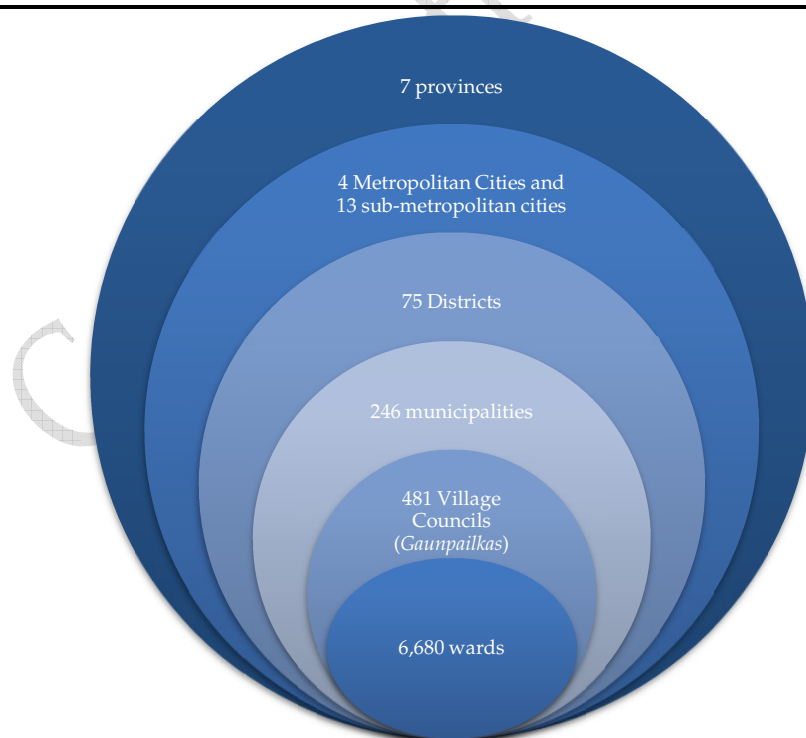
(1) <https://thehimalayantimes.com/nepal/new-local-level-structure-comes-effect-today/>

Figure 3.1 *Old Administrative Structure of Nepal*



Source: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

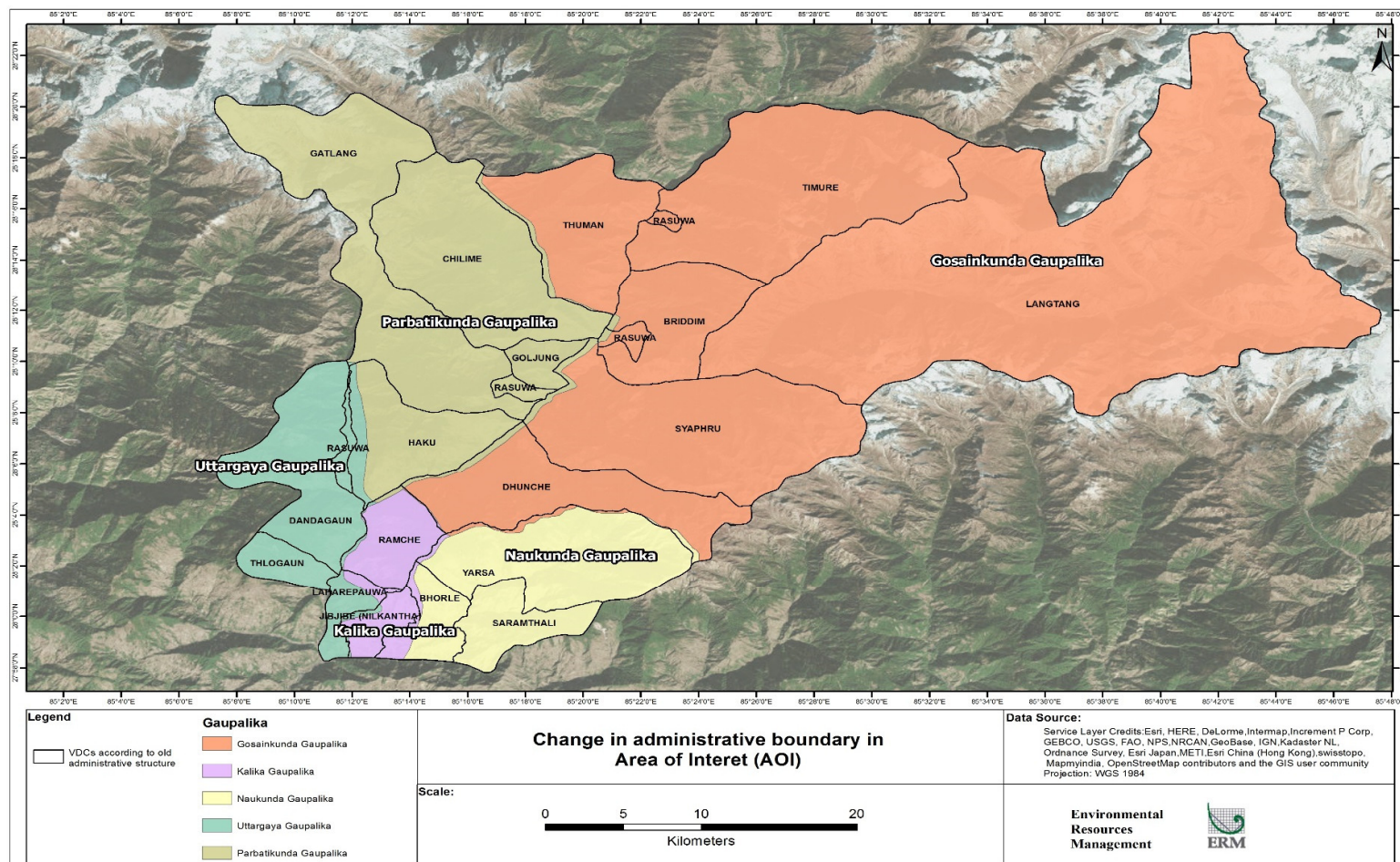
Figure 3.2 *New Administrative Structure of Nepal*



Source: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

In keeping with this, the following figure provides an understanding of the manner in which the administrative structure of Rasuwa District has changed.

Figure 3.3 *Changed Administrative Structure in Rasuwa District*



The key changes from the new administrative structure, which are relevant for the livelihood restoration and benefit sharing process, are as follows:

- This new structuring is primarily aimed at moving Nepal toward a federal structure. In keeping with this, rural and urban municipalities have been defined as local governments. These local governments, at the province and local level will exercise legislative powers, as sub-national governments;
- For this, many of the existing laws shall have to be repealed or aligned and amended while more than one hundred new laws shall have to be legislated by the federal government to meet the constitutional requirements. These laws will pertain to
 - provision for coordination mechanisms across different tiers of government;
 - changes in size, purpose and composition of public organizations
 - Provision for additional constitutional bodies and their purpose; and
 - Provisions for exclusive and concurrent revenue assignments at all three tiers of government.

Though the exact scope of the changes in the laws and legal provisions is presently not known, it is observed that;

- The profile of the Gaunpalikas resembles the former Village Development Committees (VDCs), but they have more rights on collection of royalty and taxes. This will in turn have implications for benefit sharing and community based initiatives of the Project;
- The Gaunpalikas will also have a larger annual budget in comparison to the VDCs. This will thus impact the level of projects or interventions undertaken by the government at the Gaunpalika level and their interface with the provisions identified as part of the SIMF for the Project;
- Though the constitution does not recognize “District” as a different tier of sub-national government, its existence is allowed to continue. It remains to be decided and seen whether the existing organizational arrangements at District level would be completely eliminated or remain in new forms as extension of provincial government or a kind of federation or integrator or supervisory agency of local government units at District level;
- There is also an apprehension of competing interests in sharing many of the powers and resources from the federal government to sub-national governments simultaneously. This may also result in a lack of clarity in terms of the agencies and levels of government to be involved in the implementation of the SIMF for the Project.

3.1.2 *Applicable National Regulations*

The key applicable national regulations are as summarized in the table below.

Table 3.1 Key National Regulations and Conventions Applicable for the Project

Regulation	Summary
Land Acquisition Act, 2034 BS ¹ (1977 AD)	<p>Land Acquisition Act, 2034 BS (1977 AD) is the core legal provision to guide the land acquisition and resettlement activities in Nepal. The Act empowers the Government to acquire land for development purposes, by paying compensation to the landowner.</p> <p>Though the land was mostly bought through private purchase, some of the provisions of the act were partially used by the DAO in the interest of the Project.</p>
Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development Projects, 2071 BS (2015 AD)	<p>The key objective of this policy is to avoid or at least minimize displacement and where not possible to provide adequate compensation and rehabilitation assistance to affected persons.</p> <p>According to the Project classification criteria, the UT-1 Project is categorised as a High Risk Project. This policy shall guide the identification of mitigation measures for the Project and development of management plans for the implementation of the same.</p>
The Guthi Corporation Act, 2033 BS (1976 AD) Second Amendment in 1993 AD	<p>Guthi lands refer to the land and property donated by the government or the state and individuals for social and religious benefits. The term Guthi indicates an 'organization based on caste or kinship, or occasionally on geographical proximity, which insures the continued observance of social and religious customs and ceremonies of the community'. Guthi lands were exempt from tax and not to be reclaimed for private use by the donors. Generally, only the income derived from the property should be used; while the property including land remains intact, i.e. cannot be sold.</p> <p>The act primarily deals with the management of the Sansthan, powers, duties etc. The applicability of this act for the Project stems from the provision of the rent and tenancy rights associated with the Guthi land. Section 30 of the act mentions that, "Notwithstanding anything contained in Lands Act, 1964 and other prevailing Nepal law, the tenancy right in a land cultivated on tenancy according to this Act may be sold and purchased." Chapter 6 of the act mentions in detail the provisions relating to Tenants. Section 35 of the Act, mentions Registration of tenants on payments of fees.</p> <p>There are 15.53 ha of Guthi land affected by the Project for which these provisions have to be considered.</p>
The Decentralization Act 2039 BS (1982 AD) Master Plan for the Forestry Sector of 1988 and the Forest Act of 1993	<p>The Decentralization Act 2039 BS (1982 AD) introduced the concept of Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs). The Master Plan for the Forestry Sector of 1988 and the Forest Act of 1993 formalized the concept and gave a legal basis for the groups to function as autonomous institutions in the management of forest resources.</p> <p>The above mentioned Acts are important for the Project as 76.67 ha (51.54 ha on permanent basis and 25.13 ha on temporary basis) of Community Forest and Government land is being diverted for the Project. For this, the land take process is guided by these Acts and provisions.</p>

¹ The years given outside of the bracket represent the year in keeping with the Hindu calendar followed in Nepal. This calendar is known as the Bikram Sambath Calendar. Throughout this report, the BS year will be given along with the accompanying year in keeping with the English Calendar in bracket.

Regulation	Summary
Hydropower Development Policy, 2058 BS (2001 AD)	<p>The Hydropower Development Policy, 2001 was introduced with a view to make clear, transparent and investment –friendly hydropower development in Nepal. On the basis of this policy, a model Project Development Agreement was formulated by the Ministry of Energy, Government of Nepal in 2010. On the basis of this policy and PDA, a basket of benefits/provisions were identified for the purpose of benefit sharing with the local community in the Project area.</p> <p>This policy is applicable for the Project, as it is a Run of the River Project. However, this policy will have to be amended in keeping with the changed administrative structure. Presently clarity is required on the manner in which the existing provisions for benefit sharing at VDC and District level will be interpreted at the Gaunpalika and District level.</p>
Convention (No. 169) Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries	<p>International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169 is directed at Government, and its implications for private sector are indirect. However, the convention is referred as a reference point by Indigenous People (IPs) and Civil Society Organizations. This Convention has been ratified by Nepal in 1989. This Convention's provisions need to be kept in mind as more than 63.75% of the Rasuwa District's population and 93.6% of the Project Aol's population is comprised of the Indigenous group of Tamang. Furthermore, of the 89% of the PAFs are Tamang</p>

3.2

APPLICABLE STANDARDS OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTIONS

Apart from the national rules and regulations, the following international standards are applicable on the Project.

Table 3.2 *Applicable International Standards*

International Standards	Summary
WBG PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	<p>This Performance Standard puts in place various processes and systems to avoid/minimise the social and economic impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement. In cases where avoidance of such impacts is not possible, the PS requires the mitigation of the impact through compensation for the losses suffered and improvement of the living conditions of the affected communities in the form of comprehensive compensation packages.</p>
WBG PS 7: Indigenous People	<p>PS 7 recognises that Indigenous Peoples, as social groups with identities that are distinct from dominant groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalised and vulnerable segments of the population. The PS underlines the requirement of avoiding / minimizing adverse impacts on indigenous people in a Project area, respecting the local culture and customs, fostering good relationship and ensuring that development benefits are provided to improve their standard of living and livelihoods.</p> <p>This PS requires the Project to establish and maintain an ongoing relationship with the IPs affected by the Project through the life of the Project through an informed consultation and participation process, which would include, when required, a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the IPs.</p>

International Standards	Summary
ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009	<p>The SPS builds upon ADB's previous safeguard policies on the Environment, Involuntary Resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples and has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people, where possible; • Minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse Project impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible; and • Assist borrowers and clients to strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks.
ADB Public Communications Policy 2011	<p>ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011) sets out disclosure requirements for various ADB activities, including Safeguard Requirement such as Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement (Appendix 2 of SPS); and Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples (Appendix 3 of SPS). The policy puts in place the requirements of information disclosure to ADB and external stakeholder and the requirement for undertaking consultations and facilitating participation of the affected people and other impacted stakeholders.</p>
ADB Social Protection Strategy 2001	<p>The Social Protection Strategy spells out the scope of social protection and commitment of the ADB to develop priority interventions in five major elements including labour market policies and programs, social insurance programs, social assistance and welfare service programs, micro and area-based schemes and child protection.</p>
ADB Operations Manual (OM) C3 Sector and Thematic Policies on Incorporation of Social Dimensions 2011	<p>As part of this OM, all ADB operations incorporate social dimensions so as to ensure greater inclusiveness, equity and empowerment for the poor, vulnerable, and excluded groups, while providing them with a greater sense of security and ability to manage risks. As part of this OM, ADB encourages consultations with and participation by stakeholders during the key stages of the Project life, the incorporation of gender considerations and social analysis into the relevant aspects of ADB operations. The OM also requires the Project design and implementation arrangements include actions to enhance benefits and monitor and evaluate the distribution of the benefits of the Project</p>
ADB Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines 2012	<p>The projects of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have four gender mainstreaming categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category I: gender equity as a theme (GEN); • Category II: effective gender mainstreaming (EGM); • Category III: some gender elements (SGE); and • Category IV: no gender elements (NGE). <p>The Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines 2012 provides a detailed overview on the definition, requirements and application of the above gender mainstreaming categories.</p>

3.3

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH MINISTRY OF ENERGY

On 29th December 2016, the Project Development Agreement (PDA) for the Project was signed between the Ministry of Energy, Government of Nepal and

NWEDC. Some of the key clauses of the agreement, pertaining to environmental and social aspects, are as follows (this is not an exhaustive list):

- The following Plans shall be prepared as part of the Project:
 - The Local Benefit Sharing Plan,
 - Employment and Skill Training Plan and
 - Industrial Benefits Plan
 - Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP);
- The Company shall ensure that its Nepal Employment and Skills Training Plan provides for appropriate training of suitable citizens of Nepal for Project-related opportunities;
- The Company shall comply with the Nepal Employment and Skills Training Plan, Nepal Industrial Benefits Plan and Local Benefit Sharing Plan and ensure that appropriate programmes are designed to assist suitable Nepali citizens, entities, and firms to meet the Project's requirements for goods and services;
- The Company shall conduct employee training programmes from time to time, including training in each of the skills used in the Project, including management training;
- **Prior to Commercial Operation Date**, the Company shall build the distribution network to supply such Local Free Power to each Eligible Household within the Free Electrification Area;
 - GON shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of such distribution network at its sole cost.
 - GON and the Company shall jointly prepare a plan (the "Rural Electrification Plan"), based on a pre-feasibility study to be carried out by GON and the Company (at the Company's sole cost) to assess the costs and scope of rural electrification.
 - The Company shall implement the Rural Electrification Plan.
- **From and after commercial operation date**, the company shall supply at its own cost- 20 KWH of free power each month to each household within the free electrification area to up to 200% of the number of original Households;
- The company shall not impair the use of the river for drinking and cultural uses, existing irrigation, industrial and recreational uses. Where impaired, it should be mitigated
- .

The Company shall (to the extent applicable) submit reports every six (6) months to GON for the first three (3) years of the Construction Period and every twelve (12) months thereafter, describing in detail:

- its employee training programmes,
- the implementation of such training programmes,
- The progress made towards meeting the objectives of using Nepali resources, training and development, the Nepal Employment and Skills Training Plan, Nepal Industrial Benefits Plan and Local Benefit Sharing Plan.

This section provides an overview of the socio-economic baseline of the Rasuwa District and the Project AoI and a detailed socio-economic profile of the PAFs. The baseline is based on primary and secondary quantitative and qualitative data. The baseline for the Rasuwa District and VDCs is based on the secondary data available and the regulatory EIA developed for this Project. The baseline of the PAFs is based on the socio-economic survey undertaken as part of this LALRP formulation. The following table provides the various sources of information used.

Table 4.1 *Sources of Information for Baseline*

Baseline Area	Source of Information
Rasuwa District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census Data 2011 • UT-1 Supplementary ESIA 2014
Project AoI (VDCs/ villages touched by the Project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census Data 2011 • UT-1 Supplementary ESIA 2014 • Focus Group Discussions Undertaken as part of LRP preparation 2015 and LALRP 2017
Project Affected Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Survey for LRP preparation 2015 • Household Survey for LALRP 2017 • Focus Group Discussions Undertaken as part of LRP preparation 2015 and LALRP 2017

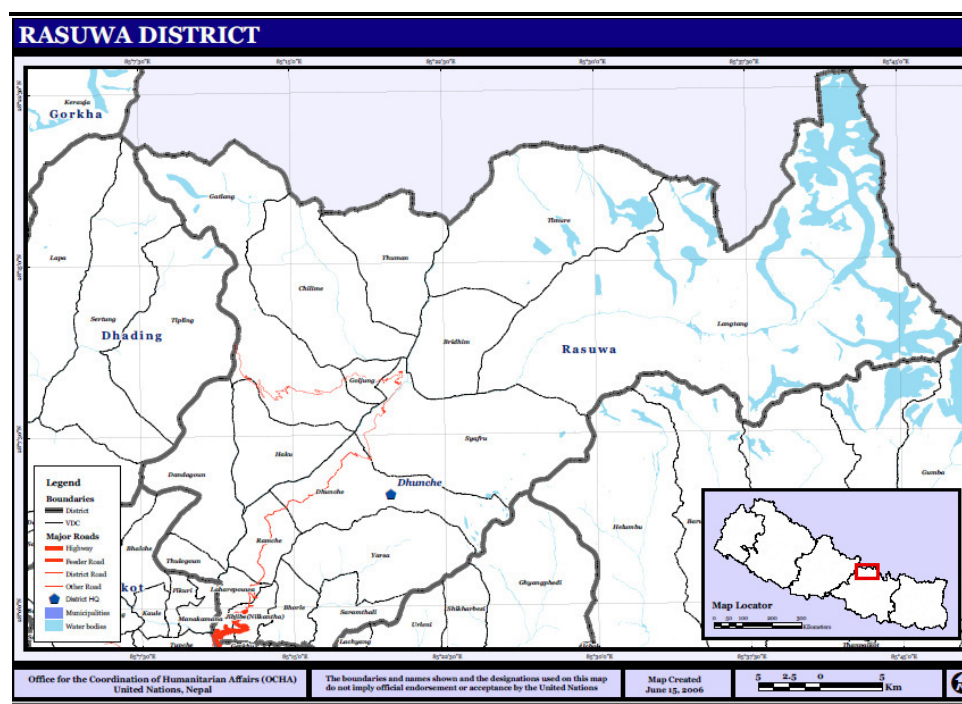
Note: The socio-economic information available for the Rasuwa District and VDCs/Project area is restricted to the Census Data 2011 and the information collected during the Complementary ESIA in 2014. This data does not reflect the changed administrative structures and the implications of the same on the socio-economic profile of the Project area. Furthermore, the data presented in this section for the Rasuwa District and Project area does not necessarily reflect the post-earthquake scenario. Where possible, the current status has been included information received during the consultations and PAF survey.

4.1 *RASUWA DISTRICT SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE*

4.1.1 *Demographic Profile*

The Rasuwa District (District) is located in the north central part of Nepal with a population of 43,300 individuals and 9,778 households and is one of the districts with the lowest population in the country.

Figure 4.1 *Rasuwa District Map*



Source: United Nations Nepal Information Platform, <http://www.un.org.np/attachments/district-map-rasuwa>

The District has an average household size of 4.43 individuals, and a sex ratio of 1016 females per thousand males, which is comparable to the national average (1050 females per thousand males). Covering approx. 1,544 sq. km., the District has a population density of 53.6 persons per sq. km as can be seen from the following table.

Table 4.2 *Rasuwa District Demographic Profile*

Variables	Value
Total Population	43,300
Total Area (sq. km)	1,544
population density	53.6
Total Households	9,778
Sex Ratio	1016
Average Household Size	4.43

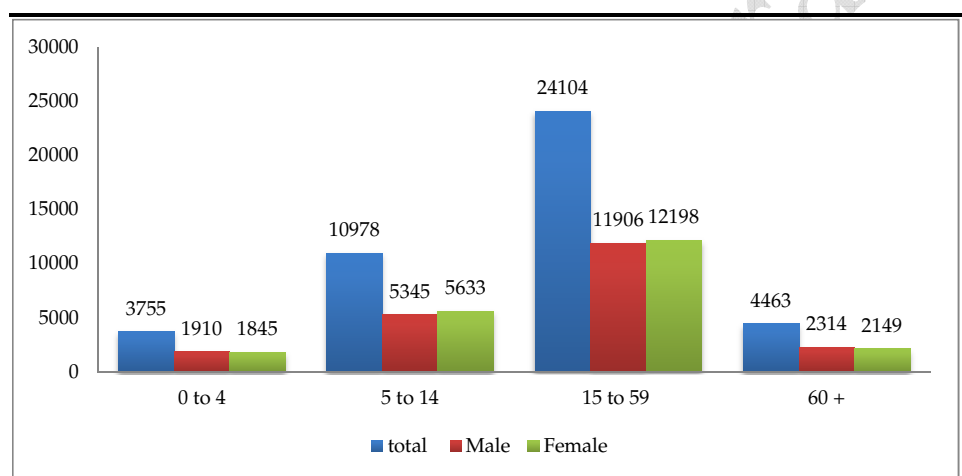
Source: Census 2011

Post-earthquake, the District has not undergone a shift in terms of the overall demographic profile. An increase in the population and population density in the urban areas and in settlements in the valley may be expected. Similarly, the number of households may increase. This is primarily the result of households splitting up post the earthquake, due to space issues in temporary housing and also to gain maximum benefit from relief support given by NGOs/INGOs.

The increase in number of households though has been offset by the very fact that some of the old age families who were able to be independent in the

native village conditions have come to depend on their offspring and stay with them, thereby resulting in decreased households and a potential increase in average household size. However, it is likely that while families have decided to live together to deal with the livelihood challenges (and other challenges such as pressure of rent) temporarily; they do intend to settle separately once the situation improves. This is also reflected in the number of household members who have applied for separate resettlement grant /support from the government. Another cause of change in population may be the out-migration of sections of the population; especially youth; for livelihood purposes. However, the effects of this out-migration are likely to be offset by a section of the population returning to the District post-earthquake. This group is comprised of those who had earlier out migrated in search of employment, but have returned to the District and families, to take care of the family members.

Figure 4.2 *Distribution of population by Age in the Rasuwa District*



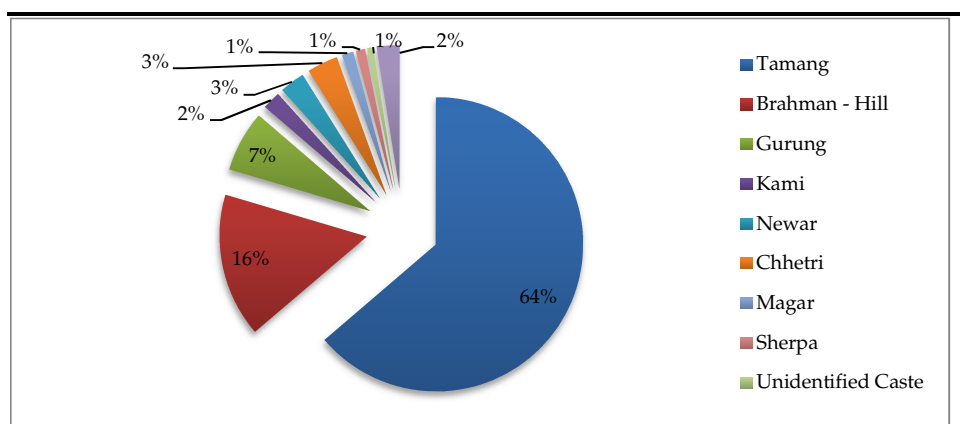
Source: Census 2011

According to the information available, 34% of the District is reported to be in age group of 0-14 years, while the age group between 15 to 59 (the productive age group) represent 56% of the population..

4.1.2 *Social Groups*

The population in the District includes 18 ethnic groups, with the Tamang (an indigenous group) forming a majority of the population (63.75%). The other main ethnic groups in the area are Hill Brahman, Gurung, Kami, Newar, Chhetri, Magar and Sherpas amongst others. The following figure provides an understanding of the ethnic composition of the District.

Figure 4.3 *Ethnic Composition of the Rasuwa District*



Source: Census 2011

The main religion in the area is Buddhism (69% of the total population), followed by Hinduism (25.4%) and Christianity (4%). The other religions in the area comprise of Islam, Kirat, Prakriti, and Bon. Over the last years, there is reported to an increase in the number of Christians which could as a result of active presence of NGOs/ INGOs in the District and an increase in the number of children studying in Catholic boarding schools for better education.

The District is characterised by 9 languages, the most prominent of which is Tamang (60%), followed by Nepali (31.67%). The other languages spoken in the area are Newari, Magar, Gurung, Sherpa, Maithali, Tharu and Tibetan.

Gender

While women constitute 50.4% of the total population in the District, their access to education, property ownership and participation in social organization and economic activities is lower than in the case of their male counterparts. Compared to the 60.58% male literacy rate, 46.5% of the women are reported to be literate and only 8% of the women have legal ownership of property. However, the life expectancy of women at 54 years is comparable to that of men at 55 years. The following table provides an understanding of the ownership of assets by women.

Table 4.3 *women's Ownership of Assets*

Asset	HHs No.	Percentage
Both House and Land	460	5
Land only	322	3
Neither house nor land	8892	91
Not stated	67	1
Total	9741	100

Source: UT-1; Complementary Social Baseline, NESS, July 2014

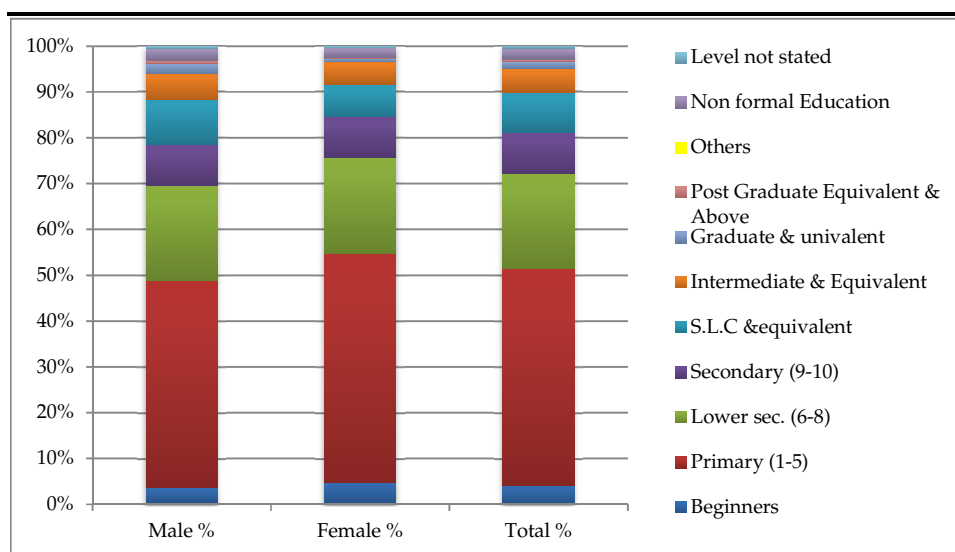
While involved in income generating activities such as agriculture and small businesses, women are reported to be mostly involved in household activities

including child care, animal husbandry, water fetching and looking after the welfare of family members.

4.1.3 Education Profile

The District is characterised by a literacy rate of 53.6%, with the male literacy rate being 60.58% and the female literacy rate being 46.5%.

Figure 4.4 Educational Profile for the Rasuwa District



Source: Census 2012

Of the literate population, 50% is reported to have education only till the primary level while only 16% of the population is reported to have received the School Leaving Certificate and 7.18% has education above the intermediate level.

The District is reported to have 129 educational institutions, of which 123 are managed by the community and 6 are institutional. The primary education institutions comprise of 80% of the total educational institutions. Some of these educational institutions too have been impacted by the earthquake.

4.1.4 Livelihood Profile +

Agriculture with animal husbandry is reported to be the main source of livelihood for 89% of the households. The other occupations include manufacturing, trade and business, transportation, services etc.

However, despite the dependency of the majority of households on agriculture for livelihood, only 40% of these households meet their food input from their own agricultural production, while the remaining resort to seeking loans, wage labour and outmigration (within and outside Nepal) for livelihood. Nearly 24% of the households in the District have at least one of

their family members living outside the village. Approx. 36% of the household are reported to be marginal farmers (0-0.5 ha) and 54% of the population is reported to live below the poverty line.

The dependence on non-farm based activities has increased post-earthquake. This is because a part of the population has lost (some temporarily, others permanently) access to agricultural land and livestock holdings. Furthermore, the increased proximity to urban areas and an increase in construction activities (due to repair and reconstruction) has resulted in a section of the population (especially youth) moving towards labour in construction site, as masons; unskilled construction labour and other low skill based occupations. Another source of income that has grown considerably since the earthquake is stone breaking. Construction labour activities have also been supported and augmented by NGOs/INGOs providing training in skills such as masonry, plumbing and electrician.

4.1.5 Health

The District has 18 health care facilities, including 1 hospital at Dhunche. In addition to this, there are 17 health posts and sub-health posts at the VDC level. Apart from this, there are 42 primary health care outreach clinics, 57 Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) clinics and 24 female and child health volunteers.

The predominant diseases in the District include disease of the skin respiratory system, diarrhoea, parasitic infections, gastric disorders and eye and ear infections. It is reported that the Gorkha earthquake resulted in a loss of physical infrastructure, including damage to hospitals and health posts, though exact damage information was not available at the time of the assessment. As a large number of people now live in concentrated IDP camps, health risks related to poor access to water and sanitation is increasing..

4.1.6 Water Supply and Sanitation

In the District, 88% of the households report using tap/piped water, while the remaining are primarily dependent upon nearby springs and rivers. The sources of the water supply in most of the cases are springs. The villages impacted by the landslide induced by the earthquake have reported loss of access to the spring water as some springs have disappeared or appeared elsewhere.

About 57% of the District's population is reported to have access to some type of toilet (predominantly being flush toilets with septic tanks) in their homestead, facilities of storm water drainage and wet sewage drainage do not exist in the District.

4.1.7 Energy Use

In terms of sources of energy, 98% of the households were reported to rely on firewood for cooking and other household purposes. The firewood was primarily sourced from the Community Forest land through established user rights. The commercial supply of energy is reported to be limited to the District headquarters and those households connected by the main roads. Solar lighting is reported to be a source which is growing in importance within the District. As part of the relief support provided by NGOs/ INGOs, the impacted population was provided with solar lights and panels.

4.2 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AOI

4.2.1 Demographic Profile

VDCs in AoI

The three VDCs in the Project area are characterised by a total population of 1,646 households and 7,181 individuals. The average household size in the Project area is 5.71 persons, which is higher than the average size of the Rasuwa District and national average.

Table 4.4 Demographic Profile of the VDCs in the Project AoI

VDC	Households	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Sex Ratio
Dhunche	714	2,744	1,465	1,269	866
Haku	443	2,169	1,049	1,120	1068
Ramche	489	2,268	1,092	1,178	1079
Total	1,646	7,181	3,606	3,567	989

Source: UT-1 Supplemental ESIA Appendix A, 2014, based on the responses given

As has been discussed previously, most of the villages in Haku VDC, including Gogone, Tiru, Haku Besi, Phoolbari and Thanku were displaced due to the earthquake. Most of the population from the Haku VDC is presently living in IDP camps across Rasuwa and Nuwakot districts. While a portion (certain members of the family) of the population has returned back to the original village, most are only going for short durations for agricultural purposes including taking care of the livestock (whatever was saved from the earthquake); however most of the families are still continuing with some kind of alternate accommodation in the IDP camps.

The overall Project area is characterised by a negative sex ratio of 989 females per thousand males. However, the VDCs of Haku and Ramche are characterised by a positive sex ratio of 1068 and 1079 females per thousand males respectively. A possible reason for this sex ratio could be the men migrating for work; however the same could not be confirmed as part of the assessment.

Table 4.5 Age Structure of the population in VDCs in AoI (%)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Below 5 years	7.5	7.8	7.5
5-14 years	21.7	21.5	21.6
15-59 years	62.9	64	63.4
60 years and above	7.9	6.7	7.4
Total	53.4	46.6	100

Source: UT-1 Supplemental ESIA Appendix A, 2014 based on the responses given

Almost, 29.1% of the population surveyed in 2014 as part of the complementary baseline, was reported to be below the age of 14 years, while 7.4% of the population was reported to be 60 years and above. The economically active section of the population (15-59 years) comprises of 63.4% of the population, as can be seen in the above table.

Project Affected Families

The survey included 129 of the 142 PAF households (91% survey rate), with a total population of 604 individuals and an average household size of 4.68 individuals per households. This average household size is lower than that of the Project area, which may be attributed to the separation of families post-earthquake.

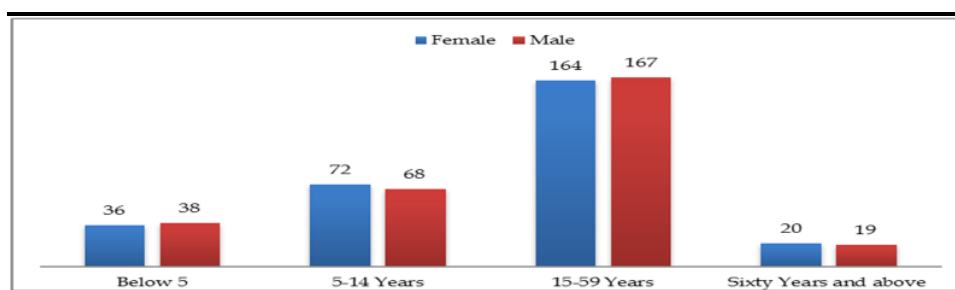
Table 4.6 Demographic Profile of PAFs

Original Residence	Number of PAFs	Total Population	Female	Male	Sex Ratio	Average Household Size
Gogone	41	173	80	93	860	4.22
Haku Besi	26	122	64	58	1103	4.69
Mailung	34	159	74	85	871	4.68
Phoolbari	21	116	62	54	1148	5.52
Thanku	7	34	16	18	889	4.86
Grand Total	129	604	296	308	961	4.68

Source: LALRP HH Survey, 2017 based on the responses given

The overall Sex Ratio of the households surveyed was 961 females per thousand males, which is lower than the sex ratio in the Project area, especially Haku and Ramche. Within the households surveyed, the PAFs from Haku Besi and Phoolbari were reported to have a positive sex ratio. These villages have historically been characterised by a positive sex ratio.

Figure 4.5 Age Wise Classification of the PAFs



Source: LALRP HH Survey, 2017 based on the responses given

As can be seen from the above figure, a majority of the PAF population (57%) are reported to fall within the economically active age group of 15-59 years. Furthermore, this age group and those below the age of 5 are reported to have a negative sex ratio of 982 and 947 females per thousand males respectively.

4.2.2 *Social Groups*

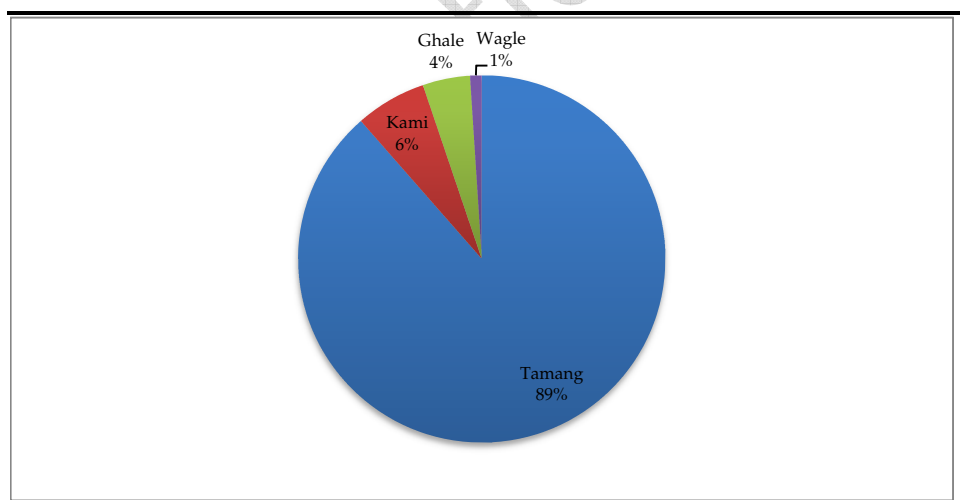
VDCs in AoI

The ethnic groups found in the Project AoI are Tamang, Gurung, Magyars and Newars. Of these, the Tamang are in majority, comprising of 93.6% of the population (surveyed during the complementary baseline for the supplemental ESIA), followed by Gurung (1.3%) while the castes of Brahmins, Chhetri, Thakuri and Sanyasi (BCTS) constituted 3.8% of the population. The IPDP provides an understanding of the profile of the key indigenous ethnic groups in the AoI

Project Affected Families

The following figure provides an understanding of the distribution of social groups identified amongst the PAFs.

Figure 4.6 *Social Groups amongst the PAFs*



Source: LRP HH Survey, 2015 based on the responses given

As can be seen from the above figure, 89% of the PAFs belong to the Tamang community. In addition to this, 6% of the PAFs were reported to belong to the Dalit (Kami) group and 4% and 1% of the PAFs were reported as Ghale and Wagle groups respectively. The IPDP for the Project provides a detailed understanding of the Tamang population in the District and Project area.

4.2.3 Family Structure

VDCs in AoI

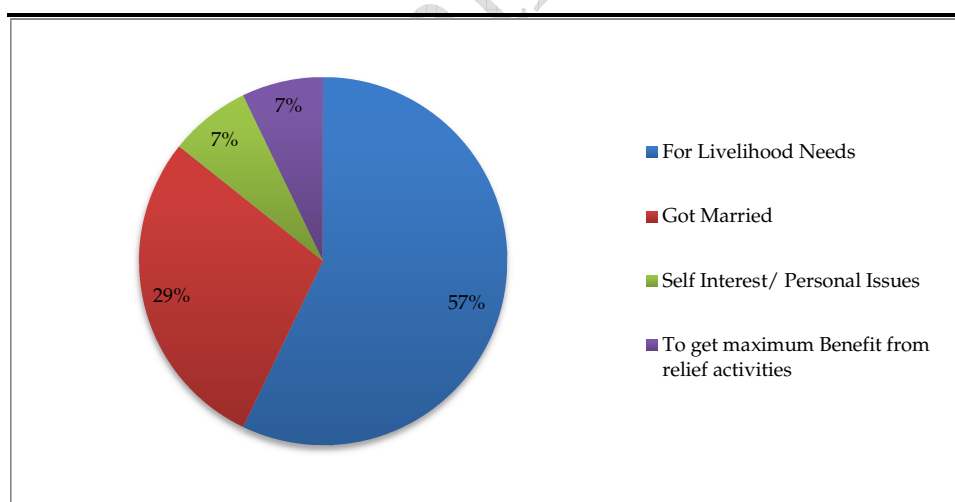
79% of the households in the Project AoI were reported to live in nuclear families, while 21% reported to having adopted a joint or extended family structure.

Post-earthquake, there are two main trends observed in terms of family structure. There have been instances of families coming together, with parents living with their children; who earlier used to reside in separate households. However, the larger trend is expected to have been of the number of nuclear households in the Project area increasing due to the younger population moving to a separate household from their parents. This may be due to the children getting married and establishing separate households or the family splitting up post-earthquake to get maximum benefits from relief work.

Project Affected Families

82.75% of the PAFs reported to live in nuclear families, while 17.25% were reported to living in Joint Families. Further post-earthquake, 12% (15 PAFs) reported to having at least a member of the household living separately. The following figure provides the reasons for the separation given by these PAFs.

Figure 4.7 *Reasons for Separation of Household Members Post Earthquake*



Source: LALRP HH Survey, 2017 based on the responses given

In terms of family size, the Tamang are reported to have a relatively large family size in comparison to the Dalit household.

4.2.4 Education and Literacy

VDCs in AoI

As can be seen from the table below, 30% of the surveyed population in the VDCs is reported to be illiterate. The male literacy rate is reported to be higher (79.6%) than that of women (60.1%) in the VDCs. Amongst the ethnic groups; the Gurung are reported to have the highest literacy rate at 95%, followed by the BCTS group and Magyars.

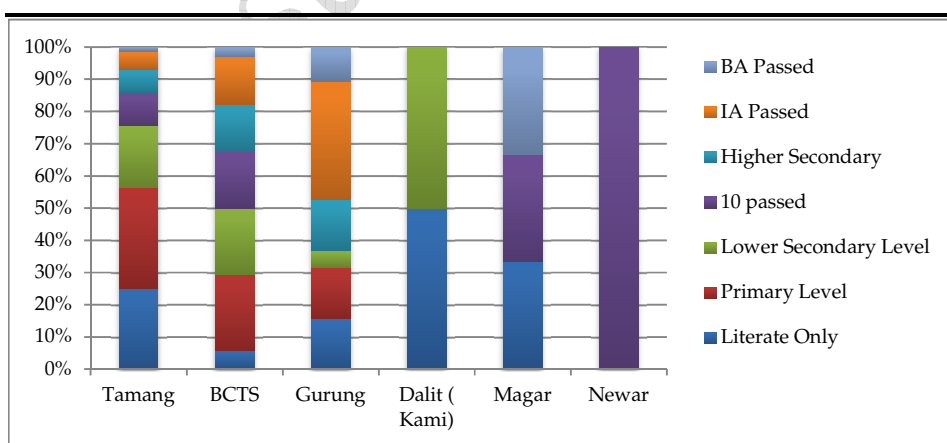
Table 4.7 *Educational Status of the Project AoI (% of total surveyed population in 2014)*

Categories	Illiterate			Literate			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Tamang	21.6	40.1	30.4	78.4	59.9	69.6	52.4	47.6	100.0
BCTS	3.6	35.7	14.3	96.4	64.3	85.7	66.7	33.3	100.0
Gurung		14.3	5.0	100.0	85.7	95.0	65.0	35.0	100.0
Dalit	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Magar		50.0	25.0	100.0	50.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Newar		100.0	50.0	100.0		50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	20.4	39.9	29.5	79.6	60.1	70.5	53.1	46.9	100.0

Source: UT-1 Supplemental ESIA Appendix A, 2014 based on the responses given

Of the literate population in the Project area, 24% is reported to not have any formal education but are able to write or read basic sentences. 30% has only completed education till the primary level. Furthermore, 19% has completed lower secondary education and 10% have completed education till class 10. However, only 1.7% of the population is reported to have completed education till the Bachelors level.

Figure 4.8 *Level of Education of the Project AoI (% of the Educated Population) (2014)*



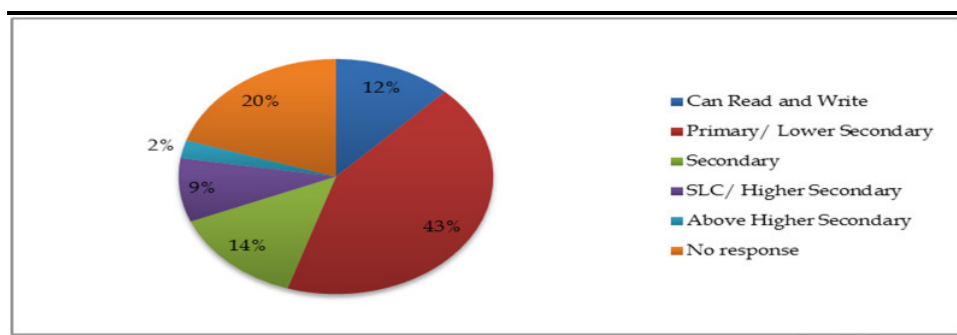
Source: UT-1 Supplemental ESIA Appendix A, 2014 based on the responses given

Project Affected Families

Similarly, 35% of the PAF population is reported to be illiterate. In terms of the literacy rate across gender, the male literacy rate is reported to be higher (54%)

than that of women (48%). The following figure provides an understanding of the literacy level of those PAFs who were reported to be literate.

Figure 4.9 *Educational Status of PAFs surveyed*



Source: LRP HH Survey, 2015 based on the responses given

As can be seen from the figure above, of the literate population amongst the PAFs, 12% reported to be able to read and write but not have any formal education while 42.68% has only completed education till the primary or lower secondary level. However, only 2.5% of the population is reported to have completed education till the Bachelors level or have completed a certificate course.

4.2.5 *Land Use and Ownership*

VDCs in AoI

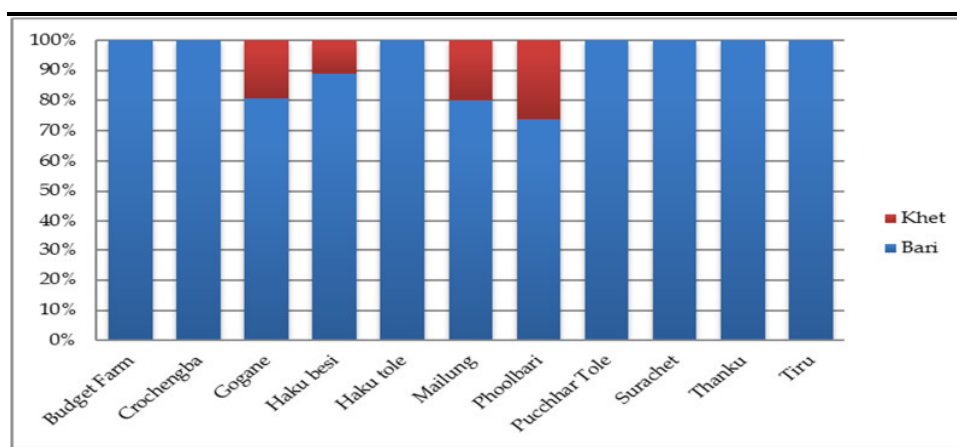
In terms of the private land holdings within the Project AoI, the following three land types have been identified:

- *Bari* or un-irrigated upland
- *Khet* or irrigated low land and
- *Kharbari* or marginal land

Project Affected Families

Of the households surveyed 86% of the households were reported to own land categorised as Bari or un-irrigated upland, which is reported to lower in terms of fertility. On the other hand, 14% of the PAFs (in Gogone, Haku Besi and Phoolbari) surveyed reported owning irrigated low lands or *Khet*, which are more fertile and appropriate for rice cultivation.

Figure 4.10 Land Ownership pattern amongst PAFs



Source: LRP HH survey, 2015 based on the responses given

Furthermore, 42 PAFs from Haku Besi, Phoolbari and Thanku, were reported to have access to Guthi land impacted by the Project as tenants.

Table 4.8 Land Holdings amongst the PAFs Surveyed

Village Names	Average Land holding (ha)	Average Leased Land (ha)	Distribution of Marginalized Land Owners	Distribution of Small land Owners
Gogone	0.19	0.08	24	2
Haku Besi (including Sanu Haku and Thullu Haku)	0.57		2	7
Mailung	0.23		5	
Phoolbari	0.41	0.81	11	8
Thanku	0.11		5	
Tiru	0.22		9	
Grand Total	0.29	0.4	56	17

Source: LRP HH survey, 2015 based on the responses given

The average size of the land holdings per households is reported to be 0.29 Ha of owned land and 0.44 Ha of leased land. Only the villages Gogone and Phoolbari are reported to have leased land. The highest average land holding size was reported from the villages Haku Besi and Phoolbari while the lowest land holding sizes were reported from Thanku and Gogone.

In terms of the size of the land holdings, 43.41% of the PAFs were reported to marginal land owners (less than 0.5 Ha) while 13.18% of the land owners were reported to be small land owners (0.5-2 Ha). Furthermore, 100% of the small land owners reported their land type as Bari, while 19.35% of the marginal land owners reported to owning *Khet* land (irrigated land).

Note: In many cases the total land holding reported by the PAFs includes those plots which have already been transferred to NWEDC for the UT-1 Project. So, the reported land availability may not be correct reflection of

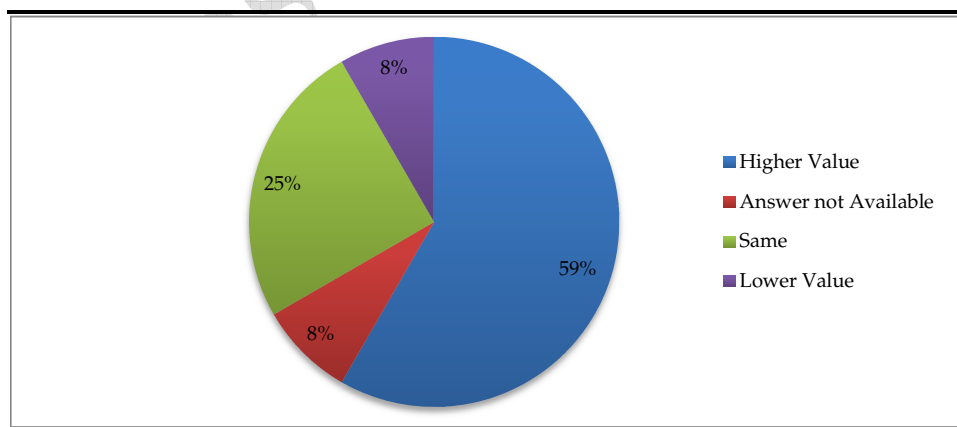
actual land ownership in all the surveyed PAFs. This is especially important in case of Haku Besi, Phoolbari villages, where the land acquired and transferred to NWEDC was still available for cultivation as the access road construction has not started in these places. In case of Gogone the land ownership effectively is not of value now as the land is either not suitable for cultivation due to landslides and debris or is not safe enough to reach there and cultivate. Even the Government's Geological Survey report has confirmed the same. Consultations with the DUBDC at Dhunche indicated that the Government has finally decided that some land will be provided to the landless people, whose land was lost in the earthquake and do not have any land available for the house construction. This work has been awarded to certain department and is being supported by one of the INGOs across all the earthquake affected part of Nepal.

Use of compensation money for Purchase of Additional Land

Twenty one PAFs reported having purchased land with the compensation money, of which 16 PAFs purchased new land post- earthquake. These 16 residential plots ranged in size between 1 to 8 anna (0.003-0.03 Ha) and were located in Batar (7), Dhunche (6), Betravati (1), Ramche (1), and Kathmandu (1).

Some of the PAFs indicated that they have purchased land as investment, and are presently not utilizing the same (no construction for accommodation or for business) or have leased it out on rent. As can be seen from the figure below, 59% of the PAFs reported the value of the purchased land to be high. This high value is primarily because land is being purchased in urban areas, such as Dhunche, Betravati, and Kathmandu.

Figure 4.11 *Value of Alternative Land Purchased*



Source: LALRP HH survey, 2017 based on the responses given

Furthermore, 8 PAFs from Phoolbari who do not have a tenancy certificate to the Guthi land, have applied for the same and are at various stages of receiving it after due process to be followed by the government.

4.2.6

Livelihood Profile

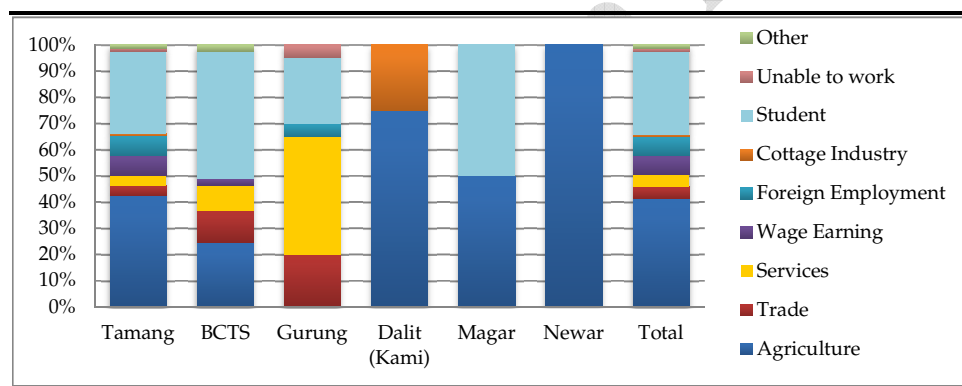
VDCs in AoI

A significant portion of the population in the AoI (41.3%) within the economically active age group reported agriculture as the key source of livelihood in the pre-earthquake scenario. Apart from agriculture, the other sources of income identified were as follows:

- Wage labour (7.3%),
- Business (4.9%),
- Foreign employment (7.5%) and
- Service (4.76%).

Wage earnings were primarily related to construction- related activities such as masonry, carpentry, construction work, and driving and bamboo basket making.

Figure 4.12 *Livelihood Profile in the Project AoI*



Source: UT-1 Supplemental ESIA Appendix A, 2014

Within the Project AoI, the social groups such as Kami, Magar and Newar report the highest dependence on agriculture. On the other hand, Indigenous groups of Tamang and Gurung report their major income source being wage earnings and foreign employment.

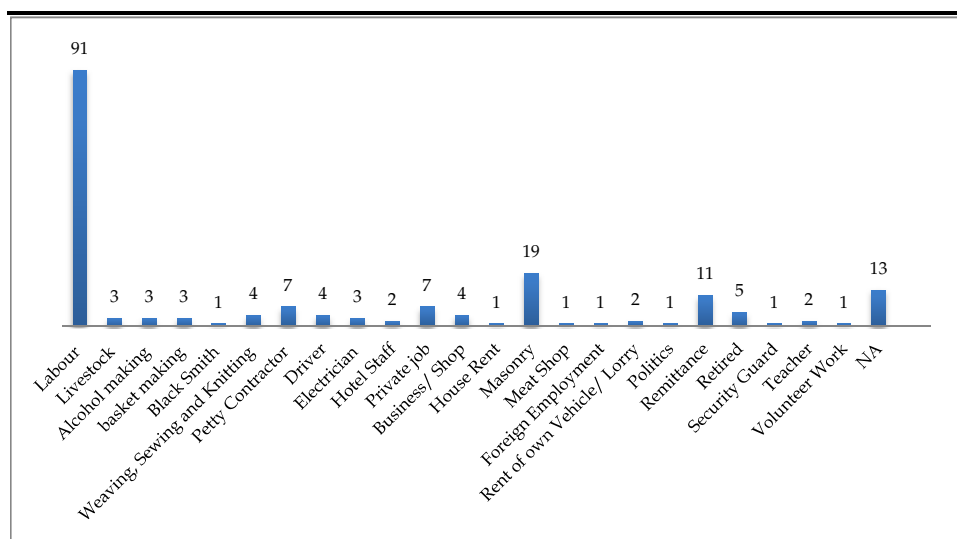
From the discussions with the local community, it is understood that post-earthquake, the dependence on agriculture has reduced as people have lost access to their land, or their land stands damaged. This has been compensated by an increase in dependence upon wage labour in construction sites and stone breaking.

Project Affected Families

Amongst the PAFs surveyed, the primary source of livelihood reported is labour (47% of PAFs) and masonry (9.9% of PAFs). This is followed by

agriculture (7% of PAFs) and remittance (5% of PAFs). The remaining sources of income represent less than 5% of the total PAFs.

Figure 4.13 *Livelihood Profile of the PAFs*



Source: LALRP HH Survey 2017 based on the responses given.

This is a significant shift in the livelihood profile, in comparison to the pre-earthquake scenario, where approximately 50% of the population in comparison had reported a dependence upon agriculture as a source of income.

According to the discussions with the PAFs, presently the livelihood profile of the community is characterised by variation and uncertainty in income sources. Nearly 60% of the PAFs reported to having difficulty in finding stable sources of livelihood. Most of the PAFs involved in labour work, reported to be gainfully engaged for approx. 8-15 days in a month, which is very low. This has resulted in the PAFs trying to diversify their livelihood activities, with income from labour being supplemented by livestock/ poultry farming, agriculture, weaving, basket making and sale of homemade alcohol.

Some of the reasons identified by the PAFs for difficulty in finding stable sources of livelihood include the following:

- fluctuations in the market,
- demand for only particular skills,
- lack of proper training to be really employable,
- inadequate resources (access to money and land) and
- technical expertise, lack of access to government support, etc.,

The PAFs have limited education, which is a major hindrance in gaining new skills.

28% of the PAFs surveyed expressed the desire to return to their original settlements. Most of the remaining 72% PAFs reside in IDP camps, on rented private land or government land, which they may have to vacate at some time.

Thus, this livelihood profile and the present trends, is largely dependent upon the current residence of the population and are likely to change once again if the PAFs change location of residence.

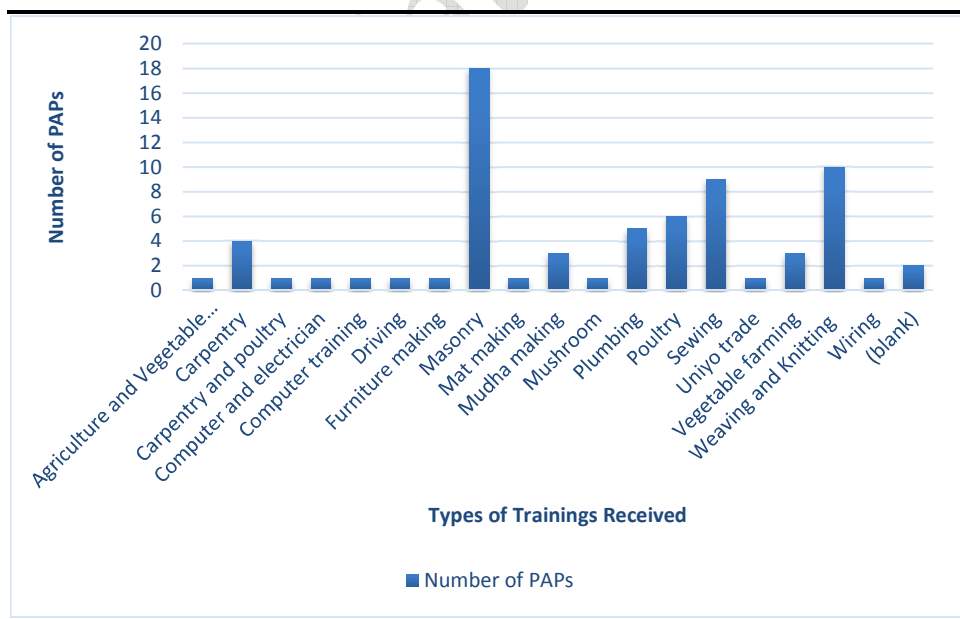
In the pre-earthquake scenario, most women were engaged in agricultural or livestock farming activities. Presently a larger number of women are reported to be engaged in wage earning activities, primarily stone breaking.

Another shift in the post-earthquake scenario has been the increased economic burden on the younger population as the older generations (50 years and above), having lost access to agricultural land and livestock holding and to not having any other skill training or physical fitness to undertake wage labour, now depend on their children to look after them. A common scenario is of the elders of families living as a separate household in the IDP camp or original village, but economically dependent on their sons for maintenance and financial support.

Trainings Received

64 individuals from 51 PAFs have received livelihood and skill training as part of the relief activities by NGOs/ INGOs in the District. Of these, 40 received trainings with completion certificates, and for 3 individuals, trainings are still on going.

Figure 4.14 *Trainings Received by PAFs as part of Earthquake Relief*



Source: LALRP HH Survey, 2017 based on the responses given

As can be seen from the above figure, the most common form of training received is masonry, carpentry, sewing, weaving and knitting, poultry farming and plumbing. While most men reported to have received training for masonry, carpentry and plumbing, the most common training for women was sewing, weaving and knitting and poultry farming.

The following sub sections provide a more detailed understanding of the key areas of livelihood generation for the PAFs at present. This understanding has in turn informed the development of the LRP and its entitlements later in this report.

Wage Based Labour

54% of the PAFs reported undertaking wage labour and masonry as the source of livelihood. This wage labour is primarily daily wage labour and is both semi-skilled (masonry, plumbing, bag weaving etc.) and unskilled work (stone breaking, labour in shops). The PAFs engaging in wage labour are largely concentrated in areas near Naubise and Bogetitar..

The people were trained on construction of houses (both mud and RCC) by the NGOs under the “Food for Work” programme. This programme provided wage based employment to several locals. Those who have successfully completed the masonry trainings report an increase in their average earnings from 600-800 NPR per day to 800-12000 NPR per day. Those involved in agricultural labour get a lower wage, between 500-600 NR/ day. In comparison to men, the women are reported to be paid lower at 250-400 NR/day for the same task.

In recent months, it is being observed that an increase in number of households undertaking wage labour has resulted in the saturation of demand in market and this shortage of work for the people. As a result of this, the PAFs reported to only getting work for 8-15 days in a month as compared to earlier, where most had work for 20 days or more in a month. Furthermore, at the time of ERM visit for the survey most of the construction of houses with NGO aid is nearing completion, therefore the employment opportunities are gradually decreasing skilled and unskilled work.

Stone Breaking

A large number of members from the PAFs have reported to be engaged in stone breaking activities, as a primary or secondary source of income. A large number of unskilled women and aged people (above 50 years) are involved in stone breaking activities, earning an amount ranging from 250-400 NPR per day, being paid on a piece rate basis.

Figure 4.15 Stone Breaking Activities in IDP Camps



Source: ERM site visit, 2017

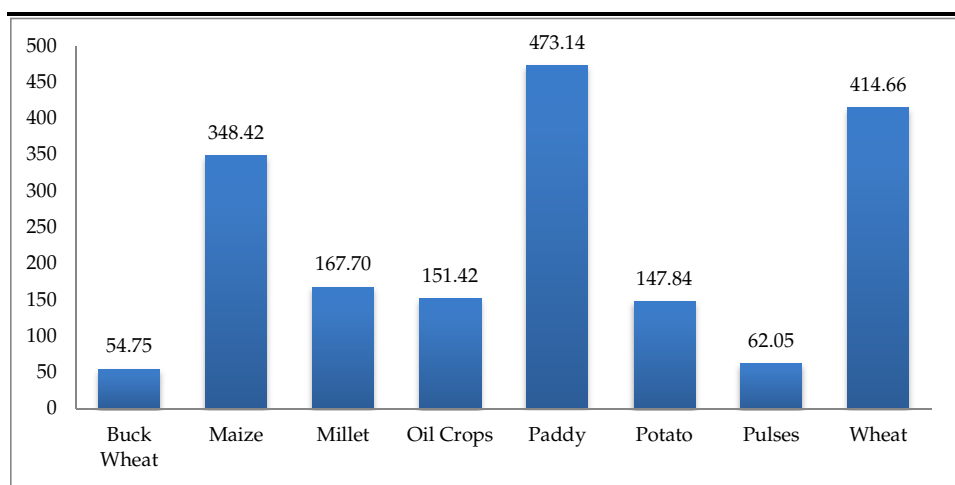
This activity is one of the most prominent sources of income because of its proximity to the IDP camps, especially near Farm Camp and Pradhikaran camp in Dhunche.

However, it is not a preferred source of livelihood for the community as its daily wage rate is lower than that for other labourers (discussed in previous section). Furthermore, since the people work without gloves or any protection, there is a risk of injury. Lastly, people usually undertake this activity close to their residents itself. There is thus a risk of children getting injured by playing with the tools or rocks, as there is no protection for children.

Agriculture

In the pre-earthquake scenario, agriculture was reported to be one of the most important sources of livelihood in the community. The main crops grown in the area include paddy, buck wheat, pulses, oil seeds, maize, potato, corn, millets and vegetables. While crops such as paddy and maize are grown primarily for household consumption, crops such as potato and vegetables are grown both for household consumption and for sale in the market. The households owning irrigated land parcels (*Khet*) typically grow multiple crops (two or more) on their land. On the other hand, those households who own unirrigated land (*Bari*) tend to grow only a single crop, with certain households growing vegetables, pulses and potatoes on small scales. Most of the land parcels are reported to be unirrigated, and depending upon monsoons and rainfall for irrigation. The average yield for the different crops as reported by the PAFs in 2015 is as shown in the figure below.

Figure 4.16 *Average Yield (Kg/Ha) under Different Crops*



Source: R&R Plan HH survey, 2015 based on the responses given

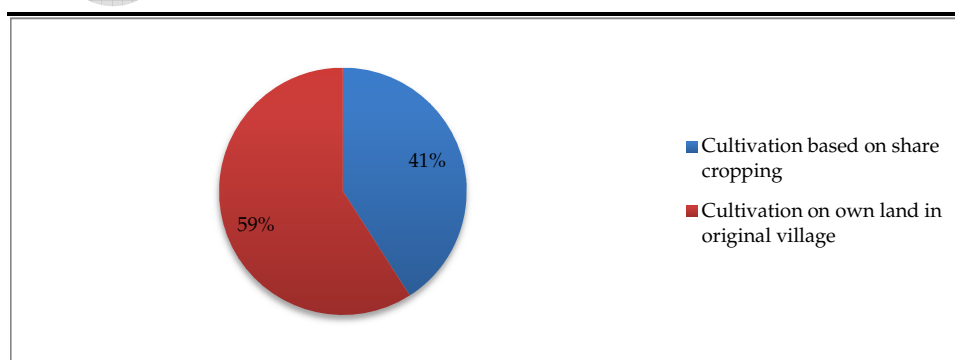
As can be seen from the above figure, the highest average yield was reported to be of paddy, followed by wheat and maize.

However, due to the earthquake, and the damage to agricultural land, there is a marked shift from agriculture to other sources of livelihood. There is also the increased proximity of the PAFs to urban areas and consequently non-farm based livelihoods. As discussed earlier, about 7% of the PAFs reported a dependence on agriculture as a source of livelihood over the last 2 years. These PAFs report that to do cultivation only for their own consumption and not for the market. The following sections provide an understanding of the agriculture being undertaken on rented land and on native land.

Agriculture On Rented Land

Of the PAFs who reported undertaking agriculture, 41% reported to be doing so on share cropping basis on rented land with private land owners in the vicinity of the IDP camps. This form of agriculture is most dominant amongst the PAFs from Gogone, Tiru and Mailung.

Figure 4.17 *Location of Agricultural activities*



Source: LALRP HH survey, 2017 based on the responses given

According to the survey, some PAFs are engaging in agriculture on share cropping basis in a group of 4-6 families, which is helping them in sharing of effort. However, this places an additional burden on the household in terms of expenses.

Figure 4.18 *Agricultural Activity in IDP Camps*



Source: ERM site visit, 2017

15% of the PAFs expressed a desire to rent/purchase land in the vicinity of the IDP camps for agricultural purposes, instead of cultivating their land in the original village. The reasons for not being able to do so include the high rent and market value of land in the area and lack of available cultivable land.

Agriculture On Native (earthquake affected villages) Land

The PAFs who are undertaking agriculture on their native land, in original villages, primarily belong to Haku Besi and Phoolbari. This group of PAFs those are gradually shifting back to their original villages while others visit the villages for short durations for opportunistic cultivation, while staying near Dhunche. One prominent factor for this change is the relatively easier access to these villages from Dhunche post-earthquake as compared to the villages of Tiru and Gogone. The risk of landslides is also considered to be lower in these villages when compared to Tiru and Gogone.

Livestock Rearing

In the pre-earthquake scenario, livestock rearing was reported as one of the key sources of income, with 68.75% of the PAFs reporting some form of livestock holding in 2015. Of these, the most common livestock holdings were poultry, followed by goats and cattle. However, post-earthquake, most of the PAFs lost their livestock or saw a sharp reduction in numbers..

While most have tried to rebuild their livestock rearing, 75 PAFs (58% of total) report a reduction in the total number of livestock heads owned, while 4 PAFs (3% of total) reported to have same or increased livestock holdings. This is despite training and support being provided to PAFs by NGOs/ INGOs in poultry farming and boar farming as part of relief work post-earthquake.

Figure 4.19 *Present Livestock Holdings in IDP Camps*



Source: ERM site visit, 2017

Some of the reasons for the PAFs not restoring their livestock holdings are:

- lack of money to purchase and maintain the livestock;
- lack of space in IDP camps for keeping the livestock especially larger animals such as boars and cattle;
- lack of grazing land, for goats and cattle/bovine especially in Naubise, Bogetitar, Satbise and Batar; and
- Reluctance by PAFs and community to keep larger number of livestock in IDP camps for hygiene reasons. This issue often flares into conflicts because of the odour and nuisance from poultry and livestock. However, the NGO intervention in this area has helped in training people to undertake such activities in limited space, which could be seen being implemented in Naubise Camp where two or three families have constructed small sheds and are maintaining a limited number of cattle and goats.

Figure 4.20 *Livestock cultivation in limited space in Naubise*

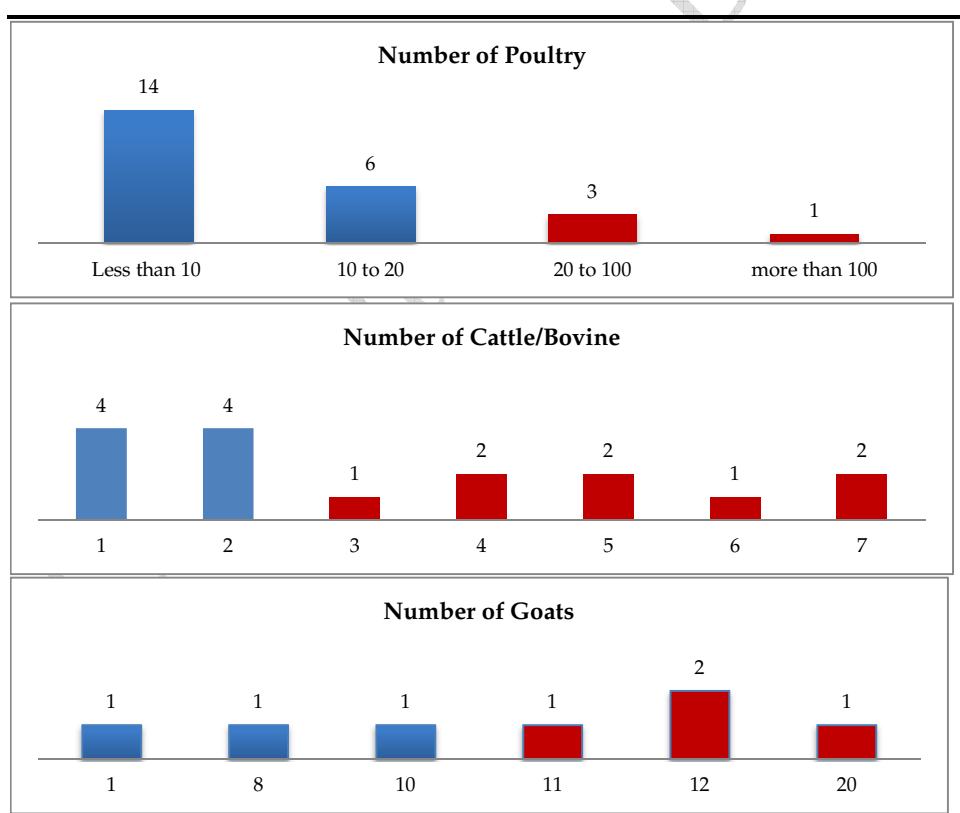


Source: ERM site visit, May, 2017

The difference in temperature and climatic conditions between the original villages and present settlements is reported to have resulted in large number of deaths in the livestock heads, which were bought to the present settlements. The families, who continue to maintain their livestock in the original settlements, still have the same sub-species. However, those who are maintaining livestock holdings in the IDP camps are reported to have switched to the sub-species found in the plain regions. This may have implications when people try and move back to their native villages in some time.

In case of PAFs from Haku Besi and Phoolbari who are residing in IDP camps, space constraint have resulted in them either selling their cattle after the earthquake or maintaining them in original villages, where there is sufficient grazing land and suitable climate. In such cases a sizeable number of PAFs have either returned to their native village permanently or keep visiting regularly for the maintenance of livestock.

Figure 4.21 *Types of Livestock Holdings across PAFs*



Source: LALRP HH survey, 2017 based on the responses given

As can be seen from the above figures, most of the PAFs reported small livestock holdings. In terms of value of livestock holdings it is estimated that those PAFs owning less than 20 poultry, 2 cattle/bovine and 10 goats; are rearing the same for household purposes. The households with more than 20 poultry or 3 cattle and 10 goats (depicted in red) may be engaging in sale of

products such as eggs, milk and meat or have the potential to do so. However, it should be noted that only 3 PAFs reported an income from livestock holdings.

Poultry

There have been certain families in the pre-earthquake scenario which maintained poultry in order to fulfil household needs of egg and chicken. However, the occurrence of earthquake resulted in loss/ death of poultry. The people with ample savings could replenish their poultry even after earthquake. The NGOs played a role in training displaced people on poultry management and provided the trainees with the requisite number of poultry in order to take forward the learning, along with food supplies and support in vaccination.

The case study below presents the story of a family undertaking poultry for the first time.

Figure 4.22 *Failure and Success in Poultry Farming*

Case Study: Failure and success in Poultry	
Meera Lama	
Detailed Case Study	
<p>One PAP - Meera Lama W/O Mengamar Lama from Bogitar IDP Camp, shared her experience on poultry training during the survey undertaken by ERM in May 2017.</p> <p>Meera Lama had received NPR 50,000 from one of the NGO (Lumanti) as seed capital to start poultry farm after completing training period with the same NGO. Disbursement of seed capital was not directly given to the beneficiary with the objective of rightful use, rather it was extended through a local entrepreneur in the nearby area in form of supplying chickens worth NPR 50000. Cost of arrangement of poultry shelter was supposed to be borne by beneficiaries. Meera started this poultry farm business with this support. Although this business venture didn't succeed and mostly chickens died during growing period, but Meera had good learning of this business.</p> <p>She attributed 'initiating poultry in wrong cycle' as major reason behind failure of her venture into poultry. Based on discussions with her it was understood that poultry farming can be done in 3 cycles in a year. Each cycle is of 3 months duration. The best cycle for growth has been reported to be between December and February, considering the local climate. A period of almost a month between any two cycles, is required for cleaning and drying poultry shed which is necessary for initiating next cycle of farming.</p> <p>Meera lama failed in first attempt, but learned from her mistakes and gained confidence to restart poultry farming. She invested her personal saving and established a poultry shed on a rented place, located close to Betrawati (nearest market place from her present residential place). She is paying NPR 7000 per month as rent for area taken for poultry shed and now managing this business in a better way. She visits her poultry shed twice a day and remains busy with other activities during day time. She manages to earn about rupees thirty thousand in one cycle of poultry farm in a year. This is serving as good additional source of income for her now.</p>	
Key Inference	
<p>A lot of people learn from failures, while engaging in an activity. Meera failed in her first attempt at poultry as all her poultry died in first attempt but could effectively utilise her learning from the failure and is now successfully undertaking poultry.</p>	

While some of the PAFs could gainfully utilise their poultry training after withdrawal of NGO support, a large number of people trained on skills to manage poultry could not take it forward successfully because of the following reasons:

- Limited space for poultry farm near camps;
- Lack of proper understanding of potential diseases and follow up on vaccinations;
- The poultry needs cooler temperature for healthy growth and survival and the relatively hot climate of Naubise and Bogetitar camps led to death of poultry;
- Lack of electricity and water facilities to maintain ambient temperature and limited understanding of active growth cycle of poultry led to death of poultry.

Small enterprises

Consultations with PAFs from Haku Besi and Phoolbari indicated that a number of families had small grocery shops, restaurants, tea shops, etc. in their original villages prior to earthquake. It has also been understood from consultations that some of these people also shifted to Dhunche after selling land to UT-1 (prior to earthquake as well as post-earthquake). These people had bought land in and around Dhunche and had set up small shops in the newly purchased land or land rented land being used for residence. These shops are meat shops, tea shops, grocery shops, etc. In this case, the prior experience of managing an enterprise and savings helped restart business enterprises in the new setting.

It was also observed that new enterprises are also being set up in Naubise and Khalde camp areas, but the people venturing in this area for the first time require some handholding support in terms of technical knowledge of managing an enterprise in order to run their venture profitably.

Figure 4.23 *New Business Enterprise in Naubise*

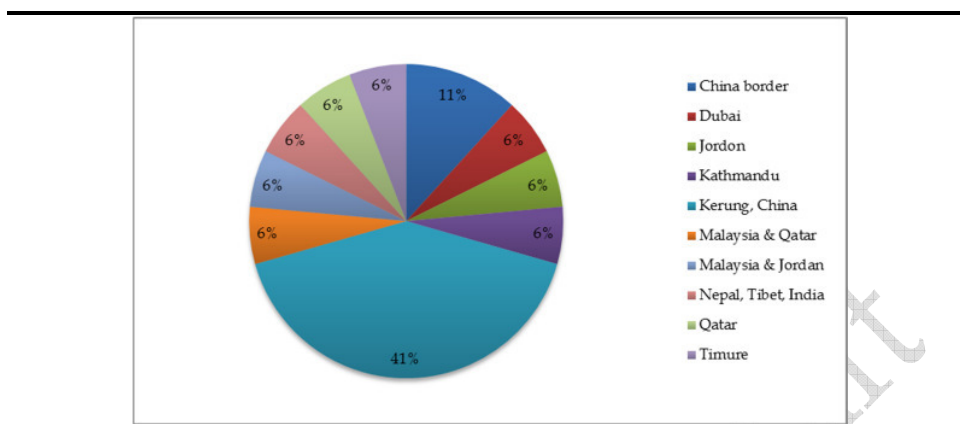
Case Study: Female Entrepreneurship
Salina Tamang
Detailed Case Study
<p>A lady from Dandagaon, living near Nuabesi IDP camp has opened a small shop near in a small portion of her shelter, around one month back. The shop serves ready to eat local snacks. The lady has set up the shop on a rented land, which the family also uses for accommodation. The rent for the shop is NRS 500 and the material for the temporary camp has been provided by the NGO, ACF. The electricity is generated through solar panels installed in the shop, which has also been provided by ACF.</p> <p>The lady has studied till class 6 and is able to read, write and do basic calculations and hence a little handholding was required on managing the venture independently. She started the shop with an initial investment of NRS 3000 for buying raw material and other ready to eat snacks supplies for 1 month. She earns NRS 250 to 300 per day by selling the snacks. The NGO ACF has supported 7-8 females in the area to set up similar small shops.</p>
Key Inference
<p>A lot of people are setting up small shops near their IDP camps, in which initial infrastructural assistance is provided by NGOs. Females are preferring occupations close to their houses in order to manage both home/kids as well as productively use their</p>

Migration to other Countries

The survey and the consultations undertaken in May, 2017 showed that a lot of young population of the community is increasingly getting interested in foreign employment. About 13 percent of PAFs reported having family members migrate for labour and provided regular remittance. A number of other households also reported having family members who had gone for wage labour to foreign countries for a few years, and had saved money and subsequently returned back to Nepal. On the other hand, approximately 9 percent of the PAFs reported having a family member return from foreign employment due to the earthquake. About 63 percent of the PAFs surveyed, reported no change in the frequency and nature of migration in the household, in pre-earthquake and post-earthquake scenarios. Consultations found that migration to other countries had occurred earlier as well, but the number of people opting for and investing in this option is increasing.

The following figure provides an understanding of the main countries reported for migration.

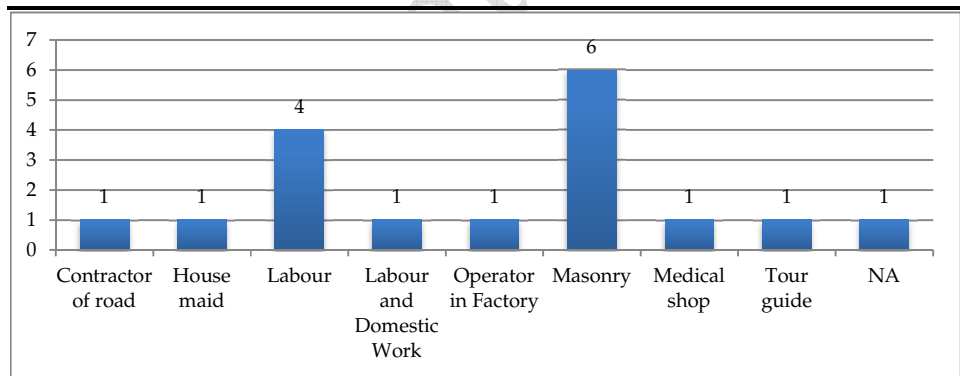
Figure 4.24 *Countries for Migration*



Source: LALRP HH survey, 2017 based on the responses given

As can be seen from the above figure, the most common country for migration presently is China (kerung and China-Nepal border). The following figure showcases the nature of work undertaken by those migrating for foreign employment.

Figure 4.25 *Nature of Activities undertaken*



Source: LALRP HH survey, 2017 based on the responses given

The women of Tamang community and especially PAFs also travel to foreign countries for a period of 3-4 years. The primary objective of foreign employment is reported to be the savings from the salaries that can be brought to Nepal and put to productive uses like buying land, construction of house, buying assets like trucks, etc.

Tamang PAF in the village Phoolbari reported to have migrated to Malaysia for the purpose of undertaking wage labour for a period of 3 years. This employment was reported to be arranged through contractors who regularly take people to foreign countries for employment. For the purpose of meeting the expenses of reaching

Malaysia and the documentation process, the individual reported to have taken a loan of NR 1, 50,000. In turn, in 3 years, the individual reportedly earned more than NR 5, 50,000 of which he managed to save NR 2, 50,000, which is now used for meeting the larger expenses of the household, such as the education of the younger generation.

There are a number of manpower/ staffing firms operating out of Kathmandu which deal in sourcing Nepali locals and placing them in factories, restaurants, beauty parlours/ saloons, etc. in countries like Malaysia, Dubai, Qatar, Jordan, etc. They reportedly charge a lump sum fees of around 1.5- 2 lac NPR for males and approx. 60,000 NPR for females, which includes their travel cost. The lodging facilities are provided by the employer or the local contact of these employment firms in the foreign countries, depending on the nature of work and type of agreement.

The beginners/ untrained people start with a basic salary equivalent to 10,000-12,000 NPR and the same is upgraded based on expertise and experience of the employee. During key informant discussions with certain PAFs who have been doing well, it was understood that the salary gets revised to approx. 30,000 NPR and with limited expenditure on lodging, food, etc. the people have reported to save nearly 5-7 lac NPR in a period of 3 years. Thus foreign employment has become one of the major sources of livelihood in the area.

4.2.7

Dependence on Natural Resources

In the pre-earthquake scenario, an important resource for community in terms of livelihood dependence was the natural resources, in terms of forest and riverine resources. The forest resources are commonly used for extraction of timber, firewood (household consumption and sale), for foraging by livestock and collection of medicinal plants and Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).

In the 2015 survey, people reported that the river was sparingly used for water for fishing (sustenance and recreational) by approx. 13 households. The river stretch to be affected by the Project was also reported to be used during the dry season for drinking water and household needs such as washing of clothes and utensils and feeding and bathing cattle. Another use of the river was for irrigation where irrigation was being used at one location on 4 ropani plot of land, serving four households. The irrigation system was reported to be an earthen structure with no permanent diversion structure at the intake and was used for the cultivation of paddy during the monsoon.

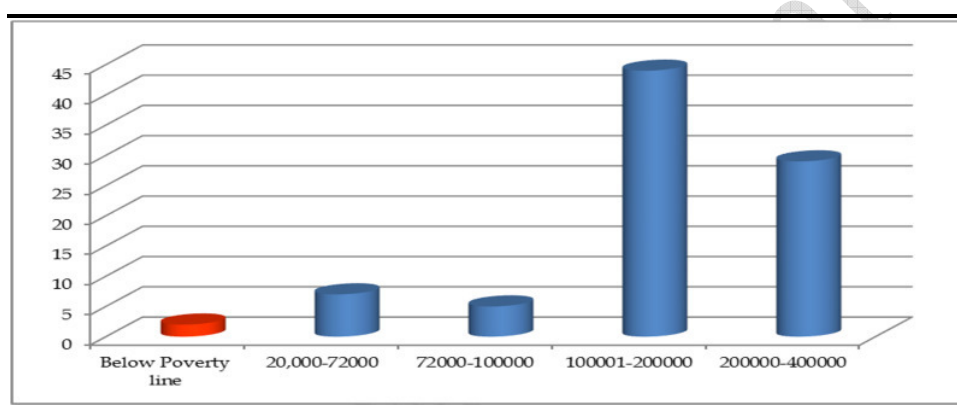
However, in the post-earthquake scenario, the dependence on natural resources reduced to almost negligible, especially for the families living in the IDP camps. The only usage of natural resources reported is by members of the household who have returned to the original settlements for a temporary or permanent duration. Those living in the IDP camps have replaced the resources they used to get with LPG, solar lighting, and modern medicines. Furthermore, none of the PAFs surveyed reported any fishing activities. However, it should be noted that this is likely to be a temporary situation and

there is a possibility that fishing activities may resume once the local community returns to their original villages.

4.2.8 Annual Income and Expenditure

The following figure provides an understanding of the average income levels amongst the PAFs surveyed. Most of the PAFs (34%) were reported to have an annual income of 1, 00,001- 2, 00,000 NR. Almost 5% of the PAFs were also reported to have an annual income of more than 4, 00,000 NR. However, a limitation is that these income levels were reported based on approximation and recall value by the PAFs and may not necessarily provide an accurate picture. Furthermore, nearly 30 percent of the PAFs reported to have some form of savings, either in bank accounts or in cash.

Figure 4.26 Income levels (NR) in PAFs Surveyed

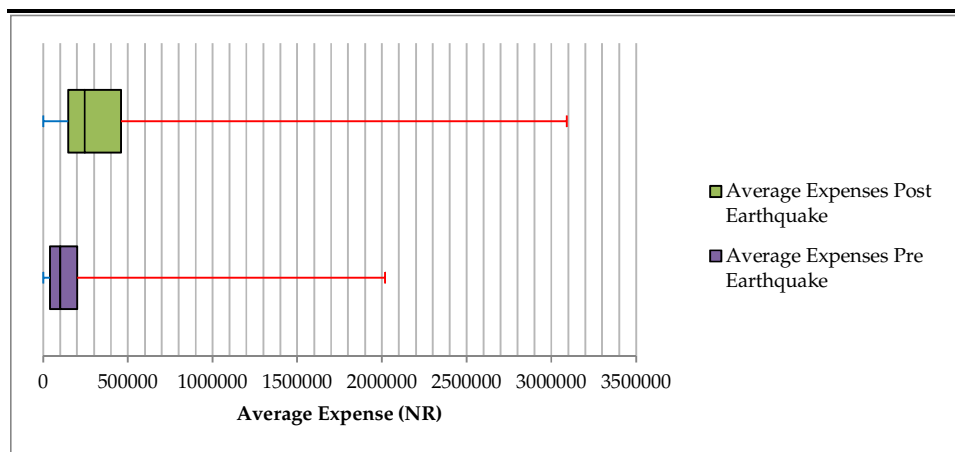


Source: LALRP HH survey, 2017 based on the responses given

In terms of expenditure, as can be seen from the figure below, the annual expenditure has increased significantly in the post-earthquake scenario, compared to pre-earthquake. This can also be seen in the fact that median¹ as in seen in the following figure, is reported to have shifted from NR 1,00,800 pre-earthquake to NR 2,45,250 post earthquake.

¹ The median denotes the value or quantity lying at the midpoint of a frequency distribution of observed values or quantities

Figure 4.27 Expenditure Levels in Pre-Earthquake and Post-Earthquake Scenario



Source: LALRP HH survey, 2017 based on the responses given

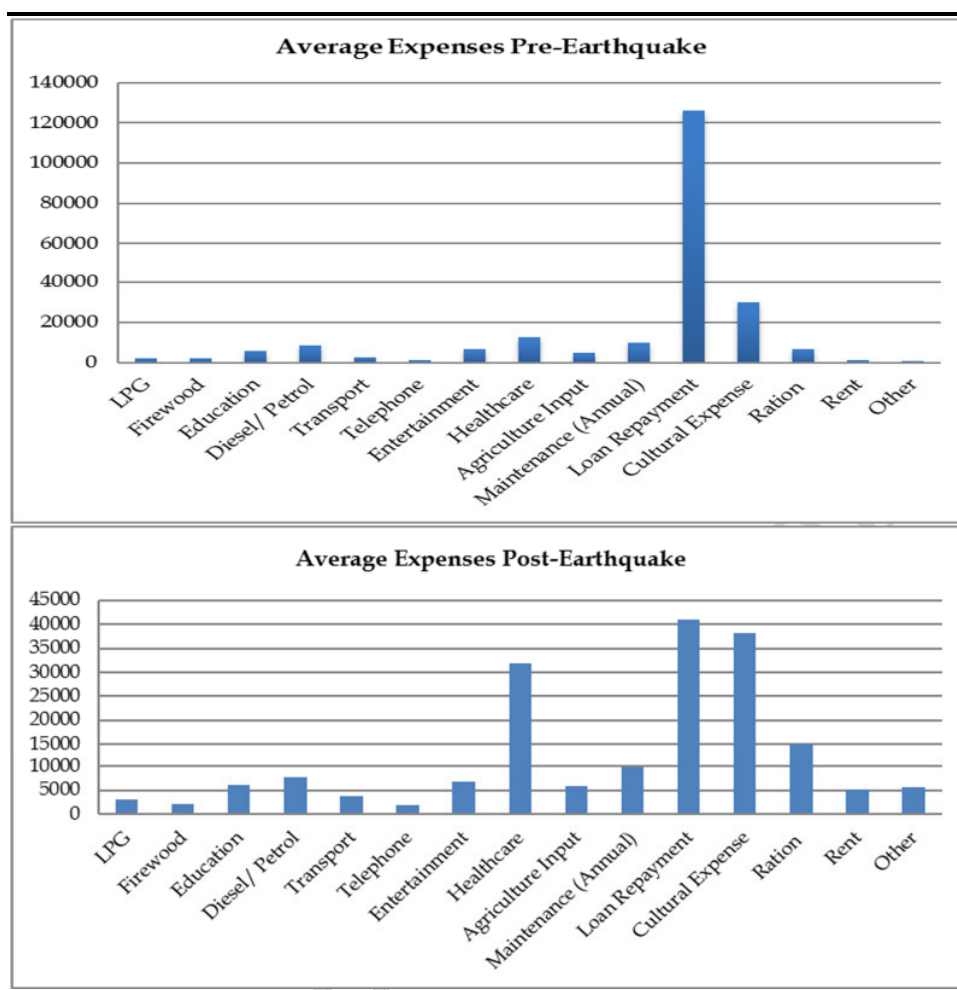
The average annual expenditure is reported to have increased from NR 1,86,749 in pre-earthquake scenario to NR 4,20,444 in post-earthquake scenario (refer to *Figure 4.28*). This is primarily attributed to the following reasons:

- The spending on ration, healthcare, LPG, maintenance, transport, telephone, rent and cultural expenses has increased.
- New expenses have arisen, in the post-earthquake scenario. For instance, earlier the primary fuel source was fuel wood, which was procured free of charge from the neighbouring forest. Now, in the post-earthquake scenario, the PAFs are dependent upon LPG which has to be purchased. Furthermore, any fire wood used also has to be purchased from the market. Similarly, while earlier, the PAFs primarily consumed Kodo millet¹ and vegetables grown in kitchen gardens, they are now dependent upon rice and vegetables, which is purchased from the market;
- While the dependence on agriculture as a source of livelihood has significantly reduced, the average expenditure by PAFs on agricultural input has increased post-earthquake.

The major expenses include loan repayment followed by cultural expenses, healthcare, ration and annual maintenance.

¹ A wild cereal grown in the mountainous regions

Figure 4.28 Average Expenses Pre-Earthquake and Post-Earthquake



Source: LALRP HH survey, 2017 based on the responses given

One of the reasons attributed for this change in spending patterns, is the proximity to urban areas and an increased access to lifestyle goods and products and higher costs of basic goods, as compared to goods and products accessible to them closer to their villages.

4.2.9 Social and Physical Infrastructure

This sub section provides an understanding of the physical and social infrastructure accessibility in the Project area and to PAFs and the changes in the same post-earthquake..

Health Facilities

In the pre-earthquake scenario, the PAFs had reported a preference for the government hospital in Dhunche, followed by traditional healers, government health post and medicinal plants. Post-earthquake, the access to medical services has improved for the PAFs, which has been accompanied by a reduction in the dependence on traditional and natural medicine.

However, the living conditions post-earthquake have deteriorated leading to increase in diseases prevalent amongst the local community. A common factor is lack of sanitation and hygiene as well as relatively higher temperatures in the plain areas that the people are not used to.

Electricity

The main sources of energy for lighting purposes in the Project area, pre-earthquake, were reported to be kerosene and electricity, with a majority of the households being connected to the NEA grid for electricity. The PAFs had reported a dependence on LPG and kerosene for electricity, with none of the PAFs reporting electricity as a source of energy. Apart from kerosene, LPG and electricity, the other key sources of lighting in the Project area; pre-earthquake were reported to be *Diyalo*¹. However, in the present scenario, most of the PAFs are dependent upon solar energy for lighting purposes. This source of energy is in the form of one or two bulbs connected to a small solar panel for each individual household. These solar panels and bulbs are reported to have been provided by NGOs/INGOs as part of the relief activities. Only the PAFs, who have returned to the original villages, are likely to be using more kerosene and *Diyalo*.

Water and Sanitation

In the pre-earthquake scenario, 45% of the PAFs had reported to having access to piped water at the community level. This tap water was reported to be sourced by the laying of a pipeline from a close by stream to a common location where the community can collect water. On the other hand, 39.17% of the PAFs were reported to be directly dependent upon the springs in the area for drinking water in 2015. In addition to this, some PAFs had also reported dependence upon the river, canal, ponds or dug wells for their daily needs.

However post-earthquake, most of the springs and streams used by the local community for household purposes and irrigation have dried up or disappeared. This has created a severe issue of water availability for those PAFs who wish to return to the original village permanently. In the IDP camps, the local community and PAFs, have access to piped water at the community level.

The PAFs were reported to have an improved access to sanitation in the post-earthquake scenario, with all the IDP camps having community toilets and bathrooms. There were a few households who were reported to have individual toilets as well, but this number is scarce and limited to the households who were economically well-off. However, due to the high population density, these camps have high risks of diseases and sanitation problems.

¹ wooden strips of pine trees and firewood

There is a marked improvement in connectivity and means of communication for the PAFs and local community in the post-earthquake scenario. While, in the complementary baseline, 88% of the surveyed PAFs had reported access to mobile phones, presently 100% of the surveyed PAFs have access to at least one mobile phone in the household. Furthermore, due to the proximity to roads and urban areas, the amount of time spent travelling to key urban centres such as Kathmandu, Dhunche, Betravati etc. has decreased.

4.2.10 Vulnerable Population

It is acknowledged that Tamang community as a whole is an Indigenous group and vulnerable in the context of Nepal. However, in the context of the impact of the earthquake on the community; vulnerability needs to be re-examined. All PAFs are vulnerable due to their pre-earthquake socio-economic status, and, the impacts of the earthquake on shelter and livelihoods. However, in addition to this broader vulnerability, certain PAFs have been identified as even more vulnerable due to certain key socio-economic vulnerabilities. The following vulnerable groups within the larger vulnerable PAF group have been identified:

- Those without any potential source of income;
- Those without any productive agricultural land;
- Physically or Mentally differently abled;
- Elderly (60 years and above); and
- Single women headed households;

It should be noted that there may be households with multiple sources of vulnerability. This also does not detract from the larger vulnerability of the PAFs as a group. The total number of PAFs identified, with one or more form of enhanced socio-economic vulnerability is 114.

Table 4.9 Vulnerable Groups Identified

Type of Vulnerability	Total
Broader Vulnerability Identified	142 PAFs
Specific groups with enhanced vulnerability within larger population	
Differently Abled	11 PAFs
Lack of any potential source of income	25 PAFs
Landless or Lack of Productive Agricultural land	76 PAFs
Elderly	39 PAFs
Single Women Headed Household	9 PAFs

Source: LALRP HH survey, 2017 based on the responses given

However, it should be kept in mind, is that this present understanding of the vulnerability of the households is based on the existing conditions and any change in the same would result a change in the vulnerability of the PAFs.

These groups have been identified as vulnerable in keeping with their ability to adjust and adapt to stressors and impacts which may be caused due to the Project or other factors. However, it should be noted that the cause and extent of vulnerability and consequently the ability to adapt varies across these groups. For instance, vulnerabilities associated with lack of any potential source of income, productive land or physically /mentally challenged can be assisted or mitigated through targeted livelihood support mechanisms or diversion of dependence on certain key resources. However, the vulnerabilities associated with old age or gender based vulnerabilities are caused by societal and cultural constraints. For this purpose, specific targeted initiatives are required. These vulnerabilities require a larger change in the socio-cultural setting of the community. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

This section identifies the various stakeholders relevant to the LALRP implementation process and evaluates their level of influence in the Project and the impact of Project on them.

A stakeholder is “a person, group, or organization that has a direct or indirect stake in a Project/organization because it can affect or be affected by the Project/organization's actions, objectives, and policies”. While those stakeholders who are likely to be directly impacted or have a direct impact on the Project activities are known as **Primary Stakeholders**, while those who are likely to have an indirect impact or are to be indirectly impacted are known as **Secondary Stakeholders**.

“Stakeholder mapping” is a process of examining the relative influence that different individuals and groups have over a Project as well as the influence of the Project over them. The purpose of a stakeholder mapping is to:

- Identify each stakeholder group;
- Study their profile and the nature of the stakes;
- Understand each group's specific issues, concerns as well as expectations from the Project
- Gauge their influence on the Project;

The significance of a stakeholder group is categorized considering the magnitude of impact of the Project on the stakeholder or degree of influence (power, proximity) of a stakeholder group on the Project functioning. The significance of the stakeholder group importance for the Project and the requirement for engaging with them is identified as an interaction of the impact and influence. The matrix for significance is as depicted in the table below.

Table 5.1 Stakeholder Significance and Engagement Requirement

		Influence of/by Stakeholder on Project		
		Low	Medium	High
Magnitude of Impact of Project	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Small	Negligible	Minor	Moderate
	Medium	Minor	Moderate	Urgent
	Large	Moderate	Urgent	Urgent

On the basis of this understanding, the following stakeholder groups have been identified and analysed. The following table provides a summary of the stakeholder identification and analysis for the Project. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan provides the detailed stakeholder mapping undertaken.

Table 5.2 Summary of Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Group	Magnitude of Impact/ Influence	Stakeholder Significance
Primary Stakeholder			

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Group	Magnitude of Impact/ Influence	Stakeholder Significance
Community	Project Affected Families and People	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Large Influence of Stakeholder on Project: Medium	Urgent
	Vulnerable Groups	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Large Influence of Stakeholder on Project: Low	Moderate
	Local Community in AoI	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Large Influence of Stakeholder on Project: Medium	Urgent
Institutional Stakeholders	SIMF Implementation Partners and NGOs	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Medium Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High	Urgent
Government Bodies	Regulatory Authorities	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Small Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High	Moderate
Other Groups	EPC contractors and sub-contractors	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Medium Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High	Urgent
Secondary Stakeholder			
Community	Local Community Leaders	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Large Influence of Stakeholder on Project: Medium	Urgent
Institutional Stakeholders	Project Financing Agencies	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Large Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High	Urgent
	Gaunpalika/ VDC Institutions	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Medium Influence of Stakeholder on Project: Low	Minor
	Jan Sarokar Samiti	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Medium Influence of Stakeholder on Project: Medium	Moderate
Government Bodies	Rasuwa District Administration	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Small Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High	Moderate
	Government Bodies working on Community Development Activities	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Small Influence of Stakeholder on Project: Medium	Minor
Other Groups	Local Political Groups	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Medium Influence of Stakeholder on Project: Medium	Moderate
	Media	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Small Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High	Moderate
	NGOs/CSOs operating in the area	Impact of Project on Stakeholder: Small Influence of Stakeholder on Project: High	Moderate

5.1

KEY FEEDBACK AND CONCERNS

As part of the LALRP update, ERM undertook stakeholder consultations with certain key stakeholder groups identified above. While the effort was to get the people to talk about their current issues and concerns, the primary purpose was also to discuss the UT-1 Project and community expectations. However it was clear that the priority of the community was their present condition, and uncertainty of livelihoods and housing. It was extremely

difficult to get people to discuss the Project. ER recorded all these consultations, and some key issues that emerged are summarised below:

- **Access to Relief Support:**
 - The perceived difference in access to relief support across the camps. It was reported that, due to interventions of local political leaders, IDP camps such as Naubise and Bogetitar received most of the relief support from numerous NGOs/ INGOs. However, the camps such as Satbise, with no strong political leader, did not receive any relief support from any NGO/INGO.;
- **Issues related to Housing**
 - The local community representatives reported various issues associated with residing in IDP camps. These issues included, lack of space, health and sanitation issues, as well as the inability to establish a stable source of livelihood. Due to the lack of space and uncertainty of the duration of stay in IDP camps, many households have been unable to establish a stable income or initiate a business activity (such as livestock farming or setting up a small shop);
 - The community is more concerned about the housing issue and is also concerned about next steps. They have an expectation that NWEDC will also do something about housing issue;
- **Key Learnings from Trainings Received**
 - Many of the local community residents took trainings without fully understanding the skill and its potential. The primary aim immediately post- earthquake was to get as much relief support as possible. However, this resulted in many members of the community, especially women and youth, in taking trainings in which they had no interest in and subsequently not using the skill gained;
 - According to the discussion with the women groups, most of the trainings provided to women were geared towards household skills, such as sewing and tailoring, vegetable gardening etc. and not livelihood generation. Furthermore, while some women received trainings such as making Pangi¹ no market linkage was provided as part of the trainings. This all resulted in most of the women, using the skills obtained from the training, sporadically and for mostly for meeting household needs only;
 - According to the discussions with certain PAFs and youth representatives, the NGOs/INGOs provided similar trainings in the IDP camps, with a focus on skills such as masonry. This has reportedly resulted in a difference in the demand and supply of masonry jobs. Furthermore, over the last few months, there has been a reduction in the number of masonry or construction labour related jobs available. This is reported to be resultant from most of the reconstruction activities post-earthquake having been completed. Also the training on masonry did not include working with Cement and concrete rather

¹ Pangi is a traditional woolen apron worn by Tamang women. This apron is also a symbol of the women's marital status

with the local material which has limited their opportunity in urban areas;

- **Adequacy of compensation provided:**
 - a number of the land owners who sold their land to the Project, expressed dissatisfaction for the compensation provided for the land and other assets provided by the Project.
 - This was reported to be primarily resultant from the large number of claimants/dependents upon the reportedly non-payment of compensation for certain other assets impacted.
 - It was understood that, in a number of cases, while the land was registered under a single individual's name, the families who were dependent upon the land resided in separate households. This was primarily the case in situations where the land was in the name of one individual, whose children and/or grand children had established separate households after marriage, but the official partition of the land had not been undertaken.
 - Furthermore, in cases where the number of dependents was high, after the division of the compensation, the amount per head was not enough for the individuals to allow for the restoration of the livelihoods in terms of purchase of alternative land or establishing a business.
 - Also, the land owners had earlier asked for NPR 10 lakh per ropani as the compensation amount for the land take. However, this was negotiated to NPR 5 lakh per ropani by the Project.
 - The land owners also preferred the land to be leased by the Project, as it would have provided a regular source of income. However, due to the nature of Project land requirement, the same was not feasible;
 - Also, compensation for the trees and certain structures was not provided by the Project.
- **Impact on access to natural resources:** according to the consultations undertaken, it is understood that the Project has resulted or will result in loss of access to natural resources such as forest resources and fishing resources. The community was of the opinion that the Project activities resulted in the loss of more trees than had been marked as part of the lease agreement. This is reported to primarily be resultant from the debris from the road construction activities falling downslope, onto land that is not part of the lease agreement or purchased from the land owners, and by the migrant labour accessing the forest for firewood.
- **Issues in Project Implementation**
 - The PAFs have a concern that the current Sarokar Samiti for the Project does not have adequate representation of the people from Haku. While all the PAFs (land owners or tenants on Guthi land), reside in Haku VDC and now in IDP camps, the Sarokar Samiti and its deliberations for the Project does not have their participation.;
 - during the consultations undertaken, the community representatives informed ERM that during the negotiations for the land procurement, the Project had promised employment for one member from each impacted family in the Project. However, the members of the community are yet to get employment in the Project. The community

also expressed unhappiness over the fact that contractual work for the access road was awarded to outside contractors instead of the local community.

- Some of the PAFs also had concerns regarding delays in the payment in the access road construction by the responsible sub-contractor. The concerned PAFs had communicated this issue to NWEDC, in a verbal and informal manner. Through the subsequent intervention by NWEDC, half of the payment have been made at the time of the site visit and the remaining was expected to be paid shortly. It was highlighted as a major concern Without 7 days cycle of payment or 15 days cycle of payment, it could become really difficult for the PAFs to get engaged in the construction work for the Project. NWEDC was understood to have taken cognizance of this issue and was in discussions with the sub-contractor to streamline the payment process. This process was reported to be closed at the time of preparation of the LALRP;
- Though PAFs mostly responded that they don't see a major challenge with the influx of workers as there has been good relationship with them in the past. They feel that the labourers will buy from the locals; however they have a concern that wage rates will be reduced because of the influx of the workers from outside;

It is understood, that while the community and other stakeholders have some concerns regarding the Project, the overall perception is positive. The community in most parts, views the Project as a source of local development in the area. This is primarily in the form of improvement in access through the construction of the access road and also employment opportunity generation. The community is aware of the benefit sharing requirements in the PDA.. The relations between the community and NWEDC were further strengthened by the earthquake relief and reconstruction efforts by the Project.

This section provides an assessment of the Project's land acquisition and livelihood impacts, along with the mitigation measures agreed to by NWEDC. These impacts are discussed in the context of the earthquake and the resulting social conditions in the Project area. Table 6.1 summarizes these impacts, but overall, the Project required the:

- Acquisition of 107.79 hectares (ha) of land from 38 land owners and tenants and temporary land lease from 11 individuals, representing 149 Project Affected Families (PAF);
- Acquisition of 36 structures, including primary residences of 12 PAFs, although not all were occupied at the time of acquisition; and
- Acquisition of government-owned Community Forest land managed by five CFUG representing 422 members (families).

Table 6.1 *Summary of Project Related Impacts*

Type Of Impact	Owners / Families Affected	% Tamang (IP)	Mitigation Process / Timing	Compensation Status
Pre-Earthquake Land Acquisition / Resettlement				
Private-owned Land: 5.05 ha acquired Guthi Land: 15.5 ha acquired	38 owners (20 private, 18 Guthi) collectively including 142 families	89	Negotiated purchase, cash compensation (2013-14), based on higher than market rates (two rates, slightly higher rate for land near road in Mailung) at that time (rate decided in consultation with land owners and Rasuwa DAO). The rates were reinforced by the Compensation Fixation Committee formed in 2013 at the District level)	Completed in (2014) except for 1 Guthi tenant (8 PAFs) lacking proof of tenancy. NWEDC has committed to providing compensation once tenancy certificate is obtained by this one tenant
CFUG Land: 78.6 ha of Government owned, but CFUG managed, forest land acquired	5 CFUGs involving 422 members from the same eight affected villages. Affected forestland represents around 11% of total forest land administered by these CFUGs	100	Lease agreement, led by District Forest Office (10 September 2013), compensation paid for 3856 lost trees/seedlings, felled trees made available to members	Completed in October 2013. Additional compensation pending for trees impacted outside of the Project footprint from construction activities. Compensation amount will be provided to remaining CFUG based on evaluation made by Department

Type Of Impact	Owners / Families Affected	% Tamang (IP)	Mitigation Process / Timing	Compensation Status
				of Forest in consultation with concerned community forest
Loss of trees/crops	Approximately 2554 trees/saplings were impacted (this was based on the socio-economic survey done in 2015). These trees were located on land belonging to 21 land owners, and 53 PAFs	95	No stand-alone payments, compensation was incorporated into the land payment.	Completed in (2014) except for 1 Guthi tenant (8 PAFs) lacking proof of tenancy
Loss of Structures	29 structures belonging to 21 families: 7 primary residences, 5 secondary (seasonal) residences, 8 partially constructed residences, 8 sheds, 1 watermills etc	95	Cash compensation based on valuation by DUDBC in 2014	Partially completed in (2014). Payments outstanding for 7 structures which were incomplete at time of valuation; additional payments pending for replacement cost discrepancies for 10 structures
Physical Displacement	7 individuals (5 additional PAFs) lost primary residences in 2015 (other 13 families losing structures did not lose primary residences).	100	As above	Completed in 2015, for 7 primary residences. 3 families used money to construct new houses in their village. 4 families constructed houses elsewhere (Dhunchu, Thade).
Other natural resources	Future reduction in water flow in diverted section could impact community use of river for drinking, washing, cattle-related uses, minor fishing activities, small scale irrigation	95	Communal impacts (future), likely to be offset by means of CSR and local benefits programs	Any future impacts identified will be addressed through the GRM in place for the Project and offset by means of CSR and benefit program
Post-Earthquake Land Acquisition / Resettlement				
Land: 8 ha	11 Individuals impacted by temporary land take.	100	Cash compensation / lease agreement?	Agreement completed on 26 February, 2018
Physical Displacement	An addition 5 individuals have	100	Cash compensation + livelihood restoration	Cash compensation completed in March, 2018

Type Of Impact	Owners / Families Affected	% Tamang (IP)	Mitigation Process / Timing	Compensation Status
	lost 7 primary residences in 2017.			

6.1 IMPACT ON PRIVATE LAND AND GUTHI LAND

6.1.1 Context

A total of 107.79 ha of land has been procured for the Project. Of this, 15.53 ha of land is Guthi land and 5.05 ha is private land. The impacted Guthi land belongs to a Monastery at Swayambhu in Kathmandu and comprised of 29 agricultural plots on which 60 PAFs are dependent. The private land take is comprised of 21 land parcels on which 82 PAFs are dependent. The parcels of land already acquired were primarily located in the former Haku VDC in the villages of Tiru, Gogone, Haku Besi, Phoolbari, Thanku, Mailung and Sanu Haku.

The land take of private and Guthi land parcels has resulted in a reduction of the total land holdings and agricultural land available for the PAFs. The parcels of private and Guthi land already acquired for the Project are characterised as either irrigated (khet) or rain fed (Bari) land.

According to the information made available by the District land and agriculture departments, most of these lands do not have high agricultural value. In most instances, the land was used as agricultural land; however 4 to 5 PAFs indicated that they were not cultivating the land recently for various reasons including their land becoming less productive or general lack of access to resources (including manpower and financial resources) to cultivate in the hills. The following table provides an understanding of the land owners/tenants and PAFs impacted by the land take for the Project and the remaining land parcel with them.

Table 6.2 List of land Loser for UT-1 Project

S.No.	Location	Land Loser ID	Number of PAFs associated with land loser	Area lost (in Ha)	Remaining land (in Ha)	Use of Land
Private Land				3.96		
1	Mailung	MAI-25	4	0.15	0.11	Agriculture
2	Mailung	MAI-02	1	0.20	0.11	Agriculture
3	Mailung	MAI-06	4	0.10	0.03	Agriculture
4	Gogone	GOG-03	1	0.19	0.21	Agriculture
5	Mailung	MAI-38	1	0.25	0.16	Agriculture
6	Gogone	GOG-34	5	0.15	Information not available	Agriculture
7	Mailung	MAI-29	3	0.15	0.53	Agriculture
8	Mailung	MAI-37	1	0.25	0.16	Agriculture

S.No.	Location	Land Loser ID	Number of PAFs associated with land loser	Area lost (in Ha)	Remaining land (in Ha)	Use of Land
9	Mailung	MAI-01	4	0.18	Information not available	Agriculture
10	Gogone	GOG_07	7	0.19	0.04	Agriculture
11	Haku Besi	HAK-15		0.15	Information not available	Agriculture
12	Gogone	GOG-39	8	0.27	0.32	Agriculture
13	Mailung	MAI-11	10	0.09	Information not available	Agriculture
14	Gogone	GOG-01	6	0.15	Information not available	Agriculture
15	Gogone	GOG-13	4	0.16	0.60	Agriculture
16	Mailung	MAI-22	3	0.16	Information not available	Agriculture
17	Mailung	MAI-39	3	0.21	0.16	Agriculture
18	Mailung	MAI-32	5	0.15	0.05	Agriculture
19	Mailung	MAI-10	1	0.20	0.03	Agriculture
20	Gogone	GOG-17	17	0.59	Information not available	Agriculture
Swyambhuguthi				15.53		
21	Phoolbari	PHO-01	1	1.89	0.01	Agriculture
22	Haku Besi	HAK-01	5	1.44	15.00	Agriculture
23	Haku Besi	HAK-06	1	0.15	0.21	Agriculture
24	Haku Besi	HAK-07	3	0.15	5.00	Agriculture
25	Haku Besi	HAK-10	3	0.68	0.03	Agriculture
26	Haku Besi	HAK-13	4	1.6	1.05	Agriculture
27	Phoolbari	PHO-02	2	0.49	0.26	Agriculture
28	Haku Besi	HAK-17	1	0.18	0.04	Agriculture
29	Haku Besi	HAK-18	1	0.18	0.01	Agriculture
30	Phoolbari	PHO-04	8	0.06	1.00	Agriculture
31	Phoolbari	PHO-12	7	0.40	6.50	Agriculture
32	Haku Besi	HAK-10	3	0.70	0.03	Agriculture
33	Haku Besi	HAK-19	5	1.47	1.00	Agriculture
34	Phoolbari	PHO-19	3	2.60	9.00	Agriculture
35	Thanku	THA-01	7	0.65	0.00	Agriculture
36	Haku Besi	HAK-26	2	1.09	Information not available	Agriculture
37	Haku Besi	HAK-24	2	1.25	0.01	Agriculture
38	Phoolbari	PHO-22	2	0.54	0.05	Agriculture

Source: NEWDC, 2014 and Data collected by ERM, 2015

Note:

1. This information, especially the remaining land is based on consultation and individual interviews with the PAFs and is not based on review of the family's land records. There could be discrepancies between what was reported and what is actually in possession and being used.

Seven PAFs have lost all land parcels belonging to them (0.65 ha) and the houses they used to live in. However, they were able to purchase replacement land with the compensation money, which was paid in advance of the land take. These land owners bought land near Dhunchhe (near the road) in an area with improved access by public road.

6.1.2 Land Acquisition Process

This section provides an understanding of the land take process for the private land and Guthi land.

Private Land

The private land take process for the Project was undertaken on the basis of negotiated settlements¹ with the land owners in most of the cases. The following table provides an understanding of the key timelines for the land take process.

Table 6.3 Timeline of Private Land take

Year	Process
2007	Land Identification for Power House
2009	Land Survey for Power House
2010	Land Finalization for Power House and Initiation of land procurement Process
September – October 2012	Public Meetings at Mailung, Haku Besi and Gogone
December 2012	Measurement of private lands
January 2013	More Meetings in the community
February 2013	Land Price negotiations with land owners
March 2013	Community Meeting and finalization of compensation amount
May 2013	Payment of Compensation by District Administrative Office (DAO) to remaining land owners
June 2013	Asset Evaluation
August 2013	Request to DAO to facilitate the land take process for the families having internal problems with payment sharing
2014	Initiation of road construction activities and completion of complimentary ESIA

Source: Consultations undertaken during site visit, 2015

As can be seen from the above table, the asset valuation for the Project was undertaken separately, after the completion of the negotiations for the land take and initiation of the compensation payment process. The process for the private land take by NWEDC involved the following key steps:

- surveys for land identification;
- the assessment of existing land value of the plots of land identified;
- negotiations with the land owners for the rate of the land parcels;
- Payment of compensation amount; and
- Transfer of ownership and tenancy rights to NWEDC.

The following sub-sections provide an understanding of the key steps identified:

(1) ¹ PS 5 defines negotiated settlement as a situation where buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

Identification and Survey of Land Parcels

The land identification activity was initiated in 2007 through visual reconnaissance and surveys. These surveys were undertaken by the Project team in 2009 to 2010. All the relevant cadastral maps were obtained from Rasuwa District Survey Office. The Project layout maps were geo-referenced on the cadastral maps to identify the private land parcels. The Rasuwa District Land Revenue Office and Lands and Survey Department provided the following information for the identified parcels:

- Category of land/Grade of land;
 - Area of Land;
 - Land Owner's Name; and
- VDC/ward number and other details

During this stage of the process only limited consultation was undertaken with key informants to identify land ownership, no negotiations or engagement with the land owners or local community were undertaken.

Land Valuation

NWEDC initiated the land parcel valuation process in 2007. For the purpose of assessing the value of the land identified, the Project depended upon the information available with the land records department. During the consultations with the land department, it was mentioned that the land type in the Project area was consistent with the government records and the grade of land also informed the assessment of rates for the land.

For the purpose of the fixing the rate of the land compensation, NWEDC, in consultation with the District authorities, identified the compensation rates payable at NR 5 lakh per *ropani*¹ for the land procurement, which was based on the following data:

- District Administration Office published land rates per ropani.
- Transaction details of similar land in the last 2-3 years;
- Private transactions in the current year; and
- Land transaction rates for other projects in the area;
- General understanding of the market rate in the area.

It is common practice in the area that land registration and transactions are usually done at lower rates to avoid taxation; hence, the general understanding of the market rate in the local area, which was established by NWEDC, was essential.

These rates were also reinforced by the Compensation Fixation Committee (CFC) formed at the district level in 2013.

(2) ¹ Unit of land in Nepal (1 ha = 19.66 ropani);

Upon the completion of the land finalization and market assessment, NWEDC initiate the process of negotiations with the land owners through its land team. This process included meetings with the land owners, which was initiated in 2012. In some cases, NWEDC conducted the meetings at an individual household level; however, it was primarily undertaken at the community level to get a sense of the general willingness of the community towards selling the land and the expectation of the community on land valuation.

Meetings were primarily undertaken at the ward level and mutually acceptable rates were agreed. The first negotiation for the private land rates took place in Mailung, followed by Gogone and Haku Besi. The purpose of these meetings was to provide the land owners and other community representatives with information pertaining to the Project, the land requirement for the Project, and the proposed entitlements/compensation.

These meetings were followed by a public hearing, held in March 2013, after the completion of the EIA. The purpose of the public hearing was to provide a more detailed Project understanding and finalize the compensation amount for the land purchase.

According to the information made available during the ERM consultations in 2015, the land owners had initially demanded a compensation rate of NR 10 lakh per *ropani*, which was subsequently negotiated to NR 5 lakh per *ropani*. The first agreement was made in Mailung, which actually set the precedent for the rest of the wards to follow. For the land plots located along the road in Mailung, a higher rate of NR 6,50,000 was offered.

Payment of Compensation

Some of the key aspects related to the compensation process were as follows:

- The compensation for the land take was paid through cheques in the early months (April- May) of 2013, which was prior to the hand-over of the land to the Project. This was primarily done to allow the impacted land owners to purchase alternate land parcels or invest in other sources of livelihood prior to the loss of land, and thus minimize the impacts from the sale of land.
- Some of the families from Gogone, however, did not accept the compensation, as they did not agree with the compensation rate offered. In these cases, the cheques were deposited with the Rasuwa District Administrative Office (DAO), to be collected by the land owners at a later date.
- Some of the families did not accept the compensation due to internal conflicts within the family. In 13 land parcels, there were questions pertaining to ownership of the land. In these cases, the DAO was

requested to resolve ownership issues. The DAO facilitated separation of the plot of the land owned by head of family ultimately resulting in the partition of family, at least on paper.

DAO office published a notice, through which claimants were asked to raise any objection within 21 days of publishing of the notice. A copy of the Notice published by DAO is shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 Land Procurement-related Notice Issued by District Administration Office

नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय
रसुवा

माथिल्लो त्रिशुली १ जलविद्युत आयोजनाले जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्ने सूचना

प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति २०७०/०१/०९

नेपाल सरकारबाट अनुमती प्राप्त माथिल्लो त्रिशुली १ जलविद्युत आयोजनाको विभिन्न संरचना निर्माण कार्यको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने तपसिलमा उल्लेखित जग्गाहरु अधिग्रहण गर्नु पर्ने भएकोले सो जग्गाहरु प्राप्त गर्नको लागि प्राप्ती ऐन २०३४ को दफा ९ क प्रयोजनार्थ सम्बन्धित सबैको जानकारीको लागि यो २१ दिने सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ ।

सि. नं.	साविक कि.नं.	हालको कि.नं.	गा.वि.स.	ज.घ.को नाम	बाबु वा पतिको नाम	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	प्राप्त गर्नु पर्ने जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल
१	१०८	१०८	हाकु - ९	क्रिड तामाङ	सन्ध तामाङ	१-१४-३-२	१-१४-३-२
२	११४	११४	हाकु - ९	दत्ता घले	नुरेण घले	३-३-३-२	३-३-३-२
३	११५	११५	हाकु - ९	तामामा तामाङ	भवौ फुन्चो	११-८-१-०	११-८-१-०
४	११६	१५२	हाकु - ९	वाङलामा तामाङ	गोम्बो तामाङ	५-४-२-०	५-४-२-०
५	११६	१५५	हाकु - ९	फुर्बा तामाङ	गोम्बो तामाङ	२-०-०-०	२-०-०-०
६	११६	१५६	हाकु - ९	सोनाम तामाङनी	पति गोम्बो तामाङ	१-०-०-०	१-०-०-०
७	११७	१७१	हाकु - ९	छोवाङ तामाङ	दुन्दुप तामाङ	५-०-०-०	५-०-०-०
८	११७	१७२	हाकु - ९	वीरमान तामाङ	दुन्दुप तामाङ	५-०-०-०	५-०-०-०
९	११७	१७३	हाकु - ९	निमा तामाङ	वीरमान तामाङ	४-०-२-३	४-०-२-३
१०	११८	१६७	हाकु - ९	साजन तामाङ	लहानुर्पु तामाङ	३-०-०-०	३-०-०-०
११	११८	१६८	हाकु - ९	अजय तामाङ	लहानुर्पु तामाङ	३-०-०-०	३-०-०-०
१२	११८	१६९	हाकु - ९	चन्द्रमान तामाङ	जीतमान तामाङ	३-०-०-०	३-०-०-०
१३	११८	१७०	हाकु - ९	निमा डोम्बो तामाङनी	पति सुब्बा तामाङ	३-३-३-०	३-३-३-०

Note: The Date mentioned in the Notice is Bikram Sambat (YMD) (B.S) (2070/01/09) Gregorian Calendar (A.D)- (April 22, 2013). Note: This notice was not issued under the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 BS (1977)

The family disputes were on two counts: in some cases, while the land owners were from the same family, they resided in separate households, thereby increasing the number of families impacted. In other cases, while the families had divided into separate households, the land ownership had not been transferred.

The issue of ownership was ultimately resolved with facilitation by DAO for the 13 land parcels, which also entailed the division of the land parcels. NWEDC submitted the compensation money with Nepal Bank Limited Natural Disaster Fund A/C for subsequent disbursement to land losers and requested for transfer of lands in name of 'Nepal Water And Energy Development Company Private Limited'. The DAO office further administered the cheques to the identified land owners. The entire process was completed by August 2013.

On the basis of the understanding of the land take process for private land thus developed, the following key points had been identified by ERM in 2015:

- The option of replacement land was not provided to the land owners by the Company. Consultations undertaken by ERM as part of the LRP preparation in 2015 in the Haku VDC and Dhunche with the various stakeholders found that obtaining alternate land of comparable quality within reasonable proximity of these communities is difficult. As a result, monetised compensation was agreed upon by the community in the VDC meetings.
- The rate of compensation decided was higher than the prevalent market rates of NR 10,000-50,000 per ropani prevailing at the time. This appreciated value was resultant from the Project's understanding of the importance of land holdings in the community and the value addition done on the land, with the aim of allowing the land owners to purchase and prepare alternative pieces of land, wherever they could identify such parcels.
- The rate also reportedly took into account the potential appreciation of the land value in the area in the near future and the business importance the access road will have in the future because of its strategic location and connecting to the China border, thereby serving as an important trade corridor. However, it should be noted that since then, the 'Border Road Initiative (BRI) Project by China has started construction in the area. This has resulted in property prices reportedly increasing by up to 10 times in the Rasuwa District, especially where the road route is proposed;
- From a broader understanding, the rates offered captured the agricultural potential and the tree potential of these lands. However according to the discussion with the local community, this understanding was not clearly communicated to them at the time of negotiations;
- The following figure provides an understanding of the compensation rates fixed for the various VDCs. It was evident that the District rates for all land falling under Haku VDC (Ward 1-9) was between NR 16,000 and 19,000 per ropani. The rate of NR 5,00,000 per ropani was applicable for urban area of Dhunche VDC.

Figure 2.2 Rasuwa District Market Land Rates

सि.नं. १ देखि ३९ सम्ममा लेखिए भन्दा बाहेकका यस जिल्लाका गा.वि.स.हरुको जग्गाको न्यूनतम मूल्याङ्कन निम्न बमोजिम रहनेछन् ।

सि.नं.	गा.वि.स.	वडा नं.	खेत (प्रति रोपनी रु.)	पाखो (प्रति रोपनी रु.)
१	गतलाङ	१-७	१५,०००।-	१०,०००।-
		८,९	१२,०००।-	९,०००।-
२	गोल्जुङ	१-९	१६,०००।-	१२,०००।-
३	चिलिमे	१-३	३६,०००।-	१५,०००।-
		४-९	२१,०००।-	११,०००।-
४	टिमुरे	१-९		३१,०००।-
५	ठूलोगाउँ	१-९	२४,०००।-	१७,०००।-
६	डाँडागाउँ	१-९	१८,०००।-	१४,०००।-
७	धुमन	१-९	१६,०००।-	११,०००।-
८	धैबुङ	१,२,३	४,००,०००।-	३,५०,०००।-
		बजार आसपास		
		५,६,७	५,००,०००।-	४,००,०००।-
		४,८,९	५०,०००।-	४०,०००।-
९	धुन्चे	५,६,७,८	५,००,०००।-	५,००,०००।-
		१,२,३,४	१,००,०००	८०,०००।-
		९	४६,०००।-	४१,०००।-
१०	बुद्धिम	१-९	२१,०००।-	१६,०००।-
११	भोर्ले	१-९	७६,०००।-	३१,०००।-
१२	यासाँ	१-९	१६,०००।-	१३,०००।-
१३	राम्चे	१-९	२६,०००।-	१८,०००।-
१४	लहरेपोवा	१	४,००,०००।-	३,००,०००।-
		२,३,४,५	२,५०,०००।-	१,००,०००।-
		६,७,८,९	६१,०००।-	४१,०००।-
१५	लाङटाङ	१-९		५१,०००।-
१६	सरमथली	१-९	४१,०००।-	२९,०००।-
१७	स्याफु	१,२,६,७,८	७५,०००।-	६०,०००।-
		३,४,५,९	५,००,०००।-	५,००,०००।-
१८	हाकु	१-९	१६,०००।-	११,०००।-

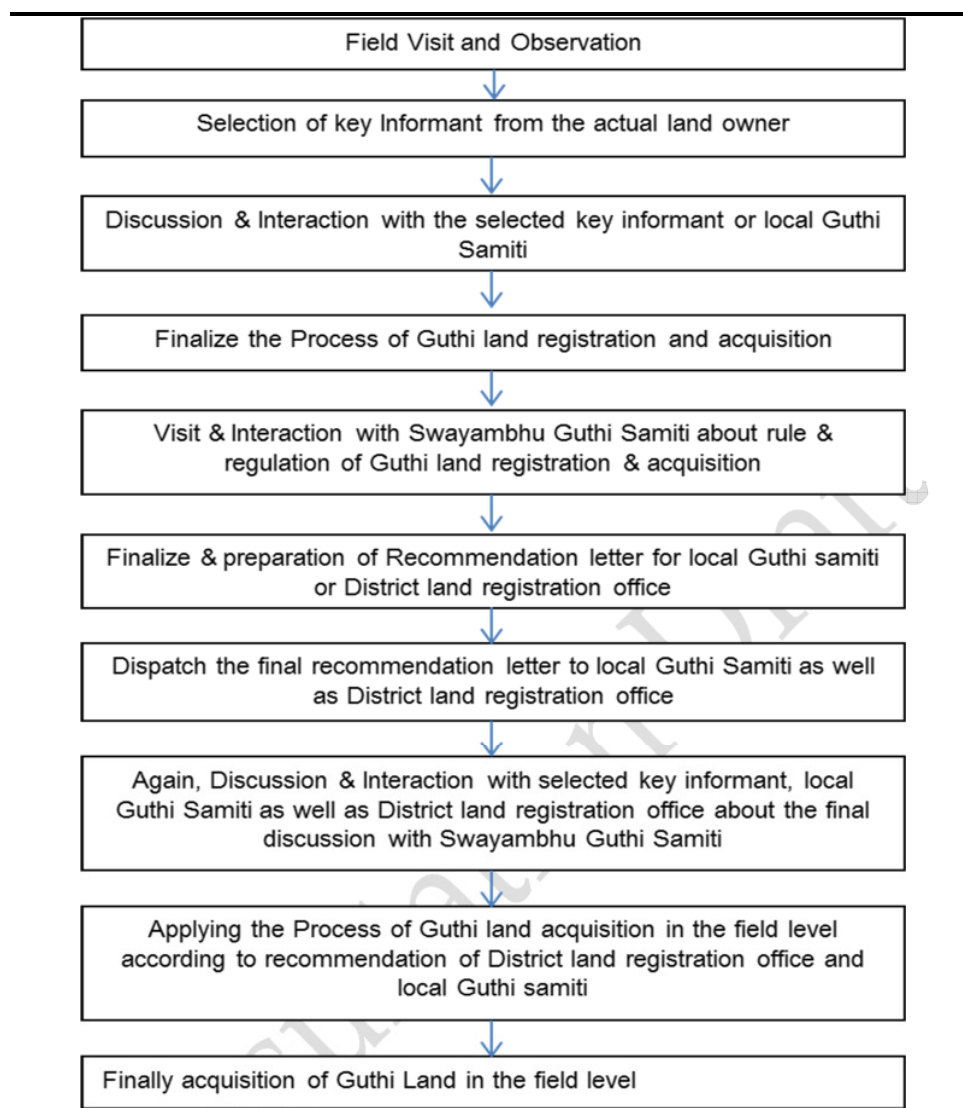
Source: Minimum Rate of Rasuwa District, 2014

As Figure 2.2 indicates, while the land rates for the VDCs in the Rasuwa District ranged from NR 15,000-20,000 per ropani, the rates of Dhunche were substantially higher at NR 5,00,000 per ropani. This variation resulted from the compensation rates provided by other hydropower projects in the area, which have set a higher benchmark on rates.

Guthi Land

The Project's Guthi land take process included the transfer of tenancy rights based on negotiated settlements with the tenancy right holders (locally known as those with *Mohiyani Hak*). This process was undertaken on the principle that NWEDC treated the Guthi land as equivalent to private land. This was based on the understanding that due to the long-standing dependence of the tenants on the land, the potential Project impacts were comparable to those on private land owners. Figure 2.3 depicts the Guthi land take process.

Figure 2.3 *Guthi Tenancy Rights Transfer Process*



NWEDC representatives and local villagers of Haku Besi (Ward no 7 & 3) met on 19th January 2013 to discuss the rates and terms of transfer of the tenancy rights. Subsequently, NWEDC held a meeting at its office in Kathmandu with Guthi land tenants of Hakubesi in which 16 villagers were present. Some of the key decisions taken in the meetings were as follows:

- Compensation rate @ 5 lakhs NR per ropani was agreed upon, which was equal to the rate offered for the private land;
- Priority would be given to affected tenants for Project employment;
- Priority would be given to local people for Project employment; and
- NWEDC would pay 10 percent of the total compensation amount in advance, on demand by the land owners, so as to allow them to clear tax arrears for many years associated with the Guthi land tenancy.

In summary, the Guthi land take process was similar to the land take process for the private land; was based on negotiated settlements with the tenants;

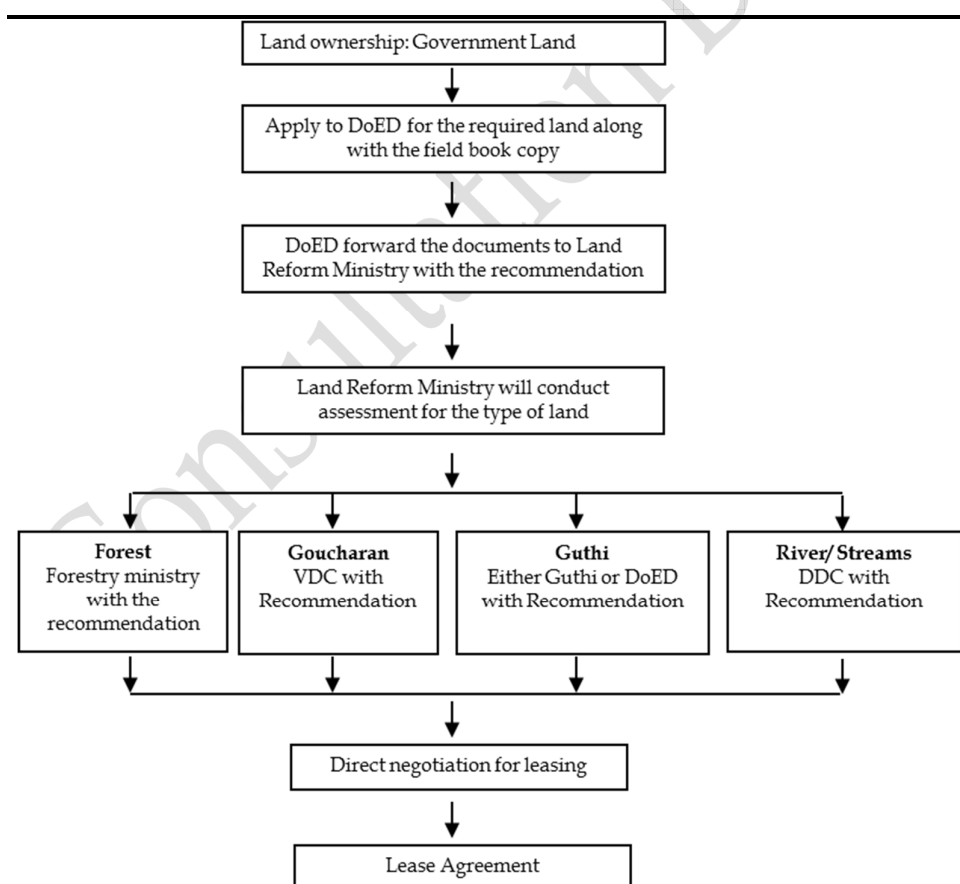
and the rates offered for the Guthi land were similar to those offered for the private land.

Government Land

The Project requires government and forestland for the access road, switchyard and power house camp, spoil areas, and the head works. The process of land take is described in the following figure.

NWEDC filed an application for the lease of the land with the Nepal Department of Electricity Development (DoED), who then forwarded it to the Land Reform Ministry for the assessment of the land and for its recommendations. Upon the completion of the assessment and receipt of recommendations from the Forest Department, Guthi, VDC and DDC, NWEDC undertook direct negotiations with the DoED to finalize the lease agreement (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4 *Process for Government land procurement (through Lease)*



Consultations identified one PAF living in Gogone who was growing trees on a small plot of Government-owned (but not Community Forest) land. NWEDC has agreed to provide compensation to this PAF later in 2018. No other private user rights over any non-CFUG Government land was identified.

ERM undertook a review of the existing legislation in place pertaining to land acquisition and undertook an analysis of the applicability of PS 5 for this Project. The land take process for the Project was based on negotiated settlements with the land owners and Guthi tenants. A partial Government intervention was resorted to by NWEDC for selected cases in which NWEDC was not able to procure land through negotiated settlement, although this was not a full-fledged land expropriation process under law.

To assess if PS 5 is triggered, the process of land purchase, and the role of the government was analysed. The DAO indicated their role was to facilitate land procurement for the Project. A notice was issued by the DAO to land owners who had land ownership disputes within the family and not because of their objections to the selling of land per se. Through the notice, claimants were asked to raise any objection within 21 days of the publication of the notice.

The compensation fixation committee, to ensure credibility and strong basis to the rate offered, decided upon the rates, which was similar to the rate offered to other land losers for the Project. **At the end, the issue of ownership was resolved with facilitation by DAO for 13 land parcels, which also entailed the division of the land parcels.** The DAO office further administered the cheques (the money was submitted by NWEDC) to the identified land owners. The whole process was completed by August 2013. Hence the role of the DAO as a facilitator to ensure closure of the land purchase process was endorsed by NWEDC.

Furthermore, according to the information made available by NWEDC:

- The existing Law of Nepal provides flexibility to the company (Memorandum of Article, and Association of Article) to acquire any assets or property required for the Project.
- NWEDC also indicated that the process followed was not a formal Land Acquisition Act (LAA) process, but a process of facilitating the negotiated settlement between the company and the land owners in case of family disputes over land ownership among some families.
- The intervention of the DAO was required to assure that the process of establishing land ownership and reaching agreements between claimants on the division of the compensation amount was done fairly, amicably and transparently. The administration's involvement also added credibility to the process.

Consultation with the Jan Sarokar Samiti (JSS) found that there was a general support in the community for the Project. Consultations with JSS indicated that the land rates offered to the people was more than people could have expected if they sold land on the open market. People also understand the benefits of the Project access road being developed. Haku Besi currently does

not have access to any road (apart from village tracts). However, since then, the Nepal- China Road Project has been initiated, which will also improve the connectivity in the region.

Based on the detailed review of the land procurement process, supported by observations and consultations in the field, discussion with the NWEDC management as well as the DAO, the following reasons were identified for the triggering of PS 5 for the Project:

- **Issuance of Survey License prior to Negotiations:** One of the key reasons for the triggering of the PS 5 is that the survey license for the Project was issued prior to the negotiation process with the land owners. This implied that if people were not ready to sell their land to the Project, alternate options in terms of procuring this land through government led land acquisition process could have been triggered.
- **Community Preference for Land Lease:** Consultations with the community found that the preferred choice of the community was leasing the land to the company and not direct selling of the land in most of the instances. This option was perceived to have provided continued source of income for the private land owners. The option however was not considered by the company owing to the permanent requirement of land for certain structures;
- **Government Involvement:** The asset valuation was undertaken in a manner which replicated the government land acquisition process and was done by the DUBDC office, Nuwakot division. The compensation for asset loss, which was calculated post the deduction of scrap value and the depreciation cost of the asset, was therefore not based on the negotiation per se or on the principle of replacement value.
- **Physical Displacement:** the Project land requirements have resulted in the physical displacement of seven land owners. This physical displacement resulted from the primary residence of these land owners being located on the land impacted. However, it is understood that most of these land owners had alternative houses located in the Project area which are now being used as the primary residence. In cases where the land owner did not have alternative residence, the same was purchased/ constructed by the affected family with the compensation amount received.
- **Payment of Compensation:** While the compensation in most of the instances was paid in cheque, there were certain land owners who did not accept the compensation amount. In such cases, NWEDC submitted the amount with the DAO office, and the land owners were required to collect the amount from the DAO office.

The LRP was thus prepared in 2015 with the primary objective of meeting the PS 5 requirements. This LALRP has also been formulated in keeping with the requirements of the applicable reference framework, including PS 5.

6.1.4 Existing Mitigation Measures

The land lost was compensated at rates reportedly higher than the market rate in the area. This compensation amount was determined based on the evaluation report prepared by the Nepal Government's Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, Nuwakot District based Division Office.

The land loss was compensated at rates that were negotiated and which reportedly were higher than the market rate in the area (refer to Annex C for further details). NWEDC has already paid land value to land owners and the tenants for land in all the cases where there was evidence of ownership or tenancy. There was no difference in rates paid to owners and tenants and both kind of impacted families received NPR 5 lakhs per *ropani*¹. According to the information made available during the consultations with the local community in Haku VDC and the Project proponents, it was understood that community accepted this approach. Differential rates were however paid for the land located close to the road in Mailung; the amount paid was NPR 6.5 lakhs per *ropani* for land near to the road, while others received NPR 5 lakhs per *ropani*.

Land for land options was not considered feasible owing to general lack of availability of similar kind of land in the area. More importantly, the community preferred receiving cash compensation as it provided diversified options to the families for income generation and improvement in standards of living which is evident from the choices already made by the PAFs for utilisation of the compensation money.

To facilitate the land transaction the Project also took certain steps:

- Both private land owners and Guthi tenants received a total of 5 lakh NPR per *ropani*; however in case of Guthi land, 10% of the payment amount was paid as advance to facilitate resolving of the tax and tenancy rights related issues associated with the land;
- The payment amount was paid before taking possession of the land to facilitate purchase of alternative land and construction of houses by the land owners;

6.1.5 Residual Impacts and Emerging Issues Post Earthquake

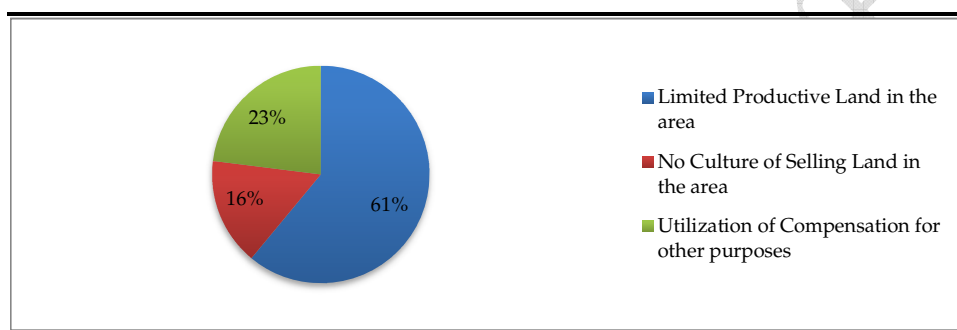
Some of the issues that have emerged after the land take process and post-earthquake, were summarised below:

- Access to fertile land in the Project area in this region is a challenge. One of the concerns of the PAFs was that the land lost to the Project is in proximity to the river and was more fertile than any replacement parcels

¹ Unit of land in Nepal (1 ha = 19.66 *ropani*);

of land that PAF is able to purchase. This is so because these replacement parcels will be located uphill closer to the settlements, and the land parcels located in the valley were mostly unavailable for purchase. To obtain the same crop yield from these less fertile parcels of land, the PAF will be required to undertake cultivation across larger parcels of land or diversify their livelihood for replacing the lost agricultural production. This issue was further accentuated post-earthquake, where most of the land in the Project area has been damaged due to landslides and fissures. This has resulted in the reduction of cultivable land available for purchase. In terms of the land already owned by the PAFs, while most can be repaired for use, the PAFs are reportedly unable to afford the cost of the same.

Figure 6.5 *Reasons for Difficulty in purchasing replacement land*



Source: LRP HH survey, 2015

- Community consultations found that PAFs preferred to give their land on lease rather than selling it as they feel, in the current scenario of shortage, value of land will increase and in the short term, lease will give an ongoing income.;
- From the consultations undertaken with the PAFs it is evident that while they were aware that there will be limited or no replacement land available for cultivation, they still were not averse to giving their land to the Project. This is because the Rasuwa District rates were quite low at that time in comparison to what Project offered and the people saw this as a good opportunity. The compensation has positively increased the income of the families.
- The community is waiting for potential development in the area with the coming of the access road and also employment opportunities with the hydropower development. It is understood that it was this expectation of development benefits along with the compensation rates offered that resulted in the PAFs to agree to give their land to the Project willingly.
- The other issue is to do with the reduction of the benefits through the division of land payment among the families. In cases, where the compensation amount has not seen much division, the conditions of the families have improved in terms of allowing the families to construct/purchase new houses or land in Kathmandu/ Dhunche/ Ramche and meet certain key expenses such as medical expenses, payment of debts and socio-cultural expenses such as marriages as well as allowing for a certain portion of the money to be saved for lean periods. Where

compensation was divided, the amount for each family was not enough to make a step change in their incomes.

- Payment amount was seen as income of the family which should be equally divided. In most of the cases however the amount was mostly divided among the male members. In some of the instances, a part of the compensation was also paid to the daughters, who were married in the same community. The parents kept either an equal portion of the land or a very small portion of the complete amount to meet their own needs.
- In the case of Haku Besi and Phoolbari, people despite cultivating the Guthi land, mention lack of ownership/tenancy rights of such land as per the records of the government.
- there are also certain cases, in which owing to lack of relevant documents pertaining to tenancy rights over Guthi land, 8 PAFs of the Guthi land could not be compensated. The Company is agreeable to pay compensation amount in cases where the tenancy rights are confirmed.

Box 6.1

Case Study: Guthi land users with lack of access to tenancy rights

The cadastral survey was conducted 37 years back in Nepal and the ownership issues unsettled or developed later than that are not covered. This holds true for both Guthi land and the private land. In the Project areas (in Phoolbari hamlet), there are some HHs which could not show the tenancy certificate and hence were not considered for compensation by NWEDC. The people are also not sure of the quantum of land actually being impacted by the Project for which they have no documentary evidence. This land is primarily supposed to be taken for the access road. For the present such records are just maintained in the name of Guthi Corporation. The Project representatives reported that compensation cannot be provided without legal documents or the records maintained with the records office at the Rasuwa District level. In future if the tenants are able to provide valid tenancy certificate NWEDC is committed to provide compensation for the land and other entitlements agreed for other families. The number of such claims could be approx. 8 depending upon whom finally receives the tenancy certificate or how the families tilling the land decide to share the compensation.

Source: ERM Site Visit, 2015

- There is another instance in which one of the PAFs from Gogone had planted trees on government land, which was subsequently impacted by the Project. The loss of trees was not compensated.

Utilization of Compensation Amount Paid

The patterns in the utilisation of compensation can be seen from the following

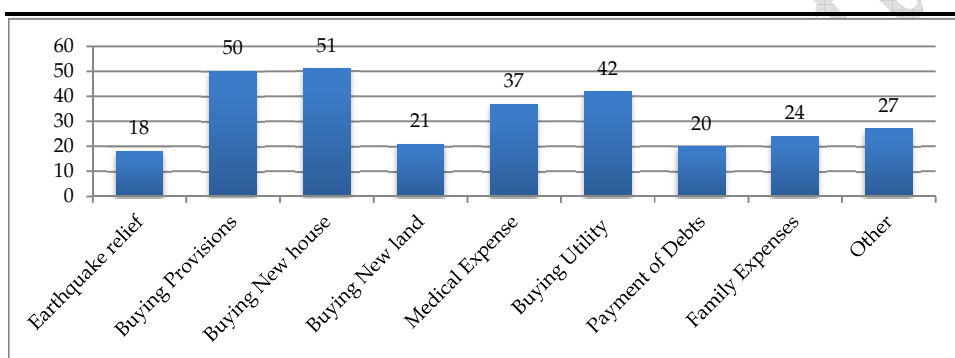
- Sale of land to the company opened up considerable opportunities, especially for some of the families that never had access to such disposable incomes. In cases where the compensation amount was high even after division in the family, lands were purchased in Kathmandu or Dhunche and in most of the cases put on rent partially or fully, thus adding to the family income.
- In some cases, the amount of land lost and consequently the compensation amount was small. Often this amount was further divided among family members, leaving very little for the actual family engaged in cultivation on the land. These households have reportedly struggled to put the money to

any effective use, and have instead used the compensation amount to meet the daily household needs and to educate their children.

- Pre-earthquake, most PAFs reported to have saved at least a portion of the compensation amount received. However, post-earthquake, a number of the PAFs used the compensation amount to cope with the earthquake impacts;
- About 40 percent of the PAFs have bought/constructed a new house in the original village with the compensation amount. However, most of these houses were severely damaged by the earthquake.

The following figure provides an understanding of the utilization of the compensation received by the PAFs.

Figure 6.6 Utilization of Compensation by PAFs



Source: LALRP HH survey, 2017, based on responses given

6.1.6 Additional Mitigation Measures

NWEDC shall take the following additional mitigation measures to reduce the impacts:

- Provide assurance to the 8 PAFs lacking tenancy rights that compensation will be paid as and when such rights are established and the necessary documentations are made available to NWEDC. If the PAFs are not able to provide certificates for their tenancy, provide livelihood support to mitigate livelihood loss from that land;
- Grant preference to the PAFs for direct/indirect Project employment opportunities and livelihood restoration options;
- Identify and provide additional social and livelihood support to especially vulnerable families.
- Provide compensation and help restore the livelihood for the one PAF from Gogone who lost their trees cultivation areas.

6.2 LOSS OF STRUCTURE

6.2.1 Context

The Project has resulted in an impact on 29 residential and non-residential structures located in the Project footprint area. These 29 structures belonged to 21 PAFs and included houses, sheds, and a water mills. In addition to this, the Project is currently in the process of procuring 7 more structures from residents residing in Mailung for an alternative camp area. The negotiations and decision making for these 7 structures is presently under process. The total number of structure then would become 36. The following table presents a summary of the kind of structures impacted by the Project.

Table 6.4 Summary of Impacted Structures

Type of Structures	Number of Structures
Structures already impacted	
Residential structures	7 primary residences and 5 seasonal residences. (12 residential structures)
Partially constructed residences	8
Cow Shed	8
Water Mill	1
Total structures already impacted	29
Structures under consideration	
Residential structures	7
Grand Total	36

As indicated above, the Project resulted in the loss of primary residence for seven PAFs in 2015. These seven PAFs have constructed replacement structures in their villages or on alternative land in Thade and Dhunche from the compensation money. The remaining 13 PAFs already had an alternative house in their villages, which was the primary residence.

NWEDC did recently acquire the seven primary residences (impact on additional 5 PAFs) on the Mailung HEP site, but the earthquake had damaged all of these structures and all of the families had already been displaced at the time of acquisition and were living in IDP camps. Hence the total PAFs impacted by loss of primary residential structure is 12.

6.2.2 Structure Valuation Process

The valuation of structures was undertaken through the Government by the Department of Urban Development & Building Construction (DUDBC). As has been discussed previously, this valuation process was initiated after the negotiations for the land take and during the payment of compensation for the land required.

DUDBC conducted a site visit and measured and photographed the various structures affected by the Project. Structure owners were present in most

cases. The valuation amount was determined using the parameters discussed below.

- Earth work and foundation;
- Masonry;
- Roofing (including use of CGI sheet roofing);
- Door frames and door and window shutters; and
- Plaster work.

Figure 6.7 *Asset Inventory undertaken during LRP Preparation in 2015*



Source: ERM site visit, 2015

DUDBC based the structure valuation on Rasuwa District Unit Rate Schedule (per square foot or cubic meter) for various aspects of the construction mentioned above. The Rate Schedule is annually published and captures the unit rate for:

- Raw materials included in the construction including the transportation cost;
- Labour types including skilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers etc.

DUDBC assessed 22 structures for compensation. NWEDC has paid compensation for 20 of these structures to date, only two seasonal cowsheds have not yet been compensated. There were, however, some discrepancies in the payments made for the assets relative to the deduction of a depreciation cost, addition of scrap value, and whether compensation included a 13 percent VAT.

Seven additional structures were subsequently identified that were not assessed by DUDBC. These structures included:

- Two residential structures for which construction was initiated prior to land take discussions, but construction was never completed;
- Four residential structures for which construction started after land take discussions were completed; and
- One cowshed for which construction was initiated prior to land take discussions, but construction was never completed.

In order to develop an understanding of these seven structures, ERM undertook a valuation of the structures using the DUDBC methodology. The

ERM survey team recorded the detailed of the structures in the presence of the structure owner. The structures which were not accessible due to the difficult terrain were measured through visual observation, through the use of cameras and hand held video camcorders, in the presence of the structure owners.

6.2.3 Mitigation Measures already Undertaken

The valuation of the structures located on the private land was undertaken through the Government by the Department of Urban Development & Building Construction (DUDBC), Division Office at Nuwakot. The unit rate for the structures was based on the Rasuwa District rate schedule for various aspects of construction, including raw material and labour used. The compensation amount was paid to the PAFs in 2013-2014 prior to taking possession of the land. This was to allow the PAFs to purchase alternative land/structure or build a new structure in the land remaining prior to the Project taking possession of the land. Refer to Section 6.2.2 for a detailed understanding of the process followed.

6.2.4 Residual Impacts and Emerging Issues Post Earthquake

Seven structures (6 residential structures and 1 cow shed) were not considered for compensation by NWEDC in 2015 as these structures were incomplete at the time of valuation. Amongst the remaining 22 structures that were considered for compensation, there were the following discrepancies in the evaluation process:

- The compensation amount determined for 10 structures was done after the deduction of the depreciation cost @ 2.5% and scrap value amount @ 10%;
- The compensation amount determined for 12 structures was done without any deduction and inclusive of 13% Value Added Tax (VAT)

Furthermore, payment for 2 of the 22 structures has not yet been made. In summary, replacement value was not provided for the 12 structures compensated.

The 2015 earthquake resulted in an impact on all structures across the AoI. There was possibly partial or complete destruction of the alternative residential structures used by the PAFs. Most of the PAFs are reported to be living in IDP camps post the earthquake and few have yet to undertake repair activities in their villages.

6.2.5 Additional Mitigation Measures

NWEDC has committed to the following additional mitigation measures:

- Compensate the 7 uncompensated structures at replacement value, without deduction of depreciation cost and scrap value and inclusive of VAT;

- Provide additional compensation for 10 structures, which were not paid replacement value, for the depreciation cost and scrap value deducted and VAT not paid;
- Compensate the Mailung HEP structure owners at replacement value, without deduction of depreciation cost and scrap value and inclusive of VAT, in consultation with the DAO office and *Jan Sarokar Samiti*.
- Provide shifting support where necessary.

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

6.3 *IMPACT DUE TO LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES*

This section provides an understanding of the loss of crop and trees on the impacted private and Guthi land.

6.3.1 *Context*

Loss of Crops

Agriculture was one of the key sources of livelihood and sustenance for the community in the Project area pre-earthquake. Most of the crops and vegetables produced on the land were for sustenance and met the needs of the PAFs for a period of 6 to 9 months in a year. For the remaining months the families reported that they purchase the required produce from the local markets.

Most of this land was reported to be partially or completely destroyed due to the earthquake. However, PAFs are optimistic that most of this land can be cleared and repaired with some capital cost.

Loss of Trees

The trees in the land impacted by the Project ranged from timber trees such as Sal, fruit bearing trees such as Mango and other trees for firewood.

Table 6.5 *Tree loss on the Private and Guthi land parcels*

S. No	Name of Tree	Usage	Number of Trees on Impacted Land parcels
1.	Aaru	Fruit	7
2.	Amala	Fruit	51
3.	Amba	Fruit	8
4.	Ambak	Fruit	7
5.	Amriso	Fodder	5
6.	Anjer	Fruit	4
7.	Bamboo		1 grove
8.	Banana	Fruit	21 groves
9.	Bhauwa		10
10.	Chilaune	Timber	233

S. No	Name of Tree	Usage	Number of Trees on Impacted Land parcels
11.	Chitwar	Used in making rope	1
12.	Chuletro	Fodder	1
13.	Churi	Fruit/timber	12
14.	Daar	Fodder	75
15.	Dalchini	Spice	3
16.	Dodhela	Fodder	3
17.	Dube	Timber	60
18.	Dune	Fodder	50
19.	Gadu	Fodder	18
20.	Gorkha Mala	Used for religious purposes	1
21.	Jamir (lemon species)	Fruit	1
22.	Kafal	Fruit	126
23.	Kangiyo	Fodder	5
24.	Kapro	Fodder	1
25.	Kayon	Fodder	20
26.	Khanayo	Fruit	70
27.	Kimbu	Fodder	36
28.	Kniu	Fodder	3
29.	Koirala	fodder & vegetable	5
30.	Kutmeru	Timber/Fodder	1
31.	Lakuri	Medicinal	1
32.	Lemon	Fruit	3
33.	Mahua	Fruit	16
34.	Mango	Fruit	3
35.	Nigalu (bamboo kind)	Fodder	3
36.	Orange	Fruit	3
37.	Peepal	Timber	1
38.	Sahajh		2
39.	Sal	Timber	1018
40.	Seemal		19
41.	Sette	Timber/Firewood	17
42.	Tanki	Fodder	26
43.	Tune	Timber	1
44.	Turi	Fodder	1
45.	Uttis	Timber	618
46.	White Ciris	Timber/fodder/ fire wood	4
47.	Yellow Wood	Timber / fire wood	1

Source: ERM site visit, 2015 based on responses given

The Project's land take is estimated to impact approximately 2,554 trees/saplings of 21 PAFs. Some of the trees affected on the private land belonging to the PAFs from Gogone, Tiru and Mailung were damaged due to the road construction activities, while the few remaining ones were destroyed by the earthquake. In case of Guthi land, most of the trees were destroyed by the earthquake. In total, 21 PAFs reported to have trees on their land

To the extent possible, an attempt was made to document the loss of trees due to the Project activities and their value in 2015. However, in certain cases, these parcels were inaccessible or already affected; in such cases the assessment of the number of trees lost was based on the recall value, further corroborated with the community members and NWEDC, wherever possible.

6.3.2 *Crop and Tree Valuation*

The 20 sale deeds for private land do not explicitly include the structures, crops and trees impacted by the land take. On the other hand, the agreement for the transfer of the 18 Guthi land tenancy rights does explicitly include the curtilage, crops, and permanent and temporary structures. ERM's consultations with the community, however, found that the community was not aware about the methodology on how the rates were derived and if the crops and trees were included in the compensation. The community representatives stated that NWEDC had indicated the land owners could harvest the standing crops.

NWEDC indicates that for most of the land owners, the compensation for the land included the crops and trees; structures were valued and compensated separately. The relatively high compensation rate provided by NWEDC indicates that crop and tree compensation was included.

ERM had the following observations in 2015:

- During the valuation process undertaken by NWEDC, no valuation of the crops or parcel specific land use documentation was undertaken;
- The private land owners reported to not being aware of the compensation amount including the crop and tree compensation.

ERM, as part of the assessment, undertook a land use profile of the impacted land and developed an understanding of the cultivation in the area. The current land use profile of the acquired land parcels were established through walk through of the site and in cases of inaccessible areas, through visual observations using cameras and hand held camcorders. In this process, it was observed that most of the land impacted, which is presently not physically occupied yet by the Project, was either under cultivation or had been cultivated in the preceding years. Most of the households reporting present cultivation on the land were from the Tole Haku Besi and Phoolbari. However, this land may have been damaged by the earthquake.

6.3.3 *Existing Mitigation Measures*

Crop loss

As part of the sale/lease agreement with the land owners it was agreed that they would be allowed to harvest standing crop at the time of the land take.

- As the land owners were allowed to harvest the standing crops, no additional crop compensation was provided for the same.
- As the land prices was negotiated it is assumed that the rate covered the longer term livelihood loss from cultivation.. In any case the opportunity

given to harvest the standing crops mitigated the loss to a great extent for the said year.

Tree loss

NWEDC team communicated that the land sale agreement included any loss of trees which may be standing on the land at the time of purchase. The land owners were also allowed to cut the trees and take the timber post the sale of the land.

6.3.4 Residual Impacts and Emerging Issues Post Earthquake

Crop loss

The crop loss was already captured in the compensation amount paid for the land. In some cases, especially in Haku Besi and Phoolbari, some of the HHs even after receiving the payment of the land continued to grow the crops; they are reportedly aware that no compensation would be provided for the same as the PAFs were asked to not plant any new crops on the land after the payment of compensation. However, most of the crops were damaged due to the earthquake even before the Project allowed the harvest of the standing crop. Furthermore, the transition loss, while preparing a similar land for cultivation and getting crops from it, has not been accounted for presently.

Tree Loss

- During the consultations with the land owners, it was reported that the local community did not have a clear understanding of the tree loss being included in the compensation amount as per the agreement. While the agreement with the Guthi land tenants and Swyambhuguthi clearly states that the land value includes the loss of trees, there is no such clause in the private land agreements;
- Furthermore, it was reported that the land owners were not aware of the provision of cutting the trees and taking the timber as part of the sale agreement.

6.3.5 Additional Mitigation Measures

Crop loss

NWEDC has committed to the following additional mitigation measures:

- Alternate livelihood options/ skill trainings will be provided for the PAFs, for those who do not wish to return to their original village and undertake agriculture;
- Agricultural training or support will be provided for those PAFs who wish to return to their original village and undertake agriculture;
- Transition allowance will be provided to each PAF, aimed at providing support to the families while they develop other skill sets/ livelihood

options as identified in the LALRP. The transition allowance for the PAFs has been calculated on the basis of the minimum wage applicable in the Rasuwa District for skilled workmen. This transition cost is to be paid for the duration of the training plus six months during which time the PAFs are expected to be able to re-establish their cultivation cycle or establish an alternative source of livelihood based on the livelihood restoration support identified in *Section 7*

Tree Loss

Compensation will be provided for the tree loss at replacement value. The Project will also consider providing sampling of similar tree species to the PAFs for planting in their land plots. The compensation requirement especially for the tree will be paid through an escrow amount dedicated for the Project. The compensations for the tree losses are proposed to be closed by the first quarter of 2018

6.4 IMPACT ON USE OF COMMUNITY FOREST

6.4.1 Context

The Project activities are expected to impact 78.6 ha of Community Forest. This forestland belongs to the Dhunche and Haku VDCs and is under the supervision of five CFUG. The Project would impact approximately 11 percent of the total forest managed by the five CFUGs.

Table 6.6 Community Forest Affected by the Project

SN	Name of community forest	Present Status of CFUG after reorganisation	Location (User Groups)	Total area (ha)	Impacted Area (ha)	CFUG members	Number of trees/ seedlings to be cut
1	Daksin Kalika	Daksin Kalika	Haku-8,9	373.92	17.25	175	330
2	Dharnasila Kanya	Dharnasila Kanya	Haku-9	126.86	24.57	60	736
3	Bratar	Bratar	Haku-7	14.22	0.99	45	105
4	Lumbudanda	Lumbudanda	Haku-7		9.85	34	138
5	Labingpakha Tutudanda	Larbangpakha	Haku-3 Haku-3	206.36	23.96	108	308
	Total			707.14	76.62	422	1617 trees/2239 seedlings (total 3856)

Source: NWEDC, 2015

Consultation with the Ilaka (sub-district) Forest official found that the quality of forest in the Project area was quite poor, and that NTFP species with high market potential were limited and restricted to primarily the upper regions of the mountains. Grazing land was not adequate in the forest. The dependence on the Community Forest in the Project area in the pre-earthquake scenario can thus be summarised as follows:

- The individual dependence on the Community Forests was reported to be negligible while at a community level, there was some dependence for the collection of timber and NTFPs. The individual dependence was reported to be negligible due to the location and poor quality of the forest to be impacted;
- The community used these forests primarily for the purpose of collection of timber for construction purposes, firewood, NTFP collection such as honey, collection of wild fruits, herbs and mushrooms, medicinal Plants and grass for rope and fodder. While the timber, firewood and medicinal Plants were for self-consumption, the NTFPs and food products were collected for both self-consumption as well as sale, thereby providing an additional source of income for the households.

Furthermore, as only 10.83% of the total land under the CFUGs was impacted, and the impacted land was in the low regions; which are considered poor in terms of productivity and value of species, the overall impact from the loss of Community Forest was reported to be minor.

Community Forest Lease Process

The process of land take of Community Forest was led by the Rasuwa District Forest Office (DFO). The forestland required for the Project, though owned by the government, is in reality managed and protected by five CFUGs, representing 422 families. The forestland lease is likely to result in impacts such as the loss of access to forest resources (e.g. firewood, fodder, timber, food, medicine) and the cutting of 3,856 trees.

Upon receiving the application for the forestland, the DFO called for a general assembly of each affected CFUG. As part of these meetings, an understanding of the land requirements and its potential impacts was provided to the committee members and recommendations were sought from the members in regards to the process of land take to be adopted. Based on the feedback from these meetings, the DFO presented a report to the Nepal Ministry of Forest, which then was forwarded it to the Council of Ministers for its review and approval of the lease agreement. After the payment of the lease fee by NWEDC, the DFO signed the lease agreement. The detailed process followed for the Community Forest acquisition is described in more detail in **Annex B**

Participation of the Community Forest Committees and its Members

The DFO met with four of the CFUG or Community Forest Committees (*Dakshin Kalika, Lumba Tanda, Dharna Shila Kanya Devi, and Haku besi*) in December 2014 and February 2015.

Figure 6.8 *Consultations with Community Forest User Group*



Source: ERM site visit, 2015

The community was consulted on two occasions during the land take process for the Community Forest land. The first consultation was undertaken during the initial stages of land identification and tree demarcation, the second consultations were held before the cutting of the trees. As part of these meetings, it was agreed that a tree cutting cost of NR 600 per tree would be paid through the hiring of local labour. Also, the logs of the cut trees were to be stockpiled, and after evaluation by the DFO, handed over to the CFUG for selling at agreed rate to potential buyers. These buyers have till now either been the community or the contractors hired by the CFUG. The money is not to be shared with the DFO; however, the accounts of the committee are checked by the DFO from time to time.

Furthermore, the CFUG raised concerns about potential impacts to other trees outside the lease area during the access road construction. There is a provision under the lease agreement between Forest Department and NWEDC for the compensation for any trees impacted outside the lease area.

Box 6.2 *Certain Key Terms and Conditions of the Forestland Lease*

Some of the key terms and conditions of the land lease with the Department of Forest are as follows:

- The Project shall as a compensation effect plantation of various species of sapling suitable to the local environment in a place as specified by the DFO on a total land of 82 ha inclusive of 76.62 ha of forestland to be used by the Project and 5 ha equivalent to the number of plants at the ration of 1: 2 for 3,856 trees and plants and handed over to the concerned Forest Office subsequent to raising them for 5 years as per the Availing of Forest Land for Other Purpose Procedure, 2063.
- The Project to procure a private first class land adjacent to the national forest of the Rasuwa District equivalent to 1.4 ha of land within the Community Forest area out of the total area to be occupied by the physical infrastructure of the Project (4.01) shall be purchased and the title thereof shall be transferred in the name of the Government of Nepal within one year from the date of issues of Electricity Generation License and shall effect plantation therein and handover the same to the concerned Rasuwa District Forest Office (DFO) subsequent to the rearing up of plants for 5 years.
- 1617 No. of trees and 2239 plants identified in the record as requiring removal for the Project by the DFO shall be removed by the Project with the consent and order of the DFO. Such trees shall be fallen and stalked in the area as specified by the DFO at the cost of the Project and handed over to the concerned CFUG through the DFO for the management

thereof. The trees and plants other than those shall be of Government of Nepal and these plants shall be conserved.

- The trees to be fallen from the Community Forest shall be earmarked by the DFO within the quantity of annual approved removal capacity as specified in the approved action plan of the concerned CFUG to the extent possible and managed for cause to be managed accordingly
- In the case of any loss or damage out of the forest area made available in the course of construction of the infrastructure or any other construction works, the maintenance, reconstruction and repair thereof shall be carried out by the Project itself. In case of loss or damages to trees and plants, an action shall be taken as per the monitoring report of the DFO in accordance with Forest Act and Rules

Source: Land Lease Agreement between Department of Forest, Babar Mahal and NWEDC, Kathmandu

NWEDC has also agreed to provide funding to the CFUGs to monitor and protect their forests during construction.

Summary of the Process Followed for Community Forest

The following key observations have been made by ERM:

- There were no informal settlers rights or disputes identified on the government land required for the Project and this was confirmed during consultations;
- The valuation of the tree was undertaken by the DFO in course of the survey exercise.
- The CFUG committees were a part of the tree identification and marking done by the DFO;
- The DFO maintains records of trees, with photographs before and after cutting of the tree, for validation purposes;
- The CFUG member representatives informed that initially they did not agree with the tree cutting. However, after an understanding of the potential income to be generated from the tree cutting and with the assurance from the DFO that trees will be replanted, the community agreed for the cutting of the trees in the lease area;
- Project construction, especially of the access road, should significantly increase the CFUG revenue from compensation for cutting of trees and selling of the timber. In 2015, almost 1,200 trees were cut mostly to enable the construction of the access road.
- It should be noted, however, that a substantial portion of the Community Forests is reported to have been damaged due to landslides from earthquake. The exact extent of damage to the forest has not yet been accessed.

6.4.2 Existing Mitigation Measures

The DFO authorized the removal of 3,856 trees and seedlings in Community Forests by the Project. The process of removal of trees/seedlings is discussed below:

- The trees identified shall be felled and stalked in the area as specified by the DFO and handed over to the concerned CFUG through the DFO for the management thereof. The CFUGs may then undertake the sale of the trees and seedlings cut as they view appropriate;
- In addition to handing over the fell trees/seedlings to the CFUGs, the Project has also provided monetary compensation for the trees/seedlings lost. This additional compensation has been paid to the CFUGs to support the Community Forests.

The following table provides an understanding of the compensation amount paid to the CFUGs.

Table 6.7 *Cash Compensation paid to CFUG*

Description	Quantity	Amount	Remarks
Dakshin Kali Community Forest Group / 1st Group			
Sal Tree	638 CFT	1,91,400	
Pine Tree	889.5 CFT	1,33,425	
Others	1008CFT	75,600	
Fire Wood	2112.91 CFT	33,806	4.22 Chatta ¹
Total	4648.41 CFT	4,34,231	
Darnashila Community Forest Group / 2nd Group			
Sal Tree	507 CFT	1,52,100	
Pine Tree	61.27	9,191	
Others	2623.99CFT	1,96,799	
Fire Wood	3249.73 CFT	51,995	6.49 Chatta
Total	6441.99 CFT	4,10,085	
Lumbu Danda / 3rd Group			
Sal Tree	0	0	
Pine Tree	10.5	1,575	
Others	879.5	65,963	
Fire Wood	1,105	17,680	2.21 Chatta
Total	1995	85,218	

Source: NWEDC, 2015

This cash compensation amount is reported to be higher than that agreed with the CFUGs.

6.4.3 *Residual Impacts and Emerging Issues Post Earthquake*

Despite the existing mitigation measures in place, the following concerns were highlighted during the community consultations:

- A number of trees in the Community Forest area outside the lease area of the road were impacted due to the construction activities and the debris from the blasting and excavation being dumped downslope, for which compensation was not provided to the user groups. The CFUG maintains that the permission from the user groups was taken only for the trees falling within the ROW for the road and there

¹ In Nepal, fuel wood is measured in Chatta; its dimension is 20' x 5' x 5'. A stack of 5' x 5' x 5' is called quarter chatta.

are grievances that the extra trees damaged owing to the construction of the access road were not compensated. Furthermore, big boulders and rubble material from road construction and blasting had affected certain sections of the Community Forest, which CFUGs maintain has not been considered for compensation. Consultations with Lumbu danda CFUG found that more than 5 complaints were made to the Ilaka officer and the Project (both officially and unofficially), and the Ilaka officer had finally agreed to inspect the Community Forest areas being affected by the access road construction (somewhere in the last week of February 2015).

While lease area for the access road is 30-meters-wide, but the way the lease area is measured in hilly terrain remains a matter of concern for the community. Consultations with local communities indicated that if the lease area is measured horizontally, in the hilly terrain, the vertical slope affected could be anywhere between 60 to 120 meters in distance. CFUG representatives contend this has resulted in the loss of more trees than originally understood.

- The firewood for the construction labour camps is reportedly being sourced from the surrounding Community Forest, for which the CFUGs have not been compensated. NWEDC indicates that the contract agreements require the sub-contractor to provide cooking fuel for the labourers.

Figure 6.9 *Firewood sourced from the Community Forest for the Labour Camp*



Source: ERM site visit, 2015

- The Gorkha earthquake and subsequent landslides resulted in extensive damage to the Community Forest area. Since the earthquake occurred before the inspection by the Ilaka officer on the complaints could be completed, there is no clarity on the additional trees that were actually impacted by the Project activities;
- In the post-earthquake scenario, a re-assessment is required of the number of trees to be impacted by the Project
- Also, the overall dependence on the Community Forest by the local community has reduced in the post-earthquake scenario and since the community moved to reside in the IDP camps, which does not allow them to access the Community Forest area regularly. The dependence on Community Forest land may increase once the local community starts

moving back to the original villages. However, the timeline for the same cannot be determined presently.

6.4.4 *Additional Mitigation Measures*

NWEDC has committed to the following additional mitigation measures:

- Provide compensation for any trees damaged by construction activities outside the lease area. This compensation shall be undertaken in keeping with the provisions of the forest lease agreement signed between NWEDC and the DFO, which states that, *"In the case of any loss or damage out of the forest area made available in the course of construction of the infrastructure or any other construction works, the maintenance, reconstruction and repair thereof shall be carried out by the Project itself. In case of loss or damages to trees and Plants, an action shall be taken as per the monitoring report of the DFO in accordance with Forest Act and Rules"*. This payment of compensation will be undertaken on a regular basis, in a timeline agreed upon with the CFUGs;
- Prohibit firewood collection by the construction workers and ensure there is provision of alternate fuels for cooking and heating;
- Adopt, provide training in, and implement a Worker Code of Conduct that clearly informs construction workers to avoid damaging the Community Forests;
- Conduct training and capacity building of the CFUGs for rejuvenation and management of community forest area;
- Provide financial support to the CFUG in managing and protecting the Community Forests;
- Establish a Grievance Mechanism to ensure any CFUG concerns are quickly identified and addressed through grievance process of the Project; and
- Provide compensation and help restore the livelihood for the one PAF who lost their trees cultivation areas.

6.5 *IMPACT ON NATURAL RESOURCES*

6.5.1 *Context*

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

- Fishing – about 13 families reported sustenance or recreational fishing in the river, but do not rely on fish for protein or income. The proposed environmental flows will still support fish use of and migration through the diversion segment.

- Irrigation – one water intake has been used to irrigate a small area supporting four families. Monsoon flows will continue to be spilled at the dam site and flow down the diversion segment.
- Cremation – during stakeholder consultation, one cremation site previously used by the Dalits was identified on the west bank of the Trishuli River along the diversion reach, but it has reportedly not been used in many years and other sites further downstream are now preferred.

6.5.2 Existing Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures were identified for the loss of natural resources

6.5.3 Residual Impacts and Emerging Issues Post Earthquake

Since the earthquake, however, most families have left the area and their use or dependence on natural resources along the diversion segment has been at least temporarily reduced to almost negligible. The only usage of natural resources is reported by members of the household who have returned to their original settlements for a temporary or permanent duration. Those living in the IDP camps have replaced the resources they used previously with LPG, solar lighting, and modern medicines. Furthermore, none of the PAFs surveyed reported any fishing activities. It should be noted, however, that this is likely to be a temporary situation and fishing activities may resume once the local community returns to their native villages

6.5.4 Additional Mitigation Measures

Since none of the PAFs reported fishing for recreation or livelihood purposes, or other dependence on natural resources, no additional mitigation measure have been identified. If any claims emerge in the future, they will be dealt with through the Project's GRM. NWEDC will also conduct a rapid survey of the Project area to confirm fishing activity and livelihood dependence at least three months prior to start to construction.

6.6 IMPACT DUE TO CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

A potential positive impact from the Project is expected to be in terms of the livelihood opportunities to be created by the Project. These livelihood opportunities are expected to be in the form of jobs for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labour, petty contracts direct employment opportunities and creation of market/ indirect benefits for small businesses. Another positive impact will be the opening up of access to Mailung, Dhunche and cities such as Kathmandu, through the construction of the access road. In order to maximize on these positive impacts/benefits, the Project will develop the following management plans as committed in the PDA:

- Local Benefit Sharing Plan;
- Employment and Skill Training Plan; and
- Industrial Benefit Sharing Plan.

The Plans are being prepared and finalized by NWEDC, in consultation with the government. Since, most of these employment opportunities will be created at the contractor level, the bidding documents for the contractors will have to include provisions to ensure that the requirements of these Plans are met.

6.7

GAPS AGAINST WBG PS 5 AND ADB REQUIREMENTS

Based on the understanding of the scope of the land take requirement of the Project, land take process and asset valuation process followed for the Project, a gap assessment was undertaken of the Project against the WBG PS requirements and relevant ADB requirements. This gap assessment in 2015 summarised what has already been done, and what remained to be done to close the remaining gaps. The summary of the gap assessment thus undertaken is provided in this section. On the basis of this, assessment, the requirement and scope of the LALRP has been defined.

Table 6.8

Gap assessment in the existing process against WBG PS 5 and ADB

S.No.	Type of Loss	Observation	Gaps
Land Loss			
1	Loss of land including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private • Guthi • Government • Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to market value including the other transaction cost was paid • The compensation amount was decided through negotiations ; • The compensation for people with valid land titles and tenancy certificate has been completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 PAFs (associated with 1 tenant) with lack of access to tenancy certificate over Guthi land, though reportedly using it could not be made payment; <i>NWEDC however confirmed that, should these people be able to get the tenancy certificate, payment will be made to them like the rest of the tenants.</i>
Landlessness			
2	Landlessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 PAFs lost all land and structure in 2015. They were paid compensation and they bought an alternate land together and constructed new houses there. They continued to reside in the old house at the Project site pre-earthquake. Post-earthquake they moved to the IDP camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant gap
Residential loss			
3	Physical Displacement	<p>In 7 instances, the household was the primary residence. With the compensation amount, they</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either constructed a new house with the compensation amount; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant gap

S.No.	Type of Loss	Observation	Gaps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifted to the alternate house available with them; <p>Of these 7, in one instance, the old house was damaged during road construction, which was compensated by the Project and a new house was constructed at the same location.</p> <p>In 6 instances, it was alleged that though there was alternate house available for residential purposes, new construction was started for the purpose of compensation. The compensation was paid early and new houses were constructed either in Haku VDC or in Kathmandu.</p> <p>The Project is presently in negotiation for procuring an additional 7 structures, which are all primary residences</p>	
	Non-Residential Loss		
4	Loss of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of the total 29 structures impacted in 2015, in 10 cases the compensation amount was paid after the deduction of a scrap value of 2.5% and depreciation value of 10% on the reduced amount after deduction of the scrap value. On the other hand, in cases an additional 13% VAT was paid on the total valuation, without deducting the scrap value or depreciation value; this was primarily done in case of new houses; Right to salvage materials from the existing structure, even if compensated. 	<p>7 more structures were identified in 2015 which were not considered for compensation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 of these structures were incomplete and hence not considered for valuation and therefore no compensation was paid; In 5 other instances the structures were constructed, while the negotiation on rates was completed and some of the land parcels (with potential infighting in the families), related issues were being facilitated by the DAO. <p>The compensation amount was paid in 10 cases after the deduction of a scrap value of 2.5% and depreciation value of 10% on the reduced amount after deduction of the scrap value.</p> <p>This difference in compensation amount paid will be closed by the first quarter of 2018.</p>
	Livelihood Loss		
5	Crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting was allowed for the standing crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the negotiation process, the land owners reported to not being aware of

S.No.	Type of Loss	Observation	Gaps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWEDC indicated that the compensation paid for the land was an appreciated value, aimed at also allowing for a compensation of crops on the land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the compensation amount including the crop and tree compensation However for the families starting cultivation in a new plot of land or switch to a non-agriculture based livelihood there will be transition support.
6	Trees on Private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individually owned tree loss either not there or not accounted for Cash compensation for fruit bearing and timber trees based on the annual net market value multiplied by the remaining productive years were apparently not identified and compensated for. NWEDC indicated that the compensation paid for the land was an appreciated value, aimed at also allowing for a compensation of crops on the land. A number of trees on private land are understood to have been destroyed and uprooted due to the earthquake and subsequent landslides. Albeit an assessment of the number of trees damaged by the earthquake has not been undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the fact that there was no documentation of the trees located on the private and guthi land, there may be instances where adequate compensation was not paid for the same
	Natural Resources Loss		
7	Loss of Community Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For tree loss in the Community Forest compensation was provided to the CFUGs in keeping with the provisions for the Forest Act 1993 and Forest Regulation of 1995 NWEDC however maintains that extra/ additional amount compensation for CFUG is being paid. A significant proportion of the CFUG land has been reported to have been damaged due to the earthquake and following landslides. No assessment has been undertaken of the number of trees damaged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of trees outside the Community Forest area has not been accounted for presently, as reported by CFUG. Such losses will be compensated as per legal provisions of the lease agreement
8	Fishery Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing was identified as impact by 13 HHs surveyed in 2015, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant gap

S.No.	Type of Loss	Observation	Gaps
		<p>especially from the purpose of livelihood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These 13 families were reported to engage in fishing and having it as one of the sources of income. • Transition support (seed capital or one time compensation) was identified as an entitlement to be provided along with livelihood support in 2015 • However, post-earthquake, none of the PAFs have reported undertaking fishing, for livelihood or recreation purposes 	
	Vulnerability		
9	Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households were not identified during the survey process; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional entitlement or support for vulnerable PAFs required. • The identification of such families to be an ongoing exercise and preference in the LALRP based on the vulnerability levels.
	Gender based impacts		
10	Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not accounted for previously 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women participation in LALRP implementation and monitoring process to be improved through the Gender Action Plan and SEP.
	Stakeholder Engagement		
11	Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement was undertaken during ESIA process and as part of land negotiation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate stakeholder engagement and lack of access to formal grievance redressal mechanism was identified as other key gap.

This section frames the entitlement for the Project affected families and covers the additional mitigation measures agreed to by NWEDC and described in the previous chapter. These entitlements have been defined in keeping with the LRP formulated in 2015 and the changes that have occurred in the socio-economic baseline of the AoI and the profile of the PAFs since then.

7.1

CONTEXT

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

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

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

Recognizing that the situation on the ground is still evolving, the Project plans to continue engaging with PAFs through the forthcoming FPIC process to

determine optimal livelihood restoration strategies - and associated PAF priorities - in the post-earthquake context. NWEDC will update the LALRP to reflect these preferred strategies and options.

Some of the critical aspects to be kept in mind for the formulation and implementation of the LALRP are discussed in the subsequent sub sections. This context has in turn informed the identification of specific entitlements and the implementation mechanism.

7.1.1 *Present Residence and Associated Vulnerabilities*

- While UT-1 has supported the PAFs in the earthquake relief efforts, the PAFs are still in a state of flux and uncertainty, with lack of clarity on the permanent residence and their inability to find steady sources of income to meet their livelihood needs.
- In their current places of residence, it has been reported that though the income of PAFs has increased in certain cases, their expenditure has increased by a much greater proportion.

7.1.2 *Project Compensation Money and Impact on Livelihood*

- PAFs from Haku Besi and Phoolbari, received higher compensation amounts as they had on an average larger parcels of land. This enabled them to have greater flexibility of utilising it for purchasing land, investing in purchase of trucks or setting up small business enterprises.
- A few PAFs from Haku Besi and Phoolbari bought land near Dhunche to set up their own small enterprise in Dhunche, even prior to earthquake in some cases. Nearly 4 PAFs from Haku Besi and Phoolbari reported to have bought trucks and started transport services.
- In contrast, the PAFs from Gogone and Tiru, have received on an average approx. 2-4 lakh NR per family. Due to this limited amount of disposable money it was primarily used for buying household provisions, earthquake relief, and similar activities, and could not be invested in land and other remunerative assets.
- Of the total 142 PAFs, approximately 7 PAFs have settled in Kathmandu using their compensation to buy land there.

7.1.3 *Aftermath of the Earthquake and immediate relief activities*

Immediately following the Gorkha earthquake, a number of relief activities were undertaken by NGOs/INGOs as well as by NWEDC in the earthquake affected area. Post-earthquake, the local community established IDP camps in the Rasuwa and Nuwakot districts. The relief activities undertaken by the NGOs/ INGOs in the area were led and coordinated by the DAO. NWEDC was reportedly given responsibility for the relief activities in the Haku VDC till December 2015.

NWEDC provided relief in the form of evacuation support through helicopters, with preference being given to the elderly, the physically challenged and the physically injured. In addition to this, NWEDC also provided relief material in the form of tin sheds, bamboo, daily provisions and food supplies in the IDP camps. In these relief activities, no differentiation was made between PAFs and Non-PAFs. NWEDC continues to support the development of social and physical infrastructures in the area, through the rebuilding of two schools (Haku Besi and Dhunche), one health centre and removing rubble from local roads.

In addition to this, a number of NGOs/ INGOs provided relief support in the area in terms of daily provisions, food and skill based trainings and livelihood support. However, despite, all this support, the local community sentiments in the area is characterised by a deep sense of instability and uncertainty, with no near visibility of a home and secured livelihood. Presently, the government, through the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), and NGOs such as the Dhurmus Shanthali Foundation are in the process of constructing alternative housing for those villages, whose land has been declared inhabitable post-earthquake. While some households in the Project area have also returned back to their original habitation on a permanent and temporary basis, some continue to reside in the IDP camps due to fear of safety and risk of landslides.

7.1.4

Post-Earthquake- Livelihood Changes in Project Area

Post the earthquake, most of the people in the former Haku VDC were rendered homeless and had lost either all or a larger part of their assets. The people started searching for new areas to settle, which could prove to be safer (as well as affordable for them), in light of the aftershocks of earthquake and consequent landslides.

The PFAs were largely engaged in subsistence livelihoods prior to earthquake. The people cultivated their own land in their original villages and the produce was primarily used for self-consumption. The need for other utilities (e.g., dairy products, poultry) was fulfilled from their livestock and poultry, while the rest could be brought from the local shops in the village. *Kodo* used to be the staple diet of the people, while rice was selectively used or used for limited part of the year and especially during festivities. Hence, the need for earning additional livelihood was limited. The youths in some instances had started venturing outside the country in search of employment opportunities. Selling of the extra produce, livestock and its products constituted other sources of income, which helped meet the basic needs which could not be produced in the village.

NWEDC's land compensation changed the economic status of the affected families, especially in cases where a PAF received a large payment. In the Haku Besi area, the amount received per PAF was relatively higher and the pattern of investment was also different as compared to Gogone. PAFs from Haku Besi area bought alternate land either in Kathmandu, Dhunche, or

Ramche, either as investment or for constructing house or using the constructed building for renting purposes. Some of the PAFs also invested their money in buying trucks for a transportation business. A lot of PAFs either upgraded their existing house or constructed a new house in native village.

After the earthquake, the PAFs, who traditionally engaged in land and livestock based livelihoods to a large extent, did not venture out in search of livelihood for the initial few months. The relief support provided by NGOs and Government and their personal savings (including compensation money from UT-1 in some cases) helped these displaced people to stay afloat for a few months. However, 10 to 12 months after earthquake, the external aid started diminishing and the people had to resort to searching for sources of livelihoods. During this time, certain PAFs:

- Started visiting their original villages to initiate cultivation on land remaining after earthquake;
- Started evaluating possibilities of renting land near their IDP camps to initiate cultivation near their places of residence;
- Started looking for jobs as wage labourers which would fetch them earnings on a daily / weekly basis. The activities requiring limited skill, e.g., working as unskilled construction labour, stone breaking, etc. were one of the prominent sources of livelihood initially.

The efforts of the PAFs, to some extent were augmented by the NGO/INGO interventions in terms of livelihood trainings, which helped them learn new skills to enhance income. The NGOs (focussed on livelihoods) were active near Naubise and Bogetitar areas and their intervention were limited to areas around Dhunche.

7.1.5 *NGO activity in the Rasuwa District*

The influx of NGOs began right after the earthquake and the level of grants was at its peak during that period. There have been developmental efforts in areas of provision of supplies, reconstruction, trainings, etc. during the period between May 2015 and May 2016 in the IDP camps; involving the local community in the Project area. The number of NGOs active in Rasuwa District during the first year post earthquake was reportedly 200 (some of them directly on the ground while others through their local NGO partners) and it reduced to nearly 20 to 25 in the first quarter of the second year (2017), and has continued decreasing gradually. During the consultations with NRA Project implementation Officer (PIO) in March, 2017, it was mentioned that during this time there were nearly 18 NGOs and INGOs involved in various interventions which revolve around livelihood, capacity building, house reconstruction, WASH, child care, education etc. Some of the key NGOs and their area of interest are discussed subsequently.

Table 7.1 **Key NGOs in Rasuwa District According to Area of Interest**

NGO/INGO	Area of Interest
Build Change;	Housing Reconstruction
Lumanti; (with Parivartan Nepal)	Housing Reconstruction and livelihood restoration
Nepal Red Cross;	Housing Reconstruction
Batas Foundation;	Housing Reconstruction
Manekor.	Housing Reconstruction and livelihood restoration
LaCCoS	Livelihood Restoration

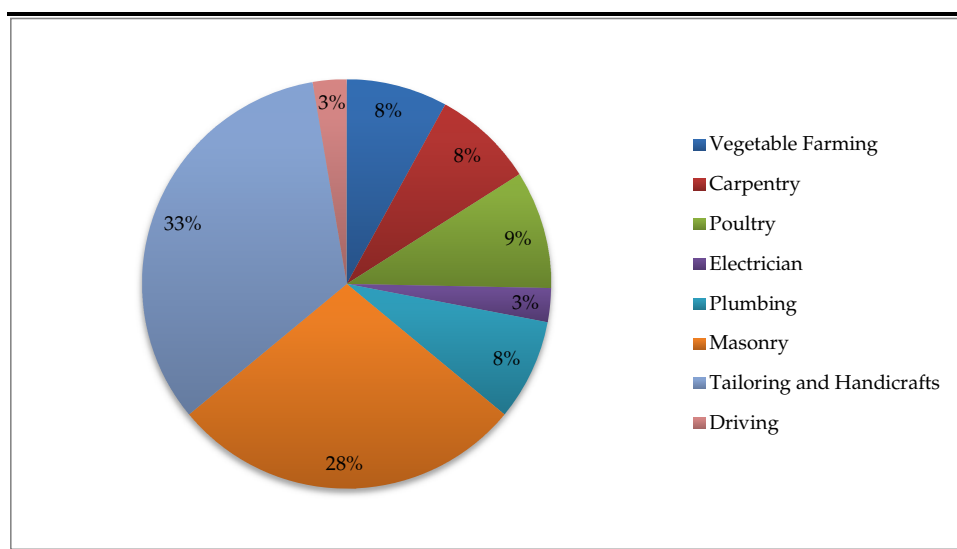
The current activities are reported to the NRA in quarterly coordination meetings. Most of the INGOs and national level prominent NGOs (like Parivartan Nepal), bilateral and multilateral agencies are operating in the Rasuwa District through selected local NGO partners who have a long standing presence and resources in the area. The key NGOs presently active in the IDP camps of Naubise and Batar include Manekor, LACCOS and Lumanti. Lumanti has also been undertaking livelihood restoration trainings in the IDP camps, in collaboration with Parivartan Nepal. Consultations with the NGOs indicated that most of these interventions related to livelihood support and training will be over in the period from June to October, 2017 and there is lack of clarity on further fund availability for these kinds of interventions.

In Dhunche area, where the PAFs of Haku Besi and Phoolbari are residing, very few interventions have been undertaken by above mentioned NGOs. The limited number of trainings provided to PAFs has been through Cottage and Small Industries Board.

Trainings Provided to PAFs

The trainings conducted for the PAFs range from group level trainings (e.g. Training for electrician, mason etc.) to individual and household level training (vegetable farming, poultry and boar farming, etc.). From the discussions undertaken with the PAFs and other trainees in general, it is understood that these trainings were aimed at allowing for PAFs to sustain themselves and rebuild their livelihoods, both in Nepal or through foreign employment. The following figure shows the trainings received by the PAFs on different skills in detail.

Figure 7.1 Details of the trainings undertaken by PAFs



Source: LALRP HH Survey, 2017 based on the responses given

Table 7.2 *Livelihood Support by Main NGOs in Rasuwa District*

NGOs	Men Focused	Women Focused	Men and Women Focused	Other support	Funding Support
Manekor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Capacity Building • Sherpa/mountaineering/porter Training • Plumbing training • Electrician Training • First aid Veterinary training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machines for Spice grinders • Tailoring training • Sewing Machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bakery and Cooking Training • Infrastructure support • Water Sanitation and Hygiene training • Seed capital for enterprises • Farming equipment • Ground apple cultivation • Coffee machines for tourist lodges • Boar Farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Accommodation and travel for those attending training • Drinking Water provision for impacted villages • Establishment of user committees • Market linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • DfID • LWF • Save the Children
LACCOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for Tomato farming • Driver training • Electrician training • Mobile repair training • Mechanic training 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood Promotion Programme • Local Governance Community Development Programme • Sustainable Action for Food Security and Resilience Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Assistance immediately post-earthquake • Irrigation and water systems • Construction of training centre • Market place for vegetables and other produce • Water Supply to local schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID
Lumanti (in collaboration with Parivartan Nepal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plumbing training • Electrician Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daka making training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry farming training • Vegetable farming training • Boar farming training • Seed capital for poultry and boar farming • Soap making training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction Assistance to NRA 	NA

Source: Limited consultations with NGO

The prominent names of training providers reported by the PAFs in the survey conducted in May, 2017 are:

- Small and Cottage Industries Development Board;
- ACF;
- Gharelu;
- Asia;
- Parivartan Nepal; and
- Lumanti.

The NGOs have undertaken the livelihood trainings in order to build capacities of the people in their areas of operation in Rasuwa District on certain basic skills. The NGOs have been very active in areas near Naubise, Bogetitar, Satbise and Batar, where one or more people from Project affected families have been reported to have attended one or more skill trainings. However, the scenario in Dhunche is remarkably different where skill trainings have not been received by a majority of PAFs. The following table provides an understanding of the manner in which Lumanti (supported by Parivartan Nepal) provided various trainings to people residing in Naubise camp (people from Gogone, Tiru, Mailung etc.).

Table 7.3 *Details of Training (earthquake affected families residing in Naubise Camp)*

Training	Number of People per Batch	Duration per batch	Support Provided to beneficiaries by Lumanti supported by Parivartan Nepal
Poultry Farming	No batch size limitation	7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation • Meals • Travel Allowance based on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 hour of walking: NPR 100 ○ Bus travel: ticket refund
Vegetable Farming	No batch size limitation	7 days	
Driving	~20	21 days	
Plumbing	~20-25	390 hours/ 65 days	
Masonry	~25	7 days	
Electrician	~20	390 hours/ 65 days	
Daka Making	~20-25	390 hours/ 65 days	

Note: Consultations with PAFs in Naubise IDP camp

In addition to the NGOs, the cottage industry department in Dhunche also provides certain trainings, as discussed in the following table.

Table 7.4 *Trainings provided by the Cottage Industry Department in Dhunche*

S.	Training Head	Location	Target	Duration	Women	Men	Total Trained
1	Daka making	Bhorle	10	03 months	10		10
2	Industrial Growth Programme						
2.1	Daka making	Danda gaon	10	2 months	12		12
2.2	Hosiery making	Danda Gaon	10	45 days	15		15
2.3	Hosiery making	Thullu Gaon	10	45 days	21		21
2.4	Daka making	Thullu Gaon	10	2 months	12		12
3	Advanced Entrepreneurship		20				

S.	Training Head	Location	Target	Duration	Women	Men	Total Trained
4	Shyama Making (conventional Enterprise growth programme)	Syaphru Bazaar	10	45 days	10		10
5	Shyama Making (capacity development and employment programme)	Syaphru Bazaar	10	45 days	15		15
6	Youth Entrepreneurship and Industrial Manpower Development Programme		20				
7	Entrepreneurship Development Training	Syaphru	20	10 days			0
8	Specific Training Programme for Earthquake Affected People		100				
8.1	Sewing and Tailoring	Bogetitar		3 months	12		12
8.2	Worker training	Jivjive		45 days	2	9	11
8.3	Mechanic	Bogetitar		45 days		22	22
8.4	House wiring	Thambuchet		45 days	3	14	17
8.5	Plumbing	Thambuchet		45 days		15	15
8.6	Worker training	Thullu Syaphru		45 days		15	15
8.7	Worker training	Ramche		45 days		10	10
9	Capacity Development		16				
9.1	Sewing and knitting training for prison inmates	Dhunche Prison		3 months		10	10
9.2	Sewing and knitting training	Dhunche office		3 months	11		11
9.3	Nepali handmade paper making	Bogetitar		2 months	8	2	10
9.4	Aaran Improvement and Remission Training	Kalikasthan		15 days	5	5	10
9.5	Jacket making	Itpare		45 days	5	9	14
9.6	Bracelet and Necklace making	Ghaderi danda		15 days	9	1	10

Source: Small and Cottage Industries Development Board; Dhunche

The intent of undertaking skill trainings and the extent of their utilisation varies among families. The story of one family having undertaken multiple skill trainings is captured in the figure below.

Figure 7.2 Case Study of Family with Multiple Skill Trainings

Case Study: Name of the Person and Name of case study
UrjanSing Tamang; multiple trainings received
Detailed Case Study
<p>UrjanSing Tamang, a resident of Bogetitar IDP camp presently received Masonry training for 45 days from Cottage and Small Industries department and Masonry training from ACF for 7 days. He also received training for 45 days for Carpentry from Cottage and Small Industries.</p> <p>His wife Jejhum Tamang received sewing and knitting training for 45 days from Paribartan Nepal and his daughter Samjhana Tamang received sewing and knitting training for 90 days from Cottage Industries. In spite of attending many skill trainings, this family couldn't convert the trainings into gainful livelihood opportunities. It was understood that the Masonry training by ACF was for mud houses, which has limited market after the failure of mud houses to withstand earthquake and landslides. Similarly, the carpentry and other masonry training is reported to have not given regular employment.</p> <p>The sewing and knitting trainings provided to the females in the house is without market linkage, which led to stopping of these activities after withdrawal of NGO support. Urjan Singh's daughter while being consulted mentioned that she is not interested to pursue sewing and knitting related livelihood in future. Thus, the numerous trainings undertaken by this family have not proved helpful in providing a stable source of income to this family.</p>
Key Inference
Some people who undertook training, may have done so, without understanding the usefulness or requirements of the trainings. Certain people have also undertaken trainings just to get the daily allowance and meals. It has been reported that some of the trainings may not have been relevant to the present market conditions. The presence of multiple NGOs/INGOs in the area, resulted in some people getting multiple trainings; however, market linkage and actual desirability or ability may have been ignored

The discussions with the local community on the trainings have helped in understanding their takeaways from the training and the challenges in fully utilising the learning which are listed below:

- A lot of households in the IDP camps (except Batar and Satbise) have received one or more livelihood trainings;
- The number and range of trainings by NGOs was larger in Naubise and Bogetitar areas, as compared to Dhunche;
- Most of the people have been trained on basic skills, which were scaled up and beneficially utilised by certain people and could not prove helpful for many others;
- People having received masonry, plumbing, electrician trainings have been able to gain some employment in the nearby areas and urban centres;
- Women of some families have engaged in small collective vegetable gardens to meet their daily family requirements. The seeds are provided by the NGOs and the entire operation is also presently regulated by NGO representatives. However, the independent functionality and success of these groups will be understood after the NGO support is withdrawn;
- Some of the people trained on masonry skills have reported to be trained on construction earthquake resistant houses, which they think is an essential skill in Nepal; and
- The people who got trained as carpenters reported that the training has been essential for building a new skill, but the demand of this skill is not extensive and hence earnings are irregular.
- As part of the various earthquake relief and skill building activities, the NGOs identified specific skill training for each of the groups was identified keeping in mind the expectations, capacity and practical feasibility of each activity identified for each group.
- The initial assessments undertaken by the NGOs on each target group helped them in identification of behavioural patterns and expectations of each group (enlisted in), which helped in charting out the implementation Plan for the training activities. these characteristics for the main groups, is as listed below

Table 7.5 *Characteristics and Expectation of Target Groups*

Target Groups	Characteristics
Women's Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The members of which engage in different activities like handicraft, hotels, business enterprise, poultry, etc.; hence there is not much competition; • Expects clear communication and transparency in terms of support provided, timelines of various activities; • Want clarity in the group selection criteria; • Good field agent is critical for successful intervention with this group.
Men's Group (25-40 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are the main breadwinners of the family and hence tend to turn self-centred when opportunity comes, especially in the given scenario, where the source of income are less; • A considerable proportion of this group is illiterate and hence less aware; • The educated and financially comfortable individuals take responsibility for the group at large and emerge as opinion leaders and decision makers for the group; • This group has an inclination towards working as construction labourers / masons as it is considered as a masculine activity; • The illiterate members of this group are apprehensive of working/ attending trainings in groups, especially with literate folks.
Youth Group (17-25 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energetic and quick learners; • Clear decision making and thought process; • Involvement in the development and welfare of the community; • Open to working in groups • Interested in conducting adult literacy classes for the community

The trainings provided some skills and cash based support, but its utilisation petered out after the withdrawal of NGO support and facilitation. Only some people could translate the trainings provided into gainful employment (mostly in occupations like masonry) or undertaking poultry farming activities. Since the period between January 2016 and April 2017 witnessed a lot of activity on reconstruction and rehabilitation front, there was a huge requirement of masons, which was fulfilled by some of these trained people.

Some of the general reasons identified for the trainings being unsuccessful are enlisted below.

- Apparent lack of willingness of individuals to pursue regular employment;
- There are certain people who attended training just for the sake of being engaged and to earn the allowances being paid to attend trainings;
- A large part of the community people do not want women to go out and work for low wages;
- People have limited understanding and awareness about the scope and possibilities of employment and need elongated period of hand holding;
- In some PAFs, the people are engaged in foreign employment, which fetches comfortable income. The family members of such families are less interested in making an effort even after receiving trainings.

Furthermore, the women trained on tailoring, weaving and mat making could not continue with the same after withdrawal of NGO support. The people were trained with basic skills of tailoring and handicrafts, which equipped

them enough to manage household needs. However, these trainings could not result in income generating activities because of the following reasons:

- Lack of advanced or specialist skills and the general interest in taking things forward without support;
- There was reportedly poor finishing of the products which limited their sale in the market; and
- Lack of market linkage provided as part of the training.

7.1.6 *Consideration in the Identification of Entitlements going forward*

- The people from Gogone and Tiru with lesser savings and practically no access to land for cultivation would need intervention at a greater level in order to restore their livelihood;
- Land based livelihood options will not be feasible for PAFs residing in Naubise, Batar, Bogetitar, Khalde and Satbise due to saturation of land around these areas and higher rates for rent or purchase;
- The prospects of involving PAFs who have shifted to Kathmandu permanently are weak, and should be re-confirmed at the time of implementation;
- In trainings involving group based activities, it is essential to segregate people with limited education from educated people in order to ensure better learning of members of each group;
- Trainings which would help gaining better salaries in foreign countries have been identified for LALRP in order to assist the people looking for foreign employment.

It is in keeping with this context, the LALRP has been formulated, with the aim of restoring the livelihoods of the PAFs. However, it is to be noted that this LALRP has been designed and developed in keeping with the present socio-economic and residential status of the PAFs. This status is in a state of uncertainty and flux and as such the LALRP is a living document and the Micro Plans/ entitlements for each PAF will need to be agreed and finalized only after consultation with the PAFs.

Furthermore the additional land take being planned by the Project will be guided by this LALRP itself, in terms of principles of livelihood restoration, and benefits and entitlements to be given to eligible entities.

7.2 *PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROCESS*

The LALRP for the Project will be implemented in accordance to the following principles:

- Restore, if not improve, the living standards of the PAFs to pre-Project levels;

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

While the entire PAF group is considered vulnerable, even within this larger group, there needs to be a prioritisation of the more vulnerable PAFs:

- Those without any productive agricultural land and those without any potential source of income;
- Physically and Mentally differently abled individuals;
- Elderly (60 years and above)
- Single women headed households
- Those still residing in IDP camps
- Other PAFs

7.2.1

Process Commitments

- This LALRP shall be implemented taking in cognizance the other commitments made as part of the SIMF for the Project;
- A formal disclosure of the final implementation Plan, the phases of its implementation, coverage of number of members from each PAF in each phase will be undertaken;
- Agreement and consent will be sought on micro Plans for each PAF by the implementation partner, prior to initiating implementation.
- As part of the discussions on the micro Plan, a verification will be undertaken of the individual entitlements identified per PAF.

The eligible entities for entitlement have been identified on the basis of the impact assessment process. Based on the understanding so developed, the following losses are identified for LALRP support:

- Loss of Structure with formal rights on land- Those PAFs whose house/ structure was impacted and who have formal rights on land
- Loss of Structure without formal rights on land – Those PAFs who have been using house/structures without proper land documents - e.g. encroachers;
- Loss of Livelihood – Impacted PAFs due to loss of private land and Guthi land with formal rights/certificates on land;
- Loss of Livelihood- Impacted PAFs without ownership certificate;
- Loss of non-residential structures;
- Community Property Users; like members of impacted CFUGs; and
- Vulnerable Population as identified in *Section 4.2.10*-This group can be bifurcated into two groups-
 - Vulnerable PAPs/ PAFs who cannot be engaged in Livelihood Activities and
 - Vulnerable PAPs/PAFs who can be engaged in livelihood activities

The following table provides a description of entitlements and assistance proposed to PAFs, in addition to the compensation already disbursed by the Project. It should be noted that most of the PAFs will be eligible for more than one category of entitlements; depending upon the profile of the PAF and the nature of impacts. In such cases, the PAFs shall be eligible for all entitlements identified under various criteria. However, no duplication of entitlements (except for cash compensation where relevant) shall take place.

Table 7.6 *Summary of identified entitlements for impacted entities*

Impact	Entity	Approximate Number	Rationale	Entitlement
Loss of Structure and Livelihood	PAFs with formal rights / Lal Purza or Tenancy Certificates ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 Land owners with Lal Purza, whose land has been bought by the Project. 17 Land owners with Tenancy Certificate (for Guthi land) who land has been procured by the Project. 1 land owner without tenancy certificate (for Guthi land) whose land has been procured by the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people have lost land as well as structures (residential and non-residential); The land sold to the Project has been compensated for at considerably higher market rates Cash compensation of 5 lakh/ ropani was paid. The market rate prevalent at the time of land transaction was NPR 10,000-50,000 per ropani; People continued to use/reside in the land till the earthquake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority for direct employment/ contractual employment and opportunities or Livelihood Support Transition Support for those undergoing training, for the duration of the training (expected to vary from 15 days to 6 months depending upon the training) and additional six months, calculated based on the minimum wage of NR 8,000² per month
	Impact on structure (both residential and non-residential structures) on land with formal rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 structures (18 PAFs) have been impacted by the Project, as identified in the LRP made in April 2015. The complete compensation has not been paid in 19 of the total 29 structures identified. In addition to this, 7 additional structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structures comprised of residential and non-residential structures; The residential structures primarily comprise of secondary residents used by the community during agricultural cycles; The non-residential structures comprised of water mills and cowsheds. The valuation of the structures was undertaken by DUBCD, Nuwakot division and compensation was paid for, based on the valuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay compensation for the 12 structures; already assessed by DUBDC; at replacement value, without deduction of depreciation cost and scrap value and inclusive of VAT; For the 7 structures not evaluated in 2015 and the new 7 structures under consideration, pay replacement value, in consultation with the DAO office and Jan Sarokar Samiti; Shifting allowance where required (most families are not living in these structures).

¹ As mentioned earlier, the Tenancy Certificates were obtained for the land parcel to be sold by the families, with the assistance of Project.

² <https://www.minimum-wage.org/international/nepal>

Impact	Entity	Approximate Number	Rationale	Entitlement
		are under consideration by NWEDC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 14 primary residential structures belonging to 12 PAFs have been impacted. 		
Loss of livelihood	Livelihoods based on land with formal or informal rights (without tenancy rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 142 PAFs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people using these land parcels have lost land linked livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority for direct employment/ contractual employment and opportunities or Livelihood Support as discussed subsequently Transition Support for those undergoing training, for the duration of the training (expected to vary from 15 days to 6 months depending upon the training) and additional six months, calculated based on the minimum wage of NR 8,000 per month
Common property	Community Forest User Groups	5 CFUGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for trees to the CFUGs (refer Section 6.4) through Escrow fund Support in rebuilding Community Forest- if demanded and feasible ; Support in forest management initiatives to do improve remaining forest cover and/or rehabilitate destroyed areas Training and capacity building of the CFUGs for rejuvenation and management of Community Forest area. Financial Literacy training to the CFUG members for the management of cash compensation received
Are vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable Individuals/PAFs who can be engaged in livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Any potential source of income: 25 PAFs Landless or lack of productive agricultural land: 76 PAFs 	This group is comprised of those who are currently in an enhanced vulnerable position due to their socio-economic standing, but can be engaged in livelihood generating activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preference in livelihood restoration for direct employment, petty contracts and contractual work generated by the Project or Preference in livelihood support; Transition Support for those undergoing training, for the duration of the training (expected to vary from 15 days to 6 months depending upon the training) and

Impact	Entity	Approximate Number	Rationale	Entitlement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Singled Women Headed Households: 9 PAFs 		additional one year, calculated based on the minimum wage of NR 8,000
	Vulnerable Individuals/ PAFs who cannot be engaged in Livelihood Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differently Abled: 5 individuals Elderly: 7 individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This group comprises of those who may be unable to undertake livelihood generating activities and are thus dependent upon other family members for maintaining them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition allowance based on minimum wage of NR 8000 per month for a maximum of 2 years, till the families that support them are able to restore their livelihoods and have stable incomes. Each such vulnerable individual or family to be monitored and additional support considered where necessary.
Temporary loss of livelihood	PAFs giving land on lease basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWEDC is presently negotiating with 7 PAFs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This category of PAFs may be impacted by the future land procurement for the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land shall be leased in keeping with then prevalent replacement value; Adequate compensation shall be provided at replacement value for the structure, tree and crop loss if these need to be removed. The land should be restored to the original state at the time of return

On the basis of these entitlements, an Entitlement Matrix has been prepared for the Project, and is attached as *Annex D*. The entitlements in the entitlement matrix have been identified based on the eligibility criteria established above and the preferences of the PAFs surveyed. The following table provides a summary of the number of individuals identified against each key entitlement identified.

Table 7.7 *Livelihood Entitlement Options summary*

S. No.	Entitlement	Number of People
Employment and contract Opportunities	Direct Employment	52
	Contractual Opportunities	6
	Wage based Work	20
Skill Enhancement Trainings	Poultry	19
	Boar Farming	4
	Goat Farming	8
	Driver/ Mechanic	16
	Masonry	12
	Electrician/ Plumbing	13
	Cooking	6
	Computer	21
	Tailoring/ Sewing/ Knitting	38
Seed Capital for Business Enterprise	Seed Capital for Business Enterprise	7
Transition support to vulnerable individuals/families	Transition allowance	12
Total		234

Source: LALRPHH Survey, 2017

It should be noted that this is an indicative list, based on the preliminary feedback of the PAFs. Also, presently this list reflects multiple choices identified by the PAFs. This shall be verified and finalized as part of the Micro Plan formulation discussed subsequently.

7.5 *PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ENTITLEMENTS IDENTIFIED*

This section provides a description of the key steps to be followed during the implementation of the entitlements identified. The *Section 8* and *Section 9* provide an understanding of the roles and responsibilities, resource requirements and reporting and monitoring mechanisms for the LALRP.

7.5.1 *Disclosure of LALRP*

The Draft LALRP shall be reviewed by NWEDC and the Lenders against the applicable reference framework and any changes required shall be identified. Once the LALRP has been updated with the comments, a non-technical summary of the same shall be disclosed to the local community and PAFs. This disclosure shall be undertaken in keeping with the process identified in Stakeholder Engagement Plan and consensus shall be sought from the PAFs on the basic contents of the same. It should be noted here that consensus is not

sought on the individual PAF level entitlements, but rather on the entitlements identified at the broad eligibility level. Furthermore, input shall be sought from the community on the process of implementation and the proposed implementation schedule. This disclosure process is expected to be undertaken in the first half of 2018.

7.5.2 Identification of an Implementation Partner and Other Associated Organizations

The entitlements thus identified, are to be implemented by an implementation partner. Once there is a consensus to the LALRP and its provisions, NWEDC shall identify an implementation partner. The eligibility criteria for the Implementation partner are as identified in *Annex E*.

The implementation partner will in turn identify NGOs/ INGOs, government bodies and other partners for implementing specific entitlements identified. A typical Terms of Reference for the Implementation Partner is provided in *Annex E*.

7.5.3 Individual PAF Micro Plans and Agreements

It should be noted that as part of the LALRP update survey, the PAFs have identified certain preferences for livelihood support from the Project, based on which the overall entitlements under this LALRP have been formulated. Once an agreement is reached on the entitlement framework of the LALRP, the implementation partner shall formulate a tentative Plan for each individual PAF (hereafter referred to as Micro Plans). These micro Plans should be based on the entitlement framework and the preferences identified, however, should provide flexibility in terms of the trainings preferred.

The implementation partner shall then undertake consultations (in the form of structured interviews) with each individual PAF, to discuss the micro Plans formulated. It is understood that due to the impacts of the earthquake, the socio-economic profile and residential status of the PAFs is in a state of flux and dynamism. In keeping with this as part of these consultations detailed discussions shall be undertaken on the present status of the PAF livelihoods and their preferences.

This consultation will take into account the current status of the PAFs, their locations, their current (or temporary livelihood), their choice of the support needed and agreed duration. Once consent is reached on the contents of the Plan, a formal agreement shall be signed with each PAF.

This agreement should provide an understanding of the following:

- Identification number of PAF (in keeping with that provided in the LALRP)
- Residence (original and present) details;
- Household level details;

- Details of Impacted Assets (along with layout and pictures wherever possible);
- Entitlements identified; and
- Timeline for implementation of the entitlements identified.

This agreement will be considered as the final document for implementation of LALRP.

7.5.4 Implementation of Specific Entitlements

Once the micro Plans are disclosed and the agreements signed, the implementation partner shall undertake the implementation of the R&R entitlements identified. It should be noted that while the micro Plans are to be signed at an individual PAF level, the implementation of the entitlements should be undertaken in groups; to allow for time and monetary efficiency. Furthermore, the implementation of the entitlements will be largely dependent upon the residence of the PAFs at the time of implementation. Thus, the process of implementation shall be reviewed and updated as necessary, in keeping with aspects such as access, livelihood profile, resettlement options etc.

The key steps to be followed in each of the entitlements are discussed in the following Table 7.8.

For the purpose of ensuring the smooth implementation and the achievement of the targets set, the following Key Performance Indicators have been identified. These KPIs are to be used in the process of planning the interventions as well as the future monitoring which is to be undertaken and allowing for mid-course corrections; if required.

Table 7.8 Implementation of Specific Entitlements

Approx. Number of Entitled Entities	Lessons Learned from Past Experience & Objective	Key Steps
Cash Compensation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 who have been assessed but not paid compensation 10 who have not been paid replacement value 7 who were not considered for compensation 	<p>NWEDC has paid the structure owners cash compensation based on the evaluation of DUBDC. However, 2 of the 29 structure owners were not paid the compensation amount. 10 of the 29 structure owners were paid compensation after deduction of depreciation cost and scrap value. Furthermore, there were 7 incomplete structures which were not considered for compensation.</p> <p>The purpose of this entitlement is to provide all impacted structures with a compensation amount at replacement value. Furthermore, the process of implementation is aimed at ensuring the proper utilization of the compensation amount received by the PAFs.</p> <p>In case of additional land take, the rate offered should be in keeping with the then present replacement value</p>	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferably the cash compensation shall be paid through cheques. However, the access to banking facilities shall be assessed. If banking facilities are not readily accessible by most PAFs, the Project may consider paying the compensation in cash; the bank details of each PAF which will be used for receiving/encashing the cheques for cash compensation shall be collected and verified; <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of no bank accounts, and if desired by the PAF, provide assistance in setting up of bank accounts. This assistance may be in the form of helping the PAFs get in touch with Banks, understanding the procedures and Do's and Don'ts of maintaining bank accounts and completing the formalities for opening a bank account; Conduct money management/financial literacy trainings, prior to releasing cash compensation, to enable the entitled entities to effectively manage the money received and to invest the same in asset replacement/enhancement activities; To the extent possible, the compensation shall be released to both men and women members of the household. At the time of disbursing the compensation, ensure at least one VDC representative or District administrative representative is in attendance. Once the compensation amount has been released to the PAFs, a receipt of acknowledgement shall be signed and the entitlement shall be closed. However, the PAFs shall be provided with sufficient time to verify the compensation amount received in keeping with that identified in the micro Plan;
Priority in Employment Opportunity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Employment: 52 Contractual Opportunities: 6 Wage based Work: 20 	<p>Presently, certain local community members are engaged as petty contractors and semi-skilled and unskilled labourers in the road construction.</p> <p>This entitlement is aimed at providing preference in employment to at least one</p>	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The priority for employment will be given to the members of enhanced vulnerable households, who are fit enough to take up and sustain employment opportunities provided by the Project This entitlement shall be implemented in keeping with the Employment and Skill Training Plan formulated for the Project. while the details of this entitlement are provided in the ESTP for the Project, some of the key steps are given as follows:

Approx. Number of Entitled Entities	Lessons Learned from Past Experience & Objective	Key Steps
	<p>willing and eligible adult member per PAF, with an employment opportunity in the Project. This shall be subject to vacancies, and suitability of the candidates in terms of skill requirements</p> <p>This employment in turn shall allow for the PAFs employed to seek opportunities in other avenues or projects, based on the experience and skill set gained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of employment avenues in the Project, including undertaking a detailed mapping of the positions where there is scope of employment (both permanent and contractual) over the span of Project lifecycle. Mapping of the skills and educational requirements for each position; Detailed mapping of the existing skill set amongst the PAFs. this will include a final consultation and agreement on the demographic details made available as part of the LALRP formulation; Making a list of the eligible candidates from the PAFs based on the LARP survey data and further agreements with the PAFs ; Creation of a year wise Plan of recruitment and skill enhancement (ESTP). It is understood that it may not be possible for the Project to recruit all eligible PAFs in a single instance. Thus a staggered recruitment Plan may be developed within the larger ESTP to allow for the engagement of the PAFs and local community members on a rotational basis (for unskilled and semi-skilled work); This possibility of engaging individuals for certain time periods and/or on a rotational basis shall be discussed with the PAFs; <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In keeping with the recruitment Plan formulated, provide induction training to the PAFs, prior to initiation of work activities. This induction training shall be in keeping with the overall systems and practices of the Project and shall provide an understanding of the job description, safety precautions to be undertaken, the grievance mechanism accessible etc. Provide hand holding assistance to the PAFs for fulfilling the documentation requirement for the Project; Undertake regular monitoring for the first two years, to ensure that the PAF are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Able to work in a new environment Not removed from the job after short period of employment and are able to generate livelihood for longer period of time and even after the construction stage; Not discriminated against and are fairly treated and given ample opportunity to learn and work at site.
Training & Capacity Building and linkage to Project employment or other avenues		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver/ Mechanic: 16 Masonry: 12 Electrician/ Plumbing: 13 Cooking: 6 	<p>The skills and capacities of the PAFs are limited in nature. This in turn proves hindrances in their ability to avail the economic opportunities created by the various hydroelectric projects in the area. Thus, in order to facilitate the</p>	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This entitlement shall be implemented in keeping with the larger ESTP being formulated for the Project Based on the present estimates of number of individuals per training, a detailed implementation Plan shall be formulated for each training. While identifying the specific implementation Plan, the primary purpose shall be to increase the existing skill sets in the community, to allow them to

Approx. Number of Entitled Entities	Lessons Learned from Past Experience & Objective	Key Steps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer: 21 Tailoring/Sewing /knitting: 38 	<p>enhancement of skill levels in the community and subsequently the employment of locals in the projects and also to other income generating avenues, the Project has identified the need to build/improve skills and capacities of the affected PAFs. The various types of trainings identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical training such as the handling of machinery; Vocational training such as welding, carpentry, computer operations, plumbing, masonry for men and tailoring/stitching of dress, embroidery for women. 	<p>exploit the opportunities created by the existing markets in sectors such as textile, tourism and fashion, hydropower projects in the area and other developments such as the Nepal- china road, earthquake resettlement activities etc. for this purpose, a market assessment shall be undertaken of the existing market scenario and potential opportunities in the coming 5-10 years;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This implementation Plan shall include details pertaining to total number of individuals to be covered, number of batches, number of training days in a batch and every month, the number of candidates per batch, the minimum eligibility requirements for each, the skills to be imparted during the training, etc.; Furthermore, while planning for these trainings, those PAFs who already have certain knowledge shall be identified, as should those who have no understanding but wish to learn. The training sessions may thus be split into beginners level courses and more in depth advanced courses; This Plan shall then be disclosed to the PAFs, in term of the necessary skill level required, the eligibility criteria for the same and the time lines to be followed in the implementation of the intervention. This disclosure will be undertaken in keeping with the disclosure process identified in the SEP. Based on the PAF's feedback, the implementation Plans shall be revised Once the micro Plans are finalized, the implementation Plans for each type of training shall be updated and finalized with the final number of individuals per training; <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the trainings identified, in keeping with the ESTP put in place To the extent possible, these trainings shall be undertaken in the local Nepali or Tamang language, and using local experiences or examples and material which is being used in the area; In keeping with the literacy level of the PAFs, these trainings shall be based, to the extent possible, on visual and hands-on experiences; The PAFs, who successfully complete the trainings, shall be given certificates of completion and letters of recommendation. These will be aimed at allowing the PAFs to utilize the skills gained for generating employment; The PAFs who successfully complete the trainings shall be given priority in employment in the Project, directly or indirectly, based on the requirement at that point of time based on the commitments in the Nepal Employment and Skill Training Plan; If they cannot be absorbed into the Project, employment options would be found for them in sectors in which they have been trained and assistance shall be provided in terms of initiating communication, informing the PAFs of the opportunities, assisting them in applying for the same etc.;

Approx. Number of Entitled Entities	Lessons Learned from Past Experience & Objective	Key Steps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furthermore, for trainings such as tailoring, sewing, cooking etc. if the trained individuals are not absorbed into the Project, the option of providing market linkages shall be made available. In consultation with the PAFs, the possibility of creating groups within the PAFs should be explored. In case of market linkages, the Project would assist the PAFs by identifying potential partners in the market, who may require the particular skill in question and assist the PAFs in holding negotiations with these stakeholders including finalization of contractual terms and conditions; In addition to market linkage, NWEDC should explore the possibility of establishing groups amongst the PAFs post training completion. These groups should be designed in a manner to be self-sustaining, with a clear organization structure and with the purpose of allowing the PAFs to undertake livelihood activities as a group. NWEDC shall then assist these groups by enabling market linkage; In case any of the PAFs wish to undertake business opportunities (such as for tailoring, sewing, cooking etc.) based on the trainings received, they should be provided with training on business enterprise and seed capital as discussed subsequently,
Training on Livestock, poultry and boar farming followed by monetary and technical assistance for Livestock Rearing by the PAFs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poultry: 19 Boar Farming: 4 Goat Farming: 8 	<p>As part of the earthquake relief, NGOs active in the area have provided numerous trainings and seed capital support for poultry farming. While some of the PAFs could gainfully utilise their poultry training after withdrawal of NGO support, a large number of people trained on skills to manage poultry could not take it forward successfully because of reasons as discussed in <i>Section 7.1.5</i></p> <p>According to the consultations undertaken it is understood that there is an apparent inclination towards increasing livestock holdings, such as buffaloes, pigs, goats and poultry, for the increased income generation in the family.</p>	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For this entitlement, one of the key criteria to be kept in consideration is restricting the number of people being trained on the same skill/livestock. This would avoid saturation of the market for a product; Furthermore, while identifying the eligible entities for these training, care should be taken to ensure that the eligible PAFs have access to ample space for the livestock holdings, resources to maintain the livestock holdings including medical expenses involved for vaccinations, electricity and water supply and that it would not result in a conflict within the community; From the discussions with the local community, it was understood that while the community members did not mind livestock holdings of buffaloes and goats in the immediate vicinity of the residences, they were not too keen on the poultry and boar farming within the village. This was understood to be due to the foul odour from these farming; The Project may also consider identifying common areas for maintaining all the livestock holdings generated for a village/ settlement on the outskirts of the residential area. These areas may be identified in consultation with the eligible entities and local community. However, it is possible that ample land for this purpose may not be readily available, and may have to be procured (purchased/ rented) for this purpose. The Project may facilitate these negotiations and provide seed capital for the same; Furthermore, while planning for these trainings, those PAFs who already have certain knowledge shall be identified, as should those who have no understanding but wish to learn. The training sessions may thus be split into beginners level courses and more in depth advanced courses;

Approx. Number of Entitled Entities	Lessons Learned from Past Experience & Objective	Key Steps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Plan of implementation shall be drawn for each type of livestock head. This implementation Plan shall include the number of training days in a batch and every month, the number of candidates per batch, the minimum eligibility requirements for each, the skills to be imparted during the training, etc.; • This Plan shall then be disclosed to the PAFs, in term of the necessary resources required, the eligibility criteria for the same and the time lines to be followed in the implementation of the intervention. This disclosure will be undertaken in keeping with the disclosure process identified in the SEP. • Based on the PAF's feedback, the implementation Plans shall be revised • Once the micro Plans are finalized, the implementation Plans for each type of training shall be updated and finalized with the final number of individuals per training; <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the trainings identified, in keeping with the ESTP put in place • To the extent possible, these trainings shall be undertaken in the local Nepali or Tamang language, and using local experiences or examples and material which is being used in the area; • In addition to the PAF specific trainings, the Project may also consider holding awareness workshops for the larger community with the District agriculture and livestock department for the livestock holding and enhancement programmes and practices, the means by which the productivity of an animal can be organically increased, the ideal species/hybrids of livestock to be maintained keeping in mind the local conditions etc. • The Project may also consider providing seed capital/ start up for the PAFs who successfully complete the trainings. This support may be in the form of providing chicks/sows/ calves/lambs or for providing loans for procuring the same. This support may be identified in consultation with the local community. From the discussion with the local community during the LALRP formulation, one of the supports identified was the purchase of a buffalo calf. According to the women consultation, the local community wanted the Project to provide them with one calf for every calf purchased by the community. This would allow each household to own at least two buffaloes. However, each PAF is understood to have a different ability and preference. The PAF specific preferences shall be identified at the Micro Plan finalization stage; • The Project may also consider tying up with the PAFs who successfully complete these trainings for procuring the produce, such as milk, meat and eggs for the Project camp and site office; • The Project shall provide veterinary support in the form of regular check-ups (at least 6 monthly) for the livestock holdings, to ensure the health and maintenance of the livestock holdings of the community. This veterinary support may also be extended to the local community as part of the Project's CSR activities;

Approx. Number of Entitled Entities	Lessons Learned from Past Experience & Objective	Key Steps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For those PAFs interested in developing their livestock holdings as a business venture and not wanting to restrict themselves to selling to the Project, the Project shall provide training on business enterprise and seed capital as discussed subsequently,
Training on Business enterprise and seed capital for starting business		
7 PAFs	<p>According to the consultations undertaken, 7 PAFs have shown an inclination in either undertaking business or receiving training on business enterprises. These PAFs are those who wish to undertake activities such as establishing a restaurant, hotel or small stores etc. from the discussion with the local community, there were a small proportion of households who were undertaking business activities in the pre-earthquake scenario. However, most of these PAFs, suffered significant financial losses due to the earthquake.</p> <p>In addition to this, as discussed earlier, there may be certain PAFs, who receive skill training and wish to convert the same into enterprise opportunities.</p>	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This entitlement shall be implemented in keeping with the larger ESTP being formulated for the Project During the disclosure process and finalization of micro Plans, through consultations, specific business activities/ enterprises shall be identified for which training may be provided. Some of the opportunities identified during the LALRP formulation include restaurants, hotels and small inns, provision stores, serving as tourist guides or Sherpas, establishing and running heritage walks such as the Tamang trails etc. Some of the trainings to be provided, such as basic accounting and financial literacy or communication skills, may be common across enterprise preferences. While certain trainings may be specific to specific business Plans, such as housekeeping or cooking etc. Based on the trainings identified, develop specific implementation Plans for each training. This implementation Plan shall include details pertaining to total number of individuals to be covered, number of batches, number of training days in a batch and every month, the number of candidates per batch, the minimum eligibility requirements for each, the skills to be imparted during the training, etc.; Furthermore, while planning for these trainings, those PAFs who already have certain knowledge shall be identified, as should those who have no understanding but wish to learn. The training sessions may thus be split into beginners level courses and more in depth advanced courses; This Plan shall then be disclosed to the PAFs, in term of the necessary skill level required, the eligibility criteria for the same and the time lines to be followed in the implementation of the intervention. This disclosure will be undertaken in keeping with the disclosure process identified in the SEP. Based on the PAF's feedback, the implementation Plans shall be revised Once the micro Plans are finalized, the implementation Plans for each type of training shall be updated and finalized with the final number of individuals per training; <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the extent possible, these trainings shall be undertaken in the local Nepali or Tamang language, and using local experiences or examples and material which is being used in the area; There are certain PAFs who are unable to converse in Nepali, Hindi and English. The Project may provide a basic language course for these households in at least one of these languages;

Approx. Number of Entitled Entities	Lessons Learned from Past Experience & Objective	Key Steps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PAFs, who successfully complete the trainings, shall be given certificates of completion and letters of recommendation. These will be aimed at allowing the PAFs to utilize the skills gained for generating business; The Project, in consultation, with the PAFs, may also assist in providing seed capital or market linkage support, as required by the PAFs; The Project shall establish business relationships with the PAFs who successfully complete the training, in line with the requirements of Local Benefit Sharing Management Plan and Industrial Benefit Plan formulated for the Project
Transition Support		
Elderly- 7 PAPs Differently Abled- 5 PAPs	<p>As stated earlier, there are certain PAPs, who due to age or physical/mental limitations may be unable to actively engage in livelihood generating activities. It is understood that these PAPs are completely dependent upon the economically active family members, which creates pressure on these earning members in terms of number of mouths to feed. This pressure has been accentuated since the earthquake, due to issues associated with livelihood generation activities.</p> <p>In order to reduce the financial pressure on the economically active members of the households and to provide certain level of autonomy and independence to the dependent PAPs, the Project shall provide a 2 transition allowance to the elderly (60 years and above) and physically/mentally differently abled who cannot be engaged in livelihood generating activities. This allowance shall be provided for 2 years till the time the families supporting them are expected to</p>	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the LALRP formulation, 12 PAPs have been identified who may require transition support. As part of the Micro Plan finalization, these PAPs shall be verified, and the final number of eligible PAPs shall be identified; It should be clearly explained to the PAFs, that these PAPs are only eligible for this allowance till the time they are not engaged in any income generating activities.; It should also be clearly communicated to the PAFs that this entitlement is available to those PAPs who are identified under this category at the time of the cut-off. This is so because it is assumed that the other PAPs and PAFs will be enabled to restore their livelihoods based on the other entitlements; This allowance shall preferably be paid through cheques, in the name of the PAP. However, the access to banking facilities shall be assessed. If banking facilities are not readily accessible by most PAFs, the Project may consider paying the compensation in cash; the bank details of each PAP which will be used for receiving/encashing the cheques for cash compensation shall be collected and verified; <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of no bank accounts, and if desired by the PAP, provide assistance in setting up of bank accounts. This assistance may be in the form of helping the PAFs get in touch with Banks, understanding the procedures and Do's and Don'ts of maintaining bank accounts and completing the formalities for opening a bank account; Conduct money management/financial literacy trainings, to enable the entitled entities to effectively manage the money received and to invest the same in asset; This allowance shall be paid on a monthly basis.;

Approx. Number of Entitled Entities	Lessons Learned from Past Experience & Objective	Key Steps
	restore their livelihoods and achieve stable incomes.	

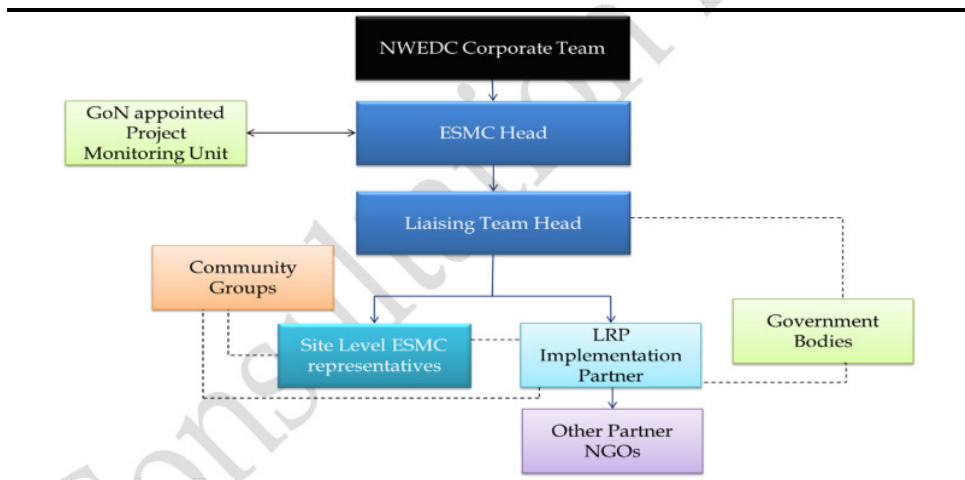
Consultation Draft

As discussed previously, the implementation of the LALRP will be undertaken with the help of an implementation partner. This section provides an understanding of the overall implementation process for the LALRP. This section includes a discussion on the resource requirements and relation to the SIMF as a whole.

8.1 MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

This section provides an understanding of the manpower requirements for the LALRP designed for the Project, keeping in context the Project development timelines and the existing and proposed management structure. The organization structure for LALRP implementation is depicted in the following figure *Error! Reference source not found..*

Figure 8.1 Reporting Structure for LALRP Implementation



This institutional structure may be further strengthened or get extra support as required through the implementation of the LALRP.

8.1.1 Internal Resources

As can be seen in the Figure 8.1 *Error! Reference source not found..*, the overall responsibility for the implementation of the LALRP is with NWEDC. This process shall be led by the Environmental and Social Management cell (ESMC) that will be established in NWEDC. The Social Manager will report to the Environment and Social Manager at NWEDC and will be supported by Community Liaison officers (CLOs) who will be primarily responsible for undertaking regular interaction and mobilisation activities with the community.

There are presently two CLOs engaged at the Project site, one of whom is a Tamang PAF. In addition to this the Project will recruit a female community mobilizer prior to implementation of LALRP. This team, in collaboration with the external parties, will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the LALRP.

8.1.2 *External Resources*

The internal LALRP implementation team will also consider involving external parties, in addition to the Implementation Partner, for the implementation of the LALRP. These external parties include relevant government departments, NGOs and civil society organizations, the *Jan Sarokar Samiti* and any other community organization identified during the course of the implementation of the LALRP. An implementation partner having expertise with the on ground implementation of R&R and enhancement projects shall be recruited for the day to day implementation of the LALRP, in keeping with the entitlement framework and principles identified. In addition to the implementation partner, NGOs/ INGOs may be identified for the implementation of specific components like training, skill building, financial literacy, livestock management, and boar farming. District departments will also be consulted and engaged for organising training for the PAFs. Some of the NGOs/INGOs and government departments identified as part of the LALRP formulation include:

- Manekor;
- LaCCoS
- Lumanti;
- Parivartan Nepal;
- ACF;
- Gharelu;
- Asia;
- Small and Cottage Industries Development Board;
- District Agriculture Department; and
- Government training centres

8.1.3 *Roles and Responsibilities*

The roles and responsibilities of the key entities engaged in implementation of LALRP are outlined below.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Social Manager

- Identifying implementing partners/agencies for imparting training on specialised skills and other areas;
- Overseeing the implementation process and ensuring completion of milestones in line with the principles put in place and the pre-defined timelines;

- Coordinating with the Environmental and Social Manager and NWEDC corporate team for support required.
- Coordination with the EPC contractors for provision of employment opportunity during the construction stage;
- Review of the R&R options and updating based on further consultation with each of the PAFs;

Roles and Responsibilities of the Community Liaison Officers

The Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will be responsible for the following:

- Coordination with the implementing partners/agencies for imparting training on specialised skills and other aspects of LALRP implementation;
- Based on the community needs already identified, prioritise the immediate requirements and support the community in meeting such development requirements proper selection of beneficiaries for different livelihood training components;
- Ensuring gender parity in targeted training programs for the PAFs;
- Looking for opportunities of direct employment of the members of the PAFs (both trained by the Project and other skilled people);
- Acting as the focal point for registering, documenting and coordinating with the Grievance Redressal Cell (Refer to Stakeholder Engagement Plan) for grievances registered by the community on LALRP implementation;

Roles and Responsibilities of the Implementation Partner

The typical roles and responsibilities of an implementation partner are as listed below.

- Conducting one to one interaction with the PAFs, based on the entitlement matrix, in order to finalise the micro plans for implementation;
- Assessment of resources (financial and personnel for training), detailing out the process of implementation in terms of phases, number of people considered for each phase and other details and make the annual plans of implementation and a larger plan of implementation for a period of 5 years;
- Creation and update of a master database with complete information of each family along with micro plan;
- Identification of NGOs/ Government bodies to partner with, for the implementation of the LALRP;
- Coordinating with the District departments on trainings, schemes and other possible linkages for supporting the livelihood of the PAFs;
- Formulating and implementing detailed plans for implementation of each entitlement identified.

The Government of Nepal may delegate the management and administration of the PDA to a Project Monitoring Unit. This PMU may be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the LALRP, in keeping with the PDA requirements. The PMU shall not have rights that are in addition to the rights of GoN or a GoN instrumentality as contained in the PDA.

8.1.4 *Training of Implementation Team*

Training of the LALRP implementation team and the external agencies identified for the implementation of the LALRP will be a crucial component of the process. Prior to the initiation of the LALRP implementation, a workshop shall be conducted of all parties involved. The purpose of this training shall be to provide all the agencies an understanding of the purpose of the LALRP, the principles governing it and the key components of the same.

The Project will also from time to time assess the adequacy and capacity of the LALRP implementation team members in terms of their understanding of the LALRP purposes, policies and principles as well as the implementation process, including the other Plans put in place for the Project as part of the SIMF. If required, refresher trainings will be provided on specific topics.

8.1.5 *Coordination with EPC and Sub-Contractors*

Furthermore, due to the fact that a number of contractors will be involved in the Project at various stages of its development, it will be critical to ensure that the contractors abide by the principles established as part of the LALRP. Wherever possible, the contract agreements with contractors should be revised to insert conditions for employment of PAFs for suitable employment opportunities, and ensuring the health and safety of the workers. This includes the right of the ESMC to investigate reported incidents and levy penalties for non-compliance. Also it will be ensured that vetted and agreed Codes of Conduct are developed and shared with the relevant contractor employees.

8.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 8.1 Tentative Implementation Schedule

Task	2017-18	2018-19				2019-20				2020-21				2021-22				2022-23	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Disclosure and Finalization of LALRP																			
Disclosure of LALRP																			
Establishing Cut-off Date for LALRP																			
Preliminary Consultations with Local Community																			
FPIC Community Consultations																			
Agreement on LALRP																			
Finalization of LALRP																			
Development of Detailed Implementation Plan and Mobilization of Resources																			
Recruitment of Female Mobilization Officer																			
Identification of Implementation Partner																			
Identification of Partner NGOs																			
Training of Implementation Team																			
Detailed Need Assessment																			
Development of Micro Plan																			
Consent and Agreement of Micro Plan by PAFs																			
Finalization of Micro Plans																			
Development of Detailed Implementation Plan																			
Disclosure of detailed implementation Plan																			
Finalization of detailed Implementation Plan																			
Implementation of Mitigation Measures																			
Payment of pending compensation for structures																			
Resource Mapping for employment opportunities within Project																			
Payment of Compensation for Tree Loss																			
Provision of Employment (direct and contractual) in Project																			
Payment of Transition Allowance																			
Transition Allowance for Vulnerable groups																			
Livelihood and Skill Training																			
Training and Capacity Building of CFUGs																			
Reporting and Monitoring																			

Task	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Regular reporting by CLOs to Social Manager						
Regular reporting by Social Manager by Environmental and Social Manager						
Regular reporting by Implementation Partners to Liaison Team Head						
Internal Monitoring by Social Manager						
External Monitoring by Independent Agency						
LALRP Completion Audit						

8.3 TENTATIVE BUDGET

Table 8.2 Tentative Budget

S.No	Expenditure Head	Expenditure Details (along with remarks)	Unit Cost (NR)	Number of Units	Total (NR)
1	FPIC and Disclosure Process				
		Disclosure of LALRP	50,000	2	1,00,000
		Consultations with local community	50,000	4	2,00,000
	Sub Total				3,00,000
2	General Implementation Costs				
	Mobilization of Implementation Team	Female Mobilization Officer (yearly basis)	6,00,000	2	12,00,000
		Implementation Partner	10,00,000	1	10,00,000
		Partner NGOs	10,00,000	1	10,00,000
		Training and Capacity Building of Implementation Team Members	50,000	4	2,00,000
	Need Assessment	Need Assessment for PAFs			1,50,000
		Resource Mapping for Employment Opportunities			1,50,000
	Micro Plan	Formulation of Micro Plan			3,00,000
		Consultations with PAFs on Micro Plans			2,00,000
	Implementation Plan	Formulation of Implementation Plan			1,00,000
		Disclosure of Implementation Plan			2,00,000
	Training and Capacity Building of CFUG members	Training and Capacity Building of CFUG members	10,000	288	28,80,000
	Sub Total				73,80,000

S.No	Expenditure Head	Expenditure Details (along with remarks)	Unit Cost (NR)	Number of Units	Total (NR)
3	Allowances and Compensation Payment				
	Payment of Compensation	Pending Compensation for Structures			11,50,00,000
		Payment of Compensation for Trees			0
			8000 per month (6 months)		2,00,000
	Allowances	Transition Allowance		137	65,76,000
		Transition Allowance for Vulnerable groups	8000	12	2,30,4000
		Seed Capital	50,000	7	3,50,000
	Sub Total				12,44,30,000
4	Livelihood and Skill Enhancement				0
	Livelihood and Skill Training	Technical Training	31,250	160	50,00,000
		Vocational Training	31,250	160	50,00,000
		Training on Livestock, Poultry and Boar Farming	10,000	150	15,00,000
		Seed Capital for Livestock holding	25,000	150	37,50,000
		Training on Business Enterprise and Financial Literacy	5,000	75	3,75,000
		Seed Capital for Starting Business	65,000	75	48,75,000
	Monitoring and Reporting	Internal Monitoring			5,00,000
		External Monitoring			10,00,000
		Reporting Cost			5,00,000
	Sub Total				2,25,00,000
	Total (1+2+3+4)				15,46,10,000
	5% Contingency of the above				0
	Grand Total (Total +Contingency)				77,30,500
					16,23,40,500
					0

This section provides an understanding of the reporting and monitoring process to be set in place for the LALRP implementation of the UT-1 Project. The purpose of this will be to:

- document and track the implementation process;
- assess the compliance to the principles and policies identified previously;
- assessment against the key performance indicators (KPIs) identified previously; and
- Identify any challenges during the implementation of the LALRP as well as the potential corrective measures for the same.

9.1

REPORTING

The documentation and reporting will be important for assessing the progress of implementation of LALRP against pre-defined objectives and timelines and ensure effective and timely execution of the plan. The reporting for the LALRP implementation, shall be undertaken on a weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual basis, detailed implementation plans shall formulated for each entitlement, to allow for regular monitoring and reporting to be undertaken.

A format for the various types of reports shall be developed in keeping with the detailed implementation Plans formulated. This shall guide the implementation team on the type of information to be captured in the reports and ensure coherence in the type of information recorded and collated. The following table covers the details on frequency, type and content of reporting to be followed for the Project.

Table 9.1 *Reporting types, frequency and details*

Type of Reporting	Reporting Frequency	Reporting Levels	Content
Internal Reporting	Weekly Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLOs to the Social Manager. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of the weekly activities undertaken along with a section to indicate any qualitative commentary on challenges and feedback received;
Internal Reporting	Monthly Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLOs to the Social Manager; • Social Manager to Environmental and Social Manager; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details on numbers of people engaged with for training and employment, with outcomes; • Details on Government Departments/ NGOs liaised with and the outcome of the activity; • Activities undertaken at various ongoing trainings;

Type of Reporting	Reporting Frequency	Reporting Levels	Content
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges faced due to community mobilization/ Implementation Agency / Resource Personnel, etc.
Internal Reporting	Quarterly Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLOs to the Social Manager; Social Manager to Environmental and Social Manager; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of activities against the KPIs identified; Progress of work at various fronts: Trainings, Employment of PAFs, Status of Market Linkages to be established for vocational skills, etc.; Challenges and outcomes in the activities undertaken
External Reporting	Half Yearly and Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Partners to Social Manager; Social Manager to Environmental and Social Manager; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on KPIs; Progress on Detailed Implementation Plan; Details on activities undertaken; Challenges faced; Discussion on modifications in the Plan, if necessary; Way Forward.

9.2 MONITORING AND REVIEW

9.2.1 Internal Monitoring and Review

The internal monitoring will be undertaken by the Social Manager in coordination with the CLOs and will involve both the process and output monitoring. Some of the typical KPIs to be monitored include the following.

Table 9.2 KPIs to be monitored

Category	Quantitative KPIs	Qualitative KPIs
Cash Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Bank accounts opened; Money management trainings conducted; Number of PAFs provided complete cash compensation within agreed time frame Number of PAFs left to be compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ease of transfer in payment of compensation The use of the compensation amount by the PAFs
Employment Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of PAFs employed in the Project on permanent and contractual basis; Number of days of wage labour provided through Project. Change in household income; in comparison to pre-Project scenario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in secondary and tertiary employment levels in the Project area
Training & Capacity Building and linkage to Project employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of People trained; Number of training days per year Number of trainings successfully completed Change in the skill levels of the PAFs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in employability & enterprise initiatives amongst women in the area

Category	Quantitative KPIs	Qualitative KPIs
or other avenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in household income; in comparison to pre-Project and post- land purchase (for those who find • Change in number of families running businesses • Number of people trained and employed by the Project • Number of people trained and employed in the area • Number of people trained and finding suitable employed outside the Project area 	
Training on Livestock, poultry and boar farming followed by monetary and technical assistance for Livestock Rearing by the PAFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people opting for livestock • PAFs trained on improved practices; • Increase in livestock holdings (% of what was before); • Increase in income from milk and meat production; • Number of PAFs provided financial linkage, etc. • Increase in the household income; in comparison to pre-Project and post- land purchase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of awareness in community about latest livestock rearing techniques; • Process followed for conducting training, location and duration of training etc.
Training on Business enterprise and seed capital for starting business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training conducted; • People trained on business enterprise; • Number of PAFs provided financial linkage, etc.; • Number of women supported; • Number of PAFs who have pursued businesses post training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process followed for conducting training, location and duration of training etc.
Transition Allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People identified for the transition allowance • Bank accounts opened/ aligned with the allowance distribution activity; • Number of money management trainings conducted. • Increase in the household income in order to support families' expenses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in the social standing and societal engagement of the PAPs identified; • Improvement in confidence levels of the PAPs identified
General		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in awareness in community about available opportunities not only locally but outside the village as well • Increase in skill levels • Increase in trust in the community towards the Project and the Project proponents • Number of women and people with enhanced vulnerability trained;

This monitoring will be undertaken on a weekly and monthly basis. The findings of the internal monitoring will inform the strengthening of the

LALRP implementation and the corrective action identified in the internal monitoring will be included in the LALRP process.

The internal monitoring process will ensure the participation of the relevant stakeholder groups, comprising of PAFs, vulnerable groups, *Jan Sarokar Samiti* and the District authorities, to obtain their perceptions on the progress, process and impacts of the LALRP implementation.

9.2.2 *External Review and Completion Audit*

In addition to the internal monitoring process, the Project will also engage an independent agency to undertake external monitoring activities to provide an independent review of the LALRP implementation and to identify required corrective actions. The external monitoring is to include the following:

Half Yearly Monitoring

Half yearly Monitoring will be conducted for the LALRP. This report will describe the conformance of the LALRP implementation process to the international standards. The report will also identify any outstanding actions that are required to be taken to achieve compliance to the policies and principles of the LALRP and describe further measures for the same.

Each report will comprise of the following (but will not be limited to):

- LRP objectives and their status
- Verification of qualitative and quantitative indicators for LALRP;
- Impacts on vulnerable groups;
- Linkages with other Project initiatives on employment, community development and social impact mitigation;
- Action required and timelines along with responsibilities.

This will be undertaken for the first two years on a regular basis. The requirements of such report will then be further shifted to an annual basis. However, this decision will be taken based on the progress made on the LALRP implementation in the first two years.

LRP Completion Audit

An LALRP Completion Audit will allow the external agency to verify the Project's compliance to the applicable reference framework and the policies and principles committed to as part of the LALRP. It will assess the implementation of the plan.

The completion audit will have the following specific objectives:

- Verify the implementation of the Project's LALRP policy and principles;

- Evaluation of the impact of the compensation and R&R program measured through incomes and standards of living, with an emphasis on “status quo if not improvement” requirement;
- Assessment of the socio-economic status of the affected population;
- Identification of potential corrective actions necessary to mitigate any residual negative impacts of the program, if any, and to enhance its positive impacts.

Annex A

Detailed Project Description

This Annexure provides a detailed discussion of the major project components for the UT-1 project. The Project concept is classic, with structures including temporary upstream and downstream cofferdams, diversion tunnels in the right bank, a gravity type concrete weir with three spillway gates, an intake, three underground de-sanding galleries, a long low-pressure tunnel to a surge tank, a vertical shaft to the short high pressure tunnel, a valve chamber, a 216 MW, underground powerhouse containing three vertical axis Francis generating units operating under a gross head of 350-m and associated equipment, a tailrace surge chamber-draft tube gallery and finally a short pressurized tailrace tunnel. Access to the powerhouse is by tunnel, with the control building and substation next to powerhouse. The total water conduit length is just over 10km. The project layout plan is depicted in *Figure 1.1*.

The intake site is located near the confluence of Bhotekoshi river at Dhunche and Haku VDC on the right bank of Trishuli river, about 70km directly north of Kathmandu. The Project consists of a 77 metre-wide diversion dam in a narrow gorge located 275 metres downstream of the confluence of the Trishuli with the Bhotekosi River. The direction of the valley is mostly south-west. The dam site can be viewed on Google Earth at 28-07-36.61N and 85-17-52.42E. Apart from the dam and spillway, all structures are located underground on the right bank of the river. The Pasang-Lhamu highway passes on the left bank of the river, and is the primary access route for the development.

1.1

DIVERSION WORK

River diversion works are required to safely divert the river flow during the construction period so that it will not cause any damage to the construction. The diversion works are divided into upstream and downstream cofferdams to cut off the river flow and direct it to a two line diversion tunnel to bypass construction activities. This design was selected taking into consideration the narrow river width, hydrologic conditions, cost, and worker safety. Overall cofferdam and diversion tunnel have been selected for Upper Trishuli-1 hydroelectric project considering narrow river width, hydrologic conditions, economy, and safety of workers.

Table 1.1 *Feature of Diversion work*

Classification	Description
Diversion work type	Overall cofferdam + diversion tunnel(2 line)
Design flood	2 years frequency flood, 1,012.7 m ³ /s
Maximum water level	El. 1258.8 m

1.2

WEIR

The weir is located in Trishuli River about 275 m downstream from the confluence of Trishuli and Bhotekosi River. The catchment area is 4,350.9 km². The generation type of UT-1 HEP is a Run-of- River (RoR) type. The function of weir is to divert water to the powerhouse for 24 hours full time generation of power. The weir structure is planned as a concrete gravity dam type.

The weir has been designed for 5,000 frequency years and 2,000 frequency years with one gate out of operation. So the height becomes 32.0 m and length becomes 100.9 m so that water level does not exceed the crest level.

The spillway overflow is determined to safely release 200 years frequency flood of 2,554.8 m³/s. The spillway gate discharge has been designed to sustain for 5,000 frequency years to maintain El.1,255.0 m, and also it will not exceed El.1,259.0m for 2,000 frequency years with one gate out of operation. The spillway is determined as W 11.0 m × 3 nos. with radial gates (W 11.0 × H 16.5 × 3 nos.).

Also, overflows at the both side walls of the chute are not allowed during the maximum discharge. Stilling basin type dissipater is selected for the present study.

1.3

INTAKE

The intake is the structure that connects water in the reservoir flows to headrace tunnel. The location of intake is right side from the main axis of weir, and in order to minimize the amount of sediment flow, it is located near the spillway. The type is selected as horizontal bell-mouth type since the drainage works well due to narrow gorge and it is easy for maintenance.

Table 1.2 *Main Features of Intake*

Classification	Description
Type	Horizontal Bell-mouth type
Sill elevation	El.1,247.0 m
Size	W 6.5 m × H 6.5 m × 2 Nos.
Length	39.1 m
Gate	Roller gate

1.4

DESANDER

Because of the limited construction area and construction method due to slope, the desander is planned to be installed below the ground as a horizontal flushing type.

The particle size has been decided as 0.2 mm, and 3 chambers with 115.0 m of length, 10.0 m of width, and 24.03 m of height will be installed. The sediment

deposit in flushing channel will be flushed out while the desander operation is stopped by adding additional flushing water flow ($6.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 3$ flushing channel). It will take 3 hours each time and 7.75 days within a year. 3 flushing channels will be merged in flushing culvert and $18.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ of discharge amount will be caused. It will go toward the downstream of Trishuli river and the size is decided as 3.4 m of width and 1.7 m of height.

1.5 HEADRACE TUNNEL

The headrace tunnel connects the intake, surge tank and vertical pressure tunnel, and is comparatively under low pressure. The tunnel alignment was designed straight or as a curve with a large radius considering its function, topography & geologic conditions, workability, structure locations, etc. The gradient of the waterway has been set below 2 % considering drainages, equipment movements and topographic conditions during excavation of the headrace.

The diameter derived is 6.5 m, and its excavation diameter is 7.21 m. Overall length is 9,714.901 m. Shotcrete lining was planned for rock type I, II, IIIa grades with favourable rock conditions to reduce construction cost, and concrete lining was planned for rock type IIIb, IV, V grades.

1.6 SURGE TANK

The headrace tunnel is a pressure type and as its length becomes longer, abnormal pressure rise or reject happens by surging and water hammer by the sudden start or stop during the turbine operation. A water tank called surge tank is installed in the headrace tunnel for fluent flow & absorption taking control of the load increment to ensure structural stability of headrace tunnel against the water hammer according to the pressure variations. The surge tank for this project is the restricted orifice with upper chamber type that has the same axis with vertical shaft and chamber locates in upper side.

1.7 PRESSURE TUNNEL

The pressure tunnel starting at the end of the headrace tunnel connects to the steel penstock tunnel. The diameter of the pressure tunnel is 6.5 m, and concrete lining was applied considering the inner & outer water pressure. The thickness of concrete lining is 500 mm. The vertical pressure tunnel's excavation & inner sections are all circular, and its length is 292.122 m.

The penstock is a high pressure tunnel installed near the powerhouse. It is double Y-branched type with the diameter transition section (4.8 ~ 2.8 m), and its length is 110.7 m.

1.8 POWERHOUSE

The underground powerhouse of the Project is situated approximately 348.0m below the ground. Power is generated from the potential energy created by the high head between the upstream and the downstream with the run of river scheme. The generator facilities are composed of 216 MW (72 MW × 3 units), and the size of the powerhouse was planned considering topography, geology, size of generator facilities, and space for maintenance.

1.9 TAILRACE TUNNEL & OUTLET

The tailrace tunnel design has been changed from the FS to minimize possible disturbance of the downstream flow and damages to the opposite slope as well as friction loss by changing the cross section of the tunnel. The construction can be carried out without building a cofferdam at the downstream by raising up the outlet elevation. The salient features are as follows.

Table 1.3 *Salient Features of Tailrace Tunnel and Outlet*

	Parameter	Description
Tailrace tunnel	Form :	Concrete lining tunnel
	Diameter :	6.5 m (circular)
	Length	3 lines (L = 62.84 m), 1 line (L = 178.28 m)
Tailrace outlet	Type	Circular
	Sill elevation	EL. 910.0 m
	Size	D 6.5 m
	Length	29.0 m (Channel : 13.1 m)

1.10 QUARRY SITES

The Project will require approximately 120,000 cubic metres of aggregate material, for impervious core material, coarse and fine aggregates, riprap stone, and boulders, and approximately 60,000 cubic metres of sand. These materials will primarily be obtained from four quarry sites located in the Project area, although some of the material will be sourced from Project tunnelling and excavation. These quarry sites have been selected based on test pits, laboratory analysis, and an assessment of the volume and quality of aggregate available to meet overall Project demand. Refer to ESIA of this project for further details.

1.11 EXCAVATION AND DISPOSAL SITES

The Project will require the excavation of approximately 2.7 million cubic meters of material, the reuse and/or replacement of approximately 0.3 million cubic meters, and ultimately the disposal of approximately 2.4 million cubic meters. NWEDC has proposed 14 spoil disposal areas, as summarised below.

Table 1.4 *Summary of Project Spoil Disposal Areas*

Spoil Disposal Areas	Location	Storage Volume (m ³)	Size (ha)
1	Mailung	17,532	5,185
2	Mailung	17,575	5,986
3	Mailung	41,463	6,650
4	Entry to Gogane	28,430	4,280
5	Entry to Gogane	3,297	1,327
6	Mungtabar	141,500	14,632
7	Mungtabar	13,104	3,453
8	Dharnatar	441,202	28,380
9	Tungabagar	158,373	18,815
10	Bugetphat	61,151	9,751
11	Tundidanda	58,800	7,898
12	Thangu	849,412	43,713
13	Fulbari	80,417	9,485
Batching and Cement Plant Site	Mailung Dovan	490,002	20,784
Total		2,402,259	

Source: NWEDC

1.12 ACCESS ROAD (ONGOING CONSTRUCTION AFTER COMPLETION OF DESIGN)

The Project will construct two access roads for the project. Currently, there is no motor vehicle access road to the Dam Site. Repair works in access road is going on since last October, 2016. As of now, excavation works in 5.3 km has been completed with construction of gabion and masonry walls under construction to stabilize the landslide, triggered by the earthquake. Since the access road will be used after construction of weir structure and powerhouse, selecting right entry and exit is important to approach easily.

Table 1.5 Routes of access roads

Classification	Section	Length (km)	Width (m)	Remarks
Section-1	Mailung river ~ weir	11.84	5.5	Access road to dam
Section-2	UT-3A Site ~ Mailung river	1.01	5.5	Access road of the project area from UT 3A hydropower project
Total	3 types of route	15.6		

Source: UT-1 HEP Detail Design Report, DKJV, 2017

Owing to huge landslide on the alignment between access road and surge tank during the earthquake, 1.7 km underground tunnel is planned to connect surge tank from access road.

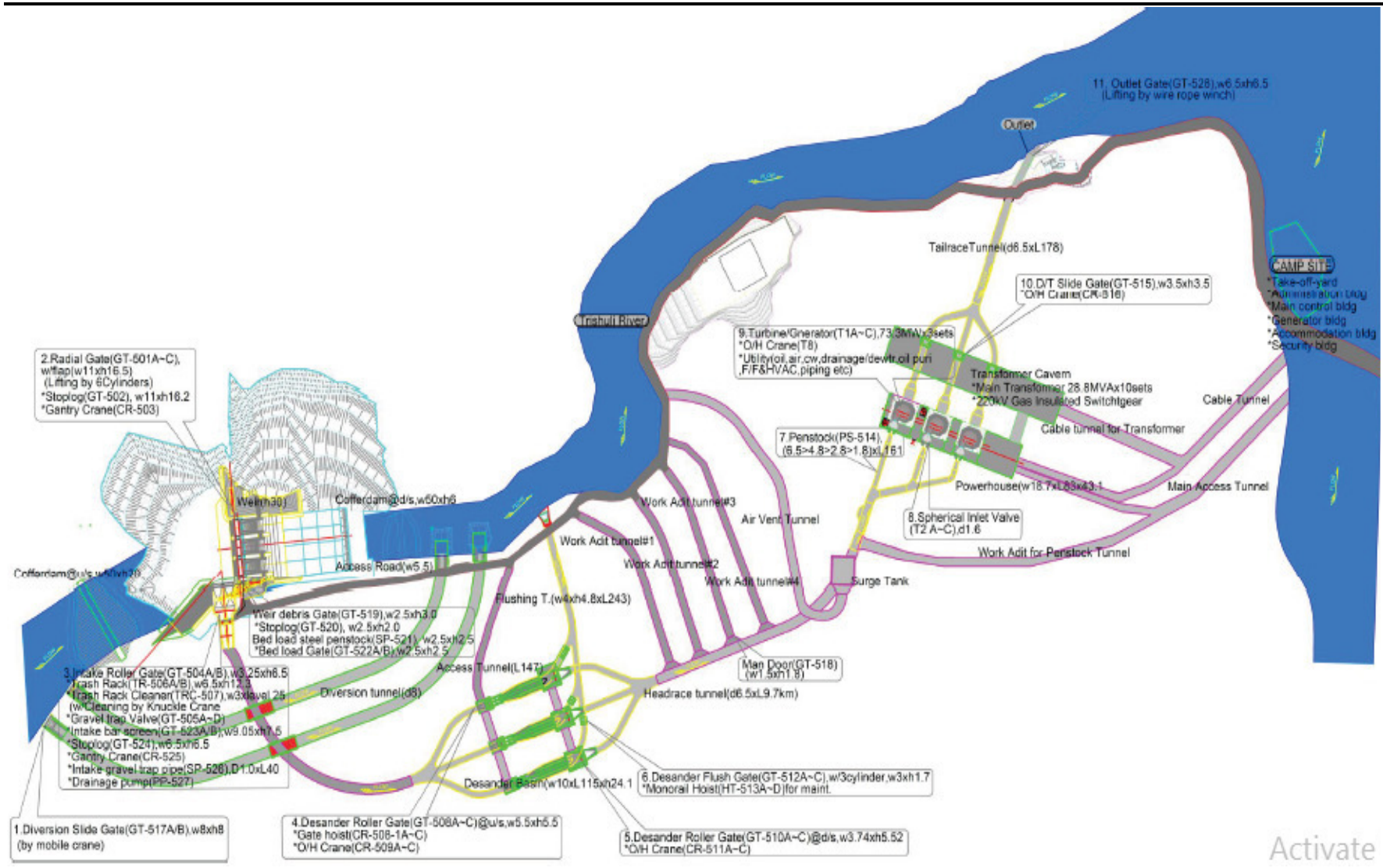
1.13 PUBLIC ACCESS ROAD UPTO MAILUNG RIVER

The 11 km road from Betrawati to Mailung River experienced heavy damage owing to landslide triggered by Gorkha Earthquake. Seeing the poor road condition, Government of Nepal has right now entrusted Nepali army to carry out maintenance work, among others, to stabilise landslides near Trishuli 3A powerhouse, and headworks.

In addition to this, the Nepal-China road project is being developed in the district. In the AoI the Nepal-China road project is being developed along the Langtang National Park. This project is also expected to improve the access and connectivity of the AoI.

Figure 1.1 Project Layout Plan

Source: NWEDC



Activate

UT-1 will need to construct only 689 m transmission line, within a 30 metre wide Right of Way from its switchyard to nearest tower of Chilime -Trisuli 3 'B' 220 kv double circuit Transmission Line of NEA. This transmission line will be located on government land. The NEA is constructing this 27 km 220kv double circuit T/L with support from KfW and EIB. Other projects expected to evacuate the power from this transmission line are Upper Sanjen (14.8 MW), Sanjen (42.5 MW) and Rasuwagadhi (111 MW) which already had connection agreement with NEA at Chilime hub substation.

The transmission line will require the construction of three new towers (i.e. AP-00, AP-01, and AP-02) from its switchyard to the nearest tower of Nepal Electricity Authority's (NEA) proposed Chilime-Trisuli 220 kilovolt double circuit transmission line.

In accordance with Nepalese regulations, NWEDC will permanently acquire the land for the three towers (approximately 400 square metres) and will lease the remaining right-of-way land from the government. From the information available, it is understood that the land required for the transmission line towers, is included in the 99.79 ha already procured for the project.

Annexure B

Applicable Reference
Framework for LRP Update,
Upper Trishuli-1

1 *APPLICABLE REFERENCE FRAMEWORK*

This section provides an understanding of the regulatory requirements pertaining to the project, in terms of the national rules and regulations as well as the applicable requirements of the international standards applicable for the project.

This understanding of the local administrative structure and local laws and regulations is requirement for the context of the project, the impacts and the process associated with land procurement. While some of the laws and regulations, have direct relevance in the context of the project, others shape the complete administrative process surrounding the management of land including private, Guthi and community forest land etc.

1.1 *NEPAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE*

Nepal Administrative structure has evolved over a period of time, and there are multiple changes that have taken place, especially since the middle of the last century. Some changes may still happen as and when the new constitution is in place. For the purpose of this assessment, current understanding of the system is important.

The executive branch of government includes the President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers or Cabinet, constitutional and statutory bodies, and the bureaucracy, comprising various personnel services, formed to carry out executive functions. The President, as head of state, does not perform day-to-day executive functions, but is a part of the executive branch. In practical terms, the Cabinet is the highest executive body with authority to issue directives to guide, control, and govern. Under Article 43 of the Interim Constitution, the Cabinet can make its own rules on the allocation and transaction of business, allowing it to set up and run the central secretariat. The Constitution also requires the Cabinet to perform executive functions in accordance with laws enacted by parliament. The Interim Constitution provides for a political system with an “impartial, efficient and fair” bureaucracy.

1.1.1 *Ministry*

Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

There is an Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM) headed by the Chief Secretary, of special class rank. The Chief Secretary serves as secretary to the Cabinet, head of the OPMCM, and coordinator of other secretaries. Primary responsibilities include providing leadership to the civil service, directing and supervising its performance, making the bureaucracy active, efficient and leading governance reforms.

Minister

Ministers are political appointees who manage the responsibilities of their respective ministries. As custodian of the executive power flowing down from the Cabinet, a minister communicates policy directions, administrative orders and decisions to the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy formulates policies and plans to implement decisions and directives of the government or the minister through various central and field level administrative mechanisms. The bureaucracy also monitors and evaluates program implementation, and recommends policy to the minister.

The Secretary

The secretary is a special class officer. Under the minister's direction, the secretary prepares and submits policy proposals for consideration by the Cabinet. The secretary is the administrative head of the ministry, its line agencies and field offices, and also supervises and monitors policy and program implementation. The secretary has both administrative and substantive (policy) responsibilities. The Good Governance (Management and Operation) Act 2007 (GGMOA) specifies administrative responsibilities, which broadly encompass day-to-day duties and functions. The substantive responsibilities include the technical and policy functions of the ministry as assigned by law or delegated by the minister.

1.1.2

Departments

Departments are the second layer in the government hierarchy and serve as line agencies. Unlike ministries, departments have specialized human resources and technical equipment. They develop detailed plans and programs and implement them (also through field offices) after approval. They assist the ministries in policy matters, bringing in their operational knowledge and implementation experience. Departments are generally headed by a director general — usually a first class officer — whose responsibilities include implementing approved programs and policies, supervising and coordinating field offices, developing technical skills, providing advice to the ministry and ensuring effective service delivery. In 2011, the government had 51 departments of three broad types:

- departments that use discrete skills and technology and maintain a host of specialties in human resources and equipment, such as the Department of Physical Planning under the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, and the Survey Department under the Ministry of Land Reform and Management;
- (ii) departments engaged in technical operations, such as the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and
- (iii) departments that exist primarily to coordinate field offices for implementing central level programs.

1.1.3 *Central offices*

Central offices are created for specific purposes and are placed directly under either the ministry or the department. They focus on specific central level functions or coordinate field offices. In 2011 there were 136 central level offices. The Office of the Financial Controller is an example.

1.1.4 *Field level organizations*

The GGMOA has organized the administrative system into central and field level units.

The field units focus on service delivery and are present in all five development regions, 14 zones and 75 districts and sub-districts. Further reorganization is likely, as there have been demands that the districts be redrawn, because the existing boundaries laid down five decades ago no longer match local realities. Changes will also be needed to conform to the new federal structure. Regional offices, directorates of ministries, and agencies were established to implement a regional approach to public administration and development. The chief of the Regional Administration Office (RAO) is a central government representative of the rank of secretary. There are regional offices in each of all five regions. The RAO's duties range from administrative leadership during calamities like epidemics, famine, and natural disasters, to coordinating district level offices, maintaining law and order, supervising the district administration offices, combating delays and corruption, promoting efficient service delivery, and settling inter-district disputes. In practice, the Regional Administrator's coordination with regional offices of sectoral ministries is largely ineffective because of unclear jurisdictions, accountability structures and lines of authority. For this reason, secretaries do not like being posted as permanent regional administrators, and most of these units end up being run by 'acting' officials of lower rank defeating the purpose of the role they are expected to play.

Some ministries and departments also have regional offices, though not necessarily in all regions. The army, the police, central intelligence, health, drinking water, higher secondary education, the Public Service Commission (PSC), Radio Nepal, irrigation, forests, postal system, agriculture, livestock, veterinary, telecommunications, electricity, revenue investigation, and food and quality control have regional presence, many at the regional headquarters.

Zonal offices

Zonal offices function as intermediaries between the regional and district offices. During the Panchayat period, these offices were important politically, but most of them were dismantled after 1990, when multi-party democracy was established. Only a few zonal units remain. These include zonal offices of the PSC, police, hospitals, post offices, etc., and they provide sectoral services and also supervise district offices.

District offices

District offices are the key administrative field units. The chief district officer (CDO) heads the District Administration Office (DAO) as representative of the central government. The DAO's roles and functions are specified by the Local Administration Act 1971 (amended 2002) and its functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). The Regional Administrator is the immediate supervisor of the CDO. The main tasks of the DAO are to provide security to government offices and the public, maintain law and order, and also provide some general services

- Issue of citizenship certificates;
- Issue of passports;
- Registration of associations;
- Registration of newspapers and journals;
- Child adoption;
- Certification of orphans; and
- Certification of kinship.

The CDO is also responsible for coordinating all district level offices. Almost all public service agencies and some regulatory agencies have offices in all 75 districts. In 2011, Nepal had 1,622 district level offices.

- Each district has a local development officer (LDO) — the district level officer of the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) — as the secretary to the elected DDC. The LDO is responsible for local development programs supported by the central government as well as those funded and managed by the DDC. The DDC's functions are mandated by the Local Self-Governance Act 1999 (LSGA) and Rules.
- All 75 districts include the 240 electoral constituencies (for national election), 927 Ilakas (areas created for the DDC election), 3,915 village development units and 58 municipalities.
- A staff member from regular civil service functions as the government representative, and as secretary of the different local bodies:
 - village development secretary (normally of assistant level) at the VDC;
 - executive officer at the municipality; and
 - LDO at the DDC.
- There are nine wards in each VDC. Wards are demarcated on the basis of population.
- A municipality can have more than nine wards. The municipal wards provide 11 types of services, such as agriculture, drinking water, irrigation, healthcare, law and order, and certification. Besides permanent offices, the government can create offices for specific projects and functions. Such offices are often set up for pursuing specific goals, or when existing administrative arrangements are unsuitable for a task at hand.

1.2

LAND: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Land Reform and Management has the following functions as mentioned in the work division regulation, B.S 2064 of the Government of Nepal:

- Management of Guthi Corporation and Trust land;
- Implementing Land reform programmes;
- Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies, plans and programmes;
- Land administration and Revenue collection;
- National and International issues related to land;
- Establish and maintenance of Geodetic control networks, production of topographic maps, aerial survey and Geo-informations;
- Human resource development through professional trainings in land survey and mapping and land management; and
- Administration and management of human resources within the ministry.

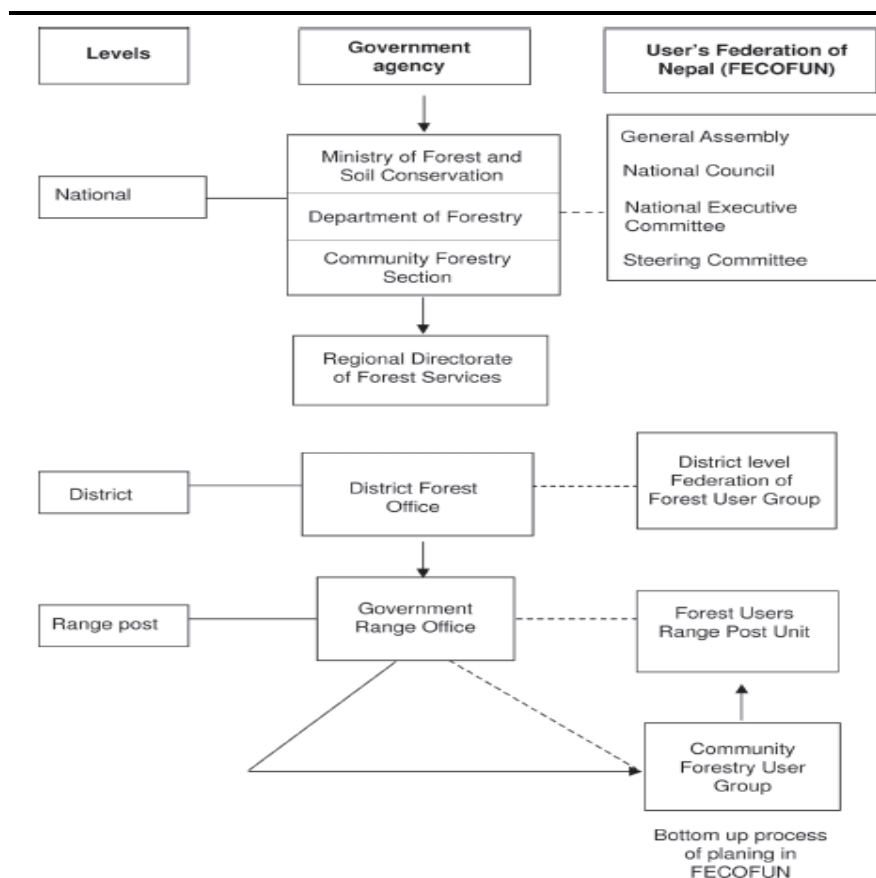
The Land Revenue Office (LRO) at District level is responsible for land administration and registration of all types land in Nepal. The Survey Office prepares land records through cadastral mapping. The three major types of formal and informal land ownership in practice are i) registered private land, ii) public land and iii) unregistered (but cadastral mapped) government land (ailani).

1.3

COMMUNITY FOREST: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Primary actors in the implementation of community forestry are the national, regional, district and range-post levels of the Department of Forests and community groups (forest user groups). These groups have established their own network, the Federation of Community Forestry Users of Nepal (FECOFUN) at national, regional, district and range-post levels

Figure 1.1 Organizational structure of Ministry of Forestry and FECOFUN



Source: http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/events/documentations/yogyakarta/papers/chapter%205%20dahal.pdf

The Department of Forests was established in 1942 with the primary role of protection and management of the national forests. At present, there are 5 Regional Forest Directorates (responsible for coordinating, planning and monitoring district forestry programmes), 74 district forest offices (responsible for planning implementation at the district level), 92 Ilakas (subdistricts) forest offices and 698 range posts.

After the adoption of the community forestry concept, the government forestry personnel gradually shifted their role from policing and control to extension work and facilitating.

1.4 NATIONAL REGULATIONS

1.4.1 *The Constitution of Nepal, 2072 BS (2015)*

The present Constitution of Nepal came into effect on 20th September 2015. This Constitution replaced the interim Constitution of 2007. The key relevant provisions of the Constitution are:

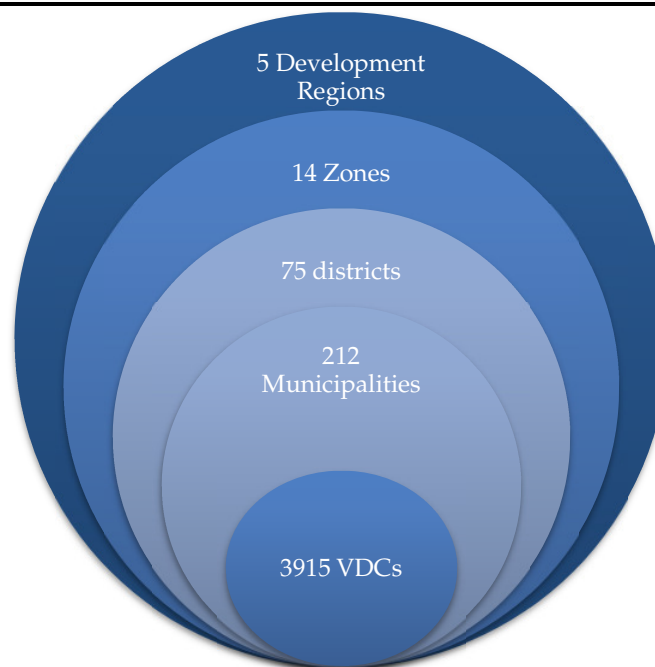
- Grants every citizen the right to acquire, own, sell and otherwise dispose of property;
- State shall make arrangements for the protection of sustainable use of and the equitable distribution of benefits derived from the flora and fauna and biological diversity

- Calls for the elimination of feudalism and prohibits forced labour and the exploitation of people on the basis of custom, tradition, or usage;
- Article 25(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 25(2) states that except for public interest, the state will not requisition, acquire or otherwise create any encumbrances on property of a person.
- Article 25(3) states that when the state acquires or establishes its right over private property, the state will compensate for loss of property and the basis and procedure for such compensation will be specified under relevant laws

The Changed Administrative Structure

A new local level administrative structure is being formed in Nepal, which has been decided by the cabinet, in line with the 2015 constitution. This new structure was adopted on 10th March, 2017¹, and elections were underway in the month of May for the *Gaon Palikas*. The old and new administrative structures are depicted in *Figure 1.2* and *Figure 1.3* respectively.

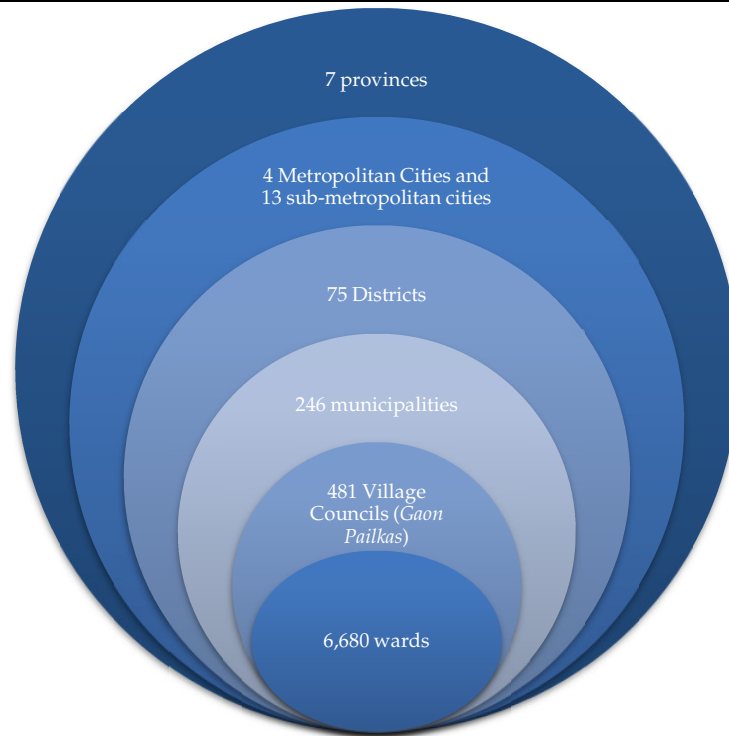
Figure 1.2 *Old Administrative Structure of Nepal*



Source: <http://www.mofald.gov.np/en/organizational-structure>

Figure 1.3 *New Administrative Structure of Nepal*

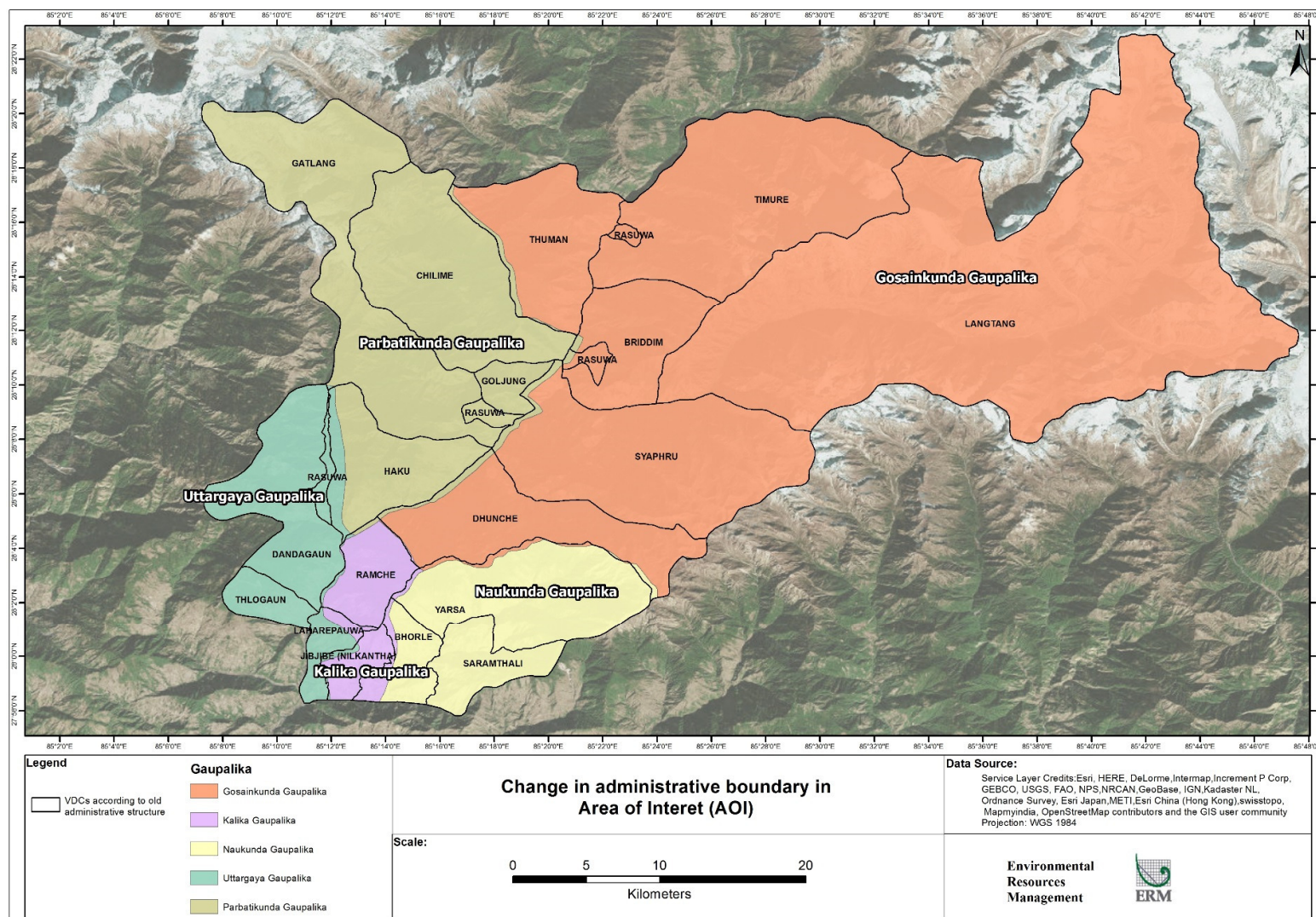
(1) <https://thehimalayantimes.com/nepal/new-local-level-structure-comes-effect-today/>



Source: <http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2017-03-11/new-local-level-units-come-into-existence.html>

In keeping with this, the following figure provides an understanding of the manner in which the administrative structure of Rasuwa District has changed.

Figure 1.4 Changed Administrative Structure in Rasuwa District



The key changes from the new administrative structure, which are relevant for the livelihood restoration and benefit sharing process, are as follows:

- This new structuring is primarily aimed at moving Nepal toward a federal structure. In keeping with this, rural and urban municipalities have been defined as local governments. These local governments, at the province and local level will exercise legislative powers, as sub-national governments;
- For this, many of the existing laws shall have to be repealed or aligned and amended while more than one hundred new laws shall have to be legislated by the federal government to meet the constitutional requirements. These laws will pertain to
 - provision for coordination mechanisms across different tiers of government,
 - changes in size, purpose and composition of public organizations
 - Provision for additional constitutional bodies and their purpose;
 - Provisions for exclusive and concurrent revenue assignments at all three tiers of government

Though the exact scope of the changes in the laws and legal provisions is presently not known;

- The main purpose of the Gaonpalikas resembles the erstwhile Village Development Committees (VDCs), but they have more rights on collection of royalty and taxes;. This will in turn have an impact on the provisions of benefit sharing and community based initiatives of the project;
- The Gaonpalikas will also have a larger annual budget in comparison to the VDCs. This will thus impact the level of projects or interventions undertaken by the government at the Gaonpalika level and their interface with the provisions identified as part of the SIMF for the project;
- Though the constitution does not recognize “District” as a different tier of sub-national government, its existence is allowed to continue. It remains to be decided and seen whether the existing organizational arrangements at district level would be completely eliminated or remain in new forms as extension of provincial government or a kind of federation or integrator or supervisory agency of local government units at district level;
- There is also an apprehension of competing interests in sharing many of the powers and resources from the federal government to sub-national governments simultaneously. This may also result in a lack of clarity in terms of the agencies and levels of government to be involved in the implementation of the SIMF for the project This will also require re-orientation in spirit of the constitutional provisions, with coordinating mechanism, so that the efforts towards creating institutional arrangements through administrative restructuring would not be affected.

Land Acquisition Act, 2034 BS¹ (1977 AD) is the core legal provision to guide the land acquisition and resettlement activities in Nepal. The Act empowers the Government to acquire land for development purposes, by paying compensation to the landowner. Some of the key features of the Act are as follows:

- The Act empowers the government to acquire any land required for public purpose or for operation of any government institution initiated development project by giving compensation pursuant to the Act (Section 3 and 4). As per the prevailing government rules, the compensation to be provided for land acquisition should generally be in cash as per current market value. However, there is also a provision under Clause 14 of the Land Acquisition Act 2034 BS (1977 AD) to compensate land by land provided government land is available in the area.
- After the initial decision of the government to acquire land, the process of acquisition and compensation includes (a) initial procedures, (b) a preliminary investigation process, (c) acquisition notification, (d) compensation notification, and (e) appeal procedures.
- The public notification process is undertaken by the Executing Agency (EA) and includes the dissemination of information about purpose of acquisition, the land plots and area of land to be affected by the project.
- For the purpose of identifying the compensation amount, a Compensation Fixation Committee (CFC) is formed under the chairmanship of the Chief District Officer (CDO) of the district. The CFC is formed to undertake the actual verification of land to be acquired, review and fix compensation rate, identify the rightful owner(s), disburse the compensation, and provide necessary administrative support for addressing associated issues. However, formally the implementation process of CFC begins once GON grants formal approval for the land acquisition. This approval is based on the establishment of the public purpose of the land acquisition. Public purpose has been defined as the activity undertaken in the interest of or for the benefit or use of the general public, or functions to be undertaken by Government of Nepal and the term also included the following:
 - Project approved by Government of Nepal.
 - Project undertaken by local bodies in different levels.
- The Act also envisages the possibility of two separate rates of compensation, distinguishing between families who lose all their land and those who lose only some part of their landholdings. In determining the compensation, the Committee must consider the loss incurred by persons due to acquisition of land, shifting of residence or place of business to another place. If the land has to be acquired for institutions other than the VDCs and institutions fully owned by the government, the Committee has to consider the following while fixing the compensation amount:

¹ The years given outside of the bracket represent the year in keeping with the Hindu calendar followed in Nepal. This calendar is known as the Bikram Sambat Calendar. Throughout this report, the BS year will be given along with the accompanying year in keeping with the English Calendar in bracket.

- Price of land prevailing at the time of notification of land acquisition;
- Price of standing crops and structures, and
- Damage incurred by being compelled to shift the Affected Population residence or place of business in consequence of the acquisition of land.
 - Compensation to be paid for (a) damages caused as a result of investigations during the preliminary process, (b) land and property permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees and houses); and
 - Compensation to be paid in cash (lump sum), although landowners who have lost the entire landholdings may require for land replacement.
- However, under the Section 14 of the Act it is stated that, the Government may allot land to land losers from the land it possess such as *ailani*¹ land, or Government-owned any other land, in case land for land is decided as a part of the entitlements

Though the land was mostly bought through private purchase, some of the provisions of the act were partially used by the District administration in the interest of the Project.

1.4.3 *Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development Projects, 2071 BS (2015 AD)*

The key objective of this policy is to avoid or at least minimize displacement and where not possible to provide adequate compensation and rehabilitation assistance to affected persons.

- The policy puts in place provisions for undertaking early screenings and assessment of potential impacts from the project activities and the formulation of adequate mitigation plans for the same;
- The policy requires for adequate engagement and information disclosure to be undertaken as part of the project, including an appropriate grievance redressal mechanism;
- The policy puts in place a process for land acquisition project classification, based on the region of the project and the number of families displaced (economically and physically). As part of this, land acquisition through use of eminent domain is the least preferred approach;
- This policy puts in place processes for land valuation and identifying provisions for relocation and social inclusion

Key features of the policy (relevant to the LALRP) are as follows:

- Social mobilization income restoration and life skill program: Project affected persons should be given necessary training for development of life skills, income generating schemes, savings and credit schemes so that

¹ Barren unregistered land

PAFs can take up self-employment projects at the resettlement zone.
Preference should be given to women;

- 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;

According to the project classification criteria, the UT-1 project is categorised as a High Risk Project. This policy shall guide the identification of mitigation measures for the project and formulation of management plans for the implementation of the same.

1.4.4 *The Land Revenue or Malpot Aien (Land Administration and Revenue) Act 2034 BS (1977)*

This is the main Act to carry out land administration including maintenance and updating records, collection of land revenue and settlement of the disputes after completion of survey and handing over of the records to Land Revenue Office by the Survey Parties. It authorizes the Land Revenue Offices to registration, ownership transfer and deed transfer of land. This Act also authorizes the Land Revenue Offices to transfer ownership and deeds of individual land, if any person applied for the ownership transfer of his/or land with mutual understanding for public use with recommendation of relevant committee.

1.4.5 *The Land (Measurement and Inspection) Act, 2020 BS (1962, as amended)*

This act sets out the classification of land and requirements for land survey and registration. The aim of the Land Measurement Act, 1962, was to measure and classify land resources to improve the land use system. This act therefore did not focus on protection of tenancy rights, but accepted that long term possession of land – 15 years without dispute – would ensure ownership right (This Act classified lands in four types in terms of quality – Abal, Doyam, Sim and Char, respectively. Many landowners had transferred the excess lands to industries, farms and businesses to prevent losing the surplus as per the provisions in the Act. Most of these lands are left fallow since several years.

1.4.6 *The Land Administration Act 2020 BS (1963)*

The Land Administration act establishes district-level land administration offices and sets procedures for maintaining land registration records.

1.4.7 *The Agriculture (New Arrangements) Act, 2020 BS (1963)*

This act restates earlier legislation abolishing intermediaries and landlord systems of tenure.

1.4.8 *The Land Act 2021 BS (1964) and Amended till date*

The 1964 Land Act, as amended, requires the state to recognize the rights of registered tenants on land. The state must compensate the landowner and registered tenant for any land expropriation, dividing the compensation equally between them. This act serves the following purposes:

- abolishes the system of intermediaries collecting taxes from tenants by transferring control over taxation to District Land Revenue Offices and Village Development Committees (VDCs);
- transfers land managed by the state into private land (raikar);
- imposes ceilings on agricultural land;
- limits rent to a maximum of 50% of gross annual production of main crop;
- requires tenant certification, i.e., registration;
- institutes a compulsory savings program; and
- establishes a Commission on Land Use Regulation to address consolidation and fragmentation of land and incentivize farm cooperatives.

1.4.9 *The Guthi Corporation Act, 2033 BS (1976 AD) Second Amendment in 1993 AD*

Guthi lands refer to the land and property donated by the government or the state and individuals for social and religious benefits. The term Guthi indicates an 'organization based on caste or kinship, or occasionally on geographical proximity, which insures the continued observance of social and religious customs and ceremonies of the community'. Guthi lands were exempt from tax and not to be reclaimed for private use by the donors. Generally, only the income derived from the property should be used; while the property including land remains intact, i.e. cannot be sold.

Box 1.1 *Understanding of Guthi Land*

Guthi word was derived from Sanskrit term Gosthi – meaning a society or association. The system was there before unification of Kathmandu to Nepal. Its origin and development can be traced to Newari customs in Kathmandu. For them, the system is an organic part of their social and cultural life. Guthi land covers about 2 % of the cultivated land of the country. For example, there is Sanaguthi, which is composed of members of the same caste or patrilineal group, which is responsible for conducting the funeral ceremonies involving its members. These may have some property including land for generating income, and this is certainly the Guthi. In general, Guthi is a system of keeping property to finance religious and charitable institutions.

The Guthi Sansthan Act 1976 has some provisions to convert Guthi (Rajguthi) land to Raikar by selling it. Changes were made to this effect in 1989 and 1993 enabling even the private Guthi to sell the land and keep its sales proceeding in the bank for interest income. But a court case in January 24, 2008 gave a verdict that no Guthi can be sold or transferred in any form. As the Guthi land cannot be sold or transferred now, its continuity will be maintained. However, exact modality of how this will be implemented is not clear. The district administrations allowed for the transfer of tenancy rights on Guthi land.

The act primarily deals with the management of the Sansthan, powers, duties etc. The applicability of this act for the project stems from the provision of the rent and tenancy rights associated with the Guthi land. Section 30 of the act mentions that, "Notwithstanding anything contained in Lands Act, 1964 and

other prevailing Nepal law, the tenancy right in a land cultivated on tenancy according to this Act may be sold and purchased.” Chapter 6 of the act mentions in detail the provisions relating to Tenants. Section 35 of the Act, mentions Registration of tenants on payments of fees.

There are 15.53 ha of Guthi land affected by the project for which these provisions have to be considered.

1.4.10 Community Forest

Community Forest User Groups:

The Decentralization Act 2039 BS (1982 AD) introduced the concept of community forest user groups (CFUGs). The **Master Plan for the Forestry Sector of 1988 and the Forest Act of 1993** formalized the concept and gave a legal basis for the groups to function as autonomous institutions in the management of forest resources. The following are some of the legal provisions that enabled forest user groups to build a strong institutional basis:

- The user group shall be an autonomous and corporate body having perpetual succession (Section 43(1)). It shall have a separate seal of its own (Section 43(2)). The user group shall have a separate fund of its own (Section 45(1)). The user group as a legal person may acquire, possess or transfer or otherwise manage movable and immovable property (Section 43(3)).
- The user group shall have to prepare a work plan for the community forest (Rule 28(1)).
- The user group shall collect, sell and distribute the forest products which are available pursuant to the work plan (Rule 32(1)).

After the enactment of the Forest Act of 1993, the formation of forest user groups began throughout the country. Under the Forest Act of 1993 and the Forest Regulation of 1995, forest user groups are allowed to find ways to achieve financial sustainability. This act requires that forest user groups spend a quarter of their income on forest management. However, many forest user groups spend most of their income on construction of local trails, school buildings, culverts and irrigation canals. Others are supporting livelihoods options for the rural poor and marginalized groups in their communities. All the forest user groups are voluntarily united under the umbrella of the Federation of Community Forestry Users of Nepal (FECOFUN) to ensure their rights are protected and not curtailed by the government.

The above mentioned Acts are important for the project as 76.67 ha (51.54 ha on permanent basis and 25.13 ha on temporary basis) of Community Forest and Government land is being diverted for the project. For this, the land take process is guided by these Acts and provisions.

1.4.11 *Forest Product Collection and Sales Distribution Guidelines, 2000 (2057 BS)*

The guidelines clauses 3 to 10 have specified various procedure and formats for getting approval for vegetation clearance, delineation of lands for vegetation clearance, evaluation of wood volume etc. and government offices and officials responsible for the approval, delineation and evaluation. These provisions have a direct relevance to the development of the project and need compliance to these provisions.

1.4.12 *Forest Act, 2049 and Guidelines of Use of Forestland for Other Purposes – 2063*

The use of forestland for project is subject to forest law and regulation and Guidelines of Use of Forestland for Other Purposes – 2063. As project infrastructure lies in different patches of forests and/or privately owned trees the Forest Act and the Forest Rules also become applicable. These projects need to comply with the provisions of forest law when it requires the use of forestland for construction. In case of government owned forestland to be acquired by any project for the purpose of public interest the process as outlined below will follow through the District Forest Office (DFO). In this case, the area to be acquired by the project will be in the ownership of the GoN, whereby GoN will grant permission for the utilization of the land for any specific purpose during the project timeline with agreed lease rates.

The principal steps in Govt./Forest land verification, decision and handover to the project proponent shall follow three broad steps.

- Preliminary Action on Land Verification and Approval from Cabinet
- Post Approval Discussions and Agreement
- Handover and Tree Cutting
 - Receipt of Tree Cutting Direction
 - Initiation of tree cutting, logging, stockpiling and transportation

Table 1.1 *Principle Steps for Preliminary Action on Land Verification and Approval from Cabinet*

Step	Action	Responsibility	Time Required - Tentative	Remarks
1	Identifies the areas of Govt. land to be acquired and requests authorization from the concerned Ministry or Department to proceed with Govt. land possession "Bhogadhikar"	Project Proponent – representative of the proponent	Determined during feasibility study/ EIA	
2	Ministry/Department officially requests MoFSC to initiate preliminary action for land verification	MoFSC	0.5 month	
3	MoFSC officially requests DoF to initiate preliminary action for land verification	DoF	0.5 month	

Step	Action	Responsibility	Time Required - Tentative	Remarks
4	DoF officially request the respective District Forest Offices to initiate preliminary action for land verification and reporting	District Forest Office	0.5 months	
5	District Forest Office initiates process for land verification – Field visits for identification, demarcation and assessment of forest resources to be felled	District Forest Office, CFUGs and Project Proponent	2 months	Depends on the nature of land area to be verified
6	Documentation of forest resources, mapping and reporting	District Forest Office	1 month	
7	District Forest Office officially intimates DoF regarding the assessment of land resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total land area of project components Trees to be felled for required clearance to the project proponent 	District Forest Office	0.5 month	
8	DoF assessment of the file forwarded from DFO, decision and forwards to MoFSC	DoF	0.5 months	
9	MoFSC initiate preliminary action on the file, decision and forwards to Cabinet for final decision	MoFSC	1 month	
10	Required decision for land possession and removal of trees for the project – Intimates MoFSC of the decision	Cabinet of Ministers	1 month	

Table 1.2 *Principle Steps for Post Approval Discussions and Agreement*

Step	Action	Responsibility	Time Required - Tentative	Remarks
1	MoFSC intimates DoF regarding the decision and instructs to initiate action	MoFSC	0.5 month	
2	DoF receives the decision and initiates preliminary action	DoF	0.5 month	
3	DoF intimates the project regarding the decision and forwards the preliminary draft of Agreement for further discussions	DoF	0.5 month	
4	Discussions on the draft of Agreement with DoF - several rounds of discussion to clarify the land related data	DoF, Project Proponent	2 month	
5	DoF invites for formal Agreement signing and finalization	DFO	0.5 month	
6	DoF notifies District Forest Office, Regional Forest Directorate regarding the Agreement on Possession of Land and removal of trees	DFO	0.5 month	

Table 1.3 *Principle Steps for Handover and Tree Cutting*

Step	Action	Responsibility	Time Required - Tentative	Remarks
1	Application to take preliminary action on land possession and tree cutting based on Forest Agreement	Project Proponent	0.5 months	
2	Assessment of proposal and action on land demarcation at site	DFO, Project Proponent	1.5 months	
3	Intimates project proponent on land demarcation	DFO	0.5 month	
4	Apply for receipt of tree cutting direction	Project Proponent	0.5 month	
5	Initiation of tree marking, tagging and inventory of forest resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree tagging and inventory within the boundary of demarcated land in S.N. 2 and 3 	DFO, CFUGs, Project Proponent	2 months	Depending on the area of demarcated land
6	DFO requests Regional Forest Directorate (RFD) for final verification	DFO	0.5 month	
7	RFD team visit to site for final verification	RFD, DFO	0.5 month	
8	RFD intimates DFO for issuance of tree cutting direction	RFD, DFO	0.5 month	
9	Issuance of "Tree Cutting Direction" to Project Proponent	DFO	0.5 month	
10	Initiation of Tree Cutting and Land Clearance – As per agreement can be taken up by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Proponent through finalization of contractor – Steps 11 – 14 Entrusted to DFO for tree cutting and clearance – Steps 15 – 20 	Project Proponent		
11	Selection of appropriate contractor for tree felling, logging, stockpiling, transportation etc	Project Proponent	0.5 month	Initiated through Project Proponent
12	Formalization of contract with selective contractor for tree felling	Project Proponent, Contractor	0.5 month	
13	Initiation of tree felling, stockpiling, transportation etc	Contractor, CFUGs	2 months	
14	Monitoring of activities undertaken by Project Proponent	DFO	Within the activity in S.N. 12 and 13	
15	Application to initiate tree cutting by DFO	Project Proponent	0.5 month	Initiated by District Forest Office in coordination with CFUGs
16	Discussions with DFO for required fund deposition as per Forest land Possession and Removal of Trees agreement	Project Proponent, DFO	0.5 month	
17	Deposit the fund for tree felling in DFO account	Project Proponent	0.5 month	
18	Tender notice issuance	DFO	1 month	
19	Selection of contractor for tree cutting, stockpiling and transportation	DFO	0.5 month	
20	Initiation of tree cutting, stockpiling and transportation	DFO, Contractor, CFUG	2 months	

Step	Action	Responsibility	Time Required - Tentative	Remarks
21	Final Land Clearance and Use	Project Proponent		

1.4.13

Hydropower Development Policy, 2058 BS (2001 AD)

Based on the experiences gained in the course of implementing the principles followed by the Hydropower Development Policy of 1992, emerging new concepts in the international market and their impacts, technological development, possibility of exporting electricity, and foreign investment and commitment on the environmental protection, the Hydropower Development Policy, 2001 was introduced with a view to make clear, transparent and investment –friendly hydropower development in Nepal. On the basis of this policy, a model Project Development Agreement was formulated by the Ministry of Energy, Government of Nepal in 2010. On the basis of this policy and PDA, a basket of benefits/provisions were identified for the purpose of benefit sharing with the local community in the project area. Some of the key provisions are as follows:

- Depending upon the capacity of the project, a maximum of 10% equity share of the project shall be allotted to the local community residing in the VDCs of the project site at the time of the initiation of the construction activities and the resettled and rehabilitated people;
- Rural electrification shall be encouraged in rural areas affected directly from the electricity generation project. According to the PDA, the company shall carry out electrification of households within a periphery of 500 meters from the power house site and dam site and shall provide 20 kWh of electricity per month for each family residing in the area. Royalty on electric energy consumed in such an area shall be exempted. Such exemption shall be given till the first 15 years of the commencement of commercial generation;
- Rural electrification fund shall be established for the development of micro-hydropower and rural electrification by pooling a certain percentage of the amount received as royalty;
- Provisions will be made for providing grant through Alternative Energy Promotion Centre(AEPC) to domestic private sector to generate and distribute electricity by building hydropower project of up to 100 kw at the rural level;
- Provision shall be made such that the local people can also be directly benefited from the operation of the hydropower generation project. Such provisions shall be included in the agreement to be made with the licensee;
- Downstream release shall be maintained, either 10% of the minimum mean monthly discharge or the quantity identified in the EIA study whichever is higher;
- Private sector shall be encourages to acquire the houses or land on its own;
- Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall be made for displaced families as specified by the government; and

- Royalty shall be shared as prescribed with the District Development Committee (DDCs) and will be spent in development and construction works

This policy is applicable for the project, as it is a Run of the River project. However, this policy will have to be amended in keeping with the changed administrative structure. Presently clarity is required on the manner in which the existing provisions for benefit sharing at VDC and district level will be interpreted at the Gaonpalika and District level.

1.4.14 *Indigenous people: International Convention Ratified by Nepal*

Convention (No. 169) Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries

International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169 is directed at Government, and its implications for private sector are indirect. However, the convention is referred as a reference point by Indigenous People (IPs) and Civil Society Organizations. The Article 7 of the convention provides the right to indigenous people to decide their own priorities for the process of development. However, for the national development plans and programs, it mandates consultation with them in the formulation of the plans and programs. Article 12, 13, 14 and 15 safeguards rights of the indigenous people in the land and natural resources in territories traditionally occupied by them. In the event that the state retains the right of the natural resources in their territories, it mandates formulation of special provisions under the state legislation for participation in the decision making process and resettlement process with full compensation of the resulting loss or injury (Article 16). The Forest Act of 1993 and Forest Rules 1995 follow these principles enshrined in ILO C-169 through constituting Community Forest Users Groups and involving them in the decision making process of movable and immovable forest assets which may have implications on their way of life or livelihood practices.

This Convention has been ratified by Nepal in 1989. This Convention's provisions need to be kept in mind as more than 63.75% of the district's population and 93.6% of the Project AoI's population is comprised of the Indigenous group of Tamang. Furthermore, of the 38 Landowners impacted by the project, 37 are Tamang.

1.5 *APPLICABLE STANDARDS OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTIONS*

The proposed Project, financing sources and financial support for the Project will be available from the multi-lateral financial, such as the World Bank (WB), The International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and European Investment Bank's Principles and Standards as well as from the export credit agencies of the countries where major pieces of

equipment for the Project will be sourced. This support from the multi-lateral financial institutions/ export credit agencies also linked with the adherence of international best practices and environmental and social safeguard requirements of the lenders. The following subsections outline the key environmental and social requirements of the ADB,EIB and the IFC, applicable to the Project.

1.5.1 *ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009*

In July 2009, ADB's Board of Directors approved the new Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) governing the environmental and social safeguards of ADB's operations. The SPS builds upon ADB's previous safeguard policies on the Environment, Involuntary Resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples, and brings them into one consolidated policy framework with enhanced consistency and coherence, and more comprehensively addresses environmental and social impacts and risks. The SPS also provides a platform for participation by affected people and other stakeholders in the project design and implementation.

The SPS applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered projects and their components, regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan; and/or a grant; and/or other means, such as equity and/or guarantees. ADB works with borrowers and clients to put into practice the requirements of SPS.

The SPS supersedes ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995), Policy on Indigenous Peoples (1998), and Environment Policy (2002). In accordance with the SPS, these previous policies apply to all projects and tranches of multi-tranche financing facility projects that were reviewed by ADB's management before 20 January 2010.

The objectives of ADB's safeguards are to:

- avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people, where possible;
- minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible; and
- assist borrowers and clients to strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks.

ADB's SPS sets out the policy objectives, scope and triggers, and principles for three key safeguard areas:

- Environmental safeguards;
- Involuntary Resettlement safeguards; and
- Indigenous Peoples safeguards.

To help borrowers and clients and their projects achieve the desired outcomes,

ADB adopts a set of specific safeguard requirements that borrowers and clients are required to meet in addressing environmental and social impacts and risks. These safeguard requirements are as follows:

- Safeguard Requirements 1: Environment (Appendix 1 of SPS);
- Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement (Appendix 2 of SPS);
- Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples (Appendix 3 of SPS); and
- Safeguard Requirements 4: Special Requirements for Different Finance Modalities (Appendix 4 of SPS).

In addition, ADB does not finance activities on the prohibited investment activities list (Appendix 5 of SPS). Furthermore, ADB does not finance projects that do not comply with its safeguard policy statement, nor does it finance projects that do not comply with the host country's social and environmental laws and regulations, including those laws implementing host country obligations under international law.

1.5.2 ADB Public Communications Policy (2011)

ADB's *Public Communications Policy (2011)* sets out disclosure requirements for various ADB activities, including safeguard requirement. Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement (Appendix 2 of SPS); and Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples (Appendix 3 of SPS) sets out the need for meaningful consultation and information disclosure during project preparation and operation to the affected population and other key stakeholders. Key requirements include:

- Information Disclosure: The borrower/client will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website as per the applicability with respect to the Project:
 - Draft EIA including draft EMP;
 - Final EIA/IEE;
 - Updated EIA/IEE and corrective action plan;
 - Environmental Monitoring Reports;
 - Resettlement Plan (RP); and
 - Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).
- Information disclosure to affected people or stakeholders: The borrower/client will provide relevant environmental information in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and other stakeholders. For uneducated people, other suitable communication methods will be used.
- Consultation and Participation: The borrower/client will carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and other concerned stakeholders, including civil society, and facilitate their informed participation.

- Timing and Frequency for consultation and participation: Meaningful consultation begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle,

1.5.3 *ADB Social Protection Strategy 2001*

Social protection is a key step in ADB's battle to have Asia and the Pacific region "free of poverty." The Social Protection Strategy (SPS) spells out the scope of social protection and commitment of the ADB to develop priority interventions in five major elements including:

- Labour market policies and programs designed to generate employment, improve working conditions and promote the efficient operations;
- Social insurance programs to cushion the risks associated with unemployment, ill health, disability, work-related injury and old age;
- Social assistance and welfare service programs for the vulnerable groups with inadequate means of support, including single mothers, the homeless, or physically or mentally challenged people;
- Micro and area-based schemes to address vulnerability at the community level, including microinsurance, agricultural insurance, social funds and programs to manage natural disasters; and
- Child protection to ensure the healthy and productive development of children.

1.5.4 *ADB Operations Manual (OM) C3 Sector and Thematic Policies on Incorporation of Social Dimensions 2011*

All ADB operations have social dimensions that need to be taken into account from the country strategy formulation, programming, and project processing phases onward. The key social dimensions, supported by specific ADB policies or strategies, include:

- Participation;
- Gender and development;
- Social safeguards; and
- Management of social risks, especially among vulnerable groups.

As per the policy, ADB operations incorporate social dimensions to ensure the following social development outcomes, especially for the poor, vulnerable, and excluded groups:

- Policies and institutions that recognize and promote greater inclusiveness and equity in access to services, resources, and opportunities;
- Greater empowerment to participate in social, economic, and political life; and
- Greater sense of security and ability to manage risks.

In pursuing these social development outcomes, ADB

- Encourages consultation with and participation by stakeholders (including the government, executing and implementing agencies, clients and/or beneficiaries, people affected by ADB-supported projects); provides them with opportunities to engage in key stages of the country strategy formulation, programming, and project cycles; and actively seeks, where appropriate, the cooperation of nongovernment organizations and other civil society groups in formulating, designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating projects;
- Addresses gender considerations in relevant aspects of ADB operations, including macroeconomic, sector strategy, country strategy formulation, and programming work, and in key stages of the project cycle; and proposes strategies to promote social inclusion and gender equality and to empower women;
- Integrates social analysis in preparing country partnership strategies and regional strategies and programs; identifies potential social issues during project preparation to ensure that the project design maximizes social benefits and avoids or minimizes social risks, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups; and
- Ensures that project design and implementation arrangements include actions to enhance benefits and to monitor and evaluate the distribution of the benefits of the project, with performance targets and indicators for monitoring and evaluating benefits included in the design and monitoring framework of the project performance management system.

1.5.5 *ADB Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines 2012*

The projects of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have four gender mainstreaming categories:

- Category I: gender equity as a theme (GEN);
- Category II: effective gender mainstreaming (EGM);
- Category III: some gender elements (SGE); and
- Category IV: no gender elements (NGE).

The Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines 2012 provides a detailed overview on the definition, requirements and application of the above gender mainstreaming categories.

1.5.6 *World Bank Group Performance Standard*

The Performance Standards (PS) (January 2012) established by WBG stipulates that the Project shall meet certain requirements throughout the life cycle of an investment by WBG or other relevant financial institution such as other DFIs (eg DEG, FMO) or commercial banks, which are signatory to the *Equator Principles*, 2006.

Table 1.4 *WBG Performance Standards*

Performance Standards	Specific Areas
Performance Standard 1:	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
Performance Standard 2	Labour and Working Conditions
Performance Standard 3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
Performance Standard 4	Community Health, Safety and Security
Performance Standard 5	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
Performance Standard 6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
Performance Standard 7	Indigenous Peoples
Performance Standard 8	Cultural Heritage

IFC Performance Standards, January 2012

These PS and guidelines provide ways and means to identify impacts and affected stakeholders and lay down processes for management and mitigation of adverse impacts. A brief on the requirements as laid down in the performance standards is described in the following subsections.

Following sub-sections tries to provide the requirements of the specific PS, so as to set up the context for matching the requirements of these PS during the various stages of the life cycle of the Project.

PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The PS 1 requires Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems for managing social and environmental performance throughout the life cycle of this Project and runs through all subsequent PSs. The main elements of PS 1 include:

- A Social and Environmental Assessment to understand the social and environmental impacts and risks;
- A Management Program for mitigating the impacts and minimizing the risks identified in the assessment;
- Establishing and ensuring organizational capacity and requisite trainings to the staff to implement the Management Programme;
- Engagement with the community to ensure free prior informed consultation (FPIC), community grievance redress constructive relationship all through the project life cycle; and
- Adequate monitoring and reporting systems to measure and report the effectiveness of the Management Programs.

The social and environmental performance is a continuous process to be initiated by the management and would involve communication between the organisation, its workers and local communities directly affected by the Project. The PS requires that Project proponent initiate regular assessment of the potential social and environmental risks and impacts and consistently tries to mitigate and manage strategy on an ongoing basis.

PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions

The economic growth through employment creation and income generation is recognised and balanced protecting the basic rights of workers. PS 2 is guided by the various conventions of International Labour Organization (ILO) and outlines the minimum requirements of working conditions, protection to the workforce (including issues of child and forced labour) and ensuring occupational health and safety of both its 'employees' as well as 'non employees' working through contractors. The PS requires:

- Establishment of a sound worker-management relationship;
- Encouraging equal opportunity and fair treatment of workers;
- Promoting compliance with national labour and employment laws; and
- Promoting healthy and safe working conditions for workers.

PS 2 requires project proponents to conduct its activities in a manner consistent with the four core labour standards (child labour, forced labour, non-discrimination, and freedom of association and collective bargaining). In addition, PS 2 also addresses other areas such as working conditions and terms of employment, retrenchment, and occupational health and safety issues.

Some of these requirements refer to the applicable national law. Whereas national law establishes standards that are less stringent than those in PS 2, or are silent, the project proponent is expected to meet the requirements of PS 2.

PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

PS 3 outlines the approach to pollution prevention and abatement in line with internationally disseminated technologies and practices with objectives to:

- a) avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from activities; and
- b) promote the reduction of emissions that contribute to climate change.
- c) PS 3 requires a project to avoid, minimize, or reduce adverse impacts on human health and environment by adopting pollution preventive and control technologies throughout the Project life cycle.

PS 3 outlines a project approach to Pollution Prevention and Abatement (PPA) in line with internationally disseminated technologies and practices. It describes the measures to take into account the potential impact of emissions on the ambient conditions (such as ambient air quality) and seek to avoid or minimise these impacts within the context of the nature and significance of pollutants emitted.

PS 4: Community, Health, Safety and Security

PS 4 concentrates on the responsibility that must be undertaken by the client to avoid or minimize the risks and impacts to the community's health, safety

and security that may arise from project activities. PS 4 requires a project to evaluate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected community during the Project life cycle and establish measures to avoid minimize and reduce risks and impacts from the Project.

PS 4 recognises that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure often bring benefits to communities including employment, services, and opportunities for economic development. However, projects can also increase the potential for community exposure to risks and impacts arising from equipment accidents, structural failures, and releases of hazardous materials. The performance standard details out project proponents responsibility to avoid or minimise the possible risks and impacts to community health, safety and security that may arise from project activities.

PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

The objectives of this PS are to:

- Avoid or at least minimize the involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative project designs;
- Mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of land by:
 - Providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and
 - Ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- Improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons; and
- Improve living conditions among displaced persons through provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

PS 5 require a project to consider various processes and systems to avoid /minimise social and economic impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement.

This PS applies to physical or economic displacement resulting from the following types of land transactions:

- Type I: Land rights for a private sector project acquired through expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- Type II: Land rights for a private sector project acquired through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to land, including customary or traditional rights recognised or recognisable under the laws of the country, if expropriation or other compulsory process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation; and
- This PS does not apply to resettlement resulting from voluntary land transactions (ie market transactions in which the seller is not obliged to sell and the buyer cannot resort to expropriation or other compulsory procedures if negotiations fail). The impacts arising from such

transactions shall be dealt with as under PS1, though sometimes, when risks are identified, the project proponent may decide to adhere to PS 5 requirements even in willing buyer-seller cases.

PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

PS 6 aims at protecting and conserving biodiversity, the variety of life in all its forms, including genetic, species and ecosystem diversity and its ability to change and evolve, is fundamental to sustainable development. The components of biodiversity, as defined in the Convention on Biological Diversity, include ecosystems and habitats, species and communities, and genes and genomes, all of which have social, economic, cultural and scientific importance. This PS addresses how clients can avoid or mitigate threats to biodiversity arising from their operations as well as incorporate sustainable management of renewable natural resources.

PS 6 recognises that protecting and conserving biodiversity—the variety of life in all its forms, including genetic, species and ecosystem diversity—and its ability to change and evolve, is fundamental to sustainable development. It reflects the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity to conserve biological diversity and promote use of renewable natural resources in a sustainable manner.

PS 7: Indigenous Peoples

PS 7 acknowledges the possibility of vulnerability of indigenous people owing to their culture, beliefs, institutions and living standards, and that it may further get compromised by one or other project activity throughout the life cycle of the project. The PS underlines the requirement of avoiding / minimizing adverse impacts on indigenous people in a project area, respecting the local culture and customs, fostering good relationship and ensuring that development benefits are provided to improve their standard of living and livelihoods.

PS 7 recognises that Indigenous Peoples, as social groups with identities that are distinct from dominant groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalised and vulnerable segments of the population. The term “indigenous people” is more clearly defined in the IFC Guidance Note for PS 7.

Objectives of PS 7 underscore the need to avoid adverse project impacts on Indigenous Peoples’ communities living in the project’s area of influence, or where avoidance is not feasible, to minimise, mitigate or compensate for such impacts through mechanisms that are tailored to their specific cultural characteristics and expressed needs of the Indigenous Peoples, in a manner commensurate with the scale of project risks and impacts.

PS 8: Cultural Heritage

PS 8 aims to protect the irreplaceable cultural heritage and to guide clients on protecting cultural heritage in the course of their business operations. In addition, the requirements of this PS on a project's use of cultural heritage are based in part on standards set by the Convention on Biological Diversity.

PS 8 recognises the importance of cultural heritage with an objective to:

- Protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities;
- Support its preservation; and
- Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage in business activities.

The PS requires the project proponent to comply with relevant national law on the protection of cultural heritage, including national law implementing the host country's obligations under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and other relevant international law.

1.5.7 *Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Standards*

The AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework aims to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable project outcomes by integrating good international practice in to all phases of a project, from the decision making to the preparation and implementation. Included in its framework¹ are:

- An Environmental and Social Policy, which sets forth mandatory environmental and social requirements for each Project.
- Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), which set out more detailed mandatory environmental and social requirements relating to the following:

ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management;

ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement; and

ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples.

- An Environmental and Social Exclusion List (as an appendix to the Environmental and Social Policy) that provides an exclusion list of activities or items that will not be funded by the AIIB.

Together, the AIIB's Policy and Standards comprise an environmental and social management approach that is designed to:

- Support decision-making by AIIB;
- Provide a robust structure for managing operational and reputational risks of AIIB and its shareholders in relation to environmental and social risks and impacts in Projects;

¹ AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/framework-agreements/environmental-social-framework.html>

- Provide for environmental and social screening and categorization of Projects;
- Analyse potential environmental and social risks and impacts of projects;
- Identify actions to avoid, minimise, mitigate, offset, or compensate for environmental and social impacts of projects;
- Support integration of environmental and social management measures into projects;
- Specify environmental and social management provisions to be included in agreements governing projects;
- Provide a mechanism for public consultation and disclosure of information on environmental and social risks and impacts of projects;
- Provide for monitoring and supervision of environmental and social management measures under projects; and
- Facilitate development and dissemination of lessons learned from projects to improve environmental and social management practices.

1.6

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH MINISTRY OF ENERGY

On 29th December 2016, the Project Development Agreement (PDA) for the Project was signed between the Ministry of Energy, Government of Nepal and NWEDC. Some of the key clauses of the agreement, pertaining to environmental and social aspects, are as follows (this is not an exhaustive list):

- The following Plans shall be prepared as part of the Project:
 - The Local Benefit Sharing Plan,
 - Employment and Skill Training Plan and
 - Industrial Benefits Plan
 - Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP);
- The Company shall ensure that its Nepal Employment and Skills Training Plan provides for appropriate training of suitable citizens of Nepal for Project-related opportunities;
- The Company shall comply with the Nepal Employment and Skills Training Plan, Nepal Industrial Benefits Plan and Local Benefit Sharing Plan and ensure that appropriate programmes are designed to assist suitable Nepali citizens, entities, and firms to meet the Project's requirements for goods and services;
- The Company shall conduct employee training programmes from time to time, including training in each of the skills used in the Project, including management training;
- **Prior to Commercial Operation Date**, the Company shall build the distribution network to supply such Local Free Power to each Eligible Household within the Free Electrification Area;
 - GON shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of such distribution network at its sole cost.
 - GON and the Company shall jointly prepare a plan (the "Rural Electrification Plan"), based on a pre-feasibility study to be carried

out by GON and the Company (at the Company's sole cost) to assess the costs and scope of rural electrification.

- The Company shall implement the Rural Electrification Plan.
- **From and after commercial operation date**, the company shall supply at its own cost- 20 KWH of free power each month to each household within the free electrification area to up to 200% of the number of original Households;
- The company shall not impair the use of the river for drinking and cultural uses, existing irrigation, industrial and recreational uses. Where impaired, it should be mitigated

The Company shall (to the extent applicable) submit reports every six (6) months to GON for the first three (3) years of the Construction Period and every twelve (12) months thereafter, describing in detail:

- its employee training programmes,
- the implementation of such training programmes,
- The progress made towards meeting the objectives of using Nepali resources, training and development, the Nepal Employment and Skills Training Plan, Nepal Industrial Benefits Plan and Local Benefit Sharing Plan.

Box 1.2 *Benefit Sharing in Hydro Electric Projects in Nepal*

Nepal has over the years institutionalised certain mechanisms to ensure that the benefits of dams and hydropower projects with the concerned districts and local authorities. One of the important mechanisms in this has been the disbursement of a share of royalties from the hydroelectric plants to the local governments. According to a ministerial decision in 2003, the amount of royalties to be shared was fixed on 12% for the local areas and 28% to all the districts in the district development committee which housed the project. The 2001 policy also specifies that 1% of the royalty shall be provided to the VDCs that are directly affected by the hydropower project, with the sole purpose of expanding the village electrification of these VDCs. Through this mechanism, the target beneficiaries are allowed to share a portion of the revenue from bulk electricity sales on an annual basis. The disbursement of the royalties is usually done through community development programs or through a community development fund.

One of the key examples of benefit sharing by allowing the local community to purchase shares in the project is the Bhotekoshi project in Sindhupalchowk district. The 45 MW project, started operations in 2001. After a number of protests, meetings and discussions with the local community, the project agreed to make available 6% of their shares to a company formed by the local community. In addition to this the project has also agreed to pay NR 2.25 million annually to the Tatopani and Phulpinkatti VDCs, which are directly affected by the project and a lump sum amount of NR 2.25 million to seven other VDCs who are indirectly impacted by the project.

An example of benefit sharing, through royalty sharing is the 60 MW run-of the river Khimti-I Hydropower Project, located in Dolakha and Ramechhap district. The project as part of its royalty sharing mechanism provides scholarships for 50 female students from the community schools, to enable them to continue their education. This scholarship is provided through an endowment fund, established by the project company, in collaboration with the Rotary Club of Kantipur. As part of this program, the company provides NR 1 million as a contribution, and a matching amount is provided by the Rotary Club. The fund provides scholarships, of approx. NR 1500 and 2000 per year to the 50 students. Apart from this, the project has invested in the provisioning of health services in the area. For this purpose, the project provided a project clinic

within the premises of the project office in Kirne and runs a dispensary at the intake site. The clinic is headed by a health assistant and seven health workers. The entire operating cost for the clinic and dispensary are borne by the company.

Similarly, the Kali Gandaki Hydroelectric Project, located in the Western Development Region of Nepal, in the Syangja District and its surrounding districts. The royalty for the project is divided proportionally across the four districts of Syangja, Gulmi, Palpa and Parbat. This amount is to be used for local development works in the regions. It is reported that 3000 households in 11 VDCs across the project area have benefited from a rural electrification program.

Another example is the 20 MW Chilime Hydropower Project, built on Chilime River in 2003. this project, increased the local community's equity ownership to 10%, from 5% after a court judgement. A basket fund of NR 2.5 million each year has been allotted for community development works through Clilime Jalabiddhut Upabhokta Sarokar Samiti in affected VDCs – Chilime, Syafrubensi and Goljung. The project has also contributed to health, education, infrastructure, drinking water and irrigation as well as construction of toilets and bathrooms at public gatherings and schools at Chilime village. The project has provided financial aid to Higher Secondary Schools and Primary Schools in the neighbouring villages for infrastructure development including provision of computers in these schools. The project is providing and promoting entrepreneurship development programs among the rural youth for taking up self-employment. It is providing trainings to the local people with an aim to develop skilled local manpower and give them employment opportunity. The project has been providing a platform for internship programs for students from different colleges. The project has facilitated new street lights for market areas in affected VDCs like Chilime, Goljung, Komin, Syafrubesi

Source: IUCN and GTZ: Recognizing entitlements and sharing benefits: emerging trends in Nepal's Hydropower Terrain; United Nations Environment Programme, Dams and Development Project; Compendium on Relevant Practices: 2nd Stage, World Bank, A Guide for Local Benefit Sharing in Hydropower Projects. http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=89255, Shrestha, P; Lord, A; Mukherji, A; Shrestha, RK; Yadav, L; Rai, N (2016) Benefit sharing and sustainable hydropower: Lessons from Nepal. ICIMOD Research Report 2016/2. Kathmandu: Nepal, URL: http://lib.icimod.org/record/32026/files/icimodResearchReport2016_2.pdf accessed on 12th June 2017.

Annexure C

Detailed Approach and Methodology for LALRP Formulation

This section describes the approach and methodology adopted for the LALRP Development. The methodology was based on a phased participatory approach, dependent upon qualitative and quantitative data collection.

As stated in *Section 5.1* of the LALRP, a number of environmental and social assessments have been undertaken for the project till date. One of the most important of these studies was the E&S gap assessment for UT-1 undertaken in June 2016, post the earthquake of April, 2015. The E&S gap assessment had suggested that firstly, the timing for LRP implementation was not correct and secondly, owing to changes on ground (loss of land, damage to house, internal displacement of the people from some of the villages etc.) the LRP will need to be updated.

The E&S gap assessment and subsequently the inception site visit for LALRP shaped and validated the methodology for data collection. This LALRP has been built on the information previously collected as part of the complimentary socio-economic baseline for the ESIA, gap assessment and scoping exercise post-earthquake and the previous LRP formulated in 2015. As a part of the current LALRP in 2017, 100 percent census survey of the identified PAFs, detailed stakeholder consultations (PAFs, local community, NGOs/ INGOs, Government agencies etc.) formed the core of the methodology.

The following sections provide an understanding of the methodology followed for the development of the LALRP in further detail.

1.1 *INCEPTION AND SCOPING*

The inception phase activities were undertaken to build on the understanding of the Project and the changed socio economic context in the Project AoI, post-earthquake (April 2015). These changes can be attributed to a lot of factors including Government schemes, NGOs intervention, some villages becoming unsuitable for residing etc.. These in turn have resulted in changes and dynamic situation, one leading to another.

1.1.1 *Desk Based Review*

A desk based review of documents provided by NWEDC was conducted by the ERM team in order to build and enhance the understanding of the project. The documents reviewed in this process comprise of the following documents:

- Cadastral mapping and Land Acquisition Survey, 2011, by Jade Consult Pvt. Ltd.
- Complementary ESIA, 2014, by Nepal Environmental and Scientific Services Pvt. Ltd.

- Detailed Design Report, 2013 by Daelim Kyeryong
- Environmental Impact Assessment, 2011 by Jade Consult Pvt. Ltd.
- Post-Earthquake E&S gap analysis and status report, 2016;
- Pre Earthquake Stakeholder Engagement Plan and GRM, 2015;
- Pre-Earthquake Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), 2015;
- Project Development Agreement (PDA) signed with the Ministry of Energy on 29th December 2016.
- Records of Stakeholder consultations undertaken during preparation of LRP, 2015;

1.1.2 *Kick Off Meeting with NWEDC and IFC*

A kick off meeting was organized with NWEDC representatives in Kathmandu on 9th April 2017. The purpose of this meeting was to develop an understanding of the following:

- The present ground situation, in keeping with the relief activities being undertaken, community's adaptation to post earthquake setting, change in administrative organization, post the new Constitution being implemented in Nepal;
- The present information available on the Project Affected Families (PAFs), especially focused on their present residence;
- Adequacy of the proposed methodology for the assignment and the potential schedule for the same; and
- Understanding on how well the present situation and changing dynamics on the ground can all be assimilated to manage the livelihood impacts on the PAFs and also meet the Project development agreement (PDA) commitments in general.

In addition to this, the ERM team also had a discussion with an IFC representative on 10th April 2017. This discussion was primarily aimed at updating IFC on the understanding developed so far and the work plan going forward. IFC also provided a perception of their and other lender's expectations from this assignment.

1.1.3 *Site Reconnaissance*

The ERM team, accompanied by representatives of NWEDC and NESS undertook a site reconnaissance visit to Dhunche from 11th-14th April 2017.

Figure 1.1 *Site Reconnaissance Visit*



Source: ERM site visit, 2017

This site reconnaissance was aimed at the following:

- Visit to the still existing IDP camps, including Farm Camp and Nuabesi;
- Visit to the location identified for resettlement of in Khalte;
- Discussions with the following stakeholders:
 - NGOs such as Manekor and Laccos;
 - The CDO;
 - Reconstruction Authority;
 - Local Leaders; and
 - Local Community in IDP camps and Mailung.

1.2 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

1.2.1 Survey Tool Development

On the basis of the understanding developed during the inception phase, the primary data collection was initiated. For this purpose, a PAF socio-economic survey tool was formulated (*Annex C*). This survey form was aimed at allowing for qualitative and quantitative data to be collected. The purpose of this survey was to allow for an understanding of the following:

- Present residential status of the PAFs;
- Impacts of the earthquake;
- Change in the lifestyle and expenditure, in comparison to the pre-earthquake scenario;
- Relief support received by the PAFs from various stakeholders;
- Asset ownership of the PAFs;
- Livelihood profile of the household members;
- Income levels of the PAFs;
- Present skill and training level of the PAFs;
- The contextual vulnerability of the PAFs,
- Key concerns of the PAFs in terms of their present living conditions; and
- Key expectations from the project.

In addition to this, the stakeholders to be covered as part of the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews were identified. For each stakeholder group the key area of concern or focus was identified and the basic objectives of the discussion were put in place.

1.2.2 Workshop with NESS Social Experts and Assessors

ERM and NESS deployed a team of 8 personnel over the duration of the field work from 26th April 2017 to 8th May 2017. Prior to mobilization, a one day workshop was organized in Kathmandu on 26th April 2017. The purpose of this workshop was to introduce and familiarise the team with each other and to have a discussion on the field work methodology and survey tools developed. As part of this workshop, feedback was taken on the survey tools prepared based on their understanding of the local conditions, and changes were made accordingly.

1.2.3 *Field Testing*

The revised survey tools were then field tested in the Nuabesi IDP camp on 27th April 2017. The field test served as a critical activity that identified required modifications for the survey format and methodology for data collection. This was important primarily to capture the various existing livelihood strategies of the PAFs, challenges, livelihood options which have been successfully explored, options which have not given results. Based on the field test, the survey format was finalized. Once the survey tool was finalized, a data entry code was developed for enabling proper data entry.

1.2.4 *PAF Survey*

The PAF socio-economic surveys were initiated from 28th April 2017. The PAFs were identified based on the LRP formulated in 2015. However, as part of the survey process, an attempt was made to establish if any member of the original PAF, had since 2015, established a separate household. In such cases, the new households were treated as separate PAFs and covered individually (refer to *Section 4.3.1* of the LALRP for further details).

For the PAFs of Gogone, Mailung and Tiru, presently residing in IDP Camps such as Satbise, Nuabise, Khalte, Bogetitar and Batar, the surveys were undertaken in the IDP camps itself. To the extent possible, the surveys were undertaken in the existing household of the PAFs. For the PAFs of Haku Besi, Phoolbari and Thanku, the surveys were undertaken in Dhunche; this was also because of the fact that most of the PAFs had temporary settlement in Dhunche and were engaged in some sort of livelihood opportunity in and around Dhunche.

Figure 1.2 *PAF Survey undertaken by ERM*



Source: ERM site visit, 2017

For the purpose of the surveys, representatives of the PAFs were provided with one week advanced information pertaining to the purpose and content of the survey through the CSR team of NWEDC. To the extent possible, an attempt was made to conduct the survey with the head of the household. In the absence of the head of the household (in case they were away either for long period of employment, farming, or for day long training, etc.) a responsible representative of the household was surveyed. In cases where no

representative of the PAF was available, an attempt was made to contact the head of the households and identify a suitable time and location for the survey. As a result of this, certain surveys were also conducted in Trishuli Bazaar, Betrawati and Shanti Bazaar, in keeping with the convenience of the PAFs. In case of absentee PAFs, or those residing in Kathmandu and other countries, an attempt was made to establish contact with them through mobile phones. Where this was not possible, a brief profile of the PAFs was sought from their family members or knowledgeable community members.

Figure 1.3 *Sample Photo Documentation of Respondents*



Source: ERM site visit, 2017

For each PAF, the survey was concluded with a photo documentation of the respondent for record keeping purposes. The following table provides an understanding of the date of survey conclusion in each of the settlements covered.

Table 1.1 *Date of Survey Completion in Each Major Settlement*

Settlement	Date of Completion
Shanti Bazaar	30 th April 2017
Satbise	1 st May 2017
Mailung	2 nd May 2017
Khalte	3 rd May 2017
Nuabesi	3 rd May 2017
Battar	3 rd May 2017
Dhunche	6 th May 2017

1.2.5 *Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews*

In addition to household surveys, FGDs and key informant interviews were undertaken with certain key stakeholder groups. These discussions and interviews were aimed at supplementing and triangulating the information made available during the PAF survey and also for collecting additional qualitative data on certain key areas, such as NGO activity in the area,

livelihood restoration mechanisms etc. The following stakeholder groups were covered as part of the discussions and interviews.

Table 1.2 Stakeholder Engagement as part of the LALRP Process

S. No	Stakeholder Group	Group Representatives	Date	Summary of Consultations Undertaken
1.	NGOs active in the project area	Manekor	12 th April 2017	a discussion was undertaken on the activities of the organizations in the post-earthquake scenario, and the key learnings/ take aways from the same
2.		LaCCos	12 th April 2017	
3.		Lumanti	11 th May 2017	
4.	Government Departments	National Reconstruction Authority (NRA)	13 th April 2017	A discussion on the role and purpose of the NRA, its key objectives, way forward and challenges being faced
5.		Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)	5 th May 2017	A discussion on the process of grant disbursement for house reconstruction and the role of MoFALD in the same
6.		Department of Urban Development & Building Construction (DUDBC)	5 th May 2017	A discussion on the overall reconstruction process and the designs approved by the government
7.		Land and Revenue Department	5 th May 2017	A discussion on the role and key objectives of the agencies and the possibility of associating with them for the LALRP process
8.		Veterinary Department	5 th May 2017	
9.		Chief District Officer (CDO)	12 th April 2017	
10.		Cottage Industry Department	5 th May 2017	
11.	Local Community/ PAFs	Women group from Haku VDC	5 th May 2017	A discussion with the various stakeholder groups on the following aspects:
12.		Women Group from Haku VDC	5 th May 2017	
13.		Tamang Women Group from Satbise	1 st May 2017	The impacts from the earthquake
14.		Mixed group in Nuabise	8 th May 2017	Present livelihood profile
15.		Mixed group in Bogetitar	7 th May 2017	Role of the project in earthquake relief
16.		Mixed Youth Group	29 th April 2017	Present perception towards the project
17.		Mixed Group from Farm Camp	12 th April 2017	Present expectations from the project in terms of LALRP activities
18.		Women Shop Owner in Nuabise	8 th May 2017	
19.		Women Shop Owner in Nuabise	8 th May 2017	
20.		Mixed Group in Khalde	13 th April 2017	
21.		Key Informant Interview, local Politician in Nuabise	13 th April 2017	

S. No	Stakeholder Group	Group Representatives	Date	Summary of Consultations Undertaken
22.		Key Informant Interview, women returned after Foreign Employment	2 nd May 2017	
23.		Men Group in Mailung	14 th April 2017	
24.		Men Group from Haku VDC	6 th May 2017	

Annex G provides the Minutes of these discussions undertaken.

Figure 1.4 *Focus Group Discussions undertaken*



Source: ERM site visit, 2017

Most of the local community and PAFs discussions were undertaken with the available representatives in an opportunistic manner. Each group discussion comprised, on an average of 8-10 representatives.

For the discussions with the local NGOs and government agencies, appointments were sought in advance. Consultations with the Government agencies were undertaken both during the inception visit and in parallel with the HH surveys. This was crucial as a lot of information gaps were identified in consultation with the PAFs and the local community. Consultation with the Government departments especially DUBDC, NRA, CDO, Land & survey, and MOFALD helped get the correct status of the Government scheme particularly with respect to alternate housing, alternate land, and issues with respect to proposed resettlement sites, and especially Guthi land.

Status of Geological studies undertaken in District was also understood and preliminary observations from the geological report and expected outcomes from the final geological report (still under preparation) was also discussed. The entitlement of the housing grant and the existing delay or decision of non-distribution in case of erstwhile Haku VDC was also discussed. Discussion with other Government departments were undertaken to understand the potential livelihood options which can be extended to the PAFs in wake of the April 2015 earthquake.

Consultations were undertaken with some of the prominent local NGOs like Manekor, Laccos and Lumanti to understand their engagement with the

earthquake affected families especially in the context of skill building, training, and capacity building in context to livelihood restoration. The purpose was to understand the following:

- How were the livelihood restoration related trainings selected?
- How was the beneficiary selection undertaken?
- Where was training undertaken and what was the duration for trainings?
- How were the resource persons for various trainings identified?
- How was the linkage established with government departments?
- Whether individual interventions preferred or group related interventions and what was the experience with these trainings?
- Whether seed capital was provided and how was that managed?

1.3 DATA ENTRY AND ANALYSIS

Subsequent to the survey completion, the data was entered into an MS Excel format, based on the Data Entry Code. This data was then analysed, to formulate the socio-economic baseline of the PAFs (*Section 5*) and the identification of the livelihood restoration entitlements (*Section 9*). As part of this data analysis, any outliers or potentially inaccurate information was also identified and clarification was sought on the same, through telephonic conversations with the PAFs or key informants from the community.

1.3.1 Data Quality Control

At the end of each survey day, QA/QC of the survey formats was carried out along with a discussion with the surveyors. This QA/QC was aimed at not only identifying any missing information, but also to capture any anecdotal information made available by the PAFs, which may not necessarily get captured in the survey format.

1.4 DEVELOPMENT OF DRAFT LALRP

Based on the quantitative and qualitative data thus collected, the LALRP for the project was formulated, as is presented in this report. This LALRP has been formulated as part of a larger Social Impact Management Framework (SIMF). The SIMF formulated is aimed at providing an understanding of the following:

- A descriptive narrative of the social context for the project, including the environmental and social assessments undertaken thus far, and the engagement with the community through the project lifecycle. As part of this, a narrative description shall also be provided of the Project's role in the earthquake relief and reconstruction efforts, to provide a context to the existing relationship with the local community and PAFs,
- Historic (pre-earthquake) and updated social baseline of the people directly affected by the project and those indirectly affected or in the general project influence area,

- Potential adverse impacts on the socio-economic status of the PAFs and local community due to project activities as discussed in the ESIA report (Task 1), including impacts on livelihood, community health and safety and impacts due to labour influx;
- Overall framework designed to manage project social impacts and risks.

The framework is comprised of the following:

- An **LALRP**. The LALRP is aimed at restoring the livelihoods of the PAFs and closing any gaps identified the monetary compensation paid, against the applicable reference framework. This LALRP is focused on the PAFs identified, but has also identified certain broad level mitigation measures/ interventions for the larger community, in keeping with the earthquake context. These mitigation measures/ interventions may be implemented by NWEDC as part of their CSR activities or the Benefit sharing plans identified in the PDA. The LALRP shall verify/re-assess the following:
 - Socio-economic profile/status and any vulnerabilities arising from the earthquake;
 - Utilization of land/asset compensation and the current status (impact) on the assets created using the compensation amount;
 - Change if any, in the livelihood profiles;
 - Change, if any in the options of resettlement and rehabilitations;
 - Reaffirm the livelihood restoration preferences/options suggested prior to the earthquake and update choices/preferences;
 - Demonstrate ICP and FPIC (as discussed in *IPDP*) undertaken for the project;
 - Map (verify) skills/capacities to undertake/perform the suggested livelihood options/preferences;
 - Reassess/confirm the delivery models for the livelihood maintenance/restoration/improvement programs;
 - Update/reassess time and resource requirements for implementing the LALRP.
 - Provide detailed monitoring and review mechanism, which shall identify monitoring indicators and processes, aimed at:
 - allowing for regular tracking of the LRP and the early identification of changes (if any) in the situation on the ground or the socio-economic profile and setting of the PAFs;
 - continuously assess the effectiveness of entitlements and mitigation measures identified;
 - establishing with a degree of certainty that the livelihoods of the PAFs have been successfully restored
- An updated **Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)** (prepared by ERM in 2015). The SEP shall provide an understanding of the following:
 - All pre-earthquake disclosure and consultation undertaken;
 - initial IEE consultation and surveys;
 - complementary social baseline-related discussions;
 - the public hearing;
 - the CSR engagement activities undertaken by project Sponsors on a day-to-day basis;

- multiple lender consultations with villages/VDCs/NGOs;
- ESSA consultations;
- ERM engagement for the LALRP and Gap Assessment;
- post-earthquake engagement; and
- ongoing engagement by the two liaison officers;
- It will also spell out how ongoing engagement will occur for key stakeholder groupings in future.

In addition to these plans, the SIMF also includes **a brief description and an annotated outline** of the following plans required under the PDA, namely:

- Nepal Industrial Benefit Plan,
- Nepal Employment and Skill Training Plan, and
- Local Benefit Sharing Plan, including Local Shares, and
- Supply Local Free Power for Rural Electrification.

As part of the LALRP, an individual PAF profile was formulated (*Annex E & F*). This profile was also used, to identify the entitlements for each individual households, against the general entitlements identified (*Section 9*).

Annexure D

Livelihood Entitlement Matrix for PAFs, Upper Trishuli -1

Points to be considered for the the details in the matrix below:

- The blue highlights mark separate PAFs;
 - HH Code is designated based on the original village of the PAF, where
1. PHO - Phool Bari;
 2. THA - Thanku;
 3. HAK - Haku Besi;
 4. GOG – Gogone;
 5. MAI – Mailung.
- Tailoring is not a full time profession for women, who have reported it. The women undertake assignment for not more than 7 days in a month which provides some ancillary income;
 - Support for Business Enterprises has been identified as a Livelihood Entitlement to be given for PAF; however, the kind of business enterprise to be set up should be evaluated at the time of finalisation of Microplans with PAFs.
 - The possible business enterprises can be grocery stores, tea shops, homestays, restaurants, etc. as deemed necessary keeping in mind the commencement of construction phase of the project and influx of population.

Table .1 Entitlement Matrix for PAFs

[illegible]

HH Code	Land Owner Name	Seperate Household	Relation to Land owner	Name of family member	Age	Relation to HoH	Present Location	Vulnerability	Present Occupation	Trainings Received	Additional Cash Compensation	Transition Support	Vulnerability Pension	Direct Employment	Contractual Opportunities	Wage Based Work	Poultry Training	Boar Farming	Goat Farming	Driver/Mechanic Training	Masonry Training	Electrician / Plumbing Training	Cooking Training	Computer Training	Tailoring / Sewing/Knitting Training	Seed Capital for Business Enterprise	Remarks
				Lama Babu	12	Son																					
PHO-03		Supa Singh	Son of Kamisiya	Supa Singh Tamang	44	HoH	Pradhikaran Camp	None	Construction labourer	None																	
				Nima Yange Tamang	50	First Wife		Women Headed Household	Construction labourer			Yes							Yes								
				Ram Tamang	16	Son						Yes								Yes							
				Jamuna Tamang	16	Daughter						Yes												Yes			
				Phurba Kami Tamang	14	Son																					
				Lakpa Dolma Tamang	9	Daughter																					
				Chirring Sangmo Tamang	39	Second Wife		Women Headed Household	Construction labourer			Yes							Yes								
				Aanjani Tamang	8	Daughter																					
				Aanjani Tamang	5	Daughter																					
				Kanchi Tamang	2	Daughter																					
PHO-04	Kharpa Tamang	Kharpa Tamang	Self	Kharpa Tamang	70 ¹	HoH	Kebutol	Aged Couple	Supported by sons/nephew	None	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes							Yes			
				Furpa Chagmo	90	Wife							Yes														
PHO-05		Kaji Tamang	Son of Kharpa Tamang	Kaji Tamang	56	HoH	Kebutol	None	Construction labourer	None						Yes											
				Sonambu ti Tamang	35	Wife			Construction labourer			Yes							Yes								
				Paras Tamang	5	Son																					
				Bibirani Tamang	10	Daughter																					
				Sange Lama	7	Daughter																					
				Ashisa Taman	3	Daughter																					

¹ Based on recall value of respondents. It is ERM's assessment that this age may be under reported.

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HH Code	Land Owner Name	Seperate Household	Relation to Land owner	Name of family member	Age	Relation to HoH	Present Location	Vulnerability	Present Occupation	Trainings Received	Additional Cash Compensation	Transition Support	Vulnerability Pension	Direct Employment	Contractual Opportunities	Wage Based Work	Poultry Training	Boar Farming	Goat Farming	Driver/Mechanic Training	Masonry Training	Electrician / Plumbing Training	Cooking Training	Computer Training	Tailoring / Sewing/Knitting Training	Seed Capital for Business Enterprise	Remarks
				Lata Tamang	55	Brother		Disabled																			
PHO-23		Pasangdi ndu Tamang	Son of Chupsi Tamang	Pasangdi ndu Tamang	38	HoH	Phool Bari	None	Construction Labourer	None		Yes		Yes							Yes	Yes					Masonry or Electrician Training
				Chhomo Tamang	31	Wife																					
				Dawa furpa	11	Son																					
				Sunil Tamang	7	Son																					
				Tumba Tamang	9	Son																					
				Tanmay Tamang	1	Daughter																					
THA-01	Sankhe Kami	Sankhe Kami	Self	Sanke kami	83	HoH	Thade	Old Age	None	None	Yes																Tailoring Training for daughter in law also suggested by PAF
				Santa Maya Kami	80	Wife		Old Age																			
				Suk Bahadur Kami	39	Son			Blacksmith			Yes		Yes						Yes							
				Kamala Kami	30	Daughter In Law			Agriculture																		
THA-02		Maite Kami	Son of Sankhe Kami	Maite B.K	65	HoH	Thade	Old Age	None	None																	
				Thakur B.K	24	Son			Driver					Yes													
				Chanchal i B.K	22	Daughter In Law			Tailor	Tailoring		Yes													Yes		
				Ridam B.K	6	Grand Son																					
THA-03		Tilak B.K	Son of Maite Tamang	Tilak B.K	27	HoH	Thade	None	Driver	None																	
				Bimala B.K	24	Wife						Yes					Yes										
				Bibash B.K	5	Son																					
				Biramsa B.K	3	Son																					
THA-04		Kale Kami	Son of Sanke Kami	Kale Kami	52	HoH	Thade	None	Blacksmith	None		Yes									Yes						

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HH Code	Land Owner Name	Seperate Household	Relation to Land owner	Name of family member	Age	Relation to HoH	Present Location	Vulnerability	Present Occupation	Trainings Received	Additional Cash Compensation	Transition Support	Vulnerability Pension	Direct Employment	Contractual Opportunities	Wage Based Work	Poultry Training	Boar Farming	Goat Farming	Driver/Mechanic Training	Masonry Training	Electrician / Plumbing Training	Cooking Training	Computer Training	Tailoring / Sewing/Knitting Training	Seed Capital for Business Enterprise	Remarks
	Tamang ni								Sharecropping																		
				Daba sangabo waiba	44	Wife						Yes					Yes										
				Pemburi Tamang	85	Mother																					
				kami sangbo waiba	23	Son			Stone Breaking			Yes									Yes						
				Suk badhur tamang	19	Son																					
				Laxmi tamang	18	Daughter																					
				Sarmila tamang	16	Daughter																					
HA K-20		Bikas Waiba	Son of Ditha Tamang and grandson of Pemburi Tamang	Bikas Waiba	22	HoH	Kebutol	None	Driver	None				Yes													
				Lachchi Sangmo Tamang	37	Mother				Weaving training																	
				Prakash Tamang	15	Brother																					
				Sangdevi Tamang	17	Sister																					
				Durga Maya	18	Sister						Yes													Yes		
HA K-21		Sonam Tamang	Son of Dawa Tamang Waiba	Sonam tamang	35	HoH	Thade	None	Foreign Employment	None		Yes									Yes						Training suggested for HoH by PAF but he stays in Qatar. Confirm during implementation
				Phool Maya Tamang	32	Wife			Stone breaking			Yes													Yes		
				Suchan	10	Son																					
HA K-22		Faisirin Tamang	Son of Pemburi Tamangni	Faisirin Tamang	53	HoH	Dhunche and Haku Besi	None	Wage Labour	None		Yes				Yes					Yes						

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HH Code	Land Owner Name	Seperate Household	Relation to Land owner	Name of family member	Age	Relation to HoH	Present Location	Vulnerability	Present Occupation	Trainings Received	Additional Cash Compensation	Transition Support	Vulnerability Pension	Direct Employment	Contractual Opportunities	Wage Based Work	Poultry Training	Boar Farming	Goat Farming	Driver/Mechanic Training	Masonry Training	Electrician / Plumbing Training	Cooking Training	Computer Training	Tailoring / Sewing/Knitting Training	Seed Capital for Business Enterprise	Remarks
				Risma tamang	4	Daughter																					
				Roshan	2	Son																					
GO G-01	Kring Tamang	Chenom Tamang	Son of Kring Tamang	Chhenom Tamang	53	HoH	Nuabesi	None	Construction Labourer	None	Yes			Yes													Masonry Training for HoH also preferred
				Cheji Tamang	52	Wife			Construction Labourer																		
				Nita Tamang	19	Daughter						Yes												Yes			
				Rani Maiya Tamang	17	Daughter																					
				Ram Singh Tamang	13	Son																					
				Suman Tamang	10	Son																					
				Anita Tamang	7	Daughter																					
GO G-02		Lakchiya Man Tamang	Son of Chhenom, Grandson of Kring Tamang	Lakchiya Man Tamang	25	HoH	Nuabesi	None	Construction Labourer	Driving		Yes												Yes			
				Chhechang Buti Tamang	22	Wife				Poultry		Yes													Yes		
GO G-03		Bir Bahadur Tamang	Son of Kring Tamang	Bir Bahadur Tamang	39	HoH	Nuabesi	None	Wage Labour	Poultry (wife)		Yes									Yes						
				Nangsaal Tamang	36	Wife						Yes													Yes		
				Kurmari Tamang	13	Daughter																					
				Shanti Tamang	10	Daughter																					
				Arjun Tamang	6	Son																					
				Sima Tamang	3	Daughter																					
				Risang Tamang	1	Son																					
GO G-04		Mengma Dorje	Son of Kring Tamang	Mengma Dorje	45	HoH	Khalde	None	Mason	Masonry		Yes								Yes							HoH expects support in obtaining Driving License

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HH Code	Land Owner Name	Seperate Household	Relation to Land owner	Name of family member	Age	Relation to HoH	Present Location	Vulnerability	Present Occupation	Trainings Received	Additional Cash Compensation	Transition Support	Vulnerability Pension	Direct Employment	Contractual Opportunities	Wage Based Work	Poultry Training	Boar Farming	Goat Farming	Driver/Mechanic Training	Masonry Training	Electrician / Plumbing Training	Cooking Training	Computer Training	Tailoring / Sewing/Knitting Training	Seed Capital for Business Enterprise	Remarks
GO G-18		Chekula ma	Son of Sonam Tamang	Cheku Lama	29	HoH	Bogetitar	None	Electrician - Petty Contractor	Electrician Training		Yes										Yes					
				Dolma Tamang	26	Wife			Stone breaking	Tailoring Training		Yes													Yes		
				Ashish Tamang	7	Son																					
				Alisha Tamang	5	Daughter																					
GO G-19		Dawa/Kancha Lama	Son of Sonam Tamang	Dawa Kancha Lama	30	HoH	Bogetitar	None	Wage Labour			Yes										Yes					Employment with UT-1 is also desired after training by HoH
				Laxmi Lama	21	Wife				Poultry and Tailoring Training		Yes													Yes		
				Nir Man Lama	4	Son																					
GO G-20		Mengma r Lama	Son of Sonam Tamang	Mengma r Lama	31	HoH	Bogetitar	None	Mason	Masonry		Yes								Yes							
				Meera Lama	24	Wife			Wage labour and poultry	Poultry		Yes											Yes				
				Deepika Maya Lama	6	Daughter																					
GO G-21		Nursinge Lama Tamang	Son of Sonam Tamang	Nursinge lama	48	HoH	Batar	None	Wage Labour (Semi skilled carpenter, welder and mason)	None		Yes									Yes						
				Purnima ya Lama	45	Wife			Handicrafts	Weaving Training		Yes													Yes		Market Linkage essential
				Nursang Maya Tamang	25	Daughter																					
GO G-22		Indra Man Tamang	Son of Nursinge Lama	Indra Man Tamang	22	HoH	Bogetitar	None	Construction labourer	Plumbing		Yes								Yes							Seed capital for setting business enterprise is also desired by the PAF
				Sanchis Lama Tamang	16	Brother																					
				Buddha Maya Tamang	14	Sister						Yes											Yes				

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HH Code	Land Owner Name	Seperate Household	Relation to Land owner	Name of family member	Age	Relation to HoH	Present Location	Vulnerability	Present Occupation	Trainings Received	Additional Cash Compensation	Transition Support	Vulnerability Pension	Direct Employment	Contractual Opportunities	Wage Based Work	Poultry Training	Boar Farming	Goat Farming	Driver/Mechanic Training	Masonry Training	Electrician / Plumbing Training	Cooking Training	Computer Training	Tailoring / Sewing/Knitting Training	Seed Capital for Business Enterprise	Remarks
			ma Tamang																								
				Langhale Tamang	61	Wife							Yes														
				Tarkhiya l Tamang	16	Nephew / Son			Construction labourer			Yes		Yes							Yes						
				Lemba Tamang		Nephew / Son		Disabled					Yes														
GO G-40		Dawa Finchow Tamang	Son of Kami Dorjee	Dawa Finchow	33	HoH	Bogetitar	None	Wage Labour	Poultry				Yes													
				Lakpa Thalgo Tamang	30	Wife																					
GO G-41		Bhuchiring Tamang	Son of Sonam Tamang	Bhuchiring Tamang	62	HoH	Tiru and Nuabesi	None	Agriculture	None				Yes													
				Chesang Ghale	62	Wife																					
				Dibe Tamang	12	Son																					
				Karishma Tamang	16	Daughter						Yes												Yes			
GO G-42		Karsang Lama	Son of Bhuchiring Tamang	Karsang Lama	34	HoH	Nuabesi	None	Mason	None		Yes								Yes							HoH expects support in obtaining Driving License
				Budhdhi Maya Tamang	35	Wife			Construction labourer	Weaving Training		Yes													Yes		
				Kabi Raj	16	Son																					
				Sangeeta	13	Daughter																					
				Anjana Tamang	11	Daughter																					
				Ram	6	Son																					
				Lakshman	6	Son																					
GO G-43		Dawa Phurba Tamang	Son of Bhuchiring Tamang	Dawa Phurba Tamang	20	HoH	Nuabesi	None	Foreign Employment	None																	
				Kiran Kumari	19	Wife			Wage Labour			Yes													Yes		
				Preeti Maya Tamang	1	Daughter																					
GO G-44		Taar Lama	Son of Bhuchiri	Taar Lama	31	HoH	Nuabesi	None	Wage Labour	None		Yes		Yes								Yes					Tailoring Training also

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HH Code	Land Owner Name	Seperate Household	Relation to Land owner	Name of family member	Age	Relation to HoH	Present Location	Vulnerability	Present Occupation	Trainings Received	Additional Cash Compensation	Transition Support	Vulnerability Pension	Direct Employment	Contractual Opportunities	Wage Based Work	Poultry Training	Boar Farming	Goat Farming	Driver/Mechanic Training	Masonry Training	Electrician / Plumbing Training	Cooking Training	Computer Training	Tailoring / Sewing/Knitting Training	Seed Capital for Business Enterprise	Remarks
MAI-28		Amir Tamang	Relative of Ajaya Tamang	Amir Tamang	30	HoH	Bogetitar	None	Foreign employment	None																	
				Phool Kumari Tamang	24	Wife						Yes													Yes		
				Neema Chhoigi	70	Mother																					
				Sarang Tamang	6	Son																					
				Rita Tamang	3	Daughter																					
MAI-29	Chandra Man Tamang	Chandra Man Tamang	Self	Chandra Man Tamang	27	HoH	Khalde	None	Foreign employment	None	Yes																
				Silyamo Tamang	23	Wife						Yes											Yes				
				Bisan Tamang	1	Son																					
MAI-30		Amidem pa Tamang	Brother of Chandra Man Tamang	Amdempa Tamang	24	HoH	Khalde	None	Wage Labour	None		Yes				Yes					Yes						
				Samjhan a Tamang	24	Wife			Foreign employment																		
				Sari Tamang	3	Daughter																					
MAI-31		Aitaman Tamang	Nephew of Chandra Man Tamang. Stays in Malaysia . Unmarried				Malaysia		Foreign Employment	None																	Not surveyed
MAI-32	Lanurbu Tamang	Lanurbu Tamang	Son of Lanurbu Tamang	Lanurbu Tamang	53	HoH	Bogetitar	None	Construction Labourer	None	Yes																
				Brugyala mo Tamang	50	Wife			Construction Labourer																		
				Sajan Tamang	21	Son				Plumbing		Yes								Yes							
				Sanden Tamang	17	Son																					
MAI-33		Sidar Tamang	Son of Lanurbu Tamang	Sidar Tamang	32	HoH	Bogetitar	None	Mason	Masonry and		Yes								Yes							

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Annexure E

Terms of Reference for Implementation Partner

This Annexure provides a template for the Terms of Reference for the Implementation Partner to be appointed for the LALRP. This ToR shall be finalized after the finalization of the LALRP, based on the review of the lenders and the feedback of the external stakeholders in the disclosure process.

1.1

PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

The UT-1 Hydropower project is being developed by the Nepal Water and Energy Development Company (NWEDC) as a 216 Mega-watt (MW) green field run-of-the-river project located in the upper part of the Trishuli watershed, approximately 50 km north of Kathmandu. IFC Infra-Ventures has signed a Joint Development Agreement (JDA) with Korea South-East Power Co. Ltd, Daelim Industrial Co., Ltd, Kyeryong Construction Industrial Co. Ltd. and Jade Power Private Limited to develop the project in March 2012. The Project Development Agreement (PDA) with the Government of Nepal was signed on 29th December 2016.

A total of 99.79 ha of land are required for the project. Of this 96.16 ha, 26.15 ha is required on a temporary basis during the construction phase of the project. While the permanent land is primarily private land and *Swayambhuguthi*¹ land, the temporary land requirement for the project is mostly community forest and government land. The project has completed the land take process for the private land required for the project and its various associated facilities. Payment of compensation for privately held land and asset to the affected persons/ households was completed in 2015.

Once commissioned, the project will account for sizeable portion of Nepal's current installed capacity and will sell power under a long-term power purchase agreement (PPA) with Nepal Electricity Authority ("NEA"), the national utility company.

As stated earlier, a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) was prepared by ERM in March 2015 for the project and was supposed to be implemented in to meet the requirements of the applicable national regulations, WBG Performance Standards (PS) 2012 and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. The main objective of LRP was to enable restoration of livelihoods, and preferably

¹ Swayambhuguthi land or the Trust land is the land that belongs to a Monastery at Swayambhu in Kathmandu. Guthi Tainathi land (Guthi owned land)" means a land which is not registered in the name of any person and in which the Guthi Corporation has exclusive right. "Guthi" means and includes a Guthi (trust) endowed by any philanthropist through relinquishment of his or her title to a movable or immovable property or any other income-yielding property or fund for the operation of any shrine (matha) or festival, worship or feast of any God, Goddess or for the construction, operation or maintenance of any temple, shrine (devasthal), rest house (dharmashala), shelter (pati), inn (pauwa), well, tank, road, bridge, pasture, garden, forest, library, school, reading hall, dispensary, treatment facility, house, building or institution for any religious or philanthropic purpose. *Source:* The Guthi Corporation Act, 2033 (1976).

improvement of livelihoods of the project affected families from pre-project levels.

It should be noted that at the time of the LRP formulation between 2014-15, the entire compensation amount as assessed by the government and NWEDC, had already been disbursed to the eligible PAFs. The PAFs reported that they had used this money to purchase alternative land, construct new houses, repair existing houses or invest in income generating activities/assets. The LRP was to compensate the loss of livelihoods of the PAFs through a number of livelihood programme options, in addition to what they had already received as compensation for their assets.

However, before the LRP could be implemented, the Project Area of Influence (Haku, Ramche and Dhunche VDC) suffered a major earthquake which resulted in significant impacts and internal displacement of a large number of people from local villages, including the PAFs from the villages falling in the project area of influence especially from Haku VDC. The 2015 earthquake also resulted in a change in the baseline of the project. This change has been in the form of the place of residence, asset ownership, livelihood profile, financial status of the project and expectations of the stakeholders from the project. Due to this, the need was identified of updating the impact assessments and management plans formulated for the project. In keeping with this a revised LALRP was formulated in keeping with the post-earthquake scenario. The Project is now looking to recruit an Independent Implementation Partner (IM) for assisting in the execution of the LALRP thus formulated.

1.2 OBJECTIVE AND PURPOSE OF ASSIGNMENT

The objective of the assignment is to implement the specific entitlements identified in the LALRP, in keeping with the livelihood restoration principles identified and the applicable reference framework. This plan is aimed at mitigating the impacts of economic displacement and at a minimum, restoring the livelihoods and living standards of the affected population to the pre-land procurement state.

1.3 APPLICABLE REFERENCE FRAMEWORK

The LALRP has to be implemented in keeping with the requirements of the following:

- Applicable National regulations;
- Applicable WBG Performance Standards;
- ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009; and
- European Investment Bank' Statement of Environmental and Social Principles and Standards, 2009

1.4 SCOPE OF ASSIGNMENT

The scope of work for the assignment is to implement the contents of the LALRP formulated, in keeping with the implementation plan presented in the LALRP. The specific tasks to be undertaken include the following:

1.4.1 *Undertake a Need Assessment Update of Socio Economic Baseline*

It is understood that due to the impacts of the earthquake, the socio-economic profile and residential status of the PAFs is in a state of flux and dynamism. In keeping with this, prior to the implementation of the LALRP, the IM shall undertake a detailed need assessment for the PAFs. This need assessment shall be to develop a detailed understanding of the present skill set and livelihood status of each PAF. This need assessment shall be undertaken based on structured surveys and focused interviews with each PAF.

On the basis of this need assessment the IM shall update the socio-economic baseline where required. In addition to this, the Entitlement Matrix formulated for the LALRP shall be updated, to incorporate the specific entitlements identified for the family.

1.4.2 *Formulation and Finalization of Micro Plans*

Based on Entitlement Matrix formulated as part of the LALRP and the need assessment undertaken, the IM shall formulate micro plans for each PAF.

This micro plan should provide an understanding of the following:

- Identification number of PAF (in keeping with that provided in the LALRP)
- Residence (original and present) details;
- Household level details;
- Details of Impacted Assets (along with layout and pictures wherever possible);
- Entitlements identified; and
- Timeline for implementation of the entitlements identified.

This micro plan shall be developed in consultation with each affected household to ensure that there is an understanding and agreements in terms of the following (but not be limited to):

- Impacted assets;
- Entitlements due as part of LRP;
- Eligible individuals;
- Compensation calculation;
- Schedule for disbursement of entitlements;
- Process of disbursement; including:
 - Preference of trainings; and
 - Preference for mode of payment for cash compensation.

For the purpose of identifying the entitlements, the PAF shall be provided with multiple options. The entitlements and means of disbursement shall then be finalized in consultation with the PAF. The IM shall execute a written agreement (in an informed manner) with the PAF that they understand and agree with the entitlements identified and the schedule for their disbursement. This agreement should be signed in the presence of the VDC leaders and representatives of the local government, if possible.

1.4.3 *Development and Maintenance of a Database*

These agreements shall be maintained in the LALRP database established for the project and the originals shall be submitted to NWEDC for record keeping. As part of this database, information for each PAF should be maintained in a separate file. This database shall be regularly updated and shall allow NWEDC to regularly monitor the progress of implementation of the entitlements.

1.4.4 *Formulation of Detailed Implementation Plan*

Prior to initiating the implementation of the LALRP or micro plans, the IM shall formulate a detailed implementation schedule. This implementation schedule shall put in place a timeline for each step of the implementation process as identified in the LALRP and agreed upon in the micro plan, with the aim of meeting the overall timelines identified in the LALRP. This schedule shall provide an understanding of the timelines for the complete implementation of each entitlement and shall include a schedule for each settlement/village/ VDC and a detailed schedule for day-to-day implementation. This implementation schedule shall be formulated in keeping with the overall implementation plan put in place for the LALRP.

The implementation schedule shall allow NWEDC to track and monitor the progress of the implementation of the LALRP, in keeping with the overall timelines established. The schedule formulated shall be dynamic in nature and shall allow for variation, due to externalities, to be absorbed. However, the overall schedule shall be adhered to, as any significant delay in the implementation process could result in financial and reputational risks for the project.

1.4.5 *Identification of Third Parties*

In addition to the implementation plan, the IM shall also identify other third party organizations/entities who may be involved in the implementation of the LALRP provisions. These third parties may include NGOs/INGOs/ Government organizations who are involved in skill development and livelihood restoration activities. These third parties organizations identified shall be those who have experience of undertaking work in the district, and preferably in the AoI and shall be those acceptable with the local community. The third parties shall be finalized and engaged by NWEDC.

1.4.6 *Disclosure of Implementation Plans and Agreement with PAFs*

The implementation plan formulated shall be disclosed to the PAFs, in keeping with the provisions of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the project. As part of this implementation plan, the IM shall have a clear understanding of the requirement for manpower during the various phases of the LALRP implementation and the extent to which the same can be fulfilled locally in consultation with NWEDC. Consensus shall then be sought from the PAF on the overall implementation schedule and the same shall be finalized in keeping with the feedback received.

1.4.7 *Implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Entitlements Identified*

In keeping with the detailed implementation plans and micro plans thus formulated, the IM shall implement the LALRP entitlements. The implementation of the entitlements shall be in keeping with the applicable reference framework, livelihood restoration principles and implementation process put in place as part of the LALRP.

While third party organizations may be involved in the implementation of specific entitlements, the IM shall be responsible for the overall implementation of the entitlements identified and the monitoring and coordination of the activities of the third party experts. The IM shall properly document each training and support provided and the engagement with the PAFs and submit the same on a regular basis to NWEDC in keeping with the reporting timelines identified in the LALRP.

1.4.8 *Continued Engagement, Disclosure and Participation*

The IM shall be responsible for undertaking regular engagement with the PAFs and ensuring the implementation of the LALRP in a participatory manner. The engagement with the PAFs shall be undertaken in coordination with the Environmental and Social Management Cell (ESMC) in keeping with the requirements of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the project. In addition to this, the IM shall also be responsible for providing ongoing training and hand holding support to the PAFs. This support shall allow the PAFs to accrue maximum benefits from the projects.

1.5 *REQUIRED MANPOWER AND QUALIFICATION OF EXPERTS*

The IM should have following eligibility to undertake the implementation of LALRP:

- Should have previous work experience in the project district and preferably AoI and should be familiar with socio-economic and cultural setting of the project AoI;
- Minimum 5 years' experience of implementation of livelihood/skill enhancement programmes

- Minimum 5 experience of organizing skills, business and awareness training and post training support including employment and market linkage and business counselling
- Proven capability on beneficiary mobilization, group sensitization, awareness raising of beneficiaries, technical and business curriculum development by mobilizing pool of technical and business trainers
- Financial solvency to adequate manpower to undertake the assignment

1.6 *MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS*

The reporting and monitoring of the implementation of the LALRP shall be undertaken in keeping with the process identified in the LALRP.

1.7 *TIMELINE*

The implementation of the LALRP is to be undertaken over a course of five years, till the second quarter of 2022-2023 AD. After the completion of this timeline, a completion audit shall be undertaken to assess any remaining gaps in the restoration of livelihoods. If a need for extending livelihood restoration support is identified, the contract for the IM may be extended as required.

Annexure F

LRP Survey Tool - 2017,
Upper Trishuli-1

NWEDC-Upper Trishuli-1
Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire 2017

Introduction

Instructions to the Project Company Staff: Greet the respondent and please introduce yourself briefly to the respondent.

We are surveyors from {NWEDC}. We are conducting a survey of people falling under the Upper Trishuli project. In order to understand the impact of the 2015 earthquake, we are undertaking a survey of the household that may get affected as a result of this project.

Based on the results of this survey, Livelihood restoration plan will be updated for the project. We will also try to understand the various losses that you have suffered because of the earthquake, and the options for restoring the living standard. There are no right or wrong answers. We only seek your responses and opinions regarding some of the issues. We assure that your personal details will be kept confidential. The interview might take 40 to 45 minutes. We seek your cooperation in this regard.

May we proceed?Thank you!!!

Part 1: Introduction

Respondent Details:			
Name of the respondent			
Name of Head of Household			
Relationship of the respondent with the head of the household (in keeping with 2015 LRP)		Date: (DD/MM/YY)	
Enumerator Details:			
Name:		Signature:	
Date: (DD/MM/YY)			
Quality check			
Person doing quality check:		Signature	
Date: (DD/MM/YY)			
Location Details:			
Original Village and VDC (in keeping with 2015 :LRP)		Present Residence	
Phone Number			
Census Department ID Number:			
Identification Number (by survey)/...../		
Household Code from 2015 LRP			

PART 2: IMPACT OF 2015 EARTHQUAKE AND RELIEF PROVIDED

Q. N.	QUESTIONS	PLEASE TICK AS APPROPRIATE
1	Vulnerability Status (please tick as appropriate)	1. Disabled 2. old couple (Above 60 years) without support 3. Landless or Lack of Productive Agricultural land 4. Lack of any potential source of income 5. Living in IDP camp 6. Single Women Headed Household

2.What were the impacts on the HH due to the 2015 earthquake		Yes	No	If yes, Details
a)	Complete Destruction of homestead	1	2	
b)	Partial destruction of homestead	1	2	
c)	Complete destruction of agricultural land	1	2	
d)	Partial destruction of agricultural land	1	2	
e)	Loss of livestock	1	2	
f)	Loss of other sources of income	1	2	
g)	Physical disability of family member	1	2	
h)	Death of a family member	1	2	
i)	Other (please specify)	1	2	

3	Have a discussion on the impact of the earthquake on the household? 1. Loss of property or assets 2. Physical injuries to household members 3. Damage to land (fissures in land etc.) and assets	
4	Are you presently using the impacted structure?	1. Yes (permanently) 2. Yes (temporarily) 3. No
5	Are you presently using the land impacted by earthquake?	1. Yes 2. No
6	If yes or no, Provide Details	
7	Were you able to recover any salvageable material from the impacted structures?	1. Yes 2. NO

8. Please provide details in terms of the number of livestock impacted due to the earthquake

	Livestock Type	Total Number before Earthquake	Total number lost
a)	Poultry		
b)	Cattle		
c)	Goat/ Sheep		
d)	Boar/ Pig		

PART 3: RESIDENCE AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

9	What is the present residence	1. Original village (goto Q 11) 2. IDP Camp 3. Other (please specify) (goto Q 11)
10	If the answer is IDP Camps, do the members of the household have any concern in residing in the camp	
SN	Family Members	Key Concerns
a)	Men (25-59 years)	
b)	Women (25-59 years)	
c)	Elderly (above 60 years)	
d)	Youth (18-25 years)	
11	In the last 2 years, has any member of the household returned to the original homestead?	1. Yes (permanently) 2. Yes (only for agriculture) 3. No (goto Q 13)

12	If the answer to the previous question is yes, then how many members of the family returned?	1. Complete family 2. part of the family (provide numbers)
13	How long they are gone and how many times in both years?	Number of Trips_____
		Number of Days per Trip-----
14	Do you have the Lal Purza/ Tenancy Certificate (in case of guthi land) to claim the housing grant?	1. Yes (goto Q 16) 2. No
15	Please provide details (E.g Lal purza is lost/ cannot trace it/ destroyed)	
16	Do you aim to return to original village permanently?	1. Yes 2. No (goto Q 18)
17	If yes, Have a discussion on what are the present hindrances in returning to village permanently	
18	Will all the family members go back, or only a few?	1. All (goto Q 20) 2. Few
19	If only a few, Details	
20	Do any members of the household have any concerns in returning to the village permanently	
SN	Family Members	Key Concerns
a)	Men (25-59 years)	
b)	Women (25-59 years)	
c)	Elderly (above 60 years)	
d)	Youth (18-25 years)	
21	Do you have any other house/ residence in Nepal?	1. Yes (goto Q22) 2. No (goto Q 23)
22	If Yes, provide details in terms of location, area, suitability for permanent habitation etc.	
23	Are you eligible for Housing grant (3 lakhs NRP) to be provided by the government?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not Aware
24	Are you eligible for any resettlement housing to be provided by the Government?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not Aware
25	Has anybody separated from family to start a new household after the earthquake?	1. Yes 2. No (goto Q 27)
26	If yes, What was the reason for the separation	1. To get maximum benefit from relief activities 2. Due to need for livelihood 3. Other (please specify)
27	Have you purchased any additional land since the earthquake	1 Yes 2. No (goto Q 29)
28	If yes, then please provide details	
SN	Additional land	Details
a)	Purpose of Land	1. Residence

		2. Agriculture
b)	Size (ropani)Ropani
c)	Location	
d)	Quality from pre earthquake	1. Same 2. Better 3. Worse
e)	Irrigation Status (for agricultural land)	1. Irrigated 2. Unirrigated

PART 4: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND LIVELIHOOD PROFILE

29	What are your key sources of expenditure (Nepali Rupee)		
SN	Expenditure Head	Prior to earthquake	Post earthquake
a)	LPG (in Rs or number of units) (monthly)		
b)	Fire wood (Monthly)		
c)	Education (Monthly)		
d)	Diesel/petrol (Monthly)		
e)	Transport (Monthly)		
f)	Telephone/mobile phone (Monthly)		
g)	Entertainment (Annually)		
h)	Healthcare/ Medical Expenditure(Annually)		
i)	Agriculture Input Investment (Seeds, Fertiliser, etc.)(Annually)		
j)	Maintenance (Annually)		
k)	Loan repayment(Annually)		
l)	Cultural/religious expenses (festivals/marriages)(Annually)		
m)	Ration (Monthly)		
n)	Rent (Monthly)		
o)	Other _____		

30	Please provide a livelihood profile of the household, against each member		
SN	Name of individual	Sources of Livelihood	Average Annual Income

Sources of Livelihood

1. Agriculture, 2. Fishing, 3. Electrician, 4. Carpenter, 5. Masonry, 6. Plumber, 7. Livestock Farming, 8. Private Employee, 9. Government Employee, 10. Remittance, 11. Driver, 12. Retired, 13. Student, 14. Stone Breaking, 15. Poultry Farming, 16. Boar Farming, 17. Unemployed, 18. Other

31	What is the total Household Income (including remittances etc.) in Nepali Rupee			
32	Are you facing any issues in finding a source of livelihood?	1. Yes 2. No (goto Q 33)		
33	If yes, provide details			
34	Do you have any savings which can be used in case of need?	1. Yes 2. No (goto Q 35)		
35	If yes, give an indicative value			
36	Of the total amount received for your family for UT-1 land procurement, what was your share? Amount		
37	What did you use your share for?			
SN	Usage	Yes	No	Remarks
a)	Money still remaining in account	1	2	
b)	Used for earthquake relief	1	2	
c)	Used for buying provisions and food for family	1	2	
d)	Used for buying new house/ constructing new house (ask If it was damaged in earthquake)	1	2	
e)	Used for buying new land	1	2	
f)	Medical Expenses	1	2	
g)	Buying utility for Families	1	2	
h)	Payment of Debts	1	2	
i)	Family expenses such as marriage, education etc.	1	2	
j)	Other	1		

38. What kind of support have you received from the following stakeholders?

	Kind of Support	Government	UT-1 Project	NGOs	Other (please Specify)
a)	Land for temporary Housing	1	2	3	4.....
b)	Temporary Housing in IDP Camp	1	2	3	4.....

c)	Provisions for IDP Camp and Sustenance	1	2	3	4.....
d)	Livelihood Training / Support	1	2	3	4.....
e)	Support for House Reconstruction	1	2	3	4.....
f)	Cash Compensation	1	2	3	4.....
g)	Other (please Specify)	1	2	3	4.....

39. Please provide details of cash compensation/ support received in terms of the following

SN	Aspects	Details
a)	Amount Received	
b)	Purpose of Compensation	
c)	Number of Installments paid	
d)	Amount yet to be received	

40. Please provide details of livelihood training / received

SN	Name of Individual received training	Name of Organization giving Training	Type of Training	Number of Days	Certification (yes/ No)	What did you like about the training	What did you dislike about the training	Was the training useful in terms of developing livelihood
1					1 2			1 2
2					1 2			1 2
3					1 2			1 2
4					1 2			1 2
5					1 2			1 2

41	In case of Agriculture, provide details of nature of cultivation?	1. Cultivation on own land in original village 2. Cultivation own land in new purchased residence/ land 3. Cultivation on rented land 4. Cultivation based on share cropping 5. Vegetable farming	
42	If cultivating on land in original village. Do you wish to rent/purchased land in present residence or purchase land in new location?	1. Yes 2. No (goto Q 44)	
43	If yes, what are the key issues you are facing in renting land/ purchasing land?		
44	What was the use of the produce from your land (private and guthi)?	1. For self-consumption/ consumption by the family/ For storing food for the lean Season 2. For selling the produce in the local village (among HH) 3. For selling the produce in the market 4. Other (please specify)	
	If engaged in Fishing		
45	Fishing purpose	1. Personal Consumption 2. Sale 3. Recreation	
46	Number of days/ months engaged in fishing per yearDays/Months	
47	Does any member of your household migrate out for work?	1. Yes 2. No (goto Q 50)	
48	If yes, please provide details:		
SN	Name of individual	Type of work	Location
1			
3			
4			


49	Has the number of household members, migrating out for work, increased/ decreased since the earthquake	1. Increased (goto Q 52) 2. Same 3. Decreased (goto Q 52)
50	Please provide reasons for the same	
51	Has anyone from the family who had earlier migrated out, come back post-earthquake?	1. Yes 2. No
52	If yes, provide details	
53	What is the total number of livestock presently owned by the household	
SN	Type of livestock	Number of livestock
a)	Poultry	
b)	Cattle / Bovine	
c)	3 Boar/ Pig	
54	Has this livestock holding increased or decreased since the earthquake. Please provide details	1. Increased (goto Q 57) 2. Decreased
55	If decreased, then what is the reason for the same and what challenges are you facing	1..... 2..... 3.....
56	If undertaking daily wage, then please answer the following questions	

SN	Name of Individual	Type of activity	Location	Distance from residence	Daily Income	Remark
a)						
b)						
c)						
d)						
57	What are the changes you have witnessed in your living standard, from pre-earthquake and why (compare native village with IDP camp)	1..... 2..... 3.....				
58	What are your present expectations from the UT-1 project in terms of livelihood restoration					
	Present expectations	For Men Yes No		For Women Yes No		For Youth Yes No
a)	Contract opportunity of business	1 2		1 2		1 2
b)	Direct employment	1 2		1 2		1 2
c)	Cash based support	1 2		1 2		1 2
d)	Training with market linkage	1 2		1 2		1 2
e)	Wage based work	1 2		1 2		1 2
f)	Support/ seed capital for starting some sort of business based on existing skills	1 2		1 2		1 2
g)	Other (please specify)	1 2		1 2		1 2
59	If you have to consider skill/income generating training, then what type of training will you require?					
	Type of skill/income generating training	For Men Yes No		For Women Yes No		For Youth Yes No
a)	Agriculture	1 2		1 2		1 2
b)	Dairy	1 2		1 2		1 2

c)	Poultry	1 2	1 2	1 2
d)	Piggery/ Boar Farming	1 2	1 2	1 2
e)	Business/ Enterprise	1 2	1 2	1 2
f)	Driving/ Mechanic	1 2	1 2	1 2
g)	Masonry/ Electrician/ Plumbing	1 2	1 2	1 2
h)	Other (please specify)	1 2	1 2	1 2
60	For the livelihood support identified, would you prefer a group level intervention or individual household intervention			
61	According to you, what will be the ideal duration of each training			
62	According to you, what is the ideal location for each training. How far will you be able to travel for the training			
63	What kind of support you will need to undertake the training			
64	Do the women in the household have any specific concerns regarding the livelihood support activities			
65	Do the men in the household have any specific concerns regarding the livelihood support activities			


Annexure G

Consultations
undertaken by ERM
during LALRP
Update, Upper
Trishuli-1

Basic details	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 12 th April 2017	
Purpose of the visit: To develop an understanding of the NGOs activities in the area and the key learnings from the same	

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Key points Discussed :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NGO undertook livelihood capacity building and training activities in 6 VDCs in the district in 2016. In total approx. 20 trainings have been conducted, some of the key activities undertaken include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baking and cookery training- aimed at promoting tourism Sherpa training Provision for machines for spice grinding Development of foot trails, dumping pits etc. Seed distribution for mushrooms, herbs Training for ground apple cultivation Provisioning of farming equipments such as sprinklers, pipes etc. Coffee machines for community buildings First aid vet trainings Water mill repair and infrastructure support Tailoring training and provision of sewing machines Training on plumbing and electricity They established user committees for each training undertaken They tied up with organizations such as Save the Children, UNDP, DFID, LWF However, most of the funding is nearing completion Each training was comprised of groups of 20 people each The duration of the trainings was kept short, as if the trainings were too long then the locals did not stay to complete the trainings The NGO provided accommodation for the duration of the training at the rate of NR 200 The NGO also provided for travel expenses. If the community members had to walk 1 hour then NR 100 a day was provided. If the training required bus travel, then the same was refunded The some of the key learnings are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women groups were better to work with provision of electricity will be essential for the local community carrying forward most of the trainings received the community will also need seed capital (1-5 lakh NR) for kick starting any initiative ideally the seed capital shall be disbursed in 3 instalments user groups of 9-10 individuals should be formed for each activity at least one female should be in an executive position for each user group and of the 9 members, at least 4 should be women 	
Meeting Attended By :	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
	Stakeholder Group: Manekor representative
3.	Stakeholder Representatives: Tshering Dolma

Basic details	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 12 th April 2017	
Purpose of the visit: To develop an understanding of the NGOs activities in the area and the key learnings from the same	

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Key points Discussed :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the key programs undertaken by the NGO include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood Promotion Programme Local Governance Community Development Programme Sustainable Action for food security and resilience programme The NGO is primarily dependent upon USAID for funding Their main communities of interest were those residing in Nuabesi, Bogetitar and Kalikasthan The NGO also distributed cheques worth 5,000 NR to the residents of the camps to allow them to purchase winter supplies In addition to this, the government also provided NR 10,000 as support The NGO also provided agricultural support. For Nuabesi and Bogetitar was put in banks and the interest from the same is being used for everyday purposes In addition to this, the NGO is supporting in terms of water supply to schools in Sanu Haku, Haku Besi and Thullu Haku The NGO also provided livelihood training for 15-20 years old, including tomato farming The NGO also provided for a market place for vegetables and produce Some of the trainings which should be considered include driving, electrician, mobile repair, mechanical training 	
Meeting Attended By :	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
	Stakeholder Group: LaCCoS
3.	Stakeholder Representatives: Sunil, Shagun

<i>Basic details</i>	
Location: Kathmandu	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Kathmandu	
Date: 11 th May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: To develop an understanding of the role played by NGO- Lumanti in Rasuwa district post-earthquake.	

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<i>Key point of Discussions:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lumanti has been operating in Rasuwa district for nearly 2 years, with their office in Laherepahua; The key area of work of Lumanti is in Recovery and Reconstruction; Lumanti has recently started working on the re-construction of Tamang trail in Rasuwa district and the areas also covers part of Haku VDC; Lumanti runs a “Cash for work” programme in the area, such that locals are engaged in the construction activities in lieu of wages; Lumanti has also worked in sanitation project in Bogetitar; Lumanti personnel reported that there is a high political activity in the project area which sometimes hinders/ interferes with the NGO programmes; The development project being carried out in the area have to approved by the Social Welfare Council/ Education Departments at the district level; Based on the proposal submitted, there is a District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) meeting every month with an objective to track the progress of work done; In the Rasuwa district, more than 30 cooperatives have been formed, which comprise of nearly 30,000-40,000 women; Women focussed trainings on Mushroom Farming Beehive Farming, Cooking Trainings, etc. have been conducted in the district; however there is limited or no coverage of PAFs in these trainings; The tailoring trainings given to women did not translate into gainful engagement because of the lack of quality in the product; The area is quite widespread and has people staying in remote locations. The sporadic presence of skilled people and their working in isolation because of distance factor are the stumbling blocks for translation of these trainings into full time income generating activities; Women should be considered for poultry farming, goat farming trainings, as they want to stay close to their house and this activity helps them manage work and house well; Balaju Industrial Area in Kathmandu has various free of cost residential skill training programmes; Balaju has defined parameters for selection of candidates for training. The trainings include masonry, electrician, plumbing, drivers, etc. UN agencies have started recruiting women as drivers in Nepal. 	
<i>Meeting Attended By :</i>	
1.	ERM: Saumya Srivastava; Akshita Misra and Manish Singh
2.	NESS: NA
3.	Key Informant: Personnel from NGO Lumanti

Basic details	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 13 th April 2017	
Purpose of the visit: to understand the mandate and role of the NRA and the activities undertaken thus far	

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Key points Discussed :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the NRA primarily pertains to coordination between the NGOs, government authorities and people in regards to earthquake relief and reconstruction work • The NRA has to approve the designs for the private and government houses being rebuild as part of the earthquake relief work through its urban development office. This office also provides sample designs. There are a total of 20 designs. Only if the designs are approved is the amount of reconstruction support released • In the earthquake prone area, the designs are 1 floor while on planes, it is double storeyed • The NRA undertakes regular meetings with NGOs and INGOs- at least three times in one year • In addition to this, 3 meetings have been undertaken with the District Coordination Committee • The NRA Rasuwa, is presently focused on 7 VDCs, namely, Saranthali, Ramche, Ratlam, Gonju, Vridhim, Dailung, Lahare Pahuwa • The NRA has three implementation units in Dhunche, namely, technical officer, urban development and building construction, and Earthquake Housing and Reconstruction Project. these require daily coordination by the NRA • Another role of the NRA is for grievance redressal • The geology report was finished one month ago and first went to the CDO for approval and then has come to this office to NRA for approval • There are 18 NGOs active in the area of which 6 will be involved in reconstruction, namely, Will Change, Lumanti, Nepal Red Cross, Batas Foundation, Dhurmus Santhali, and Manekor • The organizations Manekor and LaCCoS are involved in livelihood restoration • Each NGO has been given a specific area for intervention • Individual land owners don't come here but come through NGOs or political leader recommendations • Once the reconstruction is complete, each household has to get a certificate of completion from the government of Nepal • In the Haku VDC, 803 out of 820 households have been identified for support • The residents of gogone and tiru will also get replacement land • Those on Guthi land will get support if they have tenancy certificates, however, there is an issue of payment of taxes • The Ministry of Local Development prepared a report on the impact of the earthquake, 1-2 months after the earthquake • A land has been identified in Lahare Pahuwa for resettlement, however it is only 82 ropani and may not be enough • The NGOs Dhurmus Santhali and Kaduri foundation are undertaking the reconstruction activities. • The land levelling activities are almost complete • The households who will get houses in this area are not identified yet, however, vulnerable households will be given preference • There is a target to build 500 households

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once these houses are ready they will be handed over to the NRA for allocation and handed over to people along with titles for the land and house • This process will be led by the DDC office, and be supported by the NRA • This whole process will take approx. 1.5 years to complete • 35 days before the certificates are issued, the NRA will have to issue a public notice 	
Meeting Attended By :	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
	Stakeholder Group: National Reconstruction Authority
3.	Stakeholder Representatives: Rajendra Pakherel (information and documentation officer)

<u>Basic details</u>	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 5 th May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: A discussion on the process of grant disbursal for house reconstruction and the role of MoFALD in the same	

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<i>Key points Discussed :</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land and revenue department or the Malpot department has a role to play in the process of housing grant allocation and getting the grant for land purchase for those whose present residence has been declared as unsafe • For the purpose of availing the grant, the following documents are required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Citizenship documentation ○ Bank account details ○ Lal purza ○ Photograph ○ Copy of agreement between gaonpalika and concerned person • The gaonpalika will have to send the recommendation with the documents • The grant will be released into the bank account provided, based on the documentation verification 	
<i>Meeting Attended By :</i>	
1.	ERM:
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
3.	Stakeholder Group: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)
4	Stakeholder Representatives: NA

<u>Basic details</u>	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 5 th May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: A discussion on the role and key objectives of the agencies and the possibility of associating with them for the LALRP process	

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<i>Key points Discussed :</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total compensation amount to be paid for house reconstruction is 2.5 lakh NR • Of this 50,000 is paid as the first instalment, 1.5 lakh as second instalment, 75,000 as third instalment and 25,000 if the family constructs a toilet as well; • NRA had initially decided to pay the first instalment only to those whose land was identified as safe in the geological report • This grant can be availed by anyone having at least 2 anna land • For this, they need to approach the VDC representatives, or now the ward representatives in the gaonpalikas • For those areas whose land has been declared as unsafe, the government will purchase replacement land for this 2 lakh NR has been identified • This replacement land shall preferably be private land, depending upon the land owner being willing to sell. • The problem with government land allocation is that the conversion of the land use will have to be undertaken which is a lengthy process. Furthermore, for the government land allocation the central NRA will have to take a decision. While for the private land either the NRA or the CDO can approve • So either individuals can take 2 lakh and purchase land themselves, or the government will do it for them • The land purchase by the government will be done in groups of 10 families. A pilot test of this was done in Khalte • Extra land is being identified in Saubari, Pairibari and other locations as well • This land plot identified will also have to accommodate roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply and places of worship • Once the final Geological report is out, compensation will be paid to the eligible families from Gogone and tiru as well • The same is the case with the Guthi land tenants, the compensation will be paid only once the geological report is released 	
<i>Meeting Attended By :</i>	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
3.	Stakeholder Group: Department of Urban Development & Building Construction (DUDBC)
	Stakeholder Representatives: division chief

Basic details	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 5 th May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: A discussion on the role and key objectives of the agencies and the possibility of associating with them for the LALRP process	

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Key points Discussed :	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geological report is presently in draft stage. It identifies the villages of Gogone and Tiru as unfit for inhabitation • The residents of these villages are thus not considered as eligible for housing grant • In terms of the eligibility of the Guthi land, the issue is that most do not have tenancy certificates in their names. • This is so because most have not paid taxes in a number of years and do not have the required documentation • In acknowledgment of the issues faced in paying taxes, the government is allowing the tenants to apply for tenancy certificates once again. 97 applications have already come in • For this certificate, a tax of 5000 NR has to be paid by the tenants • In addition to this, there are also issues where the certificate is in the name of the forefathers and has not been transferred • In such cases, the tenants need to bring a valid tenancy certificate as well as a documentation by the Gaonpalika representatives, acknowledging the relationship of the tenant with the certificate holder
Meeting Attended By :	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
3.	Stakeholder Group: Land and Revenue Department
4.	Stakeholder Representatives: Kishan Uppadhyay

<u>Basic details</u>	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 5 th May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: A discussion on the role and key objectives of the agencies and the possibility of associating with them for the LALRP process	

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<i>Key points Discussed :</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The veterinary department is already involved in various trainings and support mechanisms such as poultry farming, boar farming and livestock rearing. • In addition to training the department also provides support for households in terms of providing sow pairs for boar farming and chicks for poultry farming • The department is willing and keen to engage with the project and play a part in the LRP and ESTP process • However, the department would appreciate a communication as early as possible, as the department's budgets for the trainings are sanctioned on an annual basis at the beginning of the year itself 	
<i>Meeting Attended By :</i>	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
3.	Stakeholder Group: Veterinary Department
4.	Stakeholder Representatives: district representative

<u>Basic details</u>	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 12 th April 2017	
Purpose of the visit: to develop an understanding of the status of geological assessment	

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<i>Key points Discussed :</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the preliminary geology report, 90% of Haku Besi, Thullu Haku and Sanu Haku are safe for residence • However, there may be some individual households who would have to move out. For these households, who have alternative house, support of NR 2 lakh will be provided. This is not final though • The eligibility of Guthi land for this support is being assessed presently • 90 individuals have submitted requests for converting Guthi land to private land. This is presently in process and a newspaper notification has been issued in this regard • Once eligible, they will also receive the cash support • Gogone and Tiru have been most affected by the earthquake • Overall displacement has been recommended, though an assessment of each individual household is presently underway • For these households, alternative land has been identified for rehabilitating the residents from these villages. • However, for the residents to be eligible for this, they should not have any other land than that impacted by the earthquake 	
<i>Meeting Attended By :</i>	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
	Stakeholder Group: CDO
3.	Stakeholder Representatives: Chaumendra Neupaje (CDO, Rasuwa)

Basic details	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 5 th May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: A discussion on the role and key objectives of the agencies and the possibility of associating with them for the LALRP process	

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Key points Discussed :							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are numerous trainings provided by the department which are listed below 							
S.	Training Head	Target	Duration	Location	Women	Men	Total Trained
1	Daka making	10	03 months	Bhorle	10		10
2	Industrial Growth Programme						
2.1	Daka making	10	2 months	Danda gaon	12		12
2.2	Hosiery making	10	45 days	Danda Gaon	15		15
2.3	Hosiery making	10	45 days	Thullu Gaon	21		21
2.4	Daka making	10	2 months	Thullu Gaon	12		12
3	Advanced Entrepreneurship	20					
4	Shyama Making (conventional Enterprise growth programme)	10	45 days	Syaphru Bazaar	10		10
5	Shyama Making (capacity development and employment programme)	10	45 days	Syaphru Bazaar	15		15
6	Youth Entrepreneurship and Industrial Manpower Development Programme	20					
7	Entrepreneurship Development Training	20	10 days	Syaphru			0
8	Specific Training Programme for Earthquake Affected People	100					
8.1	Sewing and Tailoring		3 months	Bogetitar	12		12
8.2	Worker training		45 days	Jivive	2	9	11
8.3	Mechanic		45 days	Bogetitar		22	22
8.4	House wiring		45 days	Thambuchet	3	14	17
8.5	Plumbing		45 days	Thambuchet		15	15
8.6	Worker training		45 days	Thullu Syaphru		15	15
8.7	Worker training		45 days	Ramche		10	10
9	Capacity Development	16					
9.1	Sewing and knitting training for prison inmates		3 months	Dhunche Prison		10	10

9.2	Sewing and knitting training		3 months	Dhuncha office	11		11
9.3	Nepali handmade paper making		2 months	Bogetitar	8	2	10
9.4	Aaran Improvement and Remission Training		15 days	Kalikasthan	5	5	10
9.5	Jacket making		45 days	Itpare	5	9	14
9.6	Bracelet and Necklace making		15 days	Ghaderi danda	9	1	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trainings are usually one month long and extend from 11 am to 4 pm everyday. Daily allowance was paid to all attending 							
Meeting Attended By :							
1.	ERM: Manish Singh						
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta						
3.	Stakeholder Group: Cottage Industry Department						
4.	Stakeholder Representatives: Female worker						

Basic details	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 5 th May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: to develop an understanding of the living standards of the community and any specific issues faced by women	

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Key points Discussed :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a significant change in the community profile in the post-earthquake scenario • Earlier, women were only involved in household chores and taking care of their farms • Now atleast one woman from each household is involved in income generation through stone breaking • Only one person from the group got training for sewing • The trainings desired by the women include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tailoring, sewing and knitting ○ Poultry farming ○ Livestock (buffalo) farming ○ Boar farming • The women suggested the following additional support for the trainings identified; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sewing: formulation of self help groups, appointment of one woman as an accountant, helping with procurement of at least one shop near the road for selling the produce, and cash assistance for paying the rent the first few months it takes to stabilize the business ○ Buffalo Farming: assistance in procuring a pair of buffaloes by bearing half the cost, help build the veterinary services already present in the village, set up an arrangement for procuring milk from the village for the project camps and offices; ○ Assistance in setting up a cooperative, but only for sale of milk 	
Meeting Attended By :	
1.	ERM: Akshita Misra, Saumya Srivastava, Manish Singh
2.	NESS: Sadhuraam, Prakash
	Stakeholder Group: Women from Haku VDC
3.	Stakeholder Representatives: Dureli B.K, Kamisiya, Aidimaya Tamang, Kami Ghelmo, Yanjimi, Fyanjini, Sanguthi Tamang, Karsang Tamang, Risang Tamang, Abisa Tamang, Srimaya Tamang, Chepu Tamang, Putali Tamang,


Meeting – XII

Basic details	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 05-05-2017	
Purpose of the visit: To understand the Livelihood and Social Impact of the Project and earthquake from women's perspective	

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Key points Discussed :	
<p>The summary of the discussions is provided below :</p> <p>Community Profile: The attendees were women from the Haku VDC from wards Phool Bari, Thulo Haku and Thanku, who were living in Kebutol, Farm Camp and Dhunche after earthquake. The PAFs comprise of Tamang community which has been living in and around Dhunche after earthquake.</p> <p>Livelihood Profile of women before earthquake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustenance based livelihoods were largely practiced by families prior to earthquake and the role of women was limited to agriculture, livestock and poultry farming • The women were skilled at making alcohol from excess grains and used to sell the same (nearly 20% households); • There was practically no exposure to handicrafts, tailoring, knitting etc. and such things were bought from market. <p>Livelihood Profile of women after earthquake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women started engaging in labour work 5-6 months after earthquake when the aid from Government and NGOs started diminishing; • The women undertaken less effort and skill intensive jobs like stone breaking and unskilled construction labour; • The women work from 8:00 am to 5 pm earning 400-500 NPR. The women undertake labour work for 5-10 days in a month, in order to balance household responsibilities and work; • Certain women have been trained on tailoring and knitting skills by NGOs which has ably trained them to manage the needs of the household, but the women have not been able to utilise the skills on a commercial level; • The women have started undertaking cultivation, either on sharecropping basis near Dhunche, or in their original villages after 6-7 months from earthquake, in case of those PAFs whose land was cultivable. 	
Meeting Attended By :	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Saumya Srivastava
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhattra, Prakash, Ramesh Stakeholder Group: Women from Haku VDC Stakeholder Representatives: Purna Kumari Tamang, Sonam Bhuti Tamang, Lachhi
3.	Sangmo Tamang, Mengmar Dolmo Tamang, Nima Yangde Tamang, Kanchi Maya Tamang, Kamisiya Tamang, Chenga Sangmo Tamang, Mendo Tamang

Meeting – XIII

<u>Basic details</u>	
Location: Satbise	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Nuwakot	
Date: 1 st May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: to develop an understanding of the living standards of the community and any specific issues faced by women	


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<u>Key points Discussed :</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locals are primarily from Gogone and Tiru • Immediately after the earthquake, the community had stayed in Dadagaon for one night, after which they moved to Satbise. All the residents in the Satbise camp are Tamang population • There was no specific support from the Tamang community or any specific relief support given because they were Tamang. One Lama from Bhutan had however given support in terms of basic provisions • They chose to stay here as there is a Buddhist Stupa in the immediate vicinity • Some of the major issues faced by the population in the camp are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temperature, it is too hot in comparison to Gogone and Tiru ○ They have to pay rent, as the IDP camp is based on private land ○ They have had to discontinue farm based livelihoods. The elders are forced to undertake stone breaking activities ○ Expenses have increased, apart from rent, basic provisions are more expensive. ○ Also, earlier, education and literacy in the community was not very important as the livelihoods were farm based, however now everyone needs education. The fees of schools and hostels is also high ○ The overall space available has also decreased, now the community cannot maintain livestock or vegetable gardens ○ There has also been a discontinuation of some basic traditions of the Tamang community. For instance, earlier, it was traditional for men to elope with a woman, and they would be recognized as married after a period of 4 years. however, now the marriages are done first, in keeping with the Hindu tradition ○ Another change that has occurred in the Tamang community is the change in marriage ages, from 12-13 years to 17-18 years of age ○ Another positive is that alcohol consumption has gone down ○ This camp is very small so did not attract much NGO support ○ Also there was an issue of the community belonging to Rasuwa district, while the camp was located in the Nuwakot district. This was primarily because the NGOs were given specific areas for working ○ Furthermore, some politicians from Bogetitar and Nuabesi, were involved in the beneficiary identification process. This resulted in Satbise not receiving any support in terms of earthquake relief from NGOs • Crime rate is almost non-existent in the camp as almost everyone is related to each other • The community would prefer education and tuition support for youth, masonry and electrician training for men and Tamang dress making training and sewing training for women. The project should also assist the community in getting access to agricultural land for farming 	
<u>Meeting Attended By :</u>	
1.	ERM: Akshita Misra
2.	NESS: Sadhuraam, Madhav Bhatta
	Stakeholder Group: Tamang Women
3.	Stakeholder Representatives: Phool Mayi Ghale, Damay Tamang, Chesang Ghale, Sarayu Ghale, Nema Yang gen, Kanchi Maya Tamang


<i>Basic details</i>	
Location: Nuabesi	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Nuwakot	
Date: 08-05-2017	
Purpose of the visit: To understand the Livelihood and Social Impact of the Project and earthquake on PAFs.	

<i>Key points Discussed :</i>
<p>The summary of the discussions is provided below :</p> <p>Community Profile: The community in Nuabesi camp comprise of PAFs belonging to Tamang population, originally from Gogone, Tiru and Mailung. While there has not been much damage to the houses of PAFs from Mailung, but certain PAFs reported to be staying there in order to avail benefits of the relief activities.</p> <p>Place of residence: The community members were accustomed to living in colder climate on the hills. However, their present place of residence has warmer climate, leading to diseases amongst people and death of livestock. The people originally from Tiru village want to go back to Tiru permanently (a few families have also started cultivation in Tiru), however the risky access to the village and the risk of landslides are major stumbling blocks. The PAFs from Gogone do not want to go back to their original village due to massive destruction caused due to earthquake in their village.</p> <p>Livelihood Profile: The people mentioned that earlier agriculture, livestock and poultry used to be the primary source of livelihood for most of the families but the scenario has changed after earthquake. The people reported that some PAFs have cultivable land remaining in original village but majority of the PAFs are not cultivating it because it takes 5 hours to reach Tiru from Nuabesi. There is lack of land availability for share cropping in Nuabesi and around.</p> <p>There is limited space for poultry farming in Nuabesi camp and hence only a few households engage in poultry. Piggery is a lucrative livelihood option but lack of space and general dislike of this activity leading to odour and diseases, by community poses limitations on the number of families practicing it. The goats, originally from colder areas (hills) do not survive in warm temperatures and thus a large number of PAFs are not undertaking goat farming. The above arguments explain the shift of livelihood sources of the PAFs in Nuabesi from land based to wage based livelihoods.</p> <p>Key Concerns: While the people were working for road construction of project, there were persistent delays of 2-3 months in payment of wages. People are not sure if the delay in payment was because of NWEDC or local contractors. The people did not approach the NWEDC management as they were unsure about the right people to be approached for registering their concerns.</p> <p>Furthermore, the people engaged in the road construction activity for NWEDC reported that wages paid were lower than the general wage rates in the area. The labour camp prior to earthquake comprised of labour from other places, which got 600 NPR per day and hence the wages of locals engaged in the project were also normalised; whereas the generally prevalent wage rates at that time were 800-1000 NPR per day.</p> <p>Key expectations from project: The community mentioned the following expectations from project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making proper roads to Tiru • Business opportunities during construction phase.
<i>Meeting Attended By :</i>

1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra, Saumya Srivastava
2.	NESS: Ramesh Kumar
3.	Stakeholder Group: Residents of Nuabesi IDP camp – Males and Females


<u>Basic details</u>	
Location: Bogetitar	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Nuwakot	
Date: 07-05-2017	
Purpose of the visit: To understand the Livelihood and Social Impact of the Project and earthquake on PAFs.	

Key points Discussed :	
The summary of discussion is provided below :	
<p>Community Profile: The attendees belonged to the villages of Gogone and Tiru and most of them have lost land and house in the earthquake of 2015. The PAFs comprise of Tamang community which has been living in Bogetitar after earthquake. The access to their original villages has been destroyed due to the earthquake and takes nearly 4-5 hours on an average. The trail is not fit for women, kids and elderly to travel.</p> <p>Place of residence: The people, originally from Gogone and Tiru have been residing in Bogetitar camp for nearly 2 years. The community members seem to be strongly opinionated that blasting activity undertaken by the project augmented the extent of damage caused to their land and houses by the earthquake. Simultaneously, the community mentioned that there are certain benefits of shifting to Bogetitar, which are mentioned below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to market; • Access to better school facilities; • Exposure to a more organised/ urban life. <p>Livelihood Profile: The community reported that prior to earthquake, the people undertook subsistence agriculture and livestock and poultry farming. The major needs of the families were fulfilled within the village and the surplus grains were sold to the neighbouring families in lieu of other utilities.</p> <p>However, in the new set up, there is no land available for cultivation and the sources of livelihood are wage based labour work. In this set up, majority of the provisions have to be bought from the market. Thus, there is an increase in the income of the household but that has not translated in improvement of living standard of the people as expenditure has also risen significantly.</p> <p>Future outlook: The community reported that their interaction with the migrant labourers staying in the construction camp earlier was positive. There were healthy relations and the influx of labour had boosted sales in the area. In future as well, the community members are hopeful of better business opportunities, in light of influx of migrant labourers.</p> <p>Key Concerns: The people of Bogetitar camp expressed their discontent on the membership of Jan Sarokar Samiti. It has been mentioned that the members of Jan Sarokar Samiti comprise of non PAFs and do not have any representation from the villages of Mailung, Tiru and Gogone. Furthermore, the members of Jan Sarokar Samiti conduct meetings without informing the PAFs and have reportedly got jobs and contract opportunities by UT-1.</p>	
Meeting Attended By :	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra, Saumya Srivastava
2.	NESS: Ramesh Kumar
3.	Stakeholder Group: Residents of Bogetitar IDP Camp – Males and Females

<u>Basic details</u>	
Location: Bogetitar	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 29 th April 2017	
Purpose of the visit: The impacts from the earthquake	

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<u>Key points Discussed :</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The residents of the camp are mostly from the Gogone and Tiru villages • Cheku Lama is one of the political leaders of the community and has played an active role in the earthquake relief and rehabilitation activities • The community has access to the summary of the geological report finding and according to that Gogone and Tiru is not safe for habitation • The community is thus aware that they need to find an alternative resettlement location, as has been done for the residents of Naubise. The community is liaising with the government departments for the same • The community has received multiple trainings, primarily focused on masonry and tailoring • The trainings were not helpful to everyone as it was chosen in a hurried manner and were not of real interest to the recipients • Another issue faced in the trainings provided is the duration, which was small and only allowed for a basic level training to be provided • Furthermore, certain skills such as carpentry, though useful in terms of skill are not good for income generation, as the market is not there for the same 	
<u>Meeting Attended By :</u>	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh
2.	NESS: Ramesh
3.	Stakeholder Group: Youth Group in Bogetitar
4.	Stakeholder Representatives: Cheku Lama and others

Basic details	
Location: Farm Camp, Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 12 th April 2017	
Purpose of the visit: To understand the Livelihood and Social Impact of the Project and earthquake on PAFs and local community	

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Key points Discussed :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Army constructed 32 rooms of 8X15 ft in the area one year ago along with 4 toilets and 4 bathrooms • Each room also has a solar panel which was given by the Army • For the time period, the Army is allowing the community to use the rooms till required by the Army • The construction was undertaken in June, but the rooms were allocated only in September, after the community complained to the CDO. • One room has been allocated to each family, so there are approx. 8-10 individuals per room; • However, only those families who were residing in the camp at the time were given rooms. Two families who were not present in the area at the time were not allocated rooms • Most of the families are from Haku, Thanku and Phoolbari. The families have been visiting their original villages regularly (at least 3 times in a year), and some are undertaking agriculture in the original villages. In some families, 1-2 family members remain in the original village while the others reside in the camp • Most of the houses in the original village were completely damaged. Those who return to the village reside in temporary sheds • INGOs are no longer active in the area, most have exited as their budgets got exhausted • It is the community's understanding that only those with Patta/tenancy certificates will get the NPR 3 lakh for house reconstruction • This was after the CEO of the reconstruction authority announced in March that even those with the tenancy certificate will get the reconstruction aid; • The government is presently undertaking an assessment of each house in the village to assess damage from earthquake and the degree of risk associated with residing in the houses again • The households have received the first instalment of 50,000 NR • However, some households do not have lal purza or tenancy certificate. Those households have been asked to return the advance amount paid • Most of the residents in the camp are engaged in stone breaking for income generation, with atleast 2-3 members of the family engaging in the activity • 4 families have also purchased hens and chickens, one widow was given 1 buffalo by the government • They want to keep livestock, however cannot keep them in the camp due to lack of space • They will stay here for a year or two, if they are given rights to the land then they will stay otherwise they will go back to the original village • The vulnerability in the family is in terms of elderly, women headed households, and physically handicapped 	
Meeting Attended By :	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
3.	Stakeholder Group: Local community in Farm Camp, Dhunche Stakeholder Representatives: Aidimaya Tamang and others

<i>Basic details</i>	
Location: Nuabesi	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Nuwakot	
Date: 7 th May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: To develop an understanding of the role played by NGOs in assisting women to set up business enterprises.	

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<i>Key points:</i>	
<p>A lady from Dandagaon, living near Nuabesi IDP camp has opened a small shop near in a small portion of her shelter, around one month back. The shop serves ready to eat local snacks. The lady has set up the shop on a rented land, which the family also uses for accommodation. The rent for the shop is NRS 500 and the material for the temporary camp has been provided by the NGO, ACF. The electricity is generated through solar panels installed in the shop, which has also been provided by ACF.</p> <p>The lady has studied till class 6 and is able to read, write and do basic calculations and hence no handholding was provided on this aspect. She started the shop with an initial investment of NRS 3000 for buying raw material and other ready to eat snacks supplies for 1 month. She earns NRS 250 to 300 per day by selling the snacks. The NGO ACF has supported 7-8 females in the area with infrastructure to set up similar small shops.</p>	
<i>Meeting Attended By :</i>	
1.	ERM: Saumya Srivastava
2.	NESS: Ramesh
3.	Key Informant: Women Entrepreneur from Nuabesi

<i>Basic details</i>	
Location: Nuabesi	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Nuwakot	
Date: 8 th May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: To develop an understanding of the role played by NGOs in assisting women to set up business enterprises.	

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<i>Key points Discussed :</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ujala Pandit, is a local from Naubesi area • She owned a poultry farm and shop prior to the earthquake in her village • Post the earthquake- she set up a Fasal shop and poultry farm in Naubise camp area • She has previous experience in running businesses • She now earns 2000-3000 per day • Her investment is 25000 every 10 days • Husband and wife run the shop together • The shop allows them to earn enough to keep 2 kids in boarding in Kathmandu • The shop also keeps fancy stuff- carom board, and imported stuff • She has around 300 chickens in the poultry farm • She has previous experience in poultry farming and understands issues such as vaccinations and diseases etc • She was one of the first to set up a shop in the area • She does not have competition in the area • She bought shares in Chilime- hasn't sold them- used them as collateral for loan for shop 	
<i>Meeting Attended By :</i>	
1.	ERM: Akshita Misra
2.	NESS: Ramesh
	Stakeholder Group: Women Entrepreneurs
3.	Stakeholder Representatives: Ujala Pandit

Basic details	
Location: Khalte, Lahare Pahuwa	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Nuwakot	
Date: 13 th April 2017	
Purpose of the visit: understanding the livelihood profile of the community and reconstruction activities	

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Key points Discussed :			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This parcel of land has been identified for rehabilitating the families permanently displaced by the earthquake from the Haku VDC. 4 months ago, 17 families from the Nuabesi camp came and started residing here These families came here because its government land, and they don't have to pay rent, as opposed to Nuabesi which is private land The families migrate to Kathmandu, trishuli and Batar for livelihood The families also moved here because levelling work was being undertaken earlier the land was un-habitable The Dhurmus Santhali foundation was chosen for the reconstruction of the houses on the land The standard design comprises of 2 bhk and 1 toilet The vulnerable households will be given priority However, this land is only 72 ropani, and approx. 6 annas will be required for each house, Since this land can only accommodate approx. 200 households, additional land will have to be identified as the total number of families to be rehabilitated is estimated at 500 The community also wants a Buddhist temple and school to be built in the premises Since the land is close to the river, adequate flood protection and drainage will have to be planned Approx. 175 houses are to be reconstructed, of which 100 will be constructed by Kaduri and 75 will be made by Dhurmus Santhali There was a public meeting of the local community with the CDO, LDo and representatives of Kaduri and Dhurmus in March A total of 803 families are entitled for rehabilitation. However, this is based on a revision of the list of eligible entities. Initially only 753 individuals were identified. This list was disclosed, and then updated after one month For the purpose of this survey, a drone camera was used, the funds for which were provided by Japan This process was done almost a year ago Each lal purza will get one house Some families from Kalikasthan have bought land in Battar, with financial assistance from Laccos The details of the trainings provided is as given below 			
Training	Number of People per Batch	Duration per batch	Support Provided to beneficiaries
Poultry Farming	No batch size limitation	7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation Meals
Vegetable Farming	No batch size limitation	7 days	

Driving	~20	21 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel Allowance based on the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1 hour of walking: NPR 100Bus travel: ticket refund
Plumbing	~20-25	390 hours/ 65 days	
Masonry	~25	7 days	
Electrician	~20	390 hours/ 65 days	
Daka Making	~20-25	390 hours/ 65 days	

- The beneficiaries for the trainings were chosen by the VDC Committee
- However, one major issue with all these trainings is that of market linkage
- Driving is the most preferred training amongst the young men
- Most of the agriculture is presently being undertaken on a share cropping basis, with the rice crop being cultivated on a 50:50 sharing basis. The cultivators get to keep the second crop grown

Meeting Attended By :	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
	Stakeholder Group: local community at Khalte
3.	Stakeholder Representatives: Om Singh, Parma Singh Tamang and others

<u>Basic details</u>	
Location: Nuabesi	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Nuwakot	
Date: 13 th April 2017	
Purpose of the visit: to develop an understanding of the IDP camp and the local community dynamics in the same	


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<i>Key points Discussed :</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The restructuring of the administrative structure in the country will result in stronger local administration, as the Gaonpalika's wards will be stronger than the VDCs in the erstwhile set up • However, how the new structure will be implemented is not completely clear right now • The project is looking to buy additional land and houses in Mailung • The land rates in Nuabesi have surged due to the OBOR project, which have resulted in land prices increasing to 50 lakh NR per ropani. It will also serve as the Gaonpalika centre • This area will thus become an important trade centre as the road will pass through it • Lumanti is one of the key NGOs active in the area • Lumanti provided construction labour training, poultry and 200 chicks and piggery training. For women, Lumanti provided vegetable farming training • However, these trainings were not very useful as it did not result in job creation. However, one factor to be noted was that not everyone wants to work, as they are not used to regular work • In terms of preferred trainings, electrician courses, driving and mechanical trainings will be best suited for the local community • Land has also been identified in Khalte for resettlement, this land was identified after repeated meetings with the PMO, NRA office, CDO, LDO and the cabinet 	
<i>Meeting Attended By :</i>	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
	Stakeholder Group: Key Informant Interview
3.	Stakeholder Representatives: Ash Bir Tamang

<u>Basic details</u>	
Location: Nuabesi	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Nuwakot	
Date: 3 rd May 2017	
Purpose of the visit: To develop an understanding on the prospects of foreign employment for women in the area	

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<u>Key points:</u>	
<p>Selmayo Ghale presently lives in Khalde with her 4 year old son, while her husband Chandra Man is working in a factory in Malaysia for nearly 2 years. Though Chandra Man started at a salary equivalent to NRS 12000 in Malaysia, he has grown and is earning an amount equivalent to NRS 25000.</p> <p>Talking to Selmayo, it was also revealed that Selmayo herself worked in Lebanon for four years from 2010 to 2014. Selmayo got married at the age of 13 years and went to work in Lebanon when she was 16 years old. The amount charged from her by the Manpower Solutions Company (agent) was NRS 60000 in 2010. In Lebanon, she worked as a beautician for 2 years and then found a job as a Nanny and worked there for 2 more years. Her lodging and food expenses were borne by the employer in Lebanon and she could save around 4 lac NRS in four years which she has used for meeting various needs in Nepal. She found the stay in Lebanon very enticing and is planning to go for the next phase of foreign employment when her husband returns back to Nepal, so that there is someone to take care of their son. There is an increasing number of females in the community, who are going for foreign employment opportunities, irrespective of their marital status.</p>	
<u>Meeting Attended By :</u>	
1.	ERM: Saumya Srivastava, Manish Singh
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhattarai
3.	Key Informant: Selmayao Ghale

Basic details	
Location: Mailung	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 14 th April 2017	
Purpose of the visit: to develop an understanding of the previous instances of benefits sharing in the area and their willingness to sell their land to the project	

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Key points Discussed :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The respondents lived in Nuabesi earlier, but have since the last few months moved back to Mailung, after the road repair work was started • Their land was first bought by the Mailung Hydro power project, the project returned for making houses for 4 families. This has since then been divided into 7 families. The UT-1 project now is looking to buy the houses and land • The negotiations are presently underway and DUBDC is undertaking surveys • The residents are willing to sell as the fear the risk of earthquakes and landslides • According to the information available, this land will be used for storage purposes • The residents will move to Nuabesi. Trishuli, Battar or Kathmandu, depending upon the compensation paid. The prevalent land rate in the Nuabesi are is 50-60 lakh per NR • In terms of compensation, the land owners want replacement land of similar value and employment in the project. the men can work as labourers or contractors, while women can work as housekeeping staff or in the kitchen. the land sellers should get priority in employment opportunities • The residents are primarily petty contractors for the road construction, but for the last few months the work has stopped • The community is aware that the PDA for the project has been signed, but don't know the details of the same. The PDA details will be disclosed at some point of time • In keeping with previous experience, the affected area residents should get double shares, while the district residents should get single shares • However, any resident who permanently leaves the district needs a migration certificate. If you have a migration certificate, you are not eligible for the benefit sharing mechanisms in place • Upper Tama Kosi and Chilime are good case studies for benefit sharing measures • Usually 10% of the shares in the project are made available at the district level • The rural electrification usually occurs within a 500m radius of key project structures such as the intake, tunnel, powerhouse, Headrace tunnel, Shaft, Desander, Desilting chamber etc. 20 units of electricity is provided within this area 	
Meeting Attended By :	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra
2.	NESS: Madhav Bhatta
	Stakeholder Group: Local residents in Mailung
3.	Stakeholder Representatives: Amrit Tamang, Phai Ram Tamang, Panch Bahadur Tamang, Lal Bahadur Tamang, Budhi Bahadur Tamang, Dirgha Bahadur Tamang

<i>Basic details</i>	
Location: Dhunche	
Project: UT1- SIMF	
District: Rasuwa	
Date: 06-05-2017	
Purpose of the visit: To understand the Livelihood and Social Impact of the Project and earthquake on PAFs.	

<i>Key points Discussed :</i>
<p>The summary of the discussions is provided below :</p> <p>Community Profile: The attendees belonged to the Haku Besi VDC from ward numbers 3 and 7 which are Phool Bari and Thulo Haku. The PAFs comprise of Tamang community which has been living in and around Dhunche after earthquake. Dhunche and Haku Besi are on two different sides of the river Trishuli and the time taken to travel to one place from another takes 3 to 5 hours, depending on the age and fitness of the people and weather conditions. Haku VDC comprises of 9 wards, and their details are presented below.</p> <p>Ward 1 – Mesing; Ward 2 – Sanu Haku; Ward 3 – Phool Bari and Haku Besi; Ward 4, 5, 6 and 7 – Sanu Haku; Ward 8&9 – Gogone.</p> <p>The people started searching for safe places to stay near Dhunche after earthquake and eventually found places to settle in camps or temporary shelter in Kebutol, Pradhikaran Camps, Farm Camps, etc. These camps were mostly set up on Government land and did not require them to pay rent. The fear of landslides in Haku kept them in Dhunche for 8-9 months, before they started visiting their original villages again.</p> <p>Place of residence: The people have been residing in and around Dhunche for 2 years but gradually the land owners have started moving to their original place of residence. The general trend in the area presently establishes that the people want to spend time in Dhunche during monsoon season, due to the fear of landslides and stay in Haku Besi otherwise, where a significant number of PAFs have started cultivating their own land.</p> <p>It has been reported during the consultations that geo technical surveys are being conducted in all the villages and the decision on the final place of residence will be taken on that basis. The major roadblock in shifting back to Haku Besi and Phool Bari for PAFs is the lack of roads between the market (in Dhunche) and their villages.</p> <p>For the ongoing confusion on housing grant, it was reported that it will be given to only those families whose land will be marked safe based on the study results. It was also highlighted during the consultations that the grant amount proposed is NPR 3 lac, but is not sufficient for the construction of the house design approved to be eligible for the grant.</p> <p>Livelihood Practices: People resumed cultivation in their original land holdings in Haku VDC around the end of 2015 and 2016 beginning, while staying near Dhunche only. However the extent of cultivation was less than the usual, before earthquake.</p> <p>There have been certain trainings identified by the local people, like masonry, carpentry, etc., which can help them in establishing steady sources of income during these changed circumstances. Haku Youth Society has been formed by the locals of the village staying in Dhunche to coordinate with NGOs in order to facilitate trainings for the locals. OM Nepal</p>

has been identified as an NGO which has reportedly agreed to provide training on masonry and carpentry to people such that a daily allowance of Rs 600 and a certificate will be provided to the trainees. The duration of the training has been identified to be 45 days and 30 people from each VDC are planned to be trained in this training programme to be conducted in consonance with OM Nepal.	
<i>Meeting Attended By :</i>	
1.	ERM: Manish Singh, Akshita Misra, Saumya Srivastava
2.	NESS: Sadhu Ram Khatri, Madhav Bhattra
3.	Stakeholder Group: Men living near Dhunche in Pradhikaran Camp, Kebutol and Dhunche Bazaar
4.	Stakeholder Representatives: Dam Khayal Tamang, Lachhin Tamang, Faisring Tamang, Kami Waiba, Kale Tamang, Upren Tamang, Ramesh Tamang, Dami Sangbo, Lopsang Tamang

Annexure H

Photo Documentation

Photo-documentation



Photo 1: Nuabesi IDP Camp



Photo 2: Batar IDP Camp



Photo 3: Satbesi IDP Camp



Photo 4: Farm Camp- Dhunche



Photo 5: Khalde IDP Camp



Photo 6: Bogetitar IDP Camp

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Fax: + 91-0124 - 4170301



Photo-documentation



Photo 7: small cultivation at IDP Camp, Naubesi



Photo 8: Sanitation Facilities at IDP Camp, Bogetitar



Photo 9: Water Facilities in Bogetitar IDP Camp



Photo 10: IDP Camp Kebutol



Photo 11: IDP Camp Kebutol



Photo 12: IDP Camp Pradhikaran

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Board: +91- 0124 4170300
Fax: + 91-0124 - 4170301



Photo-documentation



Photo 13: Stone Breaking activities in Dhunche



Photo 14: Poultry Farming at Nuabesi



Photo 15: Goat Farming undertaken in limited space in Nuabesi IDP Camp



Photo 16: Weaving Training in progress at the Small and Cottage Industries Board - Dhunche



Photo 17: Homestay started by the earthquake affected population, with support from NGOs



Photo 18: Landslides near Gogone village as captured in 2017

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Photo-documentation



Photo 19: Consultations with new land owners in Mailung



Photo 20: Consultations at Manekor



Photo 21: PAF Survey in Bogetitar



Photo 22: Local Community Consultation at Farm Camp



Photo 23: Group Discussion with Women Group in Dhunche



Photo 24: PAF Survey in Dhunche

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Photo-documentation



Photo 25: Resettlement Site identified in Khalte



Photo 26: Land Clearance activities being undertaken at Khalte site



Photo 27: Proximity of Khalte Site to Trishuli river bank



Photo 28: Temporary Accommodation at Khalte Camp

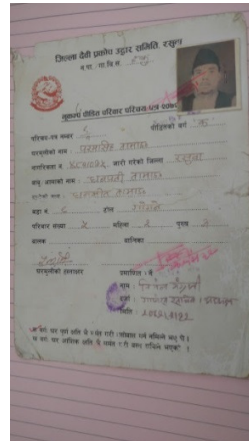


Photo 29: ID Cards issued to earthquake impacted families by DDRC immediately post earthquake

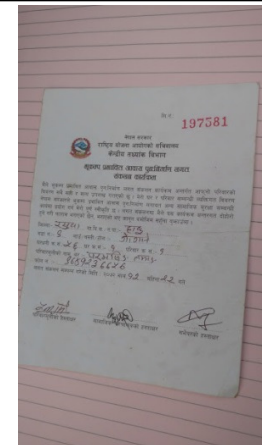


Photo 30: Second ID Card issued by Central Statistics Department

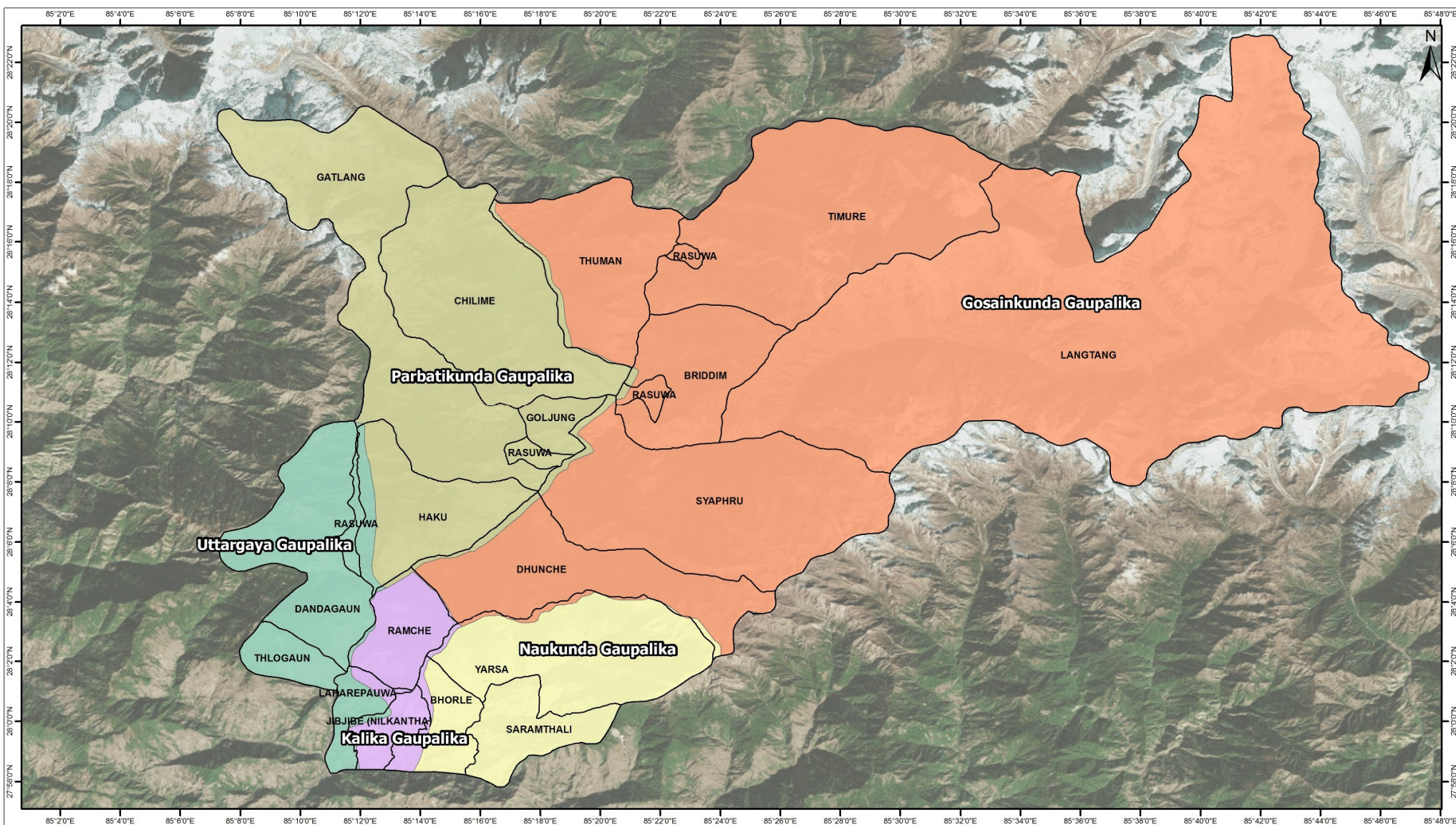
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Legend

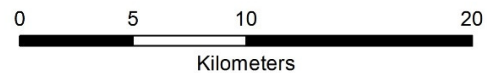
VDCs according to old administrative structure

Gaupalika

- Gosainkunda Gaupalika
- Kalika Gaupalika
- Naukunda Gaupalika
- Uttargaya Gaupalika
- Parbatikunda Gaupalika

Change in administrative boundary in Area of Interet (AOI)

Scale:

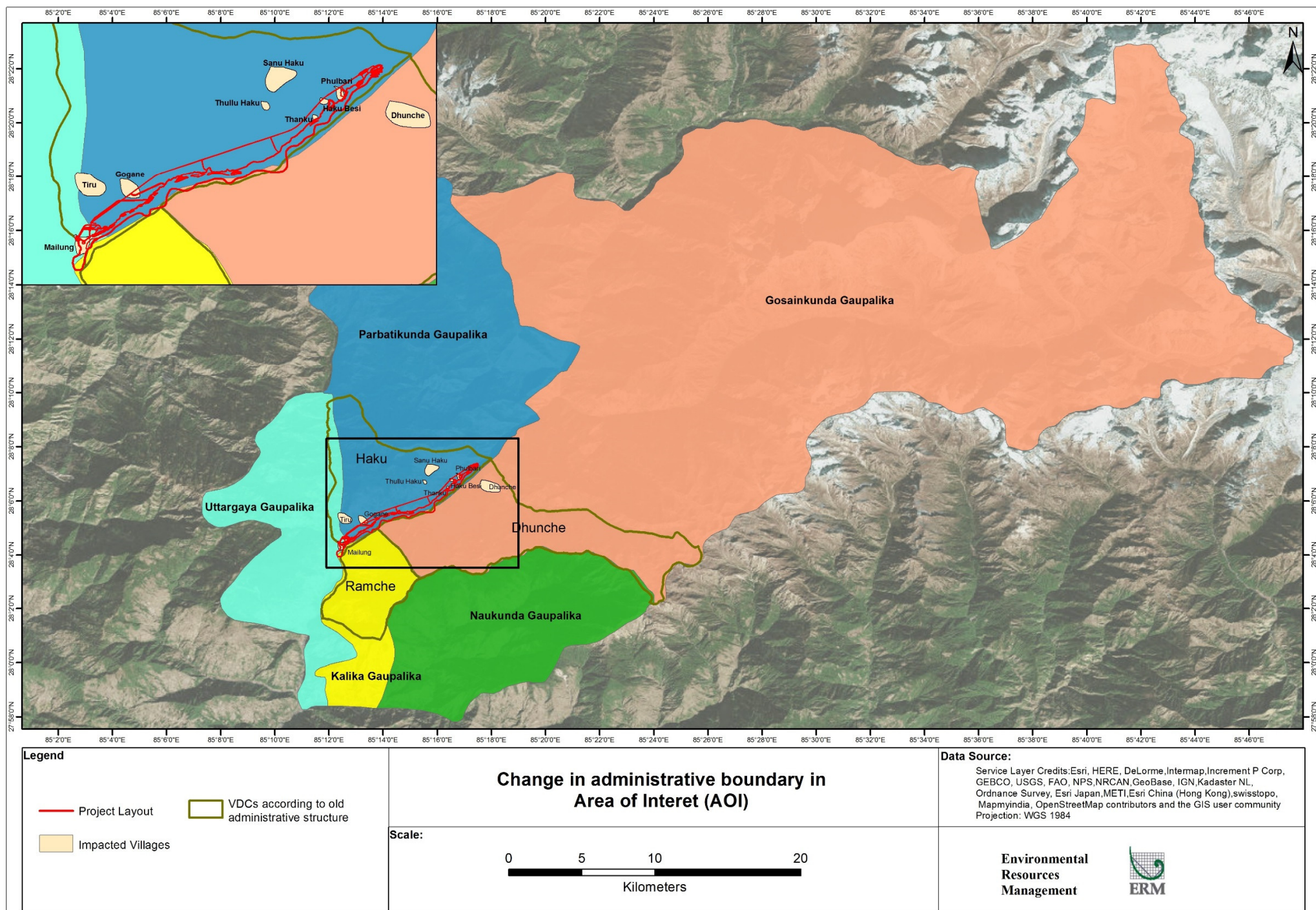


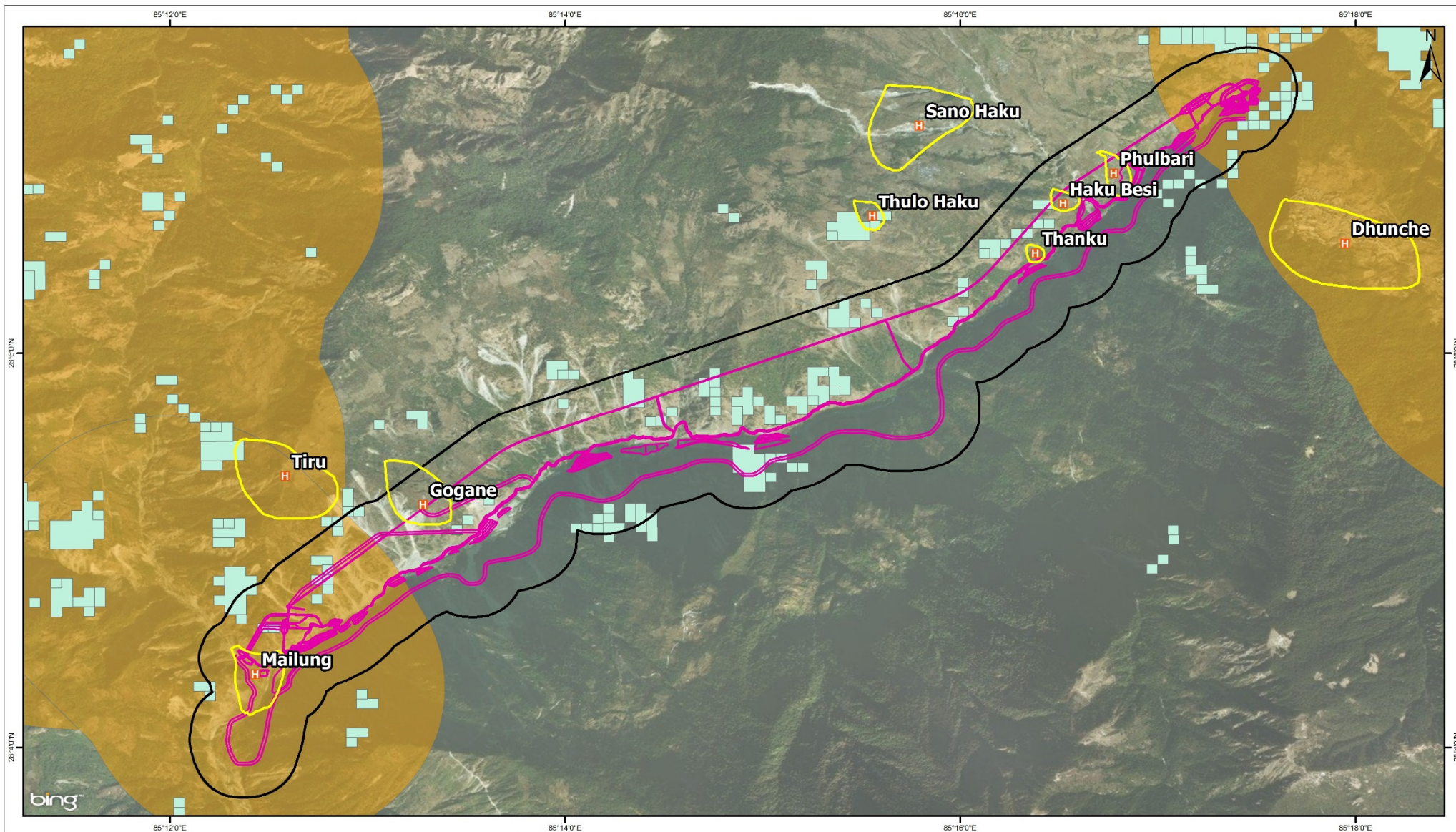
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Projection: WGS 1984

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Legend

- Approximate Settlement
- Existing Landslides
- Project Layout
- Potential Hazard Areas
- 300m Buffer around Project Layout

Recorded Landslides and Risk areas in Project Vicinity

Scale:

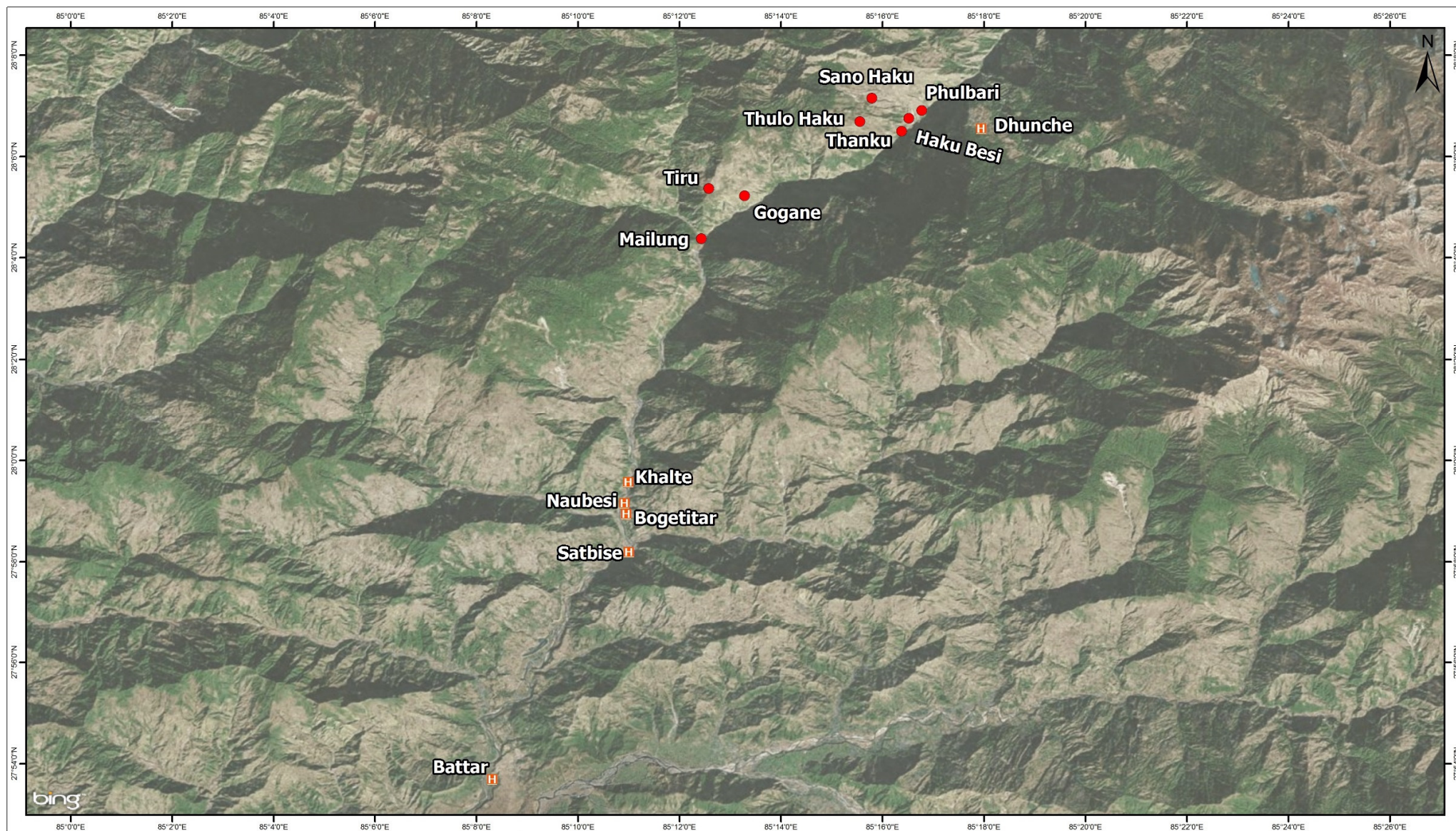


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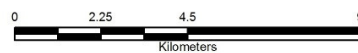
Legend

● Original Settlements

■ Settlements Post Earthquake

Geographical Spread of PAFs- Pre Earthquake and Post Earthquake

Scale:

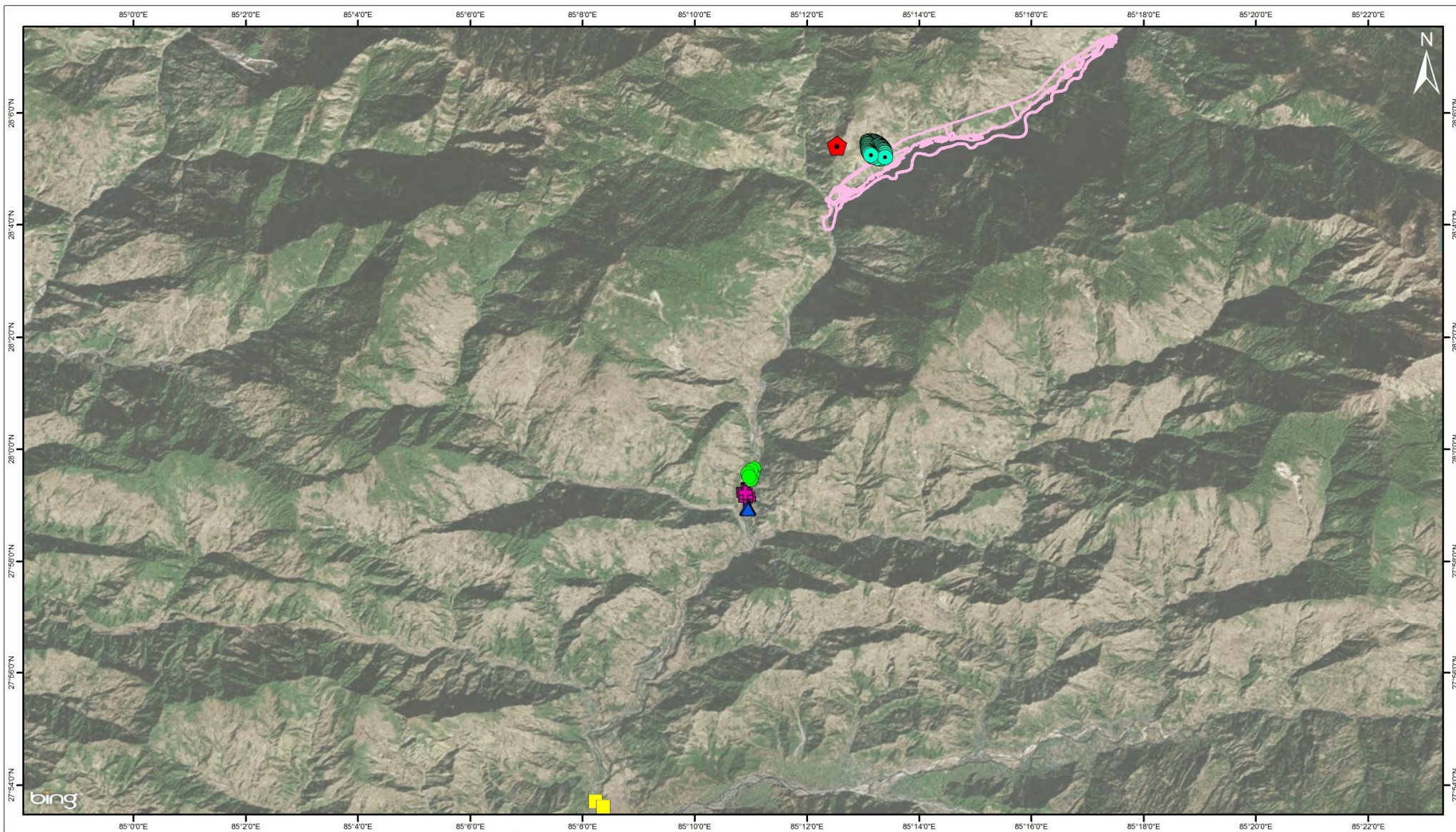


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Legend

- Initial Settlements in Gogone (41)
- Settlements Relocated to Battar (2)
- ▲ Settlements Relocated to Bogetitar (20)
- Settlements Relocated to Khalte (6)
- Settlements Relocated to Naubesi (9)
- ⬠ Settlements Relocated to Tiru (1)
- Project Layout

Dispersal of PAFs from Gogone to IDP Camps

Scale:

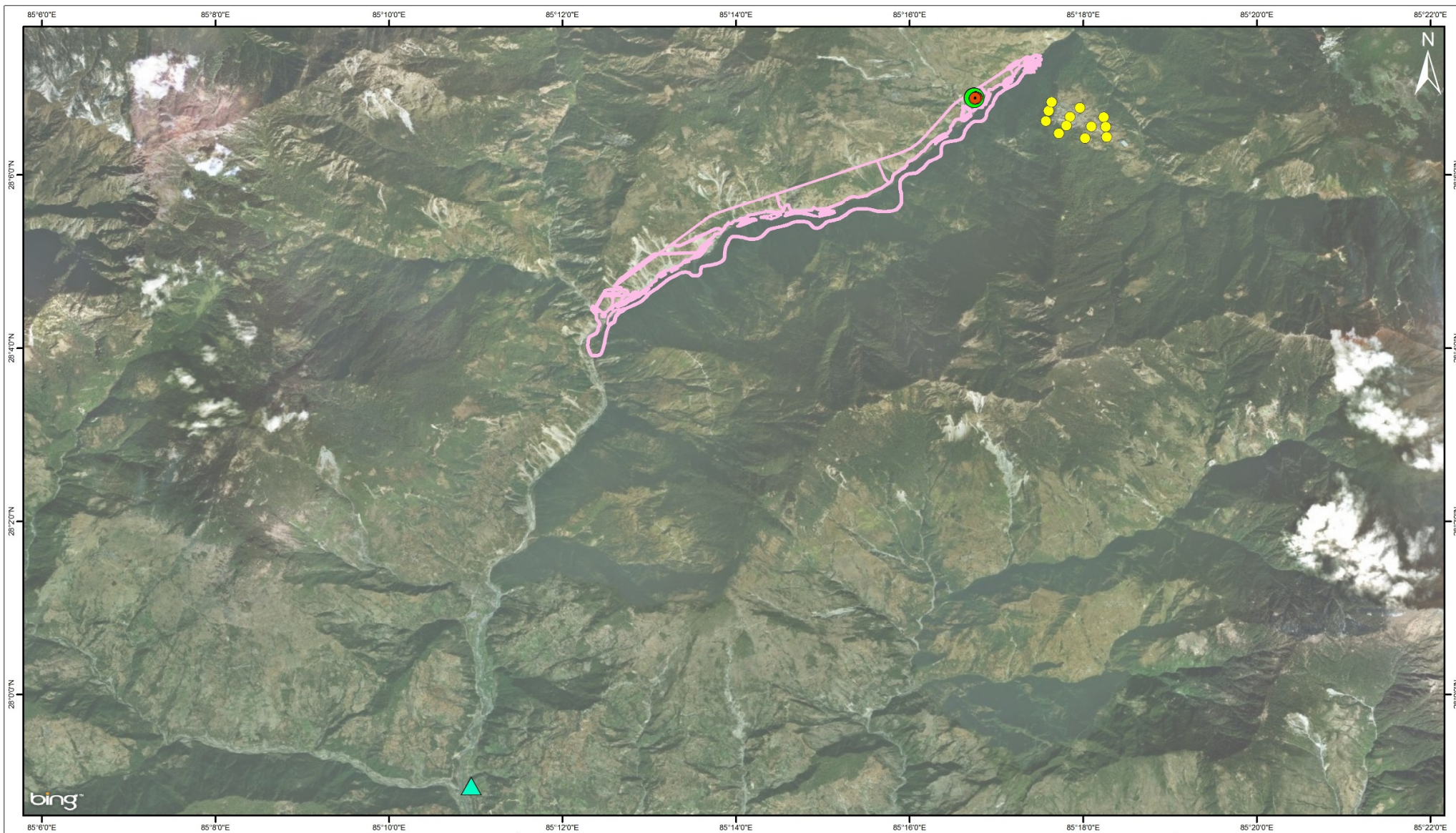


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Legend

- Initial Settlements in Haku Besi (30)
 - Settlements Relocated to Haku Besi (2)
 - Settlements Relocated to Dhunche (12)
 - ▲ Settlements Relocated to Bogetitar (1)
- Project Layout

Dispersal of PAFs from Haku Besi to IDP Camps

Scale:

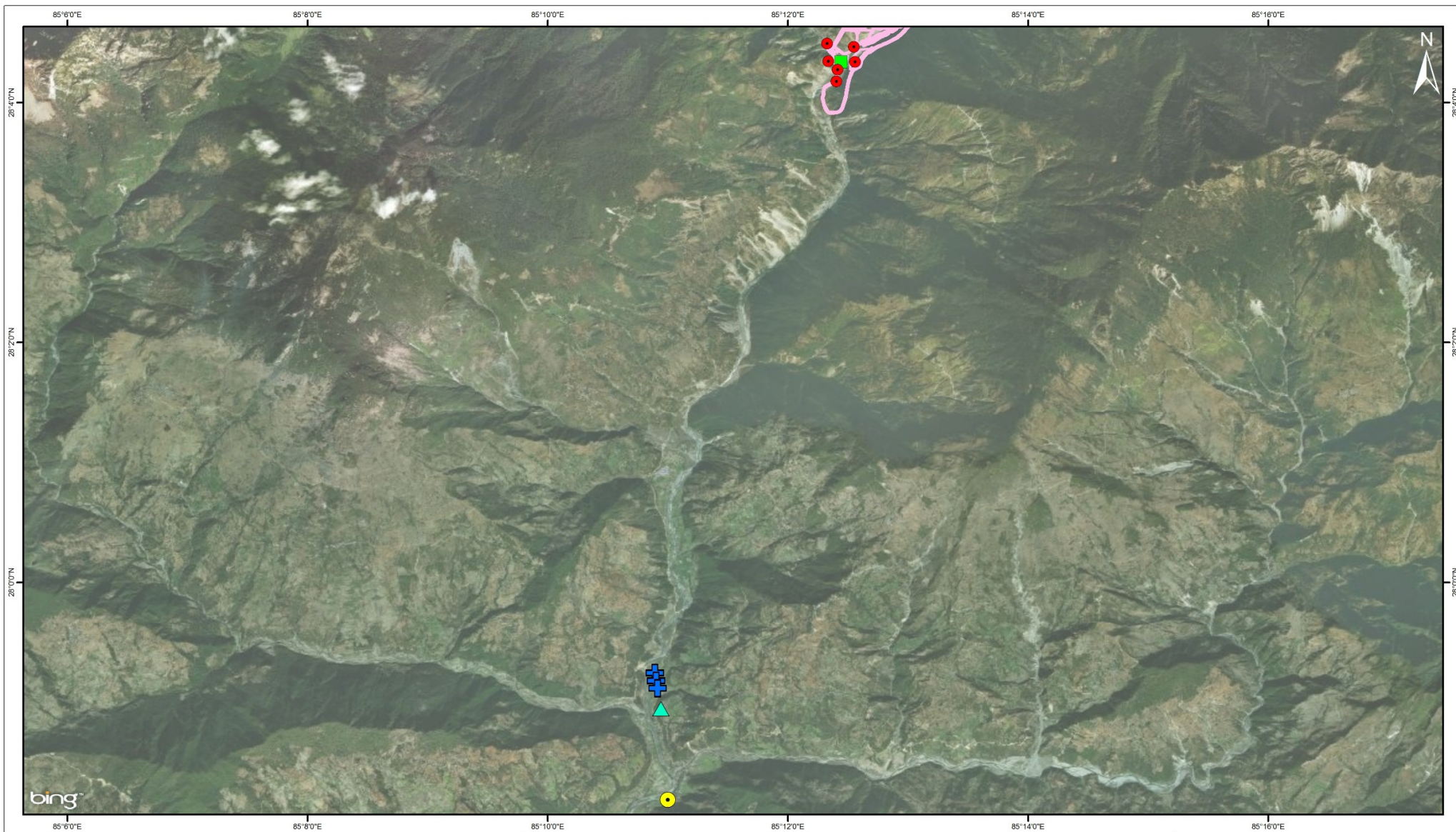


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Legend

- Initial Settlements in Mailung (6)
- + Settlements Relocated to Naubesi (3)
- ▲ Settlements Relocated to Bogetitar (1)
- Settlements Relocated to Satbise (1)
- Settlements Relocated to Mailung (1)
- Project Layout

Dispersal of PAFs from Mailung to IDP Camps

Scale:

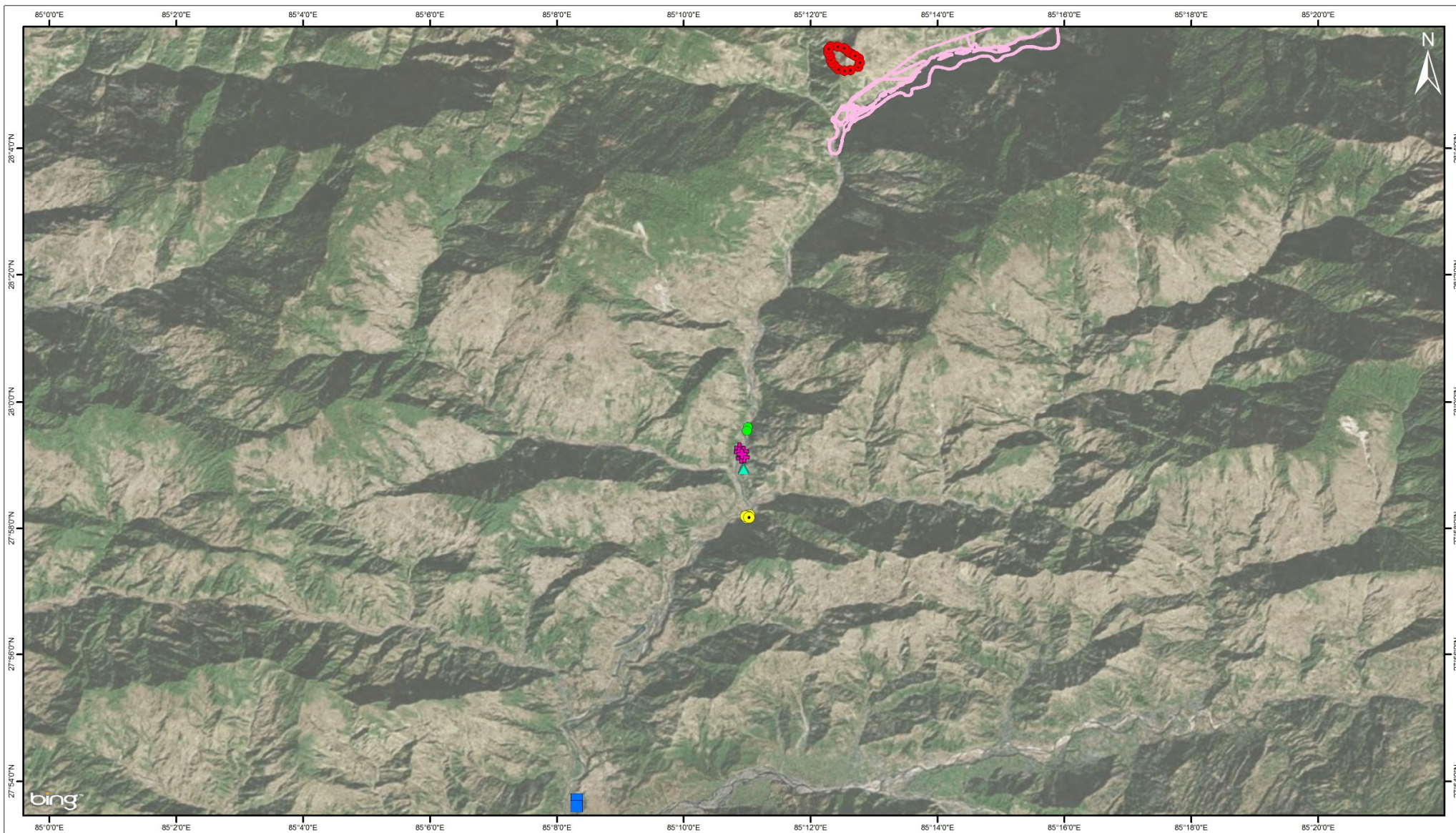


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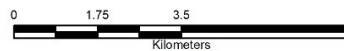


Legend

- Initial Settlements in Tiru (19)
- Settlements Relocated to Battar (2)
- ▲ Settlements Relocated to Bogetitar (2)
- Settlements Relocated to Khalte (2)
- ✦ Settlements Relocated to Naubesi (6)
- Settlements Relocated to Satbise (5)
- Project Layout

Dispersal of PAFs from Tiru to IDP Camps

Scale:

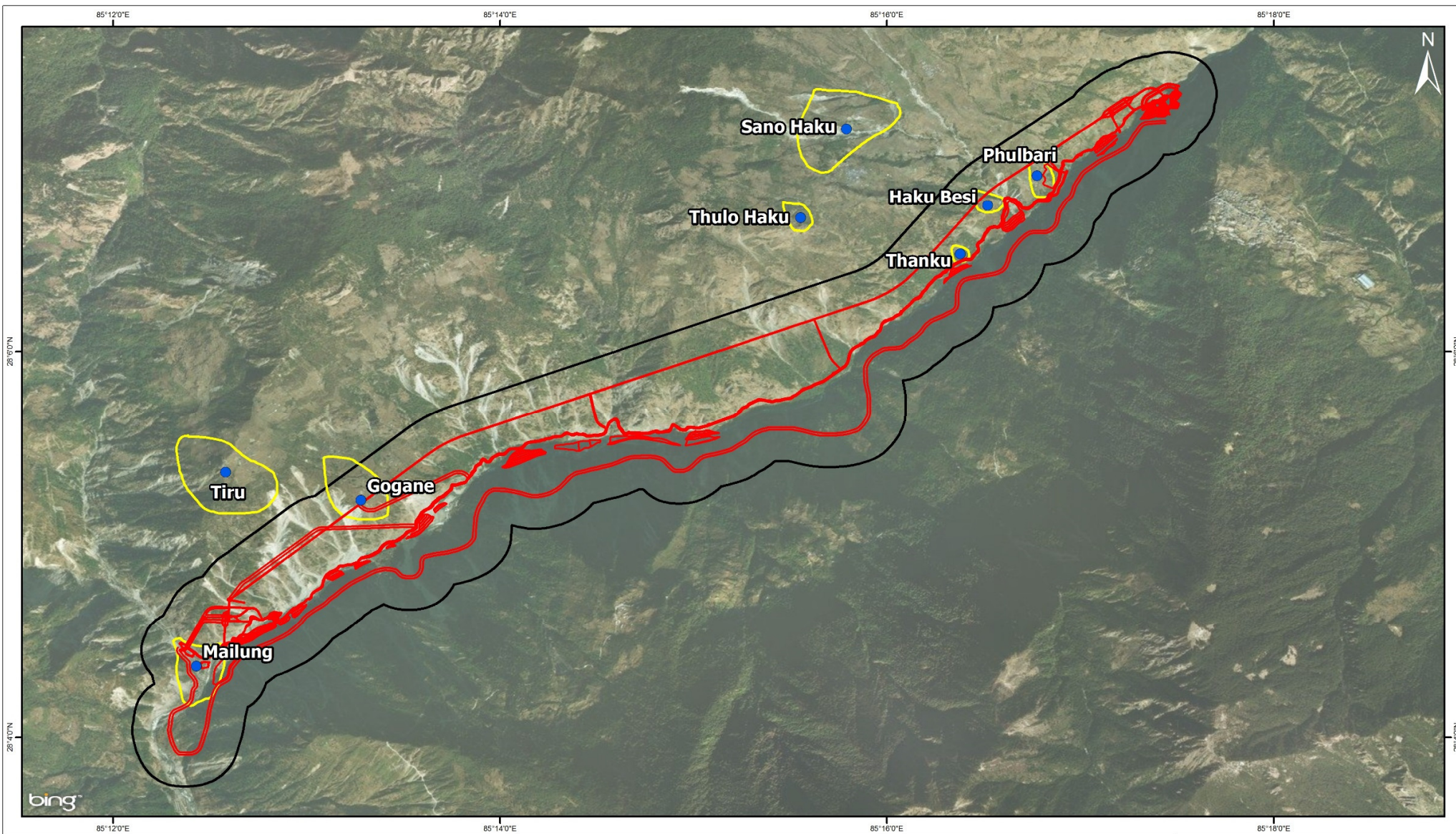


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Legend

- Settlement
- Project Layout
- 300m Buffer

Settlements in Vicinity of Project Footprint

Scale:

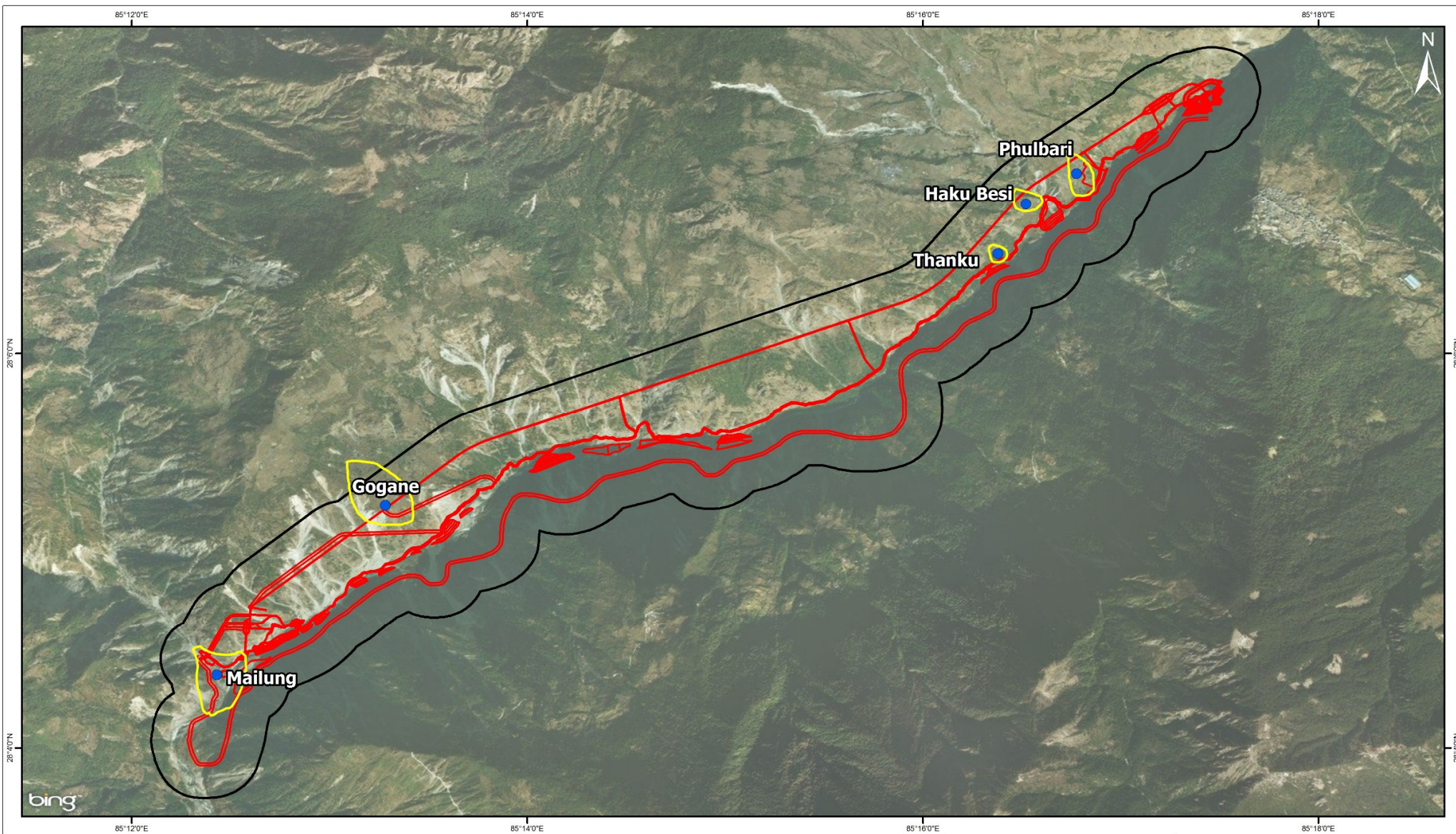


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Legend

- Project Layout
- 300m buffer around Project Layout
- Settlements within 300m of Project Layout

Settlements within 300m of Project Footprint

Scale:

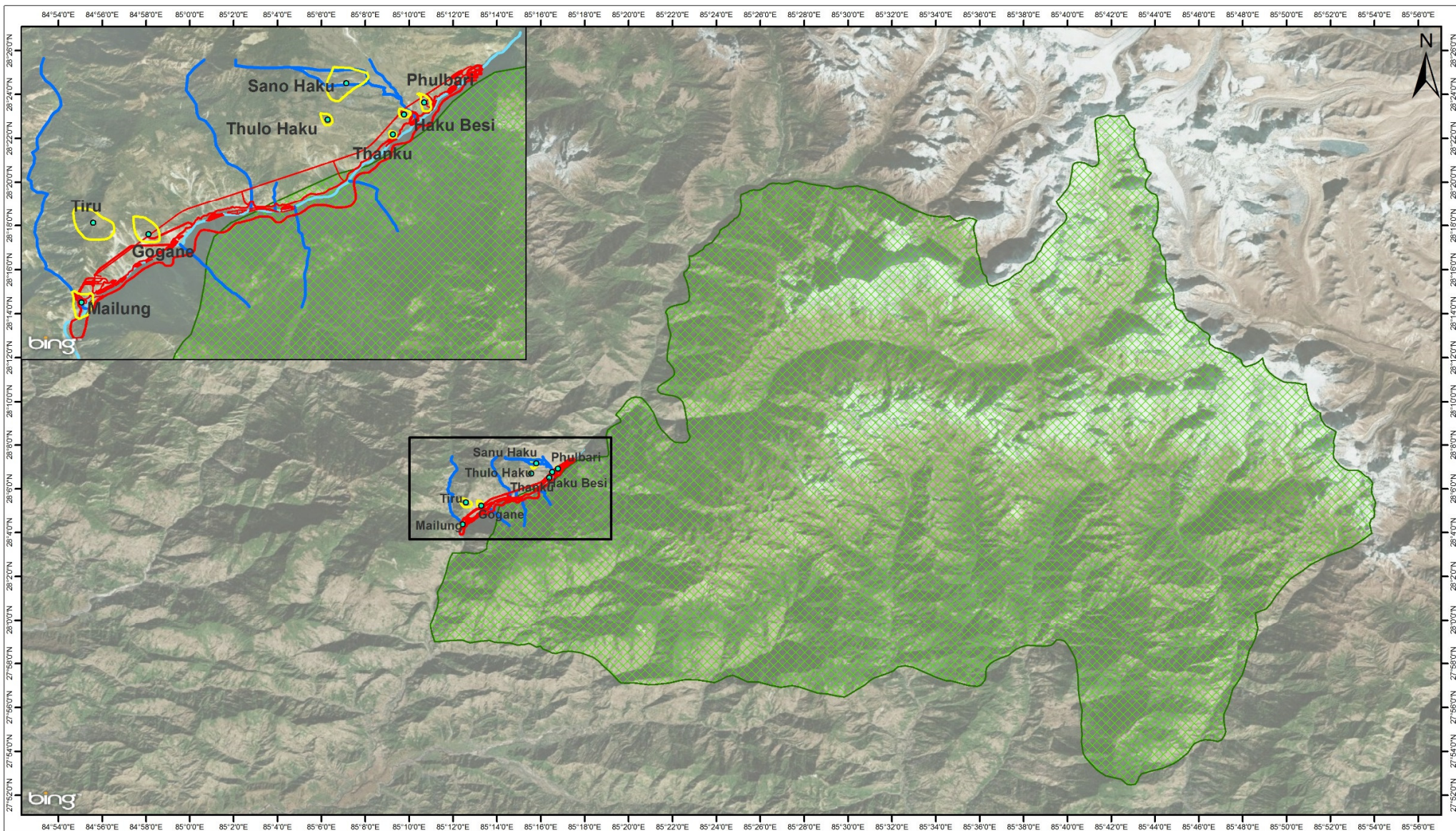


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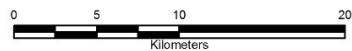


Legend

- Settlement
- Project Layout
- Streams
- Langtang National Park
- Trishuli River

Ecological Sensitivity Map

Scale:



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Annex I

List of References and Studies Undertaken

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