

Resettlement Plan

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Nepal: Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement Project

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	Angle Point for Tower
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CDC	-	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	-	Chief District Officer
DAO	-	District Agriculture Office
DDR	-	Due Diligence Report
DFO	-	District Forest Office
DLRO	-	District Land Revenue Office
DP	-	Displaced Persons
EA	-	Executing Agency
EM	-	Entitlement Matrix
ESSD	-	Environment and Social Study Division
ETESIP	-	Electricity Transmission and Supply Improvement Project (ETESIP)
GoN	-	Government of Nepal
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
HEP	-	Hydroelectricity Project
HH	-	Household
kV	-	Kilo Volt
LAO	-	Land Acquisition Officer
LCF	-	Local Consultative Forum
LSF	-	Local Social Facilitator
LLC	-	Local Level Committee
M&R	-	Monitoring and Report
MoHA	-	Ministry of Home Affairs
MW	-	Mega Watt
NEA	-	Nepal electricity Authority
NGO	-	Nongovernmental Organization
NPR.	-	Nepalese Rupees
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PM	-	Project Manager
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PMD	-	Project Management Directorate
R&R	-	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
sq.m.	-	Square Meter
SRO	-	Social and Resettlement Officer
VDC	-	Village Development Committee

GLOSSARY

Chief District Officer (CDO):	There are 75 administrative districts in Nepal. Chief District Officers (CDO) are the Chief Administrative Officers of these districts. Among others, the responsibilities of the CDOs also include managing and maintaining district administration, law and order situation in the district, and implementing Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for the development projects to be implemented in the districts.
<i>Dalit</i> (Minor Caste Group):	<i>Dalit</i> is commonly known as untouchable in traditional Nepalese society. They belong to occupational and artisan group. <i>Dalit</i> Commission has defined <i>dalit</i> as, “the community discriminated on the basis of caste and marginalized in terms of social, economic, educational, political and religious sectors.” The <i>Dalit</i> castes have further been divided into different groupings in accordance with socially prescribed type of works. For example, communities traditionally engaged in tailoring, or playing musical instruments, making shoes or communities involved in washing clothes, are given different family names in accordance to the type of traditional occupation they are involved with.
District Development Committee (DDC): <i>Guthi</i>	There is one District Development Committee in each administrative districts of Nepal to be headed by elected district level political leader. The <i>Guthi</i> is a system that has been part of the Newa social system in the Kathmandu Valley since the 5th century BC. The <i>Guthi</i> system is a trust, whereby land is donated to this trust. This land is then tilled upon by members of the local community and the revenue generated is not only a source of economy for the community but is also utilized to undertake various works within the community such as restoration of temples, patis (rest houses), maths (priest houses), dhungedharas (stone water spouts) and so on. This revenue is also used to carry out various festivals, customs, rites and rituals. It was a system, therefore, that engaged the local community in terms of not only tilling the land but also engaging a group of people such as masons, shilpakars (the group of people who work with wood) and helping them to develop their skill. It also benefitted the local community economically through the revenue generated and also provided a framework within which the local community could protect their tangible and intangible culture, enabling them to protect their very identity.
<i>Janajati</i> (Ethnic/Indigenous People)	As defined by Nepal indigenous/nationalities/tribal, Act defines; “People having their own mother tongue, distinct traditional values, and cultural identities, including social structure and written/non-written history are Indigenous and nationalities population.” In broad, Nepalese indigenous population consist two major groups, the Indo-Nepalese, whose ancestors migrated into the country from the south and the Tibeto-Nepalese, whose ancestors entered Nepal from the north. There exist cultural, linguistic, and religious differences both between and within the two groups. Differences within the Indo-Nepalese grouped are marked more by caste (a system of social hierarchy) than by ethnicity. The Tibeto- Nepalese group comprises several different ethnic groups including Bhutia, Sherpa, Gurung, Magar, Tamang, Rai, and Limbu people. The Tibeto-Nepalese are concentrated in hill and mountain and the Indo-Nepalese are concentrated in the Terai plain and inner Terai. Newar, and other caste and ethnic subgroups e.g. Tamang, Gurung, Magar etc belong to Janajati groups.
Land Acquisition and Compensation Determination Committee:	The committee to be formed under the chairmanship of CDO for acquiring and compensating land and properties based on Land Acquisition Act of Nepal (2034) 1977 and Electricity Rule 1993.

Permanent Acquisition:	Land and other assets permanently acquired for the construction of sub-stations, towers and other associated works related to the project in accordance with the prevailing Acts. Permanently acquired land and other assets are paid compensation on replacement cost based on current market rate. All the permanently acquired land are transferred in the name of Executing Agency.
Permanent loss of crops:	Long term loss of crops production in the cultivating land permanently acquired for the project.
Ropani:	Land measurement unit, practices in the hilly regions of the country. One <i>Ropani</i> of land is equivalent to approximately 508.74 sqm.
	508.74 m ² = 1 ropani = 16 anna = 5,476 sq. ft.
	31.79 m ² = 1 anna = 4 paisa = 342.25 sq. ft.
	7.94 m ² = 1 paisa = 4 dam = 85.56 sq. ft.
Temporary Impact on land:	Land temporarily affected due to use by the contractors during the construction phase. Compensation for the temporary use of land to be paid by the contractors to the land owners in accordance to the agreed terms and conditions to be signed between the two parties.
Temporary loss of Crops:	One time loss of crops likely to occur during the construction period of new line or second circuit stringing on the existing double circuit towers.
Village Development Committee (VDC):	VDC is the local level administrative unit to be represented by locally elected political leaders in rural areas with certain geographical boundary, number of households and population.
Ward:	Ward is the lowest level administrative unit to be represented by elected local political leaders. As per the existing administrative system, each municipal local administrative area contains up-to 35 numbers of wards whereas the number of ward is only up-to 9 in the case of Village Development Committees (VDC).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. This draft resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared for the proposed Nepal Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement Project (hereafter 'the project') which will enhance the transmission and distribution system (also referred to as "the grid") and improve reliability and quality of electric supply in the Kathmandu Valley. The Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) will serve as the executing agency (EA) and will implement all activities under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan through its Project Management Directorate (PMD). The project will also support implementation of system efficiency upgrades and energy efficiency measures such as advanced grid operations software, system automation, and advanced metering.

ii. The investment components and activities to be included under the project are:

- (i) **Component One: Substations;** (i) Construction of 160 MVA, 220/132/11 kV substation at Bahrabise, (ii) Construction of new (220/132/11 kV) gas insulated substation (GIS) at Lapsephedi, (iii) Construction of 4 GIS (132/11 kV) at Changunarayan, Chapagaun, Mulpani, and Phutung.
- (ii) **Component Two: Distribution Network Rehabilitation;** (i) Rehabilitation of 2,100 km low voltage (LV) and medium voltage (MV) networks in Ratnapark (1,500 km) and Maharajganj (600 km) distribution centre (DC) through underground/overhead cabling work, (ii) Capacity augmentation of 5,000 distribution transformers with more efficient ones with estimated capacity of 600 MVA.
- (iii) **Component Three: System Efficiency Upgrades:** (i) Enhancement of operational and financial performance of NEA distribution centers, (ii) Deploy 90,000 smart meters and other smart grid elements in the distribution system.
- (iv) **Component Four: Capacity Building;** (i) Capacity building of NEA staff to operate and managed advanced distribution system, intelligent energy network (Smart Grid) technology and Gender Equity Social Inclusion (GESI) aspects in electricity access and end users' awareness programme.

iii. The project will have permanent land acquisition for component 1 (substations) and temporary impacts for component 2 (distribution network rehabilitation). Permanent impacts will affect 174 households and 997 persons. A total of 142 households will lose more than 10% of their productive land and 13 households have affected structures (residential and non-residential). Component 2 distribution line rehabilitation will follow existing right of way and will have limited temporary impacts during underground/overhead cabling work. These temporary impacts are likely to affect an estimated 150–200 businesses operating in different sections of the Thamel commercial area. As the detailed survey and planning work in collaboration with local consumers is ongoing and the alignment route yet to be finalized the estimated temporary impacts may change. Components 3 and 4 will not have any involuntary resettlement impacts.

iv. This RP has been drafted on the basis of preliminary engineering designs prepared by the EA; with census activities conducted for component 1 subprojects and transect walks and consultation with local stakeholder including electricity consumers for Component 2 subprojects with temporary impacts. The RP will be updated based on final engineering designs and detailed verification survey and evaluation to be carried out by NEA and relevant authorities. Impacts will be further minimized during finalization of designs of subprojects, and by implementation of subprojects imposing turnkey conditions on contractors to ensure that impacts are maintained below predicted levels.

v. The vulnerability¹ has been assessed and found that 115 households are vulnerable of which four Single Women Headed Households, 12 Households with Disable Members, 14 Aged Member Headed Households, nine below poverty line (BPL) households, 76 ethnic minority (indigenous)/caste group households will be affected by land acquisition. Note, ethnic minority (indigenous) households do not meet ADB's SPS criteria for Indigenous Peoples, but are considered here as vulnerable to ensure extra assistance is made available. The final vulnerability will be assessed based on final engineering designs and detailed verification survey to be carried out by NEA prior to implementation of the project and mitigated in accordance with the RP.

vi. The evolution of this project, has also included incorporation of subprojects initially prepared under the previous project² and as such the land acquisition for component 1 is under varying degrees of implementation. The land compensation determination committee of Bahrabise, Changunaryan and Phutung substations have finalized compensation costs and disbursement to owners for affected land is currently in progress. The land acquisition notification for Lapshiphedi and Chapagaun is in the process of completion. Compensation for permanently affected structures has not commenced and will be paid by NEA, ensuring all allowances per the entitlement matrix are paid. As per ADB's SPS (2009) the disbursement and completion of compensation assistance will occur in full before the mobilization of contractors.

vii. Consultations were carried out with various stakeholders during RP preparation and will continue throughout the subproject cycle. Consultation meetings with on-site project stakeholders and affected people were held between May 2016 and March 2017. Around 18 rounds of consultation meetings occurred across Project locations, with a total of 110 participants (82% male and 18% female). In addition, several individual, and small group meetings and consultations were also held in the subproject locations. Project information has been disseminated and distributed (copy of notifications) during the consultations and will be disseminated through the disclosure of RP. The translated RP in Nepalese language will be available at the local revenue offices and at the project site. A copy of the RP will be disclosed on NEA and ADB websites.

viii. Two options for grievance redressal are available for affected persons, the first is through the Chief District Office with regards to compensation objections under the Land Acquisition Act (1977). In addition, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed at the Project level to ensure affected persons' grievances are addressed and facilitate timely project

¹ Affected persons living below poverty line (BPL), Schedule Caste (SC), Female Headed Households (FHH), Households with Physically Handicapped persons, and severely affected households losing more than 10% of the productive assets.

² The Electricity Transmission and Supply Improvement Project (ETESIP, P41155-013) was approved by ADB on 15 November 2011, agreement with government signed on 23 March 2012 and declared effective on 21 June 2012. The loan and grant closing date is 31 December 2017. The resettlement plan was prepared and disclosed on ADB website (Link: <https://www.adb.org/projects/41155-013/main>). Bahrabise was included in the original project scope. Lapsiphedi was included later as per NEA request and Changunarayan was selected thereafter replacing one substation. To avoid impact on affected people, and to consider impacts due to the earthquake in 2015, the project design and locations had to be modified with additional cost and implementation period. As there was already funding gap in the project to construct all three substations, NEA request to reallocate three substations from ETESIP, P41155-013, to the new project which is P50059. Meanwhile, the RP for Bahrabise was updated and a separate RP for Changunarayan was prepared under the ETESIP, P41155-013. As three substations are included under the project scope, they are covered by the RP of P50059.

implementation. Minor grievances will be redressed by NEA officials at site level within 15 working days and the unsettled case will be referred to GRC which will take action within 30 working days. Grievances not redressed by the GRC will be referred to the appropriate court of law.

ix. The resettlement principles adopted in this Resettlement Plan (RP) reflects the followings: (i) Land Acquisition Act (1997); (ii) Land Reform Act 2021 (1964); (iii) Electricity Regulations 1992; (iv) Forest Act 1993; and (v) Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development 2071, (2015). Key gaps have been identified between the ADB SPS 2009 and the Nepali legal framework relating to replacement cost determination; inclusion of non-titled as eligible for compensation for affected assets; as well as provisions for livelihood, vulnerable and relocation assistance. These gaps have been addressed through the resettlement principles and entitlement matrix.

x. NEA will serve as the executing agency and the Management Directorate (PMD) will be the responsible unit for overall implementation, monitoring and supervision of all project related activities. Under the PMD, will be a Social Development Specialist (SDS) and his/her team will coordinate the project on implementing and monitoring all resettlement activities. The PMD will do the overall coordination, preparation, planning, implementation, and financing for this RP. NEA will ensure the involvement of relevant key institutions including local government bodies on preparing, updating and implementing RP.

xi. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation plan. All compensation should be paid prior to any physical or economic displacement.

xii. A tentative resettlement budget has been calculated for the project which amounts to NRP 2045.62 million. This is a tentative budget which may change during the project implementation. The budget will be revised based on final engineering designs and detailed verification survey and evaluation to be carried out by NEA and relevant authorities. NEA will make the funds available in its annual budget for the disbursement of compensation and assistance.

xiii. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the EA. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by NEA and the monitoring report will be submitted to ADB for its review and disclosure. PMD/NEA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit monitoring reports on their implementation performance to ADB on a semi-annual basis. The project requires external monitoring and evaluation, accordingly an independent monitor will be hired for the RP.

I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Overview and Background

1. This draft resettlement plan prepared for the proposed Nepal Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement Project (hereafter ‘the project’) which will enhance the transmission and distribution system (also referred to as “the grid”) and improve reliability and quality of electric supply in the Kathmandu Valley. The Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) will serve as the executing agency (EA) and will implement all activities under the ADB loan through its Project Management Directorate (PMD). The Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) within the PMD will be responsible for updating and implementing this Resettlement Plan.

2. The current transmission and distribution system of Kathmandu Valley is characterized with low capacity, poor voltage profiles, overloading of distribution transformers, frequent outages, limited use of operational software, and lack of advanced metering and related technologies. In effect, the distribution system needs to be re-engineered and re-constructed in order to absorb additional power, deliver energy more efficiently to consumers, and reduce commercial, non-technical, and technical losses. In addition, the project will demonstrate the potential for energy efficiency achievements in the distribution systems which can be replicated in other cities of Nepal such as Biratnagar, Birgunj, Pokhara, Bhairahwa, and Butwal.

3. The proposed project includes the four components, of which only components 1 will have Involuntary Resettlement related impacts and it will be temporary impacts in the case of component 2. The project is expected to be complete by December 2021. Details of sub-projects proposed to be financed under this loan are provided in Table 1.1. A location map of the proposed project has been presented in Figure 1.1 below and component wise details are at **Annex 2**.

Table 1.1: Project Components

Component	Subprojects
1.	<u>Substations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of 160 MVA, 220/132/11 kV substation at Bahrabise• Construction of new (220/132/11 kV) gas insulated substation (GIS) at Lapsephedi.• Construction of 4 gas insulated substations (132/11 kV) at:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Changunarayan;○ Chapagaun;○ Mulpani; and○ Phutung.
2.	<u>Distribution network rehabilitation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rehabilitation of 2,100 km low voltage (LV) and medium voltage (MV) networks in Ratnapark (1,500 km) and Maharajganj (600 km) distribution centre (DC) through underground/overhead cabling work.• Capacity augmentation of 5,000 distribution transformers with more efficient ones with estimated capacity of 600 MVA.
3.	<u>System efficiency upgrades to enhancement of operational and financial performance of NEA distribution centers.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deploy 90,000 smart meters and other smart grid elements in the distribution system.

Component	Subprojects
4.	Capacity building of NEA staff to operate and managed advanced distribution system, intelligent energy network (Smart Grid) technology and GESI aspects in electricity access and end users' awareness programme.

B. Project Development History and Associated Involuntary Resettlement Implications

4. Of the six substations under component 1, some of these were initially prepared under the previous project, namely from the Electricity Transmission and Supply Improvement Project (ETESIP, P41155-013). A summary of this is provided in Table 1.2 along with the status of involuntary resettlement.

5. Compensation rate for land in Bahrabise, and Changunarayan subproject has already been fixed and allocated and disbursement process is under way, this RP seeks to capture the IR due diligence and associated arrangements for these subprojects. These subprojects were prepared based on the draft RP and updated RPs under the previous project which is ETESIP, P41155-013. For permanent land acquisition, entitlements are the same in ETESIP RP and PTDEEP RP except that the PTDEEP RP does not include loss of forest land access as there will be no such impacts. The methodology applied for determination of the land compensation rate for Bahrabise and Changunarayan sub-projects is consistent with the methodology applied for the other substations (section A, Chapter 8). Both Bahrabise and Changunarayan will follow the entitlement matrix in PTDEEP RP for the other items such as compensations for other assets and allowances. The PTDEEP RP includes equal and/or higher entitlements except allowances for affected employees given that there is no business affected by the substations but only a few-day interruption by the distribution line enhancement component. Same monitoring and reporting requirements (Chapter 12) are applied for all substations. Thus, there is no difference in entitlement and implementation for six substations under the PTDEEP RP.

Table 1.2: Project Historical Development & IR Status of Subprojects

Subprojects	History	Land Acquisition Status
Component 1: Substations		
Bahrabise	Transferred from ETESIP, P41155-013)	IR preparation activities undertaken, with Census conducted in September 2015. The cut-off date was 27 July 2015 and the compensation for land was fixed by the CDC on 25 June 2016 under the ETESIP. The compensation disbursement process for land (only) is under way. If the compensation distribution for the land is undertaken after one year from the compensation fixation date, the inflation rate will be considered and additional compensation will be given to the affected household commensurate to the inflation rate. The status for residential structures is discussed below. Any allowance entitlements will be paid as per the Entitlement Matrix under this project.
Lapsephedi	Transferred from ETESIP, P41155-013)	Initial IR preparations completed but no activities undertaken by the previous project. Compensation rate not finalized under ETESIP.
Changunarayan	Transferred from ETESIP, P41155-013)	IR preparation activities undertaken with census conducted in July 2016. The cut-off date was 28 June 2016 and the compensation for land fixed by the CDC on 16 September 2016 under the ETESIP. The compensation disbursement process is under way for affected land. If the compensation distribution for the land is undertaken after one year from the compensation

Subprojects	History	Land Acquisition Status
		fixation date, the inflation rate will be considered and additional compensation will be given to the affected household commensurate to the inflation rate. One affected structure will be compensated under the project and any remaining allowances paid as per the Entitlement Matrix.
Chapagaun	-	Initial preparatory activities undertaken as outlined in this RP. Census conducted January–March 2017.
Mulpani	-	Initial preparatory activities undertaken as outlined in this RP. Census conducted January–March 2017. The Gazettee Notifications' for land acquisition for Mulpani substation was published in January and February 2017.
Phutung	-	Initial preparatory activities undertaken as outlined in this RP. Census conducted in between January–March 2017. The Gazettee Notifications' for land acquisition for proposed substations of Phutung published in January 2017. Land compensation costs have been finalized and compensation disbursement is underway. If the compensation distribution for the land is undertaken after one year from the compensation fixation date, the inflation rate will be considered and additional compensation will be given to the affected household commensurate to the inflation rate.
Component 2: Distribution Network Rehabilitation		
Ratnapark	-	Temporary impacts only, initial preparatory activities undertaken as outlined in this RP.
Maharajganj	-	Temporary impacts only, initial preparatory activities undertaken as outlined in this RP.

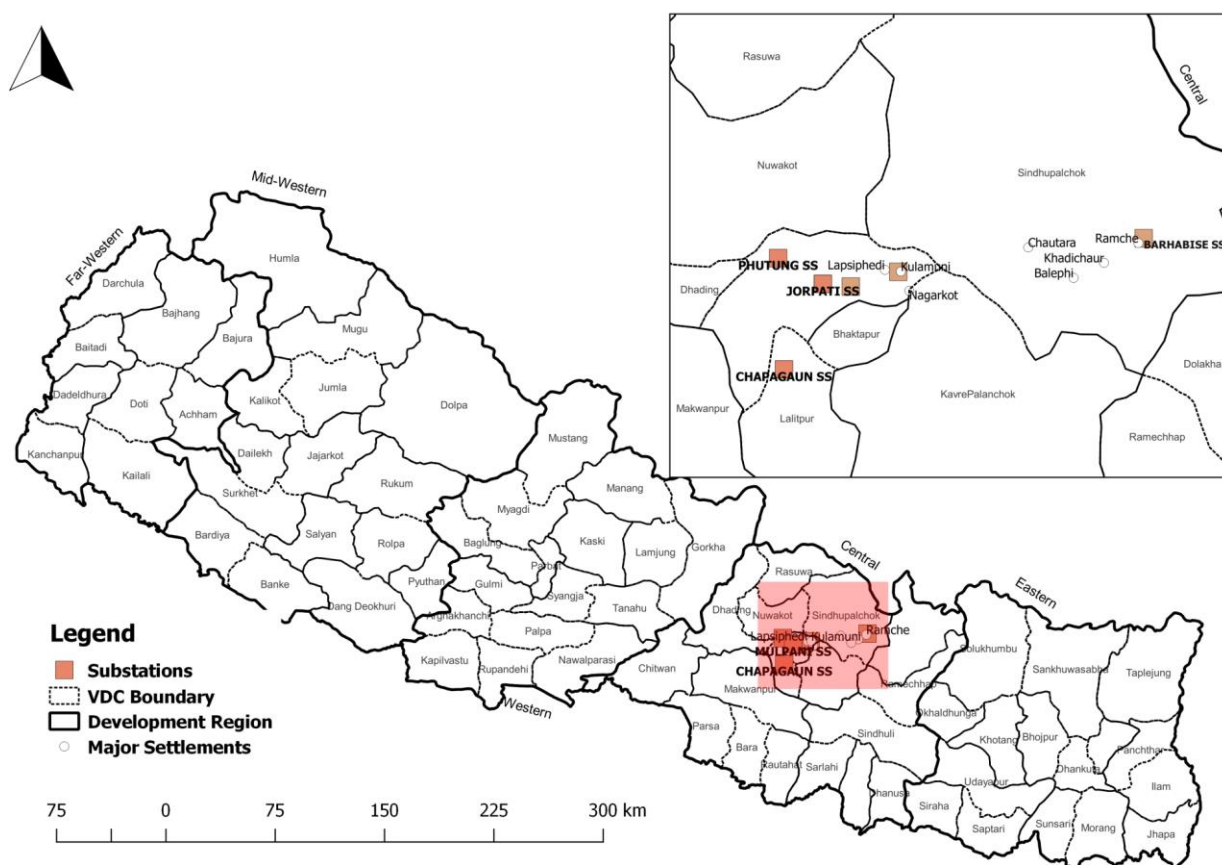
6. Additional complexities surround the Bahrabise and Changunarayan subprojects with regards to affected structures. A total of eight residential structures and four non-residential permeant structures (sheds) in Bahrabise and one temporary shed in Changunarayan will be affected due to land acquisition under the project. These were affected in different nature and scale by the earthquake in April 2015, thus the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) initiated a subsidy program for them to move to more safe (upstream) area, and provided some seed money. After receiving the initial grant, two households started building new residential structures and one repaired their existing structure in affected land as reported by the local people and family members of affected households during consultation in March 2017. NEA will take necessary actions in close coordination with NRA and ensure providing compensation for the structures at replacement cost and any other resettlement allowances (as per the entitlement matrix) before relocation. Additional information is included in Chapter 8, with regards to estimates for structure compensation.

7. Related to this project, is a technical assistance initiative, the Capacity Development Technical assistance (CDTA)³ which is piggy backed to assist the energy sector in Nepal at both Government level (by targeting NEA and its Environmental and Social Services Department (ESSD) and civil society level (by targeting the National Association of Community Electricity Users Nepal (NACEUN) to address identified capacity gaps in integrating Gender Equity Social Inclusion (GESI) approaches in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of energy-sector projects and programs. The TA will support developing GESI and Social Safeguards' Guidelines and strengthen the technical capacity of NEA and ESSD staff to deal

³ The CDTA is estimated to cost \$2.1 million, of which \$2 million will be financed on a grant basis by Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction. The government will provide counterpart support in the form of staff, office space and supplies, and other in-kind contributions.

with these issues, which are an essential aspect of ADB-financed operations. The CDTA is designed to ensure that the energy resources and services to be provided under the proposed project will effectively reach out to and benefit poor and vulnerable households, including poor women of different social groups and profiles.

Figure 1.1: Project Location Map



C. Measures to Avoid and Minimize Impacts

8. To minimize land requirements the site for substations were studied commencing in March 2016 using existing maps, satellite images and field surveys. The studies pointed to three principle options to minimize private land acquisition for the sites for sub-stations and underground/overhead cabling: (i) The distribution line (which is almost 15 years old) could utilize the existing right-of-way (RoW). Communities living along the RoW are supportive of the project as they believe it will improve the quality of electricity and reduce frequent power failures as revealed through consultations; (ii) Road/footpath alignments could be used for the RoW of Ratnapark and Maharajgunj DC for the distribution line. Use of road easement and underground cabling for the Maharajgunj and Ratnapark distribution line avoids the need to acquire land for towers/pole; and (iii) The construction work will be scheduled to avoid congested times.

9. Prior to implementation, during the detailed design phase, the EA need to further describe the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement and include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision. Accordingly, an updated RP will be submitted to ADB.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

10. This draft RP is based on the technical design, and census of component 1 substations to be constructed in six locations (Bahrabise, Lapsephedi, Changunarayan, Mulpani, Phutung, and Chapagaun) under the project. A total of 155 households were included in the census for component 1 with 19 absentee households. Of the six subprojects under the project, compensation rate for land in Bahrabise, and Changunarayan subprojects has already been fixed and allocated and disbursement process is under way. The inventory of loss (IoL) and census for these two subprojects was completed September 2015, and July 2016. As explained in Section 1.3 these two sub-projects were previously under the ETESIP project with IR completed in part, but have since been included herein.

11. Compensation for acquired land in the remaining four subprojects (Lapsephedi, Mulpani, Phutung, and Chapagaun) with permanent impacts has not yet commenced, with only preparatory activities undertaken, in the preparation of this RP. Census was completed for Mulpani and Phutung in February 2017; and for Lapsephedi and Chapagaun in the Month of March 2017. For component 2, the distribution line rehabilitation will follow existing right of way and will have limited temporary impacts during underground/overhead cabling work. Transect walks have been conducted during August 2016 along the proposed route. Currently NEA is conducting technical surveys for component 2. Based on Transact walk implementation of recabling and underground component likely to cause temporary impacts on some business which is also being accessed and yet to be finalized. The Components 3 and 4 will not have any resettlement related impacts.

A. Summary of Impacts

12. The project will have permanent land acquisition for component 1 (substations) and temporary impacts for component 2 (distribution network rehabilitation). Permanent impacts will affect 174 households and 997 persons. As the construction activities, campsite, and store will be located within the premises of acquired land no temporary impact on land likely to occur for component 1. Based on initial data collection, temporary impacts will affect an estimated 150–200 businesses. A summary of impacts is presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Summary of Impacts

#	Impacts	Quantity
1	Total area acquired for component 1 substations on private land	22.62 ha
2	Total residential permanent structures affected*	8
3	Total non-residential permanent structures affected*	4
4	Total temporary non-residential structures affected	1
5	Total number of privately owned productive trees affected**	323
6	Total number of affected households (permanent)	174
7	Total number of affected persons (permanent)	997
8	Estimated number of affected businesses (Temporary Component 2)	150–200
9	Total number of households losing over 10% of land	142
10	Total Number of vulnerable households	115
11	Total number permanently affected legalisable land owners***	19
	<i>* number is based acquisition notification, Gokrhapatra, Jul 2, 2016.</i>	

#	Impacts	Quantity
	<p><i>** number based acquisition notification.</i></p> <p><i>***At the Lapsiphedi substation, there are 19 AHs yet to have ownership transferred from Birta land to private land.</i></p>	

B. Permanent Impacts Due to Component 1 Substation

13. Component 1 will have involuntary resettlement impacts, with 22.62 ha of residential/commercial/agricultural land to be acquired from private sources for construction of six substations impacting 174 households (997 persons). Table 2.2 presents the permanent land impacts of each substation. Photographs of the proposed sub stations land are presented in Annex 2.

Table 2.2: Permanent Land Impacts for Component 1 Substations

S.N.	Substation	Capacity	Land Required (ha)	Affected Households	Affected Persons
1	Chagunarayan	220/ 132 kV 160MVA	4.27	40	288
2	Lapsephedi	220/ 132 kV 45MVA	8.5	44	206
3	Chapagoan	132/ 11 kV	0.5	18	114
4	Mulpani	132/ 11 kV	0.5	14	77
5	Phutung	132/ 11 kV	0.75	8	42
6	Bahrabise	160 MVA220/ 132/11kV	8.1	50	270
Total			22.62	174	997

14. As mentioned previously, compensation for land in Bahrabise, and Changunarayan subprojects (substations) commenced under the ETESIP project. Compensation for land has already been fixed and allocated and disbursement process is currently under way for these two subprojects, as well as at Phutung substation. The land acquisition notification for Lapshipedi, Chapagaun and Mulpani is in the process of completion.

C. Affected Structures

15. The Bahrabise and Chagunarayan substations will affect a total of eight permanent residential structures, four non-residential structures (i.e. sheds) and one temporary structure (cow shed) due to land acquisition (13 structures in total). In Bahrabise, the eight permanent residential structures and four non-residential structures (sheds) belong to 12 households. Chagunarayan impacts only include one temporary shed owned by one household who have a separate residential house in the Changunarayan area which will not be affected.

16. Structures at the Bahrabise substation site were damaged and/or affected by the devastating Nepali earthquake in April 2015 in some way, thus the NRA, under the Ministry of Home, has initiated a subsidy program for them to move to more safe (upstream) area, and provided some seed money. With that money, two households started building new residential structures in another location; and one upgraded their existing structure. NEA will take necessary actions in coordination with NRA and ensure providing compensation for the structures at replacement cost and any other resettlement allowances (as per the entitlement matrix) before relocation. Additional information is included in Chapter 8, with regards to estimates for structure compensation.

D. Permanently Affected Crops and Trees (Component 1)

17. All the substations are located in Kathmandu Valley which has become increasingly urbanised with a rapid rise in mixed residential and commercial area development over the last decade. The land acquired for the 6 substations includes trees used for household income production. The land is currently being commercialized by means of selling and plotting for residential /and or commercial purposes.

18. There will be loss of 323 productive trees that are privately owned for component 1. Only two substations will impact privately trees: Bahrabise substation will affect 304 privately owned trees; Chagunarayan substation will affect 19 trees. The tree types include are uttish, chilaune, sirish, fodder, banana, kimmu, lapsi, lemon, guava, mango, bhogate and bamboo.

19. In terms of agricultural crops affected by the permanent acquisition of land for substations, 22.62 hectares for paddy, maize, millet and potato crops will be impacted.

E. Temporary Impacts on Crops (Component 1)

20. Generally, project activities will be carried out during dry seasons also to avoid impacts on cultivated crops. However, the RP has estimated the likely loss of crops cultivated to ensuring compensation for the loss of crops, only if activities start causing loss of crops during cropping seasons. In accordance to the provision made in the entitlement matrix cash compensation will be paid for the loss of matured standing crops. The compensation cost has been calculated by estimating the area of land (1.39ha) likely to have loss of crops, average quantity of major crops (paddy, wheat and potato) grown in the area.

21. Most of the acquired land is rain feed. Crops are not equally cultivated by farmers and also not cultivated regularly in all cultivable area except paddy and maize, thus, the production quantity varies season to season depending upon water availability.

F. Severely Affected

22. There are 142 households who will be losing more than 10% of their land by the substations as shown in Table 2.3 below. Households to be severely affected are from all substations which require permanent land acquisition. The land is a combination of commercial, residential and agricultural land. As per entitlement matrix of the project they will be eligible for additional assistance due to the severity of the impacts. The final severity will be assessed based on final engineering designs and detailed verification survey to be carried out by NEA prior to implementation of the project and mitigated in accordance with the RP.

Table 2.3: Severely Affected Households Due to Impact on Land

Subprojects	HH Loosing land by Percentage out of Total Owned Land			
	<10% Loss	10–25% Loss	25–50% Loss	> 50% Loss
Bahrabise	6	18	10	11
Lapsiphedhi	2	5	8	22
Changunarayan	1	9	17	13
Mulpani	1	2	4	5
Phutung	0	1	0	6
Chapagaun	3	6	4	1
Total Displaced HHs	13	41	43	58
	<10% Loss	HHs having > 10% Loss		
Overall	13	142		
Note: This table is based on the survey covering 155HH				

G. Temporary Impacts from Component 2 Distribution Network Rehabilitation (Underground Cabling)

23. Temporary impacts are likely to affect an estimated 150–200 business operating in different sections of the Thamel commercial area. As the detailed survey and planning work is ongoing in collaboration with local consumers and the alignment route yet to be finalized the estimated temporary impacts may change. These impacts are from underground trenching work during construction. Component 2 involves the rehabilitation of 2,100 km LV and MV networks in Ratnapark (1,500 km) and Maharajganj (600 km) distribution centre (DC) through both underground/overhead cabling work. The underground trenching work will be done using sophisticated techniques of trenching with minimum disturbance on surface or above ground. There will be no impact above the ground but safety measures required for barricading the above ground area for maximum 12 hours required during laying of this underground cable. The cabling work will follow the existing distribution lines which mainly follows the existing RoW/footpath.

24. The maximum required width during underground cabling work is approximately 1 meter. However, in junctions there may be some temporary impacts⁴ which may disrupt some business activities during construction of underground cabling work. There may be some temporary disruption to livelihoods for business owners, business tenants, employees and mobile vendors during construction (over a few days). The entitlement matrix ensures the above mentioned eligible persons will be compensated for their loss of livelihoods for the temporary disruptions.

25. Based on the result of transect walk undertaken, no impact will be permanent in nature. In case of disruption of access to the APs, the contractor will provide assistance through provision of planks etc. Adequate traffic management measures will be planned during construction without disrupting business activities (contained in the initial environment examination with an environment management plan). These impacts will be documented and

⁴ To determine the extent of temporary impact due to the underground cabling, transect walks were undertaken along the proposed networks by four representative transects. The following transects were carried out: (i) within the commercial area, where in the existing overhead system shall be replaced with an underground cabling – 5,000m transect; (ii) along the proposed cabling in residential area – 2,000m transect; (iii) along the dense residential area – 2,000m transect and; (iv) along the junction areas – 20,000m transect. Information was provided by NEA engineers to assess the extent of impacts.

mitigated at the time of construction⁵ as per the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) policy provisions mentioned in this RP on a case by case basis.

26. The final RoW of the proposed rehabilitation work of distribution line will be known when the Detailed Project Proposal or engineering design is finalized. The actual impact and number of affected persons will be identified after finalization of the design. Based on the preliminary design, there will be no impact on structures along RoW. However, if there are any impacts identified in the later stage on the structures, the non-title holders will be compensated according to the entitlement matrix, and the cost will be covered by contingency.

H. Vulnerable Households

27. Vulnerability⁶ has been assessed for permanent substation impacts and found that 115 households are vulnerable. Of these there are four Female-headed Households, 12 Households with Disable Members, 14 Aged Member Headed Households, nine Below Poverty Level (BPL) households, 76 ethnic/minority caste group households. Chapter 3 provides additional information on vulnerable household profiles, such as BPL households.

Table 2.4: Vulnerable Households

Vulnerability Type	Bahrabise	Lapsipedi	Changunarayan	Mulpani	Phutung	Chapagaung	Vulnerable HHs
Household headed by senior citizen	4	4	-	2	2	2	14
Single Women Headed Households	2	-	2	-	-	-	4
Households having Disable Family Member	5	4	-	-	-	-	12
Households having BPL Income	3	3	2	1	-	-	9
Ethnic Households	11	29	22	-	1	13	76
Total As per Feasibility Phase Census	25	40	21	-	2	15	115
<i>Note: Vulnerable Households will be finalized by NEA before implementation through field verification and consultation.</i>							

28. Based on discussion with the affected ethnic households known as Newars, the impact due to the project will not directly affect their lifestyle, culture, and their rituals which they have been performing in different social countries across the country. They do not have any indigenous ancestral cultural and ritual sites to be relocated and the project has no impact on such ancestral cultural and ritual sites land, forest water sources, wildlife and other natural resources which are related with the livelihood of the specific community. Discussion with the community also reveals that they have been found sharing the same socioeconomic opportunities with the other groups and stand with almost similar socioeconomic indicators.

⁵ The excavation of trenches for primary lines usually lasts maximum of 2-day duration. The construction will be scheduled to minimize disruption.

⁶ The vulnerability has been defined as APs living below poverty line (BPL), ethnic/minority caste households, female headed households (FHH), physically handicapped (PH) households and aged member households. Aged members are considered as the persons above 65 years. This is based on the pension criteria of the Government. According to the 2010–2011 poverty line, an individual in Nepal is considered poor if his/her per-capita total annual consumption is below Rs.19,261/NPC/CBS 2011.

29. Newar was defined as advanced group⁷ according to the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationality.⁸ They have quite similar interests and issues with the dominant castes. Collectively, they are of the opinion that adequate compensation would be sufficient for restarting their life. However, for these ethnic households the RP seeks to ensure they receive Vulnerability Allowance including livelihood improvement in addition to the compensation for their affected land and assets.

30. The final vulnerability will be assessed based on final engineering designs and detailed verification survey to be carried out by NEA prior to implementation of the project and mitigated in accordance with the RP. This will ensure inclusion of any permanently affected households from the 19 absentee households (during census) is also captured. NEA will keep such records for review and advice of ADB during implementation.

I. Gender Impacts and Mitigation Measures

31. As mentioned above there will be four female headed households affected by the projects due to permanent land acquisition. In addition during the preparation of this RP, consultation has been conducted to integrate gender considerations into the document. Data has been desegregated as per Chapter 3 the socio-economic profile.

32. In addition, discussion carried out with the project affected families and local community in different locations have also shown some concerns related to gender in terms of using natural resources (running water) in the project location, access to their cultivating land, road and traffic safety due to operation of project vehicles during construction and post construction phases especially in between the section Bahrabise to substation site.

33. This project is categorized as 'Effective Gender Mainstreaming' and as such a Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Plan has also been planned for the project. The NEA will be responsible for overseeing the timely and appropriate implementation of the GESI and any other technical assistance or grant-related funds / activities that may be mobilized for the project to optimize social and gender benefits. All consultative and participatory processes will be followed socially and gender inclusively, ensuring timely disclosure of information, and providing a platform for open, fair and transparent dialogue and communication. Implementation of consultation and participatory approaches will be the responsibility of the NEA and the project implementation and monitoring unit. Results from the consultation and participation process will be monitored on a periodic basis and reported back to ADB as and when required. The GESI will enable poor women and men's participation in the energy sector, through the provision of technical and skills training, increase employment opportunities and energy-related livelihood and entrepreneurial activities. The NEA will receive capacity development training on how to improve gender equity and community participation. Under \$2.0 million TA, the GESI implementation plan will help the women of the project area for empowerment and income generating activities as per following proposed action mentioned in GESI presented below:

- (i) Livelihood skills training need assessment for poor women of at least 15 Electricity User's Cooperatives (EUCs) conducted.
- (ii) Training design and curriculum developed.

⁷ Advanced group have sizeable trade communities and presence in the towns resulting in economic clout and integration in the power structures of the country. Their status, interests and issues, notably those of the Newar, are often quite similar to those of the dominant Hindu castes. No special assessments or measures are required for this category.

⁸ <http://www.nefin.org.np/list/Categorization-of-Indigenous-People-based-on-development-/5/95/6>.

- (iii) Up to three-day business orientation training targeting 500 women held.
- (iv) Training of 500 EUC women members from poor and marginalized groups in energy-based livelihoods and related technical skills completed.
- (v) Post-training support mechanism for linkage to accessing finance and market for women enterprises developed and implemented.
- (vi) Electricity efficiency and safety awareness training targeting EUC women and men members.
- (vii) 25 officials (30% women) of NACEUN on GESI mainstreaming and participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in energy projects trained.
- (viii) 300 members (minimum 40% women participants and 40% from marginalized groups) of at least 15 EUCs of seven districts on GESI responsive approaches, and energy efficiency given trained.
- (ix) GESI responsive performance monitoring and evaluation systems established for the project.

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

34. In order to assess the socio-economic situation of the likely to have direct impact of the project a socio-economic survey was carried out in September/October 2015 in Bahrabise substation area; and July 2016 in the case of Changunarayan. Similarly, surveys in Mulpani and Phutung were carried out in February 2017 and socioeconomic survey for Lapsephedi and Chapagaun were completed in March 2017. The resettlement team collected data from 155 (about 89%) of permanently affected owners; however, 19 households were absent during the census in all substation locations except Changunarayan.

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

36. Observations transect walks and field visits were started for both substation and distribution components started from 2016, in the surrounding villages and selected locations along distribution line routes. The profile presented in this chapter is based on national statistical data, transect walk observations and the household survey conducted for the censuses of DPs. A detailed questionnaire was used for household interviews. Questions included in the questionnaire were prepared according to the requirements of the project. The list of affected surveyed households with estimated loss of land has been presented in **Annexure 4**.

37. The general socio economic condition of the project area is homogenous in nature. The direct influence area is operational area covered under the NEA distribution centers and the indirect impact zone would be the three districts (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur) of Kathmandu valley and Sindhupalchok district in total.

38. In terms of the broad socio-economic profile of the Project area; based on the National Census of 2011, the total population of Kathmandu valley is 2,517,023 with 614,775 households and an average household size 4.32. The female male sex ratio of population in the valley ranges from 103 to 109. The average literacy is 83.5% and the population density is 2,362.54 per square kilometre. According to national census 2011 the total population of Sindhupalchok district is 287,798 with 92.58% male female ratio and the number of total households is 66,688. The literacy rate (above 6 years of age) in the district is 59% and per square kilometre population density of the district is 747.53. Sindhupalchowk is surrounded by Dolkha and Ramechhap districts of Nepal and China in the east, Kavrepalanchok in the south.

A. Displaced Household Socio-Economic Profile

39. **Demographic Data:** The survey results suggest that the displaced household population includes 48% male and 52% female persons. The sex ratio of surveyed population is 109 which is higher than the national average. As per Census of Government of Nepal (2011), it is 942 males per 1,000 females. The average household size of surveyed population is 6.1. This result is also higher than the national average of 4.7 and Kathmandu Valley average of 3.71 as per 2011 census. Of the total surveyed households, 64.5% are nuclear households and 35.5% are joint households. With 61% of households being unmarried, 39% married and no widowers or divorcees among the surveyed households.

40. **Households by religion:** The survey results depict that 79% of households are Hindu whereas 19% are Buddhist. Around 3% of households belong to Christian based religions.

41. **Households by Caste:** Newar are prominent inhabitants of the Kathmandu valley, along with Brahmin, Chhetri, Tamang, Magar and Gurung. It can be seen from the following table that of the total surveyed household around 50% households permanently affected belong to higher castes (Brahman 20% and Chhetri 31%) which are not indigenous peoples. There are a number of ethnic minority households, including the Newar, Tamang, Gurung and Magar (49% of surveyed households), who do not meet ADB's definition of Indigenous Peoples but are considered here given the project will ensure additional support for these minorities as potentially vulnerable groups. Around 26% of surveyed households belong to Newar caste. The Newaris are mostly found in and around Kathmandu valley and mostly urbanized; they are considered as an advanced ethnic group. The tradesmen class people of this community started to migrate in different parts of the country to spread their business and started their life assimilating with other cultural groups. Consultations with the community also reveal that they have been found to share the same socioeconomic opportunities with the other groups and stand with almost similar socioeconomic indicators. In fact, the studied Tamang, Newar and Marag ethnic group are indigenous by title only as they are residing with other caste and ethnic groups sharing the same opportunities including language, natural resources, economic and political opportunity, equal rights on constitution and so on. They do not have distinct political and cultural institution different than the mainstream groups. **(Table 3.1).**

Table 3.1: Household by Caste

S.N	Subprojects	Brahman	Chhetri	Ethnic Minority HHs (Newar, Tamang, Gurung, Magar)	Total
1	Bahrabise	3 (6.67)	32 (71.11)	11 (22.22)	45 (100)
2	Lapsephedi	9 (33.33)		29 (75.67)	37 (100)
3	Changunarayan	6 (15.0)	10 (25.0)	22 (60)	40 (100)
4	Mulpani	12 (100)		-	12 (100)
5	Phutung	-	6 (85.710)	1 (14.28)	7 (100)
6	Chapagaun	1 (7.69)		13	14 (100)
Total		31	48	76	155
Percentage		20.00	30.96	49.03	100

Source: Census Mar 2017, NEA/ESSD.

42. **Age Distribution of Family Members:** Of the total population of surveyed households those in the 1 to 14 years age group constitute 20% of the population; the majority (71%) fall within the age group of 15 to 65 years (refer **table 3.2**). The remaining 9% are over 65 years, the Nepali pension age. The population in the age group of 15–65 years is highest in Phutung substation 83% whilst Lapsephedi had the highest proportion of persons 1–14 years (41%) among surveyed households.

Table 3.2: Population by age group

Subprojects	1–14 Years	15–65 Years	> 65 Years
Bahrabise	17	69	14
Lapsephedi	41	56	7
Changunarayan	19	75	6
Mulpani	16	74	9
Phutung	13	83	10
Chapagaun	13	78	9
% of total served HHs	20	71	9

Source: Census Mar 2017, NEA/ESSD.

43. **Literacy Status:** Survey data suggests that of those over 6 years 86% are literate and 14% illiterate (refer table 3.3). Of the total literate population surveyed, 56.5% are male and 43.5% are female respectively. The literacy of affected households is higher than the Nepal overall literacy rate (for population aged 5 years and above) which is 65.9% (Census 2011). Male literacy rate is 75.1% compared to female literacy rate of 57.4%. The highest literacy rate is reported in Kathmandu district (86.3 %).

Table 3.3: Literacy Statues

S.N.	Subprojects	Literacy Status	Male		Female		Total	
			No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Bahrabise	Illiterate	12	10.43	27	23.89	39	17.11
2		Literate	103	89.57	86	76.11	189	82.89
3		Sub-Total	115	100.00	113	100.00	228	100.00
1	Lapsephedi	Illiterate	10	30.30	26	72.22	36	20.53
2		Literate	75	48.70	79	51.30	154	81.05
3		Sub-Total	85	79.00	105	100	190	100.00
1	Changunarayan	Illiterate	1	0.73	13	10.16	14	5.26
2		Literate	136	99.27	115	89.84	251	94.74
3		Sub-Total	137	100	128	100	265	100.00
1	Mulpani	Illiterate	-	-	19	54.28	19	20.00
2		Literate	60	100	16	45.41	76	80.00
3		Sub-Total	60		35	100	95	100.00
1	Phutung	Illiterate	2	8.69	4	66.66	6	15.38
2		Literate	21	91.30	12	36.36	33	84.61
3		Sub-Total	23	100	16	100	39	100.00
1	Chapagaun	Illiterate	2	14.28	12	85.71	14	100
2		Literate	32	60.32	21	39.62	53	100
3		Sub-Total	34	100	33	100	67	100
All Total Illiterate			27	5.95	99	19.88	126	14.29
Total Literate			427	94.05	329	66.12	756	85.71
Population			454	100	428	100	882	100

Source: Census Mar 2017, NEA/ESS, population 6 years and over.

44. **Educational Attainment:** As far as educational attainment is concerned, 23.8% of men and 2.2% of women have achieved education with bachelors' degrees and above. Of the total population surveyed, 3% and 17% have achieved education levels of primary level and just literate respectively. Educational attainment up to secondary level is 16% and lower secondary level is 6.2% (refer **Table 3.4**).

Table 3.4: Educational Attainment

Level of Education	Male	Female	Total
Literate only	59 (8)	67 (9)	126 (17)
Primary Level	118 (16)	131 (18)	249 (34)
Lower Secondary	27 (4)	20 (3)	47 (7)
Secondary	60 (8)	60 (8)	120 (16)
SLC	32 (5)	27 (4)	59 (8%)
Intermediate	81 (11)	40 (6)	121 (16)
Bachelors and above	18 (23.80%)	16 (2.11%)	34 (4.49%)
Total	395 (52%)	361 (48)	756 (100)

Source: Census Mar 2017, NEA/ESSD.

45. **Size of Landholdings:** The majority of permanently affected households (92%) have land holdings of up to 0.5 ha (marginal holdings, refer Table 3.5). Survey data suggests that very few have 'small' landholdings; with 6.4% having 0.5–1.0 ha of land and 1.3% with between 1.5–2.0 hectares. No affected households have medium or large land holdings (2 ha and above). This reflects the urbanisation of the Kathmandu Valley. As per GoN's report, the valley has witnessed 104% growth in residential areas and 106.3% in mixed residential and commercial areas within the decade. Rapid urbanization was witnessed especially in urban fringes.

46. **Household below Poverty Line:** The socioeconomic survey of displaced households has identified 9 out of 155 households covered by census which is about 5.8% of the total displaced households belonging to BPL category. This has been calculated based on the Poverty Line in Nepal (National Planning Commission 2011). According to the 2010–2011 poverty line, the poverty line for Nepal, in average 2010–2011 prices, has been estimated at NPR. 19,261; the food poverty line is NPR. 11,929 and the non-food poverty line RPR. 7,332. Although the average annual income of the displaced households is more than the national average income, some households fall under BPL category in accordance to the poverty indicators in Nepal (CBS, Nepal 2011) in terms of per person per capita income of the family members. See results of the census in **Table 3.12** below.

Table 3.5: Below Poverty Line Displaced Households

S.N.	Subproject	No. of Displaced Households (surveyed)	No. of BPL Households Displaced	%
1	Bahrabise SS	45	3	6.66%
2.	Lapsephedi SS	37	3	8.10
3.	Changunarayan	40	2	5.00%
4.	Mulpani SS	12	1	8.33
5.	Phutung SS	7	NA	NA
6	Chapagaun	14	NA	NA
Total		155	9	5.81

Source: Census Mar 2017, NEA/ESSD.

47. **Major Occupation Adult Population:** According to the survey data occupation of the adult population shows a diversified trend. In Bahrabise, the main occupation of both men and women is agriculture. It is interesting to note that female population engaged in agriculture is higher in Bahrabise and Changunaryan. In Bahrabise and Changunaryan 20% and 38% male and 54% and 50% are engaged in agricultural activities. In Mulpani 91% of male are engaged in service related occupations. The female student population is also showing higher trends in almost all the locations. On average in Chapagaon, Mulpani and Phutung more than 30% of the population are in the student category (**Table 3.6**). Occupational distribution of displaced households' population by subproject is included in **Annex 5**.

Table 3.6: Occupation of the Affected Family Members

Major Occupations	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	69	20	103	33	172	26
Business and Small Industry	31	9	15	5	46	7
Labor wage(In country)	12	3	42	14	54	8
Labor wage(Outside country)	28	8	45	15	73	11
Service (Inside country)	67	19	22	7	89	14
Student	122	35	49	16	171	26
Household Work/Private Job	19	6	32	10	51	8
Sub-Total	348	100.00	308	100.00	656	100

Source: Census Mar 2017, NEA/ESSD.

48. **Annual Income:** Service related work is the major source of income for nearly all impacted households of the proposed sub stations. For the proposed sub stations of Kathmandu valley service as a major source of income shows that 53.7%, 43.48%, 41.33% and 72.20% impacted households are in service category of Changunaryan, Mulpani, Phutung and Chapagaon respectively. Nearly 35.37% households of Bahrabise and 20.82% of households of Lapshiphedi are having agriculture as major source of income. It also important to note that remittance as major source of income shows that 21.30%, 6.42% and 3.9% households of Bahrabise, Lapsephedi and Changunaryan respectively are engaged in this activity. In Lapsephedi, 25.28% households derive annual income from animal husbandry (**Table 3.7**). There are 172 displaced persons (male: 69, female: 103) who are involved in agriculture, but it is only 26% of the total surveyed, and the project is unlikely to cause significant livelihood impact in terms of agriculture for both men and women, as the share of average annual income of the affected households from agriculture sector is limited as presented in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Average annual income of the displaced households by source (NRs)

Subprojects Income Source	Bahrabise	Lapsephedi	Changu-Narayan	Mulpani	Phutung	Chapagaun
Agriculture	147,003 (35.37)	57867.51 (20.82)	39,615 (11.9)	33790.46 (10.96)	43,943 (8.47)	16191.43 (5.66)
Service	68,533 (16.49)	55729.73 (20.05)	178,850 (53.7)	134000.00 (43.48)	214,286 (41.33)	208057.14 (72.70)
Business	56,244 (10.83)	24216.22 (8.71)	36,250 (10.09)	46153.85 14,98	113,143 (21.82)	47364.29 (16.73)

Subprojects Income Source	Bahrabise	Lapsephedi	Changu-Narayan	Mulpani	Phutung	Chapagaun
Wage/ Priesthood	45,000 (10.83)	22865 (8.22)	24,775 (7.4)	384.62 (0.12)	-	-
Remittance	88,533 (21.30)	17837.84 (6.42)	13,125 (3.9)	-	-	-
Interest from investment	6,400 (1.54)		40,150 (12.1)	-	-	-
Income Animal Husbandry		70243.24 (25.28)		9230.77 (2.99)	18,500 (3.57)	
Others (rent/remitt etc)	3,867 (0.93)	-	-	85384.62 (27.71)	128,571 (24.80)	14571.43 (4.09)
Total	415,580 (100)	277,902 (100)	332,765 (100)	308175.08 (100)	518,443 (100)	286,184 (100)

49. **Annual Expenditure:** Survey data suggests that more than 35% of annual expenditure is on food items except Phutung. The expenditure for education hovered between 11% to 32%. Around 32% Chapagaon people spend on an average NR 93,857 on education. All most all locations spend more than 10% on clothing except Chapagaon. Major expenditures also include fuel, electricity and transportation, percentagewise it varies between 12 to 30% across the locations.

50. **Sources of Drinking Water:** Piped water supply with independent connection is availed for 52% of households. In Lapsephedi, Phutung and Chapaguan all households use piped water. This is followed by public taps, used by 37% of households but only in Bahrabise and Changunarayan. All Mulpani households use wells (8% of all households).

51. **Toilet/Sanitation:** As far as toilet/sanitation facility only 13% have flush toilets; leaving 62.5% of households without flush-toilets and another 21.9% with temporary toilets. Another 3.2% households are not having any toilet facility (refer Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Toilet/Sanitation

S.N.	Subprojects	Toilet with Flush	Toilet without Flush	Temporary Toilets	Don't have Toilet	Total HHs
1	Bahrabise		44		1	45
2	Lapsephedi			33	4	37
3	Changunarayan		40			40
4	Mulpani	19		1		12
5	Phutung	3	4	-	-	7
6	Chapagaun	5	9			14
Total		20	97	34	5	155
%		13	63	22	3	100

52. **Access to Electricity and Source of Lighting:** All surveyed households have access to electricity. In addition five households use kerosene oil, and eight households use candle also for lighting in Lapsephedi and Phutung.

53. **Energy Use for cooking:** Of the surveyed households 82% are using LPG and 18% of households are using firewood for cooking as primary source of energy. In addition, some

households are using kerosene, electricity as cooking as secondary source of energy.

54. **Solid Waste Management: Survey data suggests in terms of** solid waste management that in Bahrabise 13% of households use the nearby pit for disposal, more than 55% dispose the garbage far from their house. In Changunaryan which is relatively urbanized area, the majority of households opined that they dispose garbage far from their home. In the other locations, pits were primarily used by households in Lapsephedi (78%), Phutung (100%) and Chapagaun (64%). Households in Mulpani used a relatively equal combination of disposal far from home, in pits or via other methods.

B. Gender Dimensions

55. With a Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 0.479, Nepali women continue to lag behind men in both socio-economic condition and empowerment. While women play an important role in the management of household needs, including energy, their contributions continue to remain undervalued. Based on the land ownership pattern land is mostly owned by male family members in the project location as the traditional practice. This shows that women's equal right on household properties yet to come in practice. Thus, while gender equality considerations have taken a foothold in many other sectors in Nepal, and are beginning to have an impact, the energy sector is not the exception.

56. During census and socio-economic survey, Focus Group Discussion has been conducted to gather the information regarding the women's involvement in different social activities like involvement in social institution, involvement in household savings and credit activities and the same has been presented in the following table 3.9. It can be seen from the following table that women are more active in political and self-help group (SHG) group activities followed by social institutions and savings and credit activities (**Table 3.9**).

Table 3.9: Women's involvement in different social institution

S.N.	Subprojects	Involved in Social Institution	Involved on Saving Credit	Involved on skill group	Political group	SHG group
1	Bahrabise	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
2	Lapsephedi	Yes		Yes		
3	Changunarayan	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
4	Mulpani	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Phutung	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
6	Chapagaun		Yes		Yes	Yes

Source: Census Mar 2017, NEA/ESSD.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

57. Information dissemination and consultation activities during preparation of this RP were done to attain the following: (i) share available project information with the affected people; (ii) obtain information on the needs and priorities of the affected people including their feedback on proposed activities; (iii) involve the affected people and communities in project planning; and (iv) ensure transparency in all activities related to resettlement impacts, mitigation and compensation. The primary stakeholders of the proposed refurbishment of distribution line and substation are the affected households and the households who will benefit from the electricity that the project will provide. The other stakeholders are the NEA, GoN and the local government units.

58. Consultation meetings with the on-site project stakeholders and affected people were held from March and November 2016. About 18 rounds of consultation meetings were organized across the project locations, with a total of 110 participants (82% male and 18% female). In addition, several individual, and small group meetings and consultations were also held in the subproject locations. Project information was disseminated through meetings and personal contact. The Project design, alignment options, benefits and adverse social impacts were discussed with the displaced persons and their community. The census also included 89% of permanently affected households, with 19 households absent. Stakeholders were asked for their views on the Project's overall as well as more specific discussion about their perception on land acquisition and compensation process, relocation requirements, and views on alternative options. Women and other vulnerable groups were also consulted concerning the specific project impacts and their livelihood aspects.

59. The provisions of the ADB policy and Government laws on land acquisition were also disclosed to the displaced persons and their community. During the census and sample household survey, meaningful consultations were held in designated points. Views of the community were shared with NEA and the Consultants. The socio-economic survey and the consultation meetings provided opportunity to draw out information on the development needs of the local people, the role of the distribution line in meeting these needs, the potential adverse impacts of the construction and operation phase and their recommendations on the mitigation and compensation of these impacts.

60. The salient discussions points from consultations in each location are presented in Table 4.1 and the locations of consultations are presented in figure 4.1. The relevant recommendations provided during the consultation were considered and reflected in the RP. The attendance sheets and photographs of the FGDs are presented in Annex 3. During consultations with potentially affected persons the information regarding sub-project details and the benefit was in detail briefed by the team. The likely loss and mitigation measures including compensation, compensation calculation, and compensation payment process etc. was also discussed. In general people welcomed the project as the completion of the project will improve the quality of electricity supply. The better quality of electricity supply will have positive cascading impact on other sector like education, small scale industry, agriculture etc. In turn the anticipated impact of improvement in quality of electricity supply will help to reduce poverty.

Figure 4.1: Locations of Consultations

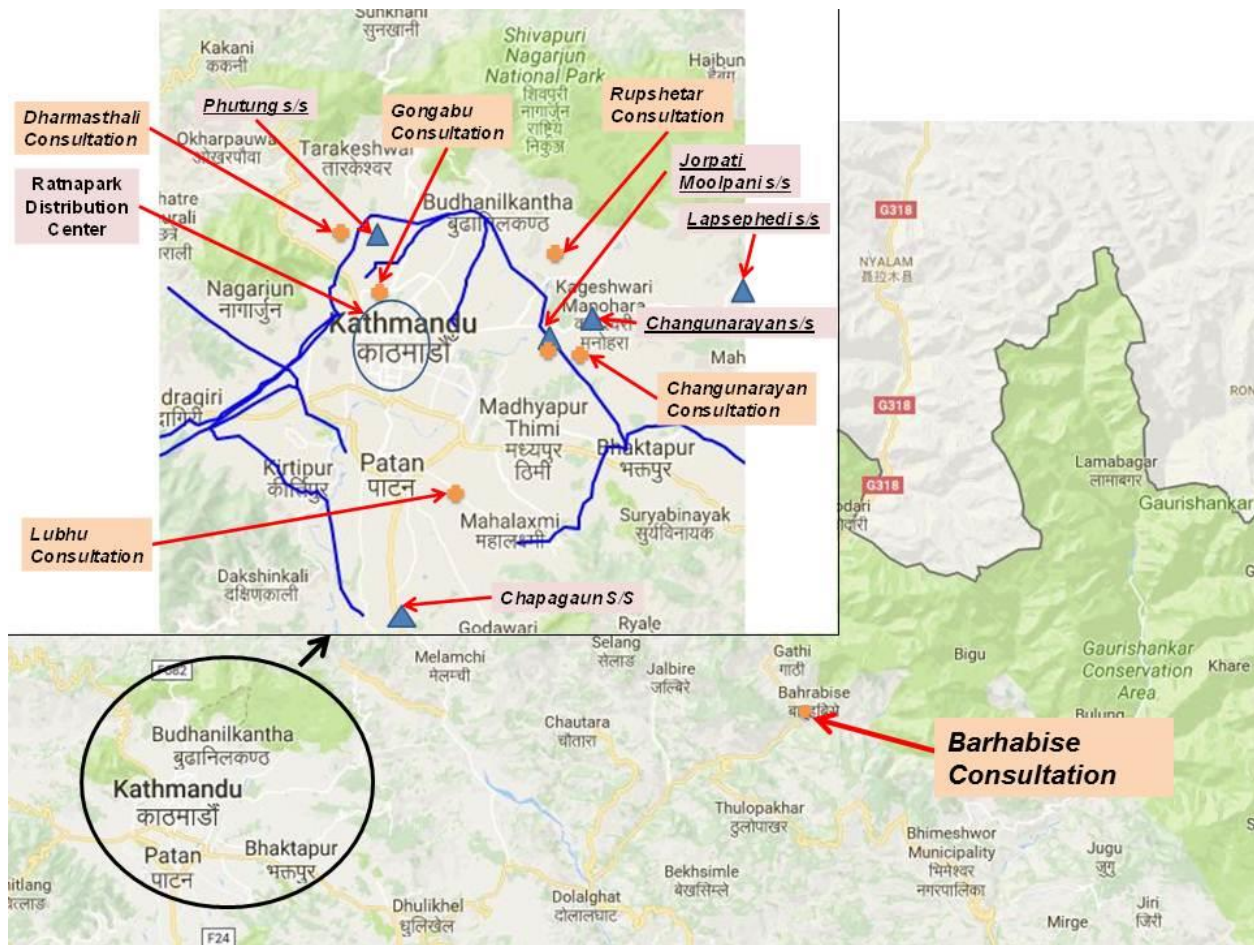


Table 4.1: Consultation Summaries by Location

Place and Date	Participants, Issue Discussed and Opinion and Consensus About the Project
<p>Gongabu Area (Kathmandu Valley)</p> <p>Gongabu is a newly developed urban area in Kathmandu. According to the 2011 census, the population of Gongabuis 54,410 with 28,015 male and 26,395 female. There are 14,456 households in Gongabu.</p> <p>Date of Consultation: 8th September 2016.</p>	<p>Participants: 17 (16 male and 1 female). Representative from 3 electricity user's group: i) Pavitrnanagar Samaaj, (ii) Temple Management Samiti (committee) and Ranibari Marga Users Committee attended the meeting.</p> <p>Issues: There are many problems due to breakdown of old electricity distribution lines, uncontrolled and unmanaged connections of telecommunication, satellite TV cables in electric poles also causing risk on reliable and safe electricity supply. The electric power supply from the existing old overhead cabling system has been causing difficulties/problem to women and school going children. Unreliable power supply due to old and unsafe method not only hinder the children on doing their homework because of load shading and power interruption but also hamper women's household works, utilizing cooking utensils and other kitchen and household amenities. The frequent unexpected fluctuation of power have been causing for malfunctioning and even breakdown of several electricity operated household items (e.g. vacuum cleaner, refrigerator, electric oven, juicer, mixture, press iron, rice cooker, water pump, baby bottle warmer, TV and so on).</p> <p>The groups opined that improved power supply will reduce voltage fluctuations and provide stable power supply.</p> <p>The payment of compensation was discussed at great length. People were</p>

Place and Date	Participants, Issue Discussed and Opinion and Consensus About the Project
	<p>informed about the entitlement policy and compensation payments procedures etc.</p> <p>Recommendations: People have shown their willingness and expressed commitment to support the project through users groups, during implementation. According to participants, improved power supply will facilitate establishment of new industries and creation of employment opportunities. Involvement of local users groups during the construction phase would be helpful. Involving local user's group will be helpful on resolving the issues that may arise with local people during the construction phase. Similarly, local users group also to be capacitated to handle and minor repair and maintenance of distribution lines by providing basic necessary training.</p> <p>NEA needs to coordinate with all the agencies using NEA poles and RoW for their cables (telecommunication, television cable, internet cables etc.) and to involve them in the project not only for their inclusion on new technology but also to ensure unbreakable services to the public being supplies through other cable by using NEA poles.</p>
<p>Sundarijal under Mulpani Substation area</p> <p>Sundarijal is a newly urbanizing area inhabited by local people (about 75%) and new dwellers (75%) and is at 15km northeast from Kathmandu District. According to National Census 2011, the population there was 444 households with 2,846 population in 1,311 male and 1,271 female.</p> <p>Date of Consultation: 11th September 2016</p>	<p>Participants: 17 (14 male and 3 female). Participants are representatives from adjoining residential area. Occupations include agriculture, service, and business.</p> <p>Issues: The issues include: (i) low voltage power supply, (ii) existing transformers low capacity, (iii) frequent electric shot and cable burning due to overload, (iv) inconsistent power supply due to frequent load-shedding (v) low voltage power, (vi) problem on operating electric equipment.</p> <p>The local consumers also opined that the Sundarijal area is facing urbanization in fastest pace and small scale industrialization. The available distributed power is unreliable, insufficient unsystematic.</p> <p>The local farmers are also facing difficulties to sustain and expand the existing vegetable and mushroom farming and poultry farming.</p> <p>The inefficient supply of electricity has caused difficulties to women on their cooking, cleaning, irrigating vegetable farm and supporting children on their educational activities and assisting to perform their home works.</p> <p>Recommendations: The participants expressed their support for the proposed project and assured cooperation for implementation phase. Involvement of local users groups during the construction phase expected to be helpful on resolving the likely issues that may arise during the construction phase. Similarly, local users group also to be provided training to handle minimum level of minor repair and maintenance work up-to the level acceptable NEA norms.</p> <p>NEA to coordinate with all the agencies using NEA poles and RoW for their cables (telecommunication, television cable, internet cables etc.) either to manage their cable properly to do separate arrangement.</p>
<p>Lubhu, Lalitpur under Chapagaun Substation Area</p> <p>Lubhu is located in Lalitpur district, which is at 8km south from Kathmandu District. As per National Census 2011, the total number of households of the then Lubhu is 2,365 with 10,374 population (5,126 male and 5,248 female).</p>	<p>Participants: Five (four male and one female). Agriculture is the major occupation of the participants involved in consultation. Some of the participants are also engaged in service, and business besides agriculture.</p> <p>Issues: Lubhu is rapidly moving towards urbanization as well as industrialization. The existing power distribution is unreliable.</p> <p>The participants expressed their interest on implementation of the proposed project. Although the local people were not very aware about the project, discussions at different levels during field visits provided them a clear understanding about the subprojects, its impacts and implementation modalities. According to their views, the proposed sub project will provide the customers and their adult members of the family to use the modern technology and awareness to economize the use of electricity.</p> <p>Women in the area are scared to go and work in farm land as distribution lines are hanging across the farm land and there are several instances of breaking of</p>

Place and Date	Participants, Issue Discussed and Opinion and Consensus About the Project
<p>female). The average household size is 4.39 and male female ratio is 97.68.</p> <p>Date of Consultation: 12th September 2015</p>	<p>distribution cable including a death of animal. There is also risk for children who use to visit to farmland while their parents are working there. In some places, similar fear exists even to go and work in kitchen garden. Similarly, women and even children are also involved on operating water pump for households consumption as well as kitchen gardening.</p> <p>Recommendations: Improvement of electricity in Lubhu area would also be beneficial for enhancing the economic activities of about 150 (different scaled) textile industries, saw mills (about 15), rice and oil processing mills (about 40). Both the residents and industrialist/ businesspersons will have sufficient energy and this will help on enhancing the economy of Lubhu.</p> <p>Local people and users groups to be involved on project activities for smoother implementation of project activities and minimize the risk of conflict and hassles.</p> <p>Local people/users groups to be mobilized for information dissemination and awareness creation about the project</p>
<p>Consultation at Dharmasthali, Kathmandu under Phutung Substation Area</p> <p>Dharmasthali is located at 8 km north from Kathmandu district. Before 2015 Dharmasthali was one of the Village Development Committee (VDC) of Kathmandu having 1,421 number of households inhabited by 6,530 population (3,250 male and 3,280 female) of 1,421 households. Now, The average household size of Dharmasthali is 4.60 and sex ration is 99.09.</p> <p>Date of Consultation: 12 September 2016</p>	<p>Participants: 13 (nine male and four female). Agriculture is the major occupation of the participants involved in discussion. Some of the participants are also housewives.</p> <p>Issues: People are aware about the proposed project. Unstable and unreliable power supply has caused breakdown of electrical appliances of consumers in many cases. Due to low voltage transformers about 300 consumers in the area being affected. The recently replaced electric poles in some location are in vulnerable condition.</p> <p>Recommendations: Dharmasthali is rapidly moving towards urbanization as well as industrialization. The existing power distribution is unreliable, unsystematic, distribution cables are not insulated, there are frequent breakdowns of cables and shot circuits. In this sense, there is a serious need of improvement/enhancement project in this area.</p> <p>Women in Dharmasthali have difficulties in cooking including associated activities, difficulties on other household work, caring children and their education, difficult to care senior family members in the households and sick persons due to unreliable supply of electricity.</p> <p>Currently, there are rice mills (3), sawmills (10), hume pipe factory, animal and bird feed factory (2), pashmina (1), Poultry/hatchery (4), slipper factory (1), and oil mill (1). Several small and medium scale industries are also approaching to be established at Dharbasthali. Improvement of electricity distribution and efficient energy supply in the area likely to groom several economic and income generating activities in the area.</p> <p>Local people and users groups to be involved on project activities and should also be given employment opportunity to interested local people.</p> <p>All the private, community and Government properties affected due to construction activities to be repaired and placed as it was before the project.</p>
<p>Changunaryan</p> <p>Date of Consultation: 08 August, 2016</p>	<p>Participants: (seven male and three female). The participants include school teacher, home makers, agriculturalists, Businessmen</p> <p>Issues: (i) Load shedding (ii) Frequent line interruption (iii) Problem on electrical appliances.</p> <p>Recommendations: People are aware about the proposed project and its benefit. They welcomed the project as it will help to improve the supply of electricity in their area. Better quality of electricity will improve the tourism of the area as there is old heritage temple call Changu temple located in this area. In addition, better supply of electricity will boost local employment.</p>

Place and Date	Participants, Issue Discussed and Opinion and Consensus About the Project
<p>Bahrabise</p> <p>Date of Consultation: August, 2015</p>	<p>Participants: 17. Consultation with the local community including DPs, women, school teachers, and VDC representatives.</p> <p>Issues: The scope of consultation, with local and displaced persons focused on informing them about the nature of project; beneficial and negative impacts of the and measures to be adopted by the project to minimize negative and maximize or enhance positive impacts. They were also informed about the possibilities of acquiring private land and other physical assets at replacement/compensation cost.</p> <p>Recommendations: Key feedback includes the following: 1) Involvement of local people in project design finalization: Being the major stakeholders and the population directly affected by the project, local people voiced that they must be kept informed and consulted with regards to the finalization and implementation of Project plan and activities; 2) Employment opportunity: Local people including women should be ensured employment opportunities during Project construction by hiring them as skilled and unskilled labors as applicable; 3) Fair and Timely Compensation: There was willingness on the part of the population to cooperate with the project in all matters related to implementation and operation activities. The community and DPs were very positive towards the Project and had no reservations provided they are adequately compensated for all their losses whether partial, complete, agricultural, residential or commercial; 4) Access to Land: Local community having cultivating land near the proposed substation site need to be given access for the mobility to their access; 5) Access to Water Resources: Local people including women and children should not be deprived from using the existing water resource which is located in the adjoining land to the proposed substation site; 6) Regular Monitoring: During implementation the project office to ensure technical quality of work and environmental conservation and protection related to operation of heavy vehicle in project location; and 7) Measures to address the Grievances: There should be provision of a separate unit in the project to listen to the suggestions and grievance of the local people; and 8) Road and Traffic Safety during Construction and Post Construction: The existing road linking to the substation site also link several villages including adjoining districts including Kavre district (Banepa). Accordingly, the condition of road to be improved/upgraded right before starting the project to ensure regular traffic movement and mobility of pedestrians. Pedestrians especially women and children should be considered while operating vehicles in the road. Local people and vehicle operator in the road to be provided training on road safety and traffic operation. * During the site visit in March 2017, a small focused group discussion was conducted.</p>
<p>Lapshiphedi</p> <p>Date of Consultation: January 16, 2017</p>	<p>Participants: 22 persons. The participants included school teacher, home makers, agriculturalists, Businessmen.</p> <p>Issues: Consultation with the local and likely displaced persons has revealed some key findings associated with the proposed land to be acquired and other associated issues: 1) The acquisition site lies in ward no 5 of Shankharapur Municipality, Kathmandu. The proposed land parcels belong to about 50 landlords; 2) Of the total likely displaced landlords 45 persons are the residents of Lapshiphedi and its vicinity and 5 persons are outsiders; 3) 19 land parcels belongs to the category of Birta land⁹ and yet to be converted to private land; 4) The scope of land acquisition should avoid acquisition of structures as the structure owners in the area don't have alternative land for shifting; 5) 14 Ropani of land (0.7 ha) land in the acquisition site has been done plotting for commercial selling.</p>

⁹ Birta System: The land achieved by certain individuals (e.g. religious teachers, priests, loyal soldiers etc) from the state (rulers) as a reward is called Birta. This land is exempt from tax. Certain individuals in the society would ingratiate themselves with the rulers. They would dedicate themselves to the advancement of the interests of the ruling class. As a result, they would receive certain amounts of land as a reward for their allegiance to the ruling class. The land thus received from the state is called Birta. But the state had the right to forfeit the grant. This system was abolished in 2016 BS/1959[8].

Place and Date	Participants, Issue Discussed and Opinion and Consensus About the Project
	<p>Recommendations: The consulted local people and land owners were positive about the project and willing to support the development activities in their village. They provided following suggestions to the project: 1) acquisition tasks have been impended since about two years. NEA should concretely confirm whether to acquire the proposed land or not; 2) NEA to promptly mobilize Land Acquisition Officer to pursue the acquisition process; 3) project to identify from the relevant about the 19 land parcels belonging to the category of Birta land and to be confirmed whether they can be acquired for NEA or not. If yes how long it may take to release the land for transferring the ownership to the tillers; 4) NEA should notify the acquisition schedule to the likely displaced person if the land to be acquired; 5) All the displaced persons to be given fair compensation as per the prevailing market rate and other grant and assistance; 6) There should be proper management of access roads in and around the project location, NEA to allocate adequate budget for this; 7) Local residents house and land to be protected from the high-tension lines; 8) There project should provision of drinking water in the acquisition site and NEA to estimate and allocate cost even for this; 9) Local skill/unskilled persons should be encouraged for employment in different project activities; and 10) NEA to collaborate with local people to implement the project successfully.</p>

A. Information Disclosure

61. The RP will be made available at district land revenue office, district library, Village Council offices, village development Council and offices of each concerned distribution centre of NEA located within the Kathmandu Valley and other project districts. For sub-projects, information will be disseminated to DPs at various stages. After the loan approval, the EA will be responsible for issuing public notices in newspaper describing the project details in order to obtain the license as per Electricity Act 1992 to carry out the work on government and private land. The notice will be published in two local newspapers.

62. The RP will be translated into the local language (Nepalese) and made available at offices of the: (i) Project Site office; (ii) relevant local government line agencies; and (iii) project directorate office. The cut-off-date as described in the RP will be disclosed to the DPs through local newspaper and EA will provide notice in advance in village council for non-titleholders (8 November 2015) during the project surveys work. The summary of RP will be made available in Nepali language during focus group discussions and stakeholder meetings at the village/community level to ensure inputs from stakeholders particularly at the village/community level. Female-headed households will be consulted. The EA will submit the following documents to ADB: (i) draft RP endorsed by the EA before project appraisal; (ii) an updated RP, and (iii) a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if required. The RP will be disclosed on the ADB and EA website, and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period.

B. Consultation and Disclosure During Implementation

63. Consultations activities with affected persons have been proposed during RP implementation and the PMD/ESSD/NEA will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following:

64. In case of any change in the site for substation and/or distribution line alignments, the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the RP.

65. The PMD will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the village council / community leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in plan implementation.

66. During the implementation of RP, PMD/ESSD/NEA will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works.

67. Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

68. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by PMD/ESSD/NEA for the subproject as per the tentative plan given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies
Stakeholder identification	Mapping of the project area	Sept 2016	PMD / NEA
Census and Socio-economic survey	Identified DPs and collected socio-economic information.	November 2016 to March 2017	-
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, GRM	May 2016–March 2017	EA-NEA/PMD
Project information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to DPs	Continuous	EA-PMD/ESSD/NEA
Public Notification	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; project commencement details	January 2017	EA
Web disclosure of the RP	RP posted on ADB websites	May 2017	ADB
Publicize the RP	Distribute leaflets or booklets in local language	June 2017	EA
Full disclosure of the RP to DPs	Distribute RP in local language to DPs	June 2017	EA

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

69. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in this project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of Nepal and the ADB. A brief review of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs along with a gaps analysis.

70. Nepal has four laws and one policy relevant to private assets acquired for power projects: 1) Land Acquisition Act (1997); 2) Land Reform Act 2021 (1964); 3) Electricity Regulations 1992; 4) Forest Act 1993; and 5) Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development 2071, (2015).

A. Land Acquisition Act (1997)

71. The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (LAA 1977) is the core legal document to guide on the tasks related to land acquisition and resettlement activities in Nepal. Clause 3 of the LA Act has provisions to acquire land for any public purpose, subject to award of compensation. As per the prevailing Government rules compensation will be paid in cash for land acquisition based on current market value/price. However, there is also a provision under Clause 14 of the LAA to compensate land for land provided Government land only is available in the area. As per the regulatory provision, Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) will be formed under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO) of the relevant district while acquiring land. The other members to be included in the committee comprises; the Chief of District Land Revenue Office (DLRO), an Officer assigned by CDO, representative from District Development Committee (DDC),¹⁰ and Concerned Project Manager.

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

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

B. Land Reform Act 2021 (1964)

73. Another key legislation in Nepal related to land acquisition is the Land Reform Act 2021 (LRA 1964). This Act establishes the tenant's right on the land. The LRA additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired by Government for the development purposes. The most recent Act Amendment (2001) established a rule that when the State acquires land under tenancy, the tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50 percent of the total compensation amount or compensated as per

¹⁰ District level Development Committee will be chaired by district level elected leaders.

other relevant act. Tenants are verified through a record of tenancy at the Land Revenue Office or other agencies (e.g. Guthi Sansthaan (corporation) or Government office of Public Trust etc).

C. Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development 2071, (2015)

74. The Government of Nepal has approved a Policy on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development in March 2015 however implementation of the policy is not mandatory.

75. The policy outlines the need to conduct an economic and social impact assessment (SIA) of the development project, which was not a requirement under the LAA 1977. Based on this assessment, projects are categorized as high, medium, and low-risk. The act also provisioned for the project affected families to be entitled to compensation if works like installation of transmission, telephone and underground drinking water pipe lines affect livelihood. And in case the projects affect yields of registered commercial crop, fruit or flower producers, compensation equivalent to five years of revenue must be given in cash.

76. The policy adds that all expenses related to land acquisition, compensation and the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans should be considered as project cost and interest should be paid on compensation amount depending on the days it took to release funds to those affected by the project. The interest calculation begins from the day a formal decision was taken to operate the project, says the policy.

77. The compensation amount for those affected by the project will be fixed by a five-member compensation committee formed under the chief district officer. The committee can form a technical team to determine the compensation amount. This team should derive the compensation amount as close as possible to the minimum market rate by working closely with members of families that are likely to be displaced.

78. Those not satisfied with land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes can lodge complaints at a body formed at the project office and complaint hearing offices at district and regional levels. If verdict issued by the regional level complaint hearing office is also deemed unsatisfactory, the person can knock on the doors of appellate court.

D. Forest Act 1993

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

E. Electricity Regulations 1992

80. The Electricity Regulations 1992, Articles 12 and 13 state that the EIA report should address environmental issues through measures required to mitigate the significant adverse impacts including socio-economic impacts, use of local labor, resources and equipment. These articles also specify that that impact on local land holders due to project implementation as well as estimates of displaced population and resettlement and rehabilitation measures must be

elaborated and clearly explained. This regulation has also made provision for the formation of the CFC for compensation of the right-of-way.

F. ADBs Safeguarded Policy Statement, 2009

81. ADB has adopted Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objective of the involuntary resettlement policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

82. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS, 2009:

- (i) Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations.
- (iii) Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons.
- (iv) Ensure physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance.
- (v) Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
- (vi) Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Preparation of a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- (xi) Payment of compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
- (xii) Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.

G. Gaps between ADB and Nepali Legal Framework

83. The Government of Nepal's legal frameworks and ADB's SPS share the following: Both permanent and temporary involuntary resettlement shall be avoided to the extent possible or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood, or other resources shall be assisted in

improving status at no cost to them.

84. There are certain differences as shown in Table 5.1, and where different, ADB's SPS will be applied for subprojects. Key Differences between Nepal Legal Framework and ADB SPS, together with Gap Filling Measures are displayed in Table 5.1

Table 5.1: Differences between ADB and Government of Nepal Legal Framework and Gap Filling Measures

Government of Nepal Legal Framework	ADB Policy & Gap Filling Measures
Legal ownership is required for compensation eligibility; however, tenants registered with the Land Revenue Office are also recognized. Encroachers/Squatters/ illegal occupants/ non-titled are not entitled to compensation.	Compensation for losses of assets regardless of legal ownership. This is a core principle of the RP and included in the Entitlement matrix.
The LA Act, determines compensation by use of the CDC. Annual government decisions on the value of land are used, this is decided each year via 'land registration fee' through the publication of a notice of land acquisition under Section 9. There is often a gap with this rate and market value and no consideration for taxes and duties. In order to bridge such gaps there is also practice of determining based on local market rate by reviewing and accessing current market rate and transaction practices with the support of CDC members.	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Provisions have been made in this RP to ensure payment of replacement cost, inclusive of fees as per the Entitlement Matrix. The methodology for addressing land value at replacement cost inclusive of taxes/duties is explained in Chapter 8.
Depreciation is often included as a practice for valuing assets.	In applying replacement cost methodology as mentioned above, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. The borrowing agency is willing to cover such costs including depreciation if not allowed by the amount determined as compensation by CDC. Provisions have been made in this RP (Entitlement Matrix) to ensure payment of replacement cost without depreciation, inclusive of taxes and duties.
The Policy on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation 2015 (Policy 2015) provides for resettlement/ rehabilitation plans for displaced persons ensuring their better living standard at least not inferior than that of previous conditions. However, implementation of this policy is not mandatory and there are no other laws that provide consideration for those severely affected by income or more than 10% of land holdings. However, there is also a provision in Land Acquisition Act, according to which the CDC may fix different compensation rate even in accordance to extent of loss.	DPS should be compensated and or assisted so that their economic and social future is as favourable as it would have been without the Project. Provisions have been made in this RP for severely affected households, as contained in the entitlement matrix, this includes cash assistance (lump sum) and eligibility for livelihood improvement activities.
As per the Policy 2015, displaced disadvantaged and deprived groups (Dalit, <i>Aadibasi</i> and <i>Janajati</i> or indigenous people, single headed women, households headed by senior citizen, households having disabled persons, economically vulnerable households) additional economic rehabilitation/development plan will be incorporated in the resettlement plan. As mentioned previously implementation of this policy is not mandatory.	ADB's SPS requires that the displaced poor and vulnerable groups have their standards of living improved including women to at least national minimum standards. Provisions have been made for vulnerable groups as per the Entitlement Matrix in this RP.

Government of Nepal Legal Framework	ADB Policy & Gap Filling Measures
No provisions for relocation related assistance.	<p>All eligible DPs including tenants, employees are entitled to receive financial assistance to cover physical and economical displacement.</p> <p>Provision has been made for shifting allowances in the RP and financial assistance to the tenants, employees. The borrowing agency has ensured provisions will be available even if this is above the government approved amounts.</p>

H. Project Core Principles

85. Based on the analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this project:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives. Where negative impacts cannot be avoided, assist affected persons in improving or at least regaining their standard of living and income.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons and inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of the Project.
- (iii) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups. Ensure their standards of living are improved to at least national minimum standards and ensure their participation in consultations. and ensure their participation in consultations.
- (iv) An effective grievance redress mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (v) A resettlement plan will be prepared elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (vi) The draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plan and its updates will also be disclosed to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (vii) All community resources lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project.
- (viii) Provide compensation for acquired assets at replacement cost in accordance with the RP.
- (ix) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (x) Provide resettlement assistance and income restoration to affected persons in case of permanent land acquisition.

- (xi) Provide for affected persons not present during enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after will not be entitled to assistance.
- (xii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement where applicable to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (xiii) Provide compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the commencement of economic and physical displacement.
- (xiv) Establish grievance redress mechanisms to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- (xv) Ensure adequate budgetary support to cover implementation costs for RP.
- (xvi) Monitoring of the implementation of RP.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

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

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;¹¹
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (v) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

87. Displaced persons meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix Table 6.1. For title holders, the dates of Public notification is made at public places in the project area by VDC offices to the affected households as per the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey i.e. 8 November 2016 will be the cut-off date. Persons who settled in the affected areas after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice (30 days), requested to vacate land/premises and dismantle affected structure prior to project implementation.

88. As mentioned in Clause 9 Sub-clause 3 of the Land Acquisition Act 1977, the duration of compensation days will be determined by Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). Further, Clause 37 of the Act illustrates that the Committee may extend the period of additional three months, if those affected not collect compensation within time. After termination of extended three months' period, the amount will be deposited to the Government account. Any grievances and objections can be addressed via the Grievance Redress Mechanism (see Chapter 9) will be referred to the Grievances Redress Committee (GRC).

A. Entitlements

89. Cash compensation will be paid at replacement cost for permanently acquired land (agricultural, residential, commercial) to the sub-stations, and other associated works. If the remaining land parcel after the permanent acquisition is too small, and that cannot be made as a separate parcel by splitting from the existing parcel¹² and affected persons does not own adjoining plot and is willing to dispose the land, the entire plot will be acquired at the replacement cost. Ownerships of the permanently acquired land will be transferred to NEA after compensation whereas it will not be transferred in the case of land restricted to maintain the RoW. Similarly, permanently acquired land will not be allowed for cultivation.

¹¹ The calculation of the replacement cost will be based on the following: (i) fair market value, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments; (vi) free of depreciation.

¹² As practiced by Land Measurement Office in Nepal, land piece less than 2 Aana 2 paisa (79.49 sq.m.) cannot be broken from the existing plot.

90. Compensation for the affected structures used for residential/commercial purpose and other utilities (e.g. toilet, well, cattle shed etc.) shall be paid to DPs at full replacement costs, without depreciation. Any non-title holders will also be eligible for assistance against the loss of structures/assets at full replacement costs.

91. Affected crops will be compensated at current market price based on average production. The provision will also be applicable to any non-title holders. For the loss of fruit and timber trees, compensation will be paid for average fruit production depending upon the fruit quality with the support of District Agriculture Office (DAO).

92. Loss of income generating activities due to undergrounding and cabling works will be compensated by the project based on the actual loss on case to case basis.

93. All compensation should be paid prior to any physical or economic displacement. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to economic and physical displacement. However, any long-term rehabilitation measures will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

Table 6.1: Entitlement Matrix

Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlements	Actions	Responsibility
A. Land Acquisition					
Permanent acquisition of agricultural/Residential/commercial and other private lands by landowners	Land and other assets permanently acquired for the Project	Owners with legal or legalizable right (22.62 hectares; 174AHs)	Cash compensation at replacement cost based on current market price. All fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.	The EA and CDC to compensate the owner (preferably in joint account of husband and wife, if married and with the consent of the title holder)	NEA and CDO
Permanent acquisition or restriction to use of agricultural/Residential/other private commercial and private lands by Tenants	Land and other assets permanently acquired or restricted use to maintain RoW	Registered tenant(s)	Fifty percent or as provisioned in applicable acts compensation to the tenants out of the total compensation fixed for the permanently acquired land or land restricted to maintain the RoW. The remaining fifty percent compensation amount will be given to the titleholders of the affected land as provisioned in the prevailing Acts of Nepal.	Compensation for the tenants of affected land	NEA and CDO
Temporary effects on land due to use by the contractors during construction phase	Land temporarily acquired by the contractors during the implementation phase	Person(s) owning land	Contract will be signed between the DPs and property owner for temporary use/acquisition of land/assets. The contract to confirm rental rate/compensation and mode of payment. Project Office and the Contractor to ensure compensation for the land/assets temporarily acquired during the construction phase. The temporary occupied land to be restored to its original status or to be compensated at replacement cost.	Compensation for the temporarily acquired land/assets by the contractors	NEA and Contractor

B. Loss of Residential /Commercial Structures					
Loss of residential and non-residential structures	Residential and non-residential structures (e.g. cattle shed.) on land permanently acquired for the project.	Owners of structures regardless of ownership of land on which the structure stands (13 HHs)	Cash compensation for structures at replacement cost based on current market price without considering depreciation. DPs will be allowed to take/reuse their salvageable materials. DPs will be provided one time shifting allowances (@ LS NRs 25,000) to move the household effects and materials. DPs losing residential structures will also be provided transitional allowance to meet to cost of renting accommodation and other management cost for a period of 6 months (estimated time to rebuilt the house) @ NRs 10,000 per month (Total NRs 60,000 per affected household).	Compensation for the residential/commercial structures	CDO/NEA
Loss of residential / commercial structures by squatters	Structures on RoW / Govt. land either permanently or temporarily affected.	Squatters/ informal dwellers (defined as a person who occupy vacant government land/ RoW)	Cash compensation for the loss of built-up structures at replacement costs without considering depreciation. Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse their salvageable materials. The DPs will be provided one time shifting allowances to move the effects and materials. The allowance will be paid @ NRs 25,000 per affected households as estimated based on consultation with the DPs on current market price. The DPs will also be provided transitional allowance to meet to cost of renting accommodation and other management cost for a period of 6 months (estimated time to rebuilt the house) @ NRs 10,000 per month (Total NRs 60,000 per affected household)	The NEA/ CDO will ensure payment prior to physical displacement.	NEA, CDO
Loss of residential / commercial structures by encroachers	Structures on RoW / Govt. land either permanently or temporarily affected	Encroachers (defined as a person who has legal title holding to land but illegally extends his occupation onto the contiguous, vacant government land)	Cash compensation for non-land assets at replacement costs without considering depreciation for vulnerable households. Owners of affected structures will be notified and allowed to take/reuse their salvageable assets.	Encroachers who are vulnerable/ below poverty line are to be assisted on a case by case basis considering their household income and assets.	NEA-PMD, CDO

C. Loss of the other assets/incomes					
Loss of fruit and timber trees	-Trees on Land permanently acquired for substations (323 trees). - Fruit and timber trees affected by any other project related activity.	Owners of trees including encroachers, squatters, sharecroppers or tenants.	- One time compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for next productive years will be computed at current market value. - One time compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be).	Cash compensation for loss of trees	CDO, NEA, District Forest Office, District Agriculture Office and Contractor
Loss of crops	- Loss of crops from the land permanently acquired for the project (22 ha). - Loss of crops either temporarily or within the RoW corridor.	Owners of crops regardless of legal status	- One time cash compensation for the loss of agricultural crops at current market price based on average production of the affected area. one month advance notice to harvest crops.	Cash compensation for loss of crops as per rates from the Department of agriculture	CDO, NEA, District Agriculture Office and Contractor
Temporary Loss of Livelihood	Temporary loss of livelihood/ source of income.	Business owner (s), tenant (s), leaseholder(s), employee(s), agricultural worker(s), hawker(s)/ Mobile vendors(s).	30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss through provision of access etc. Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For business, affected by construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater. Restoration of affected land, structure. For employees, assistance equivalent to 30 days wages will be computed at local wage rates. ¹³	In the absence of tax receipts, compensation for income loss of affected business/shops will be calculated using the prevailing legislated minimum daily wage.	NEA-PMD

¹³ The Government of Nepal, vide Notification Nepal Gazette Part 5, Volume 63, Number 43, dated 1 February 2016 (2072-10-18) under Labor Act, 1992 (2048) ("Labor Act") (which is an effective date) amended the minimum wage to NR.228/day(\$2/day).

Allowances					
Vulnerability Allowance	Vulnerable households	Female headed house, households having senior members, disabled family members, ethnic minority households, below poverty level households, as defined in Chapter 2.8)	Cash Assistance, equivalent to 90 days wage rate (as per local agricultural wage). Additional one time cash assistance of 10,000 NRs per household. Enrolment of the family members in income generation or skill training activities for the improvement of household income. Priority employment via contractors during project construction.	Involvement of vulnerable households on livelihood improvement programs (i.e. Gender and Social Inclusion Capacity Development Program).	NEA-PMD and CDO
Severity Allowance	Household/land owners (142 Households)	Households (loosing 10% or more of their productive land)	Cash Assistance at NRs 1,000/day for 90 days (Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in NRs)	Engagement in Livelihood improvement programs	NEA, CDO and Local Community
Loss of cultural & community structures /facilities/resources	Community/cultural/religious structures/ resources affected by the project	Temple/Monastery/Religious tree/Graveyard and etc.	Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the Project; or, cash compensation for restoring/ reestablishment of the affected cultural/community structures and installations, to the recognized patron/custodian.	Replacement /restoration of religious/cultural/commu nity structure /facilities	NEA, CDO, and local Community
Unanticipated adverse impact due to Project intervention or associated activities (re-cabling of overhead distribution line, under grounding of distribution cables, collaboration with the local users groups and other agencies will occur.	The NEA will ensure adequate fund to meet the need of such unexpected costs and the project implementation authorities will deal with any unanticipated consequence of the Project during and after the implementation- shall be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in ADB's SPS (2009), this entitlement matrix and the Land Acquisition Act.				

VII. RELOCATION HOUSING AND INCOME RESTORATION

94. RP provisions for income restoration and rehabilitation focus on improvement or at least restoration of income and livelihood of all displaced persons. The measures consider diminishing income and dislocation of livelihoods during and after relocation. As a result, in addition to providing compensation at full replacement cost, appropriate allowances have been included for income and livelihood restoration of those affected. These measures have been discussed during consultations and confirmed as the preferred method by affected households.

95. 13 households will be affected by the permanent loss of residential and non-residential structures. Among them 12 households in Bahrabise site lose 8 residential structures and another 4 sheds. The remaining 1 household in Changunarayan site will have impact on temporary shed. The replacement cost of structure will be provided to DPs as per current applicable schedule of rates and in conformance with the core principles set out in this RP. Additional information is included in Chapter 8, with regards to estimates for structure compensation.

96. There may be some temporary impacts or business disturbance at few places during the construction. A detailed mitigation plan needs to be drawn up to minimize disruption of business/ livelihood of mobile vendors/hawkers during refurbishment of underground/overhead cabling work. The proposed mitigation work includes: 1) the contractor's work schedule would be non-business hours to continue business activities; 2) as one side of the road junction is free from cabling work, the mobile vendor may be allowed to do the business on the other side of the junctions.

97. All these options need to be explored before the construction schedule are being drawn up before the work started. They will be paid assistance as per followings: 1) 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption; 2) Contractor's actions to prevent income/access loss through provision of access etc.; 3) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; 4) Compensation for lost income, if any, based on one month lost income or minimum wage rates;¹⁴ and 5) Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource.

98. Additional compensation/assistance for vulnerable affected households will be paid as specified in entitlement matrix: (i) cash assistance equivalent to 90 days wage rate; (ii) plus one time cash assistance at NRs. 10,000 (per household) for restarting their livelihood/as immediate assistance for their vulnerability; (iii) family members of the vulnerable and significantly affected will be enrolled in skill and livelihood improvement programs under the Gender and Social Inclusion Capacity Development. Additionally, vulnerable households will be given priority for employment through contractors during construction.

99. Assistance will be provided as cash assistance to 142 DPs/households those who will be losing more than 10% of land as provisioned in EM. The cash assistance will be at the Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in NRs@NRs1,000 for 90 days wage loss.

¹⁴ To be provided for DPs whose livelihood is getting affected by the project. The transitional allowance shall be calculated based on minimum wage rates as decided by the GON vide Notification Nepal Gazette Part 5, Volume 63, Number 43, dated 1 February 2016 (2072-10-18) under Labor Act, 1992 (2048) ("Labor Act") (which is an effective date) amended the minimum wage to NR.228/day(\$2/day). This allowance shall be utilized till an alternative means of livelihood is found. In case of vulnerable households, the transitional allowance will be supplemented by livelihoods related skill training.

100. All the persons losing their livelihood resources or places of generating income as a result of the Project will be supported with cash allowances. Cash will be provided for loss of assets and allowances will be provided to supplement the lost income and workdays. These will enable them to mainstream the transitional period of displacement with the stabilized period of sustaining with the previous sources of livelihood or taking an alternative source. The cash compensation and allowances will be sufficient for the affected people to restore their livelihood. There are 172 displaced persons (male: 69, female: 103) who are involved in agriculture, but it is only 26% of the total surveyed, and the project is unlikely to cause significant livelihood impact in terms of agriculture, as the share of average annual income of the affected households from agriculture sector is limited as presented in Table 3.7. The business interruption due to the cabling would be a few days which is covered by the 30 days allowance.

101. Compensation for loss of land and property by women will be directly paid to them. Women headed households will get additional support of special cash allowance. They will get preference in employment on site during construction as well as training for Income Generation Program (IGP) under GESI.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

102. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for loss of land, assistance for rehabilitation, and cost for RP implementation. Provisions for compensation of temporary livelihood losses have been included in this RP in case business interruptions, if any. The resettlement cost is based on assumptions and is tentative; costing may change after finalizing the design and alignment. The budget will be revised based on final engineering designs and detailed verification survey and evaluation to be carried out by NEA and relevant authorities. NEA will make the funds available in its annual budget for the disbursement of compensation and assistance. The resettlement cost is estimated at NRP 2,045.62 million.

A. Compensation for Land

103. In Nepal, the LAA 1977 is the core document to guide resettlement activities including valuating the affected assets, determining compensation rate, and compensation distribution. According to provision made clause 7 of LAA 1977, the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) to be formed under the concerned Chief District Officer (CDO) of respective district determines compensation rate for land and assets. As jurisdiction of the CDO is limited to the boundary of each respective district, compensation determination depends on locality of each substation. As such, cut-off dates, and compensation fixation dates can vary between substations subject to the CDO who is in charge of the respective district. Further, when CDC evaluates compensation rates, it considers purpose and use of the land and the other relevant factors, thus compensation rates can be different based the evaluation.

104. Of the six substations, compensation for land in Bahrabise, Changunarayan, and Phutung subproject has already been fixed, allocated and disbursement process is under way. The compensation rate was fixed by the CDC formed under the respective District Administrative Officer also called Chief District Officer. The other members of the CDC comprise; Chief of Land Revenue Office, Officer assigned by CDO from District Administrative Office, Project Manager, representative of local government unit, and representative from relevant district level agency (e.g. forestry, agriculture etc).

105. The rates determined for Bahrabise, Changunarayan, and Phutung subprojects by the CDC were not solely based on the recorded land registration fee which is generally at the lower end of market rates. The compensation rate was determined based on i) Revenue Officer's rate (government registered rate for tax), ii) transaction rate during the latest 6 months, iii) discussed rate with the affected persons, and iv) agreed rate with local political parties. The committee thoroughly reviewed the current market price from different sources through inquiry, documentation and field verification. The committee reviewed prevailing land transaction rates in the area, local market rates, productivity of land and conducted consultation with relevant stakeholders at local, and district levels.

106. According to practice, the committee then discussed it with local bodies and representatives of affected families. After an initial level consensus on the rate the process is then formally submitted to CDO, with or without amendment the CDO then decides the rate which is considered as replacement rate. Sometime, affected persons may have different views on the rate due to several reasons such as: lack of understanding, changing their mind on rate, backing by other interest groups (e.g. land brokers, plotters, political interest and so on). In this instance, these issues are generally resolved by consultation and negotiation.

107. NEA has confirmed that the replacement rate for the land determined for Bahrabise,

Changunarayan Phutung subprojects, was inclusive of transaction, taxes, fees and duties.

108. The compensation rate for acquired land in the remaining four subprojects (Lapsephedi, Mulpani, and Chapagaun) will be determined similarly by the CDC based on review of prevailing land transaction rate in the area, local market rate, productivity of land and consultation with relevant stakeholders at local, and district level. While fixing the compensation rate; among others, the categories of land are also use to be taken into account. The CDC determination will ensure these are inclusive of transaction, taxes, fees and duties. The compensation allocated for land in two substations and estimated for four substations are summarized in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Compensation for Land

S.N.	Description	Acquisition Area In ha	Land Compensation (NRs)	Land Compensation in Million (NRs)	%
1	Land Acquisition for Bahrabise SS	8.1	132,649,217.93	132.65	7.65
2	Land Acquisition for Lapsephedi SS	8.5	400,800,000.00	400.80	23.12
3	Acquisition for Changunarayan SS	4.27	420,326,562.50	420.33	24.24
4	Acquisition for Mulpani SS	0.0 5	360,000,000.00	360.00	20.76
5	Acquisition for Phutung SS	0.75	264,000,000.00	264.00	15.23
6	Acquisition for Chapagaun SS	0.05	156,000,000.00	156.00	9.00
7	Estimated Compensation for land in all subprojects	22.62	1,733,775,780.43	1733.78	100
8	<u>Already Paid/Allocated Amount:</u> Deduction of compensation amount already allocated for Bahrabise and Changunarayan Subprojects	12.37	552,975,780.43	552.97	31.89%
9.	<u>Total Estimated Remaining Compensation to be paid for land:</u> Actual estimated compensation amount payable for land acquisition in Lapsephedi, Mulpani, Pfutung, and Chapagaun substations	10.25	1,180,800,000	1180.8	68.10%

Note: Compensation for land I three subprojects yet to be finalized, so the estimate likely to be updated later.

B. Compensation for Cost for Residential/ Commercial Structures

109. Acquisition of land will displace 12 structures in Bahrabise subproject (eight residential, four sheds) and one temporary shed in Changunarayan subproject area. As provisioned in the entitlement matrix compensation cost for the affected structures have been calculated based on the measurement during the census. Guidelines of the Department of Urban Development and Housing (DUDH) have been followed while calculating the cost for affected structures. The DUDH is the authorized Government body for the valuation of structures through the Government Gazette (Nepal Rajpatra, Section IV, number 50, Date 2045/12/6 (1988). The Department regularly updates its rate based on current market price and provides basis for calculating the cost of different types of structures. The EA has confirmed that the rates determined for permanently affected structures were free of depreciation.

110. However, the CDC in Bahrabise has decided to pay compensation for the affected structures in the substation site only after field verification of affected structures and in

coordination with NRA as some of the structures (already notified as acquired for the project) of affected person have been damaged due to April 2015 earth quake.

111. Considering that the structures need to be relocation due to the project (2 have commenced building but none have fully relocated), the physical relocation should be done under the project. NEA will ensure compensation for the structures at replacement value before relocation; as well as any other allowance entitlements (i.e. vulnerability allowance, severely affected allowance, transition allowances).

112. **Table 8.2** Summarizes the number and type of affected structures in Barhbise and Changunarayan subprojects.

Table 8.2: Estimated Compensation Cost for Structures

S.N.	Type of Structures	No.	Estimated Compensation (NRs.)	Estimated Compensation in million (NRs.)
Bahrabise Sub-station				
1	Kachhi	5	3,000,008	
2	Semi Paki	2		
3	Paki	1		
4	Cowshed	4		
Total		12	3,000,008	3.00
Changunarayan Substation				
Temporary Residential Shed		1	120,000	0.12
Total		13	3,120,008	3.12

C. Compensation for the Loss of Agricultural Crops (Component 1)

113. The CDC has fixed compensation for the loss of crops in Bahrabise subproject. This rate was determined based on Government rate which used to be fixed and updated regularly by Ministry of Agriculture. However, compensation for the other substations is yet to be determined, by the Ministry of Agriculture. Following table 8.3 provides a summary on compensation against likely loss of crops in different substations, this has been calculated on the basis of current market price based on average production:

Table 8.3: Compensation Cost Estimate for Loss of Crops (Substations)

S.N.	Subproject	Acquisition Area (ha)	Compensation for Crops Loss NRs	Compensation for Loss Crops in million NRs	Remarks
1	Bahrabise	8.1	630, 805	0.630	Fixed by CDC
2	Lapsephedi	8.7	500,000	0.50	Estimated
3	Changunarayan	4.27	300,000	0.30	Estimated
4	Mulpani	0.05	100,000	0.10	Estimated
5	Phutung	0.75	100,000	0.10	Estimated
6	Phutung	0.05	100,000	0.10	Estimated
Total		22.62	1730805	1.73	

D. Compensation Cost for the Loss of Private Trees (Component 1)

114. As provisioned in the entitlement matrix the RP has also calculated and determined compensation cost for the loss of private trees of 323 in numbers. The cost estimates as per Government schedule rate for 323 numbers of trees is summarized in table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Compensation for Trees

S.N.	Subprojects	No of tree	Compensation in NRs	Compensation in NRs in million	Remarks
1	Bahrabise	304	184,357.25	0.18	Fixed by CDC
2	Lpsiphedi	NA	NA		NA
3	Changunarayan	19	150,000	0.15	Estimated
4	Mulpani	NA	NA		NA
5	Phutung	NA	NA		NA
6	Chapagaun	NA	NA		NA
	Total	323	334,357.25	0.33	

E. Compensation for Loss of Crops (Component 1)

115. Generally, project activities will be carried out during dry seasons also to avoid impact on cultivated crops. However, the RP has estimated the likely loss of crops This is mainly for ensuring compensation for the loss of crops in the case only if the project activities start during cropping seasons. In accordance to the provision made in the entitlement matrix cash compensation will be paid for the loss of matured standing crops. The compensation cost has been calculated by estimating the area of land likely to have loss of crops, average quantity of major crops (paddy, wheat and potato) grown in the area, and average market rate based on a standard units prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC). Table 8.5 provides a tentative cost estimate for the loss of crops calculated local respondents estimate.

Table 8.5: Cost Estimate for Loss of Crops (Implementation)

S.N.	Crop types	Production Loss (MT/KG)	Actual Production Loss Area (ha)	Total Amount Loss(NPR)	Total Amount Loss in million(NPR)
1	Paddy	19200KG	0.75 ha	710,400	0.71
2	Maize	3200 KG	0.50	160,000	0.16
4	Potato	2000KG	0.50	200,000	0.2
Overall/Average		3066	1.39	1070400	1.07
Note: Most of the acquired land are rain feed. Crops are not equally cultivated by farmers and also not cultivated regularly in all cultivable area except paddy and maize, thus, the production quantity varies season to season depending upon water availability.					

F. Financial Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

116. Acquisition of land for six substations also likely to affect about 115 number of different vulnerable persons, as defined in the Entitlement matrix which includes provisions for cash assistance equivalent to 90 days wage rate plus one time cash assistance @ NRs. 10,000 (per household) for restarting their livelihood/as immediate assistance for their vulnerability. The

vulnerability assistance rate has been calculated based on the rate used in the Resettlement Plans prepared under ADB funded Road Connectivity II PPTA.

Table 8.6: Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

S.N.	Vulnerable Categories	No	Cash Assistance at the Local Agricultural Wage Rate in NRs [a]	Special Assistance (NRs.) [b]	Total Assistance (NRs.)	Total Assistance (NRs.) in million NRs
1	Single Women Headed Households	4	180,000	40,000	220,000	0.22
2	Households with Disable Members	12	540,000	120,000	540,120	0.54
3	Aged Member Headed Households	14	630,000	140,000	770,000	0.77
4	Below Poverty Level (BPL) households	9 ¹⁵	405,000	90,000	495,000	0.49
5	Ethnic Minority Households	76	3,420,000	760,000	4,180,000	4.2
Tentative Total No of Vulnerable Households and Assistance		115 [e]	5,175,000	1,150,000	6,325,000	6.3
<p>[a] No. of HHs x 90 days x NRs.500</p> <p>[b] No. of HHs x NRs. 10,000</p> <p>[c] As the skill training to be imparted by other sources (ESSD or GESI) package cost calculation has not been considered in this RP</p> <p>[e] The number of vulnerable persons may be re-confirmed during the implementation phase, it is also in the sense that some vulnerable households may be counted more than once because they may have more than one vulnerable characteristics (e.g. a vulnerable person may be IP, BPL, single women headed household, etc and so on) and might be counted more than once while preparing RP. The provisions of the EM (Table 6.1) will not however be downgraded.</p>						

117. There are 142 DPs will be losing more than 10% of the land. Cash Assistance at the Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in NRs @NRs1,000/DPs for 90 will be paid for income restoration.

Table 8.7: Additional Assistance to HHs losing > 10% Land

S.N.	Severity Categories	No	Cash Assistance at the Lump Sum Agricultural Wage Rate including food in NRs	Duration	Total Additional Assistance (NRs.)	Total Additional Assistance in million (NRs.)
1	Households	142	1,000	90 days	12,780,000	12.78

G. Transfer and Transitional Allowance

118. Shifting allowance in addition to the compensation to the affected structures as provisioned in the entitlement matrix will be provided to all structure owners (**Table 8.8**).

¹⁵ According to the 2010–2011 poverty line, an individual in Nepal is considered poor if his/her per-capita total annual consumption is below Rs.19,261/NPC/CBS 2011

Table 8.8: Shifting and Transitional Allowances

S.N.	Type of Allowances	No. of HHs	Rate (NRs.)	Total Duration /Frequency/ (Days)	Total Transfer and Transitional Allowance (NRs.)	Total Transfer and Transitional Allowance in million(NRs.)
Bahrabise Subproject						
1	Shifting/transfer allowance to permanently affected structures requiring relocation/transfer (EM:C-1) [a]	12	50,000	One time	600,000	0.6
2	Transitional allowance to permanently affected requiring rebuilding/rehabilitation of structures(EM:C-1) [b]	12	500 (assumed per day wage of district)	60	360,000	0.36
Subtotal of Bahrabise					960,000	0.96
Changunarayan Subproject						
3	Shifting/transfer allowance to permanently affected structures requiring relocation/transfer	1	25,000	One time	25,000	0.025
Subtotal of Changunarayan					25,000	0.025
All Total					985,000	0.98

H. Rehabilitation/Shifting Costs for Cultural & Community Assets

119. The project is unlikely to affect any cultural and community assets/structures. However, the project has allocated a lump sum budget NRs.500,000 (0.5 million) for rebuilding/shifting cultural and community structures if needed.

I. Management of Temporary Livelihood Disruption and Community Infrastructure in Undergrounding Cabling

120. Temporary interruption of pedestrian's and vehicular movement and short term disturbance, and on business due to excavation, cabling and reinstating activities and even likely to damage community infrastructure may occur. Management of these issue to be handled by local users groups and media under the guidance and supervision of social safeguard specialists. The project has made a lump sum estimate of NRs 10,000,000 (10 million) to handle and manage such issues.

J. Summary of Resettlement Costs

121. Table 8.9 presents a summary of the estimated resettlement costs.

Table 8.9: Summary Resettlement Cost¹⁶

Sl no	Item	Unit	Amount NRs in million
A. Compensation			
1	Compensation of land	22.62Ha	1733.78
2	Compensation for structure	13 nos	3.12
3.	Compensation for tree	323 nos	0.33
4	Crop Compensation	As calculated	1.73
5	Compensation for Loss of Crops during Project Implementation	As calculated	1.07
	Total		1740.03
B. Allowances and Assistance			
6	Vulnerability Allowance	115	6.3
7	Severity Allowance	142	12.78
8.	Transfer and Transition Allowance	13	0.98
9.	Provision for disruption of business/temporary loss of livelihood due to underground cabling	L.S	10.0
10.	Common property Resources	No impact, however provision has been made	0.5
	Total		30.56
C.RP Implementation			
11	Hiring of Implementing Consultant(s)	L.S	3.0
12	Hiring of external Monitor	L.S	3.0
13.	Meetings/GRC/ Consultations et.	L.S	2.0
14.	Administrative cost	L.S	1.8
	Total		8.8
A+B+C	Total		1778.8
D. Contingency		15%	266.82
A+B+C+D	Total		2045.62

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

122. There are two grievance redress processes available to affected person under this project, these are as follows:

- (i) The Chief District Officer (CDO) to whom objections can be raised as per the LAA for land and asset related compensation objections.
- (ii) The project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about other issues arising out of the project and RP implementation.

123. Under the Land Acquisition Act of Nepal – 2034 (1977) to allow unsatisfied persons (i.e. affected persons) to file or represent their cases to the Chief District Officer (CDO) and raise

¹⁶ In case any structure losses due to excavation work for underground cabling the structure, replacement cost will be provided to DPs without depreciation. In addition on time grant to vendors will be provided, each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs.25,000/- for construction of petty shop as the case may be.

objection against acquisition by a notice to Ministry of Home and get redressal under the LA Act Clause 11 Section 1,2, and 3.

124. As stipulated in Clause 11 of the Land Acquisition Act 1977, CDO is responsible to give decisions on the grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement issues. In order to facilitate the process, NEA-PMD will coordinate and support the CDO as a member secretary on addressing the grievances.

125. If unsatisfied with the CDO determination, affected persons will have their right to take the grievance up-to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). The MoHA normally makes decisions on a complaint within 15 days, unless further information is required, or unless the complaint has to be solved in a court of law (e.g. ownership disputes).

A. Project Level GRM

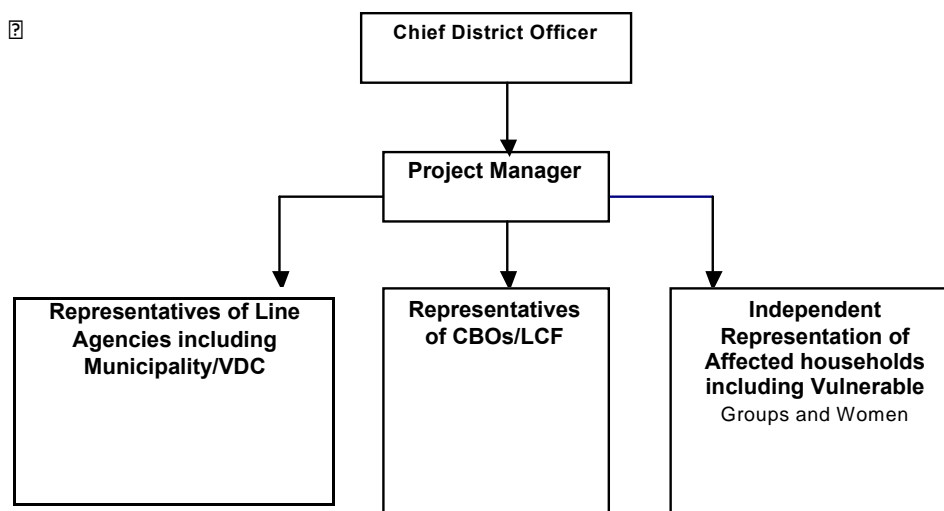
126. The project level GRM will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social issues arising out of the project and RP implementation. The GRM is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address displaced people's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

127. NEA's PMD will establish and publicize the GRM to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. The grievance redress mechanism will address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the affected persons at no costs and without retribution.

128. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure DPs grievances are addressed and facilitate timely project implementation. Members to be included in the GRC includes representatives from the district level line agencies (Land Revenue Office, Land Measurement Office, Municipality or Village Development Committee, District Development Committee, District Agriculture Office, District Forest Office, and etc.), Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/NGOs in the districts, representatives of affected/ vulnerable households including women, local representatives (e.g. school teachers, health workers, businessmen, local resource persons and etc.), local leaders and other relevant persons.

129. The Project Manager (PM) of NEA's PMD, will, form the GRC at district level to address major grievances. Figure 9.1 provides proposed organization structure of the proposed GRC.

Figure 9.1: Organisational Structure of GRC



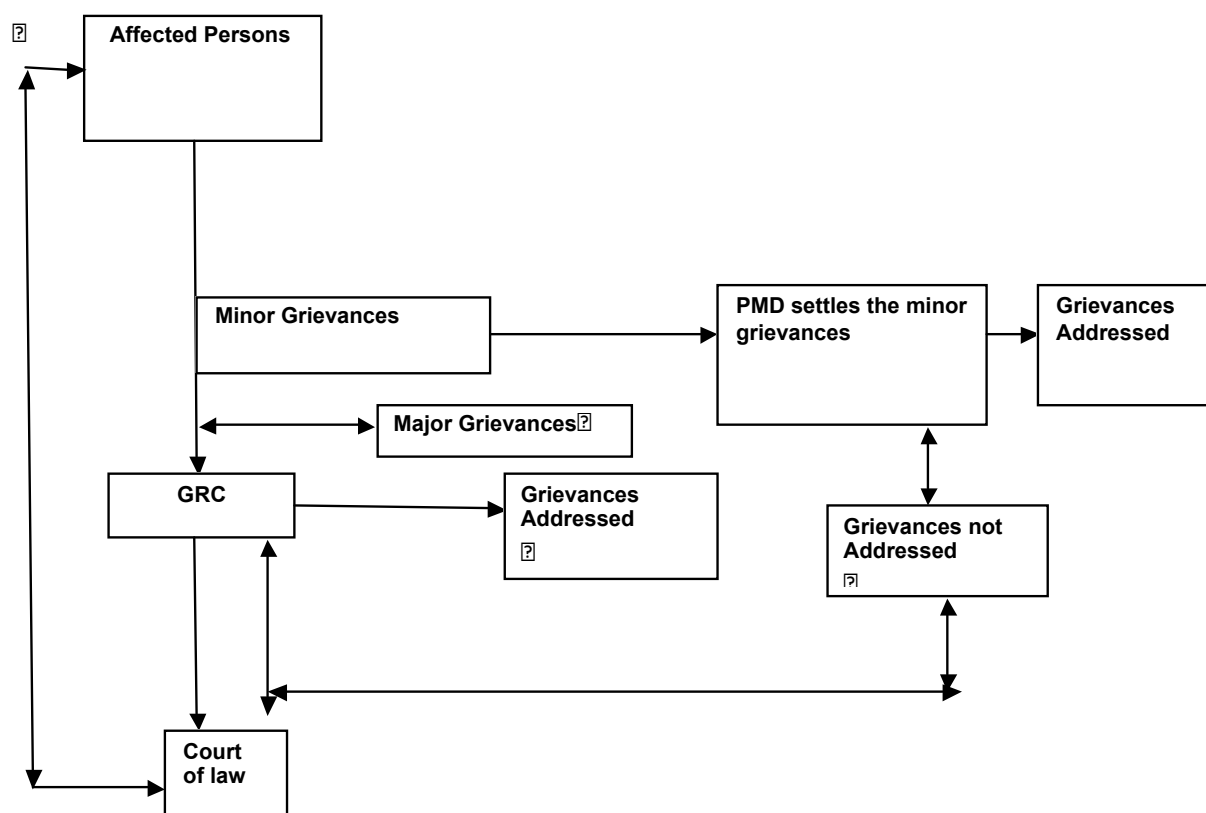
130. Minor grievances will be redressed at the site level through the concerned project engineer and contractor failing which the case will be referred to the GRC. If the DP is not satisfied with the decision then he/she will have the right to approach the appropriate court of law for redress (refer Figure 9.2).

131. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to affected persons on problems arising from land/property acquisition and crop/tree compensation; (ii) record affected persons' grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them within 4 weeks; (iii) immediately inform the EA of serious cases; and (iv) report to DPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC and the EA. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. Grievances will be redressed within 4 weeks from the date of lodging the complaints and all cost related to GRM to be borne by the project. The GRCs will continue to function during the life of the Project including the defects liability period. The GRC will be formed with the help of higher authority having authority to designate the representatives to the GRC. Grievance redress procedure is shown in Figure 9.1. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The affected person has the right to refer the grievances to appropriate courts of law at any stage of the process. The EA will ensure that affected persons has the right to approach court of law any time during the process of grievance redress activities.

132. The GRC will meet regularly (at least twice in a month or as per the requirement) on a pre-fixed date. The committee will review the grievances submitted or expressed verbally by DPs, and will assign the responsibilities to relevant agencies on implementing the decisions of the committee.

133. The DPs, not satisfied from the decision of the GRC, will have their right to take the grievance to a court of law. Furthermore, they are no impeded from accessing a court of law at any stage during the grievance redressal process.

Figure 9.2: Flow Chart Showing Grievance Redress Mechanism



134. If efforts to resolve disputes using the GRM remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, AHs also have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB South Asia Energy Division or the Nepal Resident Mission. As well, ADB's Accountability Mechanism which allows people affected by ADB-supported Projects to submit complaints to ADB. This is a separate resolution mechanism from the GRM described above. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum that allows people to voice their problems and seek resolution, and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

135. NEA will serve as the executing agency and will implement all activities under the ADB loan through its Project Management Directorate (PMD). The PMD will be responsible for planning and implementation of the project in its entirety; and will include both an environmental specialist and Social Development Specialist (SDS). NEA has implemented ADB projects and the Environment and Social Studies Department (ESDD) of NEA has worked as a core unit to undertake land acquisition and R&R activities. Project Supervision Consultants including one international social specialist and one national social expert will be engaged for the project implementation, and terms of references are specified in the PAM.

136. The SDS and his/her team will coordinate and oversee all the resettlement related project activities. As such primary responsibility to plan, implement and monitor all resettlement related activities therefore lies with NEA via its PMD. Where additional capacity and resources are needed, implementing consultant(s) will be engaged to support the PMD and SDS in their resettlement related activities. For example, in undertaking activities related to updating resettlement data, field support such as information dissemination, updating the list of affected persons; tracking compensation disbursement; and preparing/updating a database of IR data. The Environment and Social Studies Department (ESDD) of NEA and the social specialist/expert under the Project Supervision Consultants will support and guide the SDS and his/her team and provide necessary capacity development to them. The capacity of NEA will be further enhanced through the safeguard programs envisaged under the Capacity Development Technical assistance (CDTA). As (i) ESDD of NEA has sufficient experience and the capacity will be further developed through the programs under the CDTA, and (ii) the supervision consultants and implementation consultants will be engaged to strengthen and support the SDS and his/her team, the PMD will be ready to implement the project in accordance with the RP.

137. Land acquisition and compensation in alignment with government requirements is the responsibility of the Chief District Officer (CDO). According to the Land Acquisition Act 1977, CDO forms Compensation Fixation Committee (CFC) also representing Officer from District Land Revenue Officer, Project Manager, Representative from District Development Committee and other representatives as necessary to facilitate the compensation fixation process within subproject district. There is also practice of using the term Compensation Fixation Committee and Compensation Determination Committee interchangeably (CDC/CFC) for the same purpose. The Project Manager with the support of resettlement team as necessary will work closely with the CFC/CDC to finalise compensation rate for land and other asset and also to ensure that affected persons are compensated in conformance with the Entitlement matrix and timely allocation of the budget.

A. Role and Responsibilities of the PMD

138. The PMD will be responsible for planning and implementation of the project in its entirety; and includes an environmental and social specialist; the latter is tasked with overseeing all resettlement related responsibilities under this RP. The PMD will do the overall coordination, preparation, planning, implementation, and financing for this RP. NEA will ensure the involvement of relevant key institutions including local government bodies on preparing, updating and implementing RP.

139. The PMD will be main responsible unit for scoping/verifying, designing, studying, analyzing, preparing and resettlement plan/due diligence reports and other document related to land acquisition compensation and rehabilitation activities as required. Similarly, the RP

updating task during the detail design (e.g. process of confirming land area to be acquired, cadastral map collection and survey, confirming location for RoW etc.), preparation of cadastral survey report with appropriate mapping, information disclosure to affected families and other communities also come under the responsibilities of the PMD. The PMD will also support the Government and project on RP implementing, facilitation on compensation distribution, updating ownership records/certificates, ensuring relocation and rehabilitation, imparting capacity building and livelihood restoration trainings to the affected households, periodical monitoring and reporting, transferring the ownership of compensated assets and all activities related to land acquisition and compensation distribution as mentioned in the RP.

140. A field office will likely be establishing at, regional or central level. The field level offices for each of sub-projects will be headed by Senior Engineers. The PMD/ SDS with additional implementing consultant support (as needed) will assist on compensation distribution, resettlement and rehabilitation and execution and monitor the progress of the work. He/she will ensure coordination between the relevant departments, the GRC affected persons, and other stakeholders. Close coordination will be ensured between district authorities and Project office, especially with the CDO for grievance redressal under the LAA. The concerned staff/unit at the central level and in the sub-project level will undergo an orientation and training in resettlement policy and management prior to the implementation of resettlement activities. Refer Table 10.1 for further details.

Table 10.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement Activities

Activity	Responsible Agency
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Setting up of field offices and hiring of staff	PMD-NEA
Finalization of sites for sub-projects	EA/ PMD-NEA
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	PMD-NEA through CDO
Meetings with DPs at community/household level	PMD- with implementing consultants (as needed)
RP Preparation and Updating Stage	
Conducting Census of all DPs	PMD-with implementing consultants (as needed)
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	CDO with the support of CFC
Categorization of DPs for finalizing entitlements	CFC/CDO
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	CFC/CDO
Conducting discussions/meetings/consultation with DPs and other stakeholders	PMD-SDS
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	CFC/CDO PMD
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	CFC/CDO PMD
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PMD through CDO
Approval of Final RP	ADB/ GoN (NEA)
Sale deed execution and payment	NEA/CDO
Taking possession of land	NEA
RP Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	PMD-with the support of CDO and Implementing consultants (as needed)
Consultations with DPs during rehabilitation activities	PMD-with support of CDO and Implementing consultants (as needed)
Updating the socioeconomic and impact data	PMD-with Implementing consultants (as needed)

Activity	Responsible Agency
Project GRM Management	CDO, Project Manager, Implementing consultants,
Internal monitoring	PMD-with the support of Implementing consultants(as needed)
External Monitoring	Independent External Monitor (Consultant)

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

141. The site identified by NEA for construction of substations is proposed to be located in private land and free from encumbrances. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to compensation for land acquisition and resettlement, if any, will be completed prior to commencement of **economic and physical displacement**. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for different components of the project will start only after all compensation is paid and rehabilitation measures are implemented.

142. The proposed RP implementation activities are divided into three broad phases. Project preparation phase; RP implementation phase; and monitoring and reporting phase. The activities envisaged in each phase are discussed below.

143. Project Preparation Phase: The activities to be performed in this phase include establishment field level office with a designated officer in charge of safeguards; update of RP; appointment of extra support through supervision consultants or similar, if required; and establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.

144. RP Implementation Phase: In this phase, key activities will be carried out including payment of compensation for land; payment of compensation for the other assets including crops and trees; payment of other rehabilitation assistances; and issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

145. Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as RP implementation begins and continue till end of RP implementation. The monitoring report will be submitted to ADB and disclosed on ADB website. A tentative implementation schedule of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in Table 11.1. The implementation schedule is linked to the project implementation schedule.

Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule

(Year/Quarter)	2016			2017			
Activity Progress	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Project Preparation Phase							
Screen sub-project impact (completed)							
On site public consultation for substations and distribution line alignment							
Carry out Census Survey							
Prepare the draft Resettlement Plan (RP)							
Updating of RP							
NEA's endorsement and disclosure of the final RP							
RP Implementation Phase							
Engage with social specialist and implementing NGO							
Public disclosure and information dissemination							
Grievance Redressal							
Co-ordination with district authority for LA							

(Year/Quarter)	2016			2017			
Activity Progress	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Payment of compensation for land							
Payment for all the other assets							
Payment for the other allowances and livelihood restoration							
Monitoring and Reporting Phase							
Internal Monitoring (ongoing)							
External Monitoring & reporting (semi-annual)							

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

146. NEA and its PMD is directly responsible for internal monitoring of RP implementation. In particular, ESDD and supervision consultants will supervise and manage monitoring of resettlement activities and implementation arrangements. The objectives of the monitoring program are (i) to ensure that the standard of living of AHs are restored or improved; (ii) to monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met; (iii) to assess if rehabilitation measures and compensation are sufficient; (iv) to identify problems and risks; and (v) to identify measures to mitigate problems.

A. Internal Monitoring

147. NEA PMD's social development specialist (SDS) with guidance from ESDD and supervision consultants will conduct field level monitoring and regularly monitor the status of land acquisition, payment of compensation, identification of entitled persons physically, and processing their entitlements, relocation and resettlement. Implementing consultants as needed will assist the monitoring.

148. The following key benchmarks will be monitored internally on an ongoing basis:

- (i) Status of LA and any variations in the final RP;
- (ii) Restoration of the household income of the affected persons after LA;
- (iii) Preparation of housing plots and relocation after HD;
- (iv) Restoration and resettlement of women and vulnerable persons;
- (v) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for resettlement;
- (vi) Degree of public participation and consultation during resettlement;
- (vii) Resettlement training and its effectiveness;
- (viii) Establishment, staff training and working efficiency of resettlement management agencies; and
- (ix) Any unexpected changes from the final RP and corrective plans prepared to deal with the changes.

B. External Monitoring

149. NEAPMD will hire an independent External Monitor (EM) to monitor the implementation of the RP. The EM should be mobilized soon after the completion of final design and confirmation of all census. The main objectives of external resettlement monitoring are: (i) compensation and entitlement policy compliance, (ii) adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RP, (iii) restoration of DPs incomes, (iv) settling complaints and grievances, and (v) provisions for adequate budgetary support for implementing the RP.

150. The EM will review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by NEA/PMD. The EM will assess if the DPs:

- (i) have been provided compensation for alternative sites to relocate;
- (ii) have re-established their structures;
- (iii) have re-established their business; and
- (iv) were extended assistance to restore their incomes from pre-project levels;
- (v) have affected households re-established their previous livelihood levels;
- (vi) have vulnerable groups improved their incomes in comparison with pre-project levels and national poverty levels.

151. The EM will also appraise the documents used in recording the payments of compensation to DPs by NEA. In addition to this at least once a year an annual impact evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the work being undertaken and level of results achieved.

152. The detailed Terms of References (TOR) for hiring the external monitor is placed in annex 6 A sample monitoring format is placed in annex 7.

C. Reporting Requirements

153. The NEA/PMD will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. The reports will closely follow the sample of monitoring template in the Annex 7. The costs of internal and external resettlement monitoring requirements will be included in the project budget. The semi-annual report with both internal and external monitoring result will be submitted to ADB.

154. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement plans by the NEA.

ANNEX 1: LAND ACQUISITION GAZETTES

- (i) Land acquisition Notice: Bahrabise SS
- (ii) Land Acquisition Notice: Changunarayan SS
- (iii) Land Acquisition Notice: Phutung
- (iv) Land Acquisition Notice: Mulpani



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय,
सिन्धुपाल्चोक
जग्गा प्राप्ति सम्बन्धी सूचना

(सूचना प्रकाशित मिति: २०७३.०३.२५)

नेपाल सरकार, नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको संयुक्त लगानी तथा एशियाली विकास बैंकको ऋण सहयोगमा संचालित तामाकोशी-काठमाण्डौ २२०/४०० के.भी. प्रसारण लाईन आयोजनाद्वारा निर्माणाधीन खिम्ती-बाह्रविसे-काठमाण्डौ ४०० के.भी. प्रसारण लाईन मार्फत दोलखा, रामेछाप तथा सिन्धुपाल्चोक जिल्लाका जलविद्युत आयोजनाहरूबाट उत्पादन हुने विद्युतशक्ति काठमाण्डौ लगायत राष्ट्रव्यापी रूपमा प्रसारण गर्ने उद्देश्यले राष्ट्रिय प्रसारण लाइनमा जोडन सिन्धुपाल्चोक जिल्ला, बाह्रविसे गा.वि.स., वडा नं. ६, ७ र ८ मा पर्ने शेरा, बेते भन्ने स्थानमा ४००/२२०/१३२ के.भी. स्तरको सबस्टेसन निर्माणको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गा, जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन, २०३४ बमोजिम स्थायी रूपमा प्राप्त गर्नको लागि जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय सिन्धुपाल्चोकमा मिति २०७३.३.१६ मा बसेको मुआवजा निर्धारण समितिको बैठकले उक्त स्थानको जग्गाको मुआवजा रकम निर्धारण गरेको व्यहोरा सम्बन्धित सबैको जानकारीको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ । निर्धारित मुआवजा रकम बुझ्न आफ्नो सबैकल कागजातसहित यस कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क राख्न हुन समेत जानकारी गराइएको छ ।

जिल्ला : सिन्धुपाल्चोक,
गा.वि.स. : बाह्रविसे, वडा नं. ६

सि.नं.	नाम	बापु/पतिको नाम	बाजे/ससुराको नाम	ठेगाना	खेत/वारी	जग्गाको विवरण	फिस्ता नं.	साविक क्षेत्रफल				आवश्यक क्षेत्रफल			
								रोपनी	आना	पैसा	दाम	रोपनी	आना	पैसा	दाम
१	श्री रामजी राजत	तेज बहादुर	मान ध्वज	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	दोयम	६३१	०	९	१	०	०	९	१	०
२	श्री यज्ञ/सुवर्ण बहादुर	रत्न बहादुर	विल बहादुर	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	दोयम	२३६ २४०	१	१४	२	०	१	१४	२	०
३	श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद भट्टराई	यज्ञनाथ	बृहस्पती	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ९	खेत	सिम	४१६	५	४	१	१	५	४	१	१
४	श्री निल बहादुर खड्का	सुरविर	खड्ग बहादुर	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	सिम	४३२	१	०	१	२	१	०	१	२
५	श्री सेर बहादुर खड्का	सुवीर	खड्ग बहादुर	कर्चली-४, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	सिम	४२५	५	११	०	३	५	११	०	३
६	श्री गोविन्द बहादुर बस्नेत	ईन्द्र बहादुर	पदम बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ५	खेत	दोयम	२२६	१	१	०	०	१	१	०	०
७	श्री केदार देवी खड्का	दिगं बहादुर	स. डम्बर बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ९	खेत	दोयम	२२७ ४३४	४	७	२	२	४	७	२	२
८	श्री मान बहादुर राजत	विरबहादुर	कल्याण बहादुर	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	दोयम	२३४ २३८	२	०	०	१	२	०	०	१
९	श्री मान बहादुर नेवार	पुन नारम	जको	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ७	खेत	सिम	४२८	२	३	२	१	२	३	२	१
१०	श्री भूपेन्द्र बहादुर बस्नेत	मणेश बहादुर	कृष्ण बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	४३५	०	१४	०	२	०	१४	०	२
११	श्री कृष्ण कुमारी राजत	युक्त बहादुर	स. विर बहादुर	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	दोयम	२३५ २३९	१	९	२	२	१	९	२	२
१२	श्री भक्त बहादुर राजत	चर्म ध्वज	—	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ५	खेत	दोयम	२४९	२	१	०	०	२	१	०	०
१३	श्री भक्त बहादुर भन्ने विरेन्द्र श्री राज राजत क्षेत्री	कृष्ण बहादुर	गुमान सि	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	दोयम	६०१	१	८	१	२	१	८	१	२
१४	श्री नारायण बहादुर राजत	तेज बहादुर	मान ध्वज	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	दोयम	६३०	०	९	०	०	०	९	०	०
१५	श्री नैन बहादुर पौड्याल	नारायण बहादुर	भीम बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	४४४	२	०	०	०	२	०	०	०
१६	श्री जनक कुमारी श्रेष्ठ	जगत बहादुर	आसामरु	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	४३७	५	१	३	०	५	१	३	०
१७	श्री श्रेष्ठा फेला तप्रेको	—	—	—	—	—	४२०	०	८	३	१	०	८	३	१
१८	श्री प्रेम बहादुर पौडेल	भिम बहादुर	रवीलाल	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	४१८	४	११	२	०	४	११	२	०
१९	श्री भिम बहादुर राय	धन बहादुर	पौद सि	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ७	खेत	दोयम	४६२ ४६३	२	११	२	१	२	११	२	१
२०	श्री नहेन्द्र बहादुर श्रेष्ठ	लक्ष बहादुर	जगत बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ९	खेत	दोयम	२५०	२	३	१	०	२	३	१	०
२१	श्री भिम बहादुर राजत	भिम बहादुर	धर्म ध्वज	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ५	खेत	सिम	४१९	१	१०	१	२	१	१०	१	२
२२	श्री शंखर, नारायण र सुर्प व. भण्डारी	भीम बहादुर	पहनमान	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	दोयम	२३२ ४२१ २३०	४	३	२	२	४	३	२	२
२३	श्री धन बहादुर राजत	भिम बहादुर	अम्बर बहादुर	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	दोयम	२४१	२	७	२	२	२	७	२	२
२४	श्री जित बहादुर नेवार	कृष्ण बहादुर	राम बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	६४८	०	१५	०	३	०	१५	०	३
२५	श्री जित बहादुर नेवार	पंच विर	मुद्दिविर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	४३१	०	१३	३	१	०	१३	३	१
२६	श्री विट्टु श्रेष्ठ	जित बहादुर	कृष्ण बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	६४६	१	०	०	०	१	०	०	०
२७	श्री लोक बहादुर काफ्ले	कृती मान	करवीर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ५	खेत	दोयम	२३१	१	१५	३	३	१	१५	३	३
२८	श्री ललित बहादुर राजत	विरबहादुर	कल्याण बहादुर	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	दोयम	२३३ ४२४	१	१२	३	०	१	१२	३	०
२९	श्री इन्द्र बहादुर बस्नेत	पदम बहादुर	सनक सि	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ५	खेत	सिम	४२२	६	१२	०	०	६	१२	०	०
३०	श्री कृष्ण बहादुर नेवार	कुल बहादुर	राम बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ४	खेत	दोयम	२५२	१	६	२	२	१	६	२	२
३१	श्री मेख बहादुर खड्का	दिगं बहादुर	डमर बहादुर	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	सिम	४३८	१	१५	१	३	१	१५	१	३
३२	श्री केशव राजत	तेज बहादुर	मान ध्वज	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	दोयम	६२९	०	९	०	१	०	९	०	१
३३	श्री भक्त बहादुर बस्नेत	कर्ण बहादुर	सनक सि	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	४२७	१	६	३	१	१	६	३	१
३४	श्री गिता श्रेष्ठ	संजय कुमार	स. रेशम	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ९	खेत	दोयम	२२८	१४	१२	०	३	१४	१२	०	३
३५	श्री विष्णु माया श्रेष्ठ	कुल बहादुर	कृष्ण बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	४२९	३	३	३	२	३	३	२	२
३६	श्री सिताराम रोक्का	नर बहादुर	गडुलध्वज	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	दोयम	२४७	२	६	२	३	२	६	२	३
३७	श्री विन्दा रायत	तारण बहादुर	तेज बहादुर	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	दोयम	६२८	०	९	१	०	०	९	१	०
३८	श्री अमृत बहादुर राजत	गंगा बहादुर	धर्म ध्वज	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ५	खेत	सिम	२४६ ५८५	२	१०	३	०	२	१०	३	०
३९	श्री गंगा बहादुर राजत	धर्म ध्वज	हर्क बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ५	खेत	दोयम	२४१ ५८७	१	११	२	०	१	११	२	०
४०	श्री विनोद कुमार खड्का	गंगा बहादुर	करवीर	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	सिम	४३३	२	४	२	०	२	४	२	०
४१	श्री मणेश श्रेष्ठ	जित बहादुर	कृष्ण बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	६४७	१	०	०	१	०	०	०	०
४२	श्री अन्व कुमारी श्रेष्ठ	मणेश बहादुर	जित बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ४	खेत	दोयम	२५३	२	१	१	१	२	१	१	१
४३	श्री मोहन प्रसाद पौडेल	मणेश दत्त	विष्णु कान्त	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ७	खेत	सिम	४३६	१	३	३	१	१	३	३	१
४४	श्री जनक बहादुर राजत	गंगा बहादुर	धर्म ध्वज	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ५	खेत	दोयम	५८६	५	०	०	२	५	०	०	२
४५	श्री हस्त बहादुर नेवार	विरबहादुर	मेहामान	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ५	खेत	सिम	४२६	२	६	०	१	२	६	०	१
४६	श्री अच्युत न्यौपाने	छुवीमान	धनन्जय	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ७	खेत	सिम	४१५	१	१५	१	३	१	१५	१	३
४७	श्री हर्क बहादुर नेवार	जिन बहादुर	पंचवीर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	सिम	४२३	१	७	१	०	१	७	१	०
४८	श्री हर्क कुमारी राजत	पदम बहादुर	स. कृष्ण बहादुर	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ६	खेत	दोयम	६०२	१	८	१	२	१	८	१	२
वडा नं. ७															
४९	श्री मेख बहादुर खड्का	दिगं बहादुर	डमर बहादुर	कर्चली-९, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	खेत	सिम	१०	२	१५	०	३	२	१०	२	३
वडा नं. ८															
५०	श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद भट्टराई	यज्ञनाथ	बृहस्पती	बाह्रविसे वडा नं. ९	खेत	सिम	८१	१	७	१	३	०	१५	३	२



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, भक्तपुर

जग्गा प्राप्तिसम्बन्धी सूचना

(प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति: २०७३/२/७)

नेपाल सरकार, नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको संयुक्त लगानी तथा एग्रीयन्सो विकास बैकको ऋण सहयोगमा दोलखा, रामेछाप तथा सिन्धुपाल्चोक जिल्लाका जलविद्युत आयोजनाहरूबाट उत्पादन हुने विद्युतशक्ति ४०० के.भी.स्तरको प्रसारण लाइन मार्फत काठमाण्डौ उपत्यकाको वट्टो विद्युत माग पूरा गर्ने उद्देश्यले भक्तपुर जिल्ला, साविक चिंगी गा.वि.स., वडा नं. २ र हाल चिंगीनारायण नगरपालिका वडा नं. ८ को मयले फाँट (पश्चिममा रुवा) भन्ने स्थानमा १३२ के.भी.स्तरको सबस्टेसन निर्माण गर्न लागिएको छ।

उक्त सबस्टेसन निर्माणको लागि आवश्यक जग्गा, जग्गा प्राप्त ऐन, २०३४ बमोजिम रखायी रुपमा जग्गा प्राप्त गर्ने नेपाल सरकारको मिति: २०७२/०३/०७ मा भएको निर्णय बमोजिम जग्गा प्राप्त ऐन, २०३४ को दफा ९ को उपदफा १ को प्रयोजनको लागि सम्बन्धित सबैको जानकारीको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ। सोही ऐनको दफा १० अनुसार सूचना प्रकाशित भएको मितिले ३५ दिन भित्र समेकाउनुपर्ने व्यवस्थित मुआब्जा दावी गर्न आ आफ्नो हकदार वा धोमचलन सम्बन्धित सबै, निस्स तथा प्रमाणसहित रीत पूर्वकको निवेदन यस कार्यालयमा दिनुहोला। तोकिएको म्याद भित्र निवेदन नदिएर म्याद गुजारेको खण्डमा कानून बमोजिम हुनेछ र पछि कुनै उजुर लाग्ने छैन।

प्राप्त गरीएको जग्गाको विवरण:

जिल्ला : भक्तपुर

न.पा. : चिंगीनारायण ८

सि. नं.	साविक नं.	वडा नं.	जग्गाधनीको विवरण				मोहिको नाम	किता म.	साविक क्षेत्रफल				आवश्यक क्षेत्रफल				तर्फ	जग्गाको कतिम विवरण
			नाम	ठेगाना	बाबु/पतिको नाम	बाजे/ससुराको नाम			रो	आ	बै	डा	रो	आ	बै	डा		
१	२५	राममाया श्रेष्ठ,	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण १	मिन बहादुर	मोहन बहादुर	मिन बहादुर श्रेष्ठ	आफै	१०१	३	९	३	०	२	७	३	०	दोश्रण	खेत विम
२	२५	हरि प्रसाद पौडेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ३	बुद्धि प्रसाद पौडेल	गुणनिधि पौडेल	गुणनिधि पौडेल	आफै	३३९	०	४	३	०	०	४	३	०	पुरा	खेत विम
३	२५	रमला महर्जन	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ६	बुद्धिलाल महर्जन	निर्मलाल महर्जन	आफै	४४५	१	१	०	२	१	१	०	२	१	पुरा	खेत विम
४	२५	चन्द्र माया मगर	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ३	शिव	भक्त बहादुर	आफै	३९९	०	१०	२	०	०	१०	२	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
५	२५	सम्म राना मगर	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ३	दिल बहादुर मगर	भक्त बहादुर मगर	आफै	३२०	०	१०	२	०	०	१०	२	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
		हिल्ला राना मगर	भक्तपुर, नखेल १	शकर राना मगर	दिल बहादुर राना मगर													
		बन्नु राना मगर	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ३	मोला राना मगर	दिल बहादुर राना मगर													
६	२५	बल्लभोगीनी गृही	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण,					१०४	१	५	१	०	१	५	१	०	पुरा	खेत विम
७	२५	सुचे काजि थापा	काठमाडौं, का.म.न.पा.					१०५	१	१०	०	०	१	१०	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
८	२५	रत्न देवी श्रेष्ठ	काठमाडौं, सरस्वती, वडा नं. ६	मनोज श्रेष्ठ / बाबु आशुलाल	कृष्ण बहादुर श्रेष्ठ	आफै	४४४	०	३	२	०	०	३	२	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
९	२५	शम्भु के.सी.	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण,	बेल बहादुर	तेज बहादुर	बेल बहादुर ख		१०७	४	५	०	०	४	५	०	०	पुरा	वारी दायम
१०	२५	कान्छी घर्ती क्षेत्री	काठमाडौं, धापासी, ४	बेल बहादुर	तेज बहादुर			१०८	०	०	२	०	०	०	२	०	पुरा	खेत अवल
		नेपाल सरकार						११०	०	०	२	०	०	०	२	०	पुरा	खेत अवल
								१२६	०	०	३	०	०	०	३	०	पुरा	खेत अवल
११	२५	नर कुमारी श्रेष्ठ	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण			कान्छा मगर		१०९	०	९	१	२	०	९	१	२	पुरा	खेत विम
१२	२५	बुद्धि बहादुर श्रेष्ठ	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण १	अष्ट बहादुर	भक्त बहादुर	आफै		१११	१	६	०	०	१	६	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
१३	२५	शरण श्रेष्ठ	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण १	अष्ट बहादुर	भक्त बहादुर	आफै		१११	१	६	०	०	१	६	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
१४	२५	पुष्पबल्लभ मानन्धर	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण,	काजी नारायण	हर्यमान	बेल बहादुर घर्ती		११३	२	१५	१	०	०	१२	०	१	दोश्रण	खेत विम
१५	२५	ज्योती नारायण चेत नारायण कुवेर नारायण						१५१	३	०	०	०	३	०	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
								१५३	०	६	०	०	०	६	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
								१५२	०	६	०	०	०	६	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
								१५४	०	६	०	०	०	६	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
१६	२५	नरेश राज उपाध्याय पुडासैनी	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण, २	धिरव प्रसाद	गुल्मी नारायण	खाली		१५६	३	०	०	३	०	०	३	०	पुरा	खेत विम
१७	२५	भगवती शर्मा	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण, २	शिव प्रसाद	धिरव प्रसाद	खाली		२७७	२	२	१	०	२	२	१	०	पुरा	खेत विम
१८	२५	अर्चना पण्डित	काठमाडौं, डाँछी, २	राजेश पण्डित/बाबु गोविन्द खड्का	गुणध्वज पण्डित	आफै		५३७	०	११	१	१	०	११	१	१	पुरा	खेत विम
१९	२५	सुजना खड्का	भक्तपुर, सिरुटार, ५	प्रदिप पण्डित/बाबु राम शरण	गुणध्वज पण्डित	आफै		५३८	१	१५	२	०	१	१५	२	०	पुरा	खेत विम
२०	२५	मानकाजी के.सी. ज्ञानी खत्री ध्रुव खत्री	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण, २	बेल बहादुर खत्री	बाबुराम खत्री	आफै		४२४	०	६	०	०	०	६	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
२१	२५	गंगा खत्री	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण २	जित बहादुर	बाबुराम	कान्छी जित बहादुर		४२६	०	६	०	०	०	६	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
२२	२५	कान्छा मगर	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण,			बेल बहादुर खत्री		४२७	०	६	०	०	०	६	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
२३	२५	कंदार नाथ पौडेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण, ३	गुण निधि	दिनानाथ	आफै		१६०	५	२	०	०	५	२	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
२४	२५	हरि प्रसाद पौडेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण, ३	बुद्धि नाथ	गुण निधि	आफै		२९९	०	१३	०	०	०	१३	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
२५	२५	चन्द्रावती महर्जन	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ६	रमेशकुमार महर्जन	बुद्धिनारायण महर्जन	आफै		२९९	०	१३	१	०	०	१३	१	०	पुरा	खेत विम
२६	२५	गजेन्द्र भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ६	दिलबहादुर भट्टेल	रामबहादुर भट्टेल	आफै		३६७	०	६	०	०	०	६	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
२७	२५	देवेन्द्रकुमार भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण १	तेज बहादुर	रामबहादुर	आफै		३४५	२	०	३	०	१	६	१	२	उत्तर	खेत विम
२८	२५	राज भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण १	तेज बहादुर	रामबहादुर	आफै		३४६	२	०	३	०	१	६	०	१	उत्तर	खेत विम
२९	२५	काजु भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण १	तेज बहादुर	रामबहादुर	आफै		३४७	२	०	३	०	१	६	०	१	उत्तर	खेत विम
३०	२५	मिन बहादुर भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण, ६	रामबहादुर भट्टेल	काजु भट्टेल	आफै		३४७	२	०	३	०	१	६	०	१	उत्तर	खेत विम
३१	२५	ज.ध.दत्ता श्रेष्ठा फोला नगरको						१६५	४	११	०	०	३	११	१	०	उत्तर	खेत विम
३२	२५	मोहनमाया भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण,															
३३	२५	गोपालबहादुर भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण,															
३४	२५	राजेन्द्रबहादुर भट्टेल	वडा नं.१															
३५	२५	शेखरबहादुर भट्टेल																
३६	२५	अशोक कुमार भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण १	इश्वरी	बुद्धिमान	आफै		१६८	२	१२	२	०	१	४	१	३	उत्तर	खेत विम
३७	२५	निर्मल बहादुर भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ६	इश्वरी	बुद्धिमान	आफै		२८३	३	४	२	०	३	४	२	०	पुरा	खेत विम
३८	२५	नर बहादुर खत्री क्षेत्री	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण २	मान बहादुर	जङ्गबहादुर	आफै		१७३	६	३	२	०	१	१३	२	३	उत्तर	खेत विम
३९	२५	राम देवी श्रेष्ठ	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण,					१७५	७	१३	०	०	७	१३	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
४०	२५	रञ्जु काफ्ले	काठमाडौं, का.म.न.पा. १६	रमेश प्रसाद	इन्द्र प्रसाद	आफै		१७६	१	१३	३	०	१	१३	३	०	पुरा	खेत विम
४१	२६	हरिकृष्ण श्रेष्ठ (राम विनोद पाख्याप समेतमा दोहोरो पर्नेको)	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण,			हरिकृष्ण श्रेष्ठ		२५५	१	६	०	०	१	६	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
४२	२६	छिन्नामस्ता गृही	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण,			हरिकृष्ण श्रेष्ठ		२५४	१	७	०	०	१	७	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम, जग्गाको दफा १
४३	२६	कृष्ण बहादुर खड्का	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ३	सानु	मान बहादुर	आफै		२५३	१	१४	०	०	१	१४	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
४४	२६	हरि बहादुर खड्का	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ३	धन बहादुर	सानु बहादुर	आफै		२५६	२	०	०	०	२	०	०	०	पुरा	खेत विम
४५	२६	किशोर कुमार भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ६	केशवकुमार भट्टेल	अतरकुमार भट्टेल	कृष्ण कुमार भट्टेल		४७९	१	१३	२	०	१	१३	२	०	पुरा	खेत विम
४६	२६	रव्याम कुमार भट्टेल	भक्तपुर, चिंगीनारायण ६	अतरकुमार भट्टेल	धिरव सि	आफै		४८०	१	१३	२	०	१	१३	२	०	पुरा	खेत विम



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, काठमाण्डौ ।

जग्गा प्राप्त सम्बन्धी सूचना

प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति २०७३।०९।२०

काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला तारकेश्वर नगरपालिका वडा नं १६ (साविकको फुटुङ गा.वि.स ३ ख) फुटुङमा सबस्टेशन निर्माण गर्नको लागि देहाय बमोजिमका जग्गा स्थायी रूपमा आवश्यक पर्ने भएकोले नेपाल सरकारको मिति २०७३।०६।१७ गतेको निर्णयानुसार मिति २०७३।९।१८ गते बसेको मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिको बैठकबाट जग्गा प्राप्त गर्ने निर्णय भए बमोजिम काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका प्रशासन क्षमता सुदृढिकरण योजना, नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको लागी, जग्गा प्राप्ती ऐन २०३४ को दफा ९ को उपदफा १ को प्रयोजनको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित भएको मितिले १५ दिन भित्र सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिले मुआब्जा दाबी गर्न आ-आफ्नो हकदैया वा भोगचलन सम्बन्धित सबुद, निस्सा वा प्रमाण सहित रु १०।- को टिकट टांसी रित पुर्वकको निवेदन सहित काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका प्रशासन क्षमता सुदृढिकरण आयोजनाको कार्यालय, मातातिर्थमा सम्पर्क राख्नु आउनु होला अन्यथा नियमानुसार भई जाने ब्यहोरा समेत यसै सूचनाद्वारा जानकारी गराईन्छ ।

तपश्चिल

अधि गृहण गर्नु पर्ने जग्गाको विवरण : तारकेश्वर नगरपालिका वडा नं. १६ फुटुङ

सि.नं.	कि.नं.	जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (रोपनी)	अधिग्रहण गर्न चाहेको जग्गा क्षेत्रफल (रोपनी)	तर्फ	जग्गाधनीको नाम, घर	बाबु/पतिको नाम	भाजे/ससुरा को नाम	कैफियत
१	११७६	०-४-३-०	०-४-३-०	पुरै	कृष्ण बहादुर बस्नेत	बाबुराम बस्नेत	रुद्रविर बस्नेत	
२	११७४	०-३-०-०	०-३-०-०	पुरै	सन्तोषी बस्नेत भण्डारी	शिवशम्भु भण्डारी	धुब प्रसाद भण्डारी	
३	८६९	१-१-१-०	१-१-१-०	पुरै	रामशरण बस्नेत	बाबुराम बस्नेत	रुद्रविर बस्नेत	
४	८७०	१-१-०-०	१-१-०-०	पुरै	सुदिप बस्नेत	केदार बहादुर बस्नेत	बाबुराम बस्नेत	
५	८७१	०-६-२-०	०-६-२-०	पुरै	कृष्ण बहादुर बस्नेत	बाबुराम बस्नेत	रुद्रविर बस्नेत	
६	८७२	०-६-२-०	०-६-२-०	पुरै	सुदिप बस्नेत	केदार बहादुर बस्नेत	बाबुराम बस्नेत	
७	८७३	०-६-२-०	०-६-२-०	पुरै	रामशरण बस्नेत	बाबुराम बस्नेत	रुद्रविर बस्नेत	
८	५८९	३-१४-०-०	३-१४-०-०	पुरै	कृष्ण बानिया क्षेत्री	लाल ब.बानिया क्षेत्री	गगन सिंह बानिया क्षेत्री	
९	२४४	२-०-०-०	२-०-०-०	पुरै	राजकुमार बानिया/ सजन बानिया	राजनबानिया / कृष्ण बानिय क्षेत्री	अम्मर बहादुर बानिया / लालबहादुर बानिय	
१०	२६१	१-८-०-०	१-८-०-०	पुरै	द्वारिका राजश्रेष्ठ	कृष्णदाश श्रेष्ठ	कान्छा श्रेष्ठ	
११	२६०	१-०-०-०	१-०-०-०	पुरै	राजकुमार बानिया/ सजन बानिय	राजनबानिया / कृष्ण बानिय क्षेत्री	अम्मर बहादुर बानिया / लालबहादुर बानिय	
१२	१८७	०-१५-१-०	०-१५-१-०	पुरै	सेबिका पण्डित	दिनेश पण्डित	अशोक प्रसाद पण्डित	
१३	२५२	१-१४-३-०	१-१४-३-०	पुरै	राजकुमार बानिया/ सजन बानिय	राजनबानिया / कृष्ण बानिय क्षेत्री	अम्मर बहादुर बानिया / लालबहादुर बानिय	
१४	५२५	०-१४-०-०	०-१४-०-०	पुरै	ललिता देविश्रेष्ठ	कृष्णदाश श्रेष्ठ	कान्छा श्रेष्ठ	



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय
काठमाण्डौ

जग्गा प्राप्ती सम्बन्धी सूचना

प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति: २०७३/११/११

काठमाण्डौ जिल्ला कागेश्वरी मनहरा नगरपालिका वडा नं. ९ (साविकको मुलपानी ८ ख) मुलपानीमा सबस्टेशन निर्माण गर्नको लागि देहाय बमोजिमका जग्गा स्थायी रूपमा आवश्यक पर्ने भएकोले नेपाल सरकारको मिति २०७३/१०/०४ गतेको निर्णयानुसार मिति २०७३/११/०९ गते बसेको मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिको बैठकबाट जग्गा प्राप्त गर्ने निर्णय भए बमोजिम काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका प्रशारण क्षमता सुदृढिकरण आयोजना, नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको जग्गा प्राप्ती ऐन, २०३४ को दफा ९ उपदफा १ प्रयोजनको लागि सो सूचना प्रकाशित भएको मितिले ३५ दिन भित्र सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिहरुले मुआब्जा दावी गर्न आ-आफ्नो हकदेवा वा भोगचलन सम्बन्धित सबूद, निस्सा तथा प्रमाण सहित रु १० को टिकट टाँसी रीत पूर्वकको निवेदन सहित काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका प्रशारण क्षमता सुदृढिकरण आयोजनाको कार्यालय, मातातिर्थमा सम्पर्क राख्न आउनुहोला अन्यथा नियमानुसार भई जाने व्यहोरा समेत यसै सूचनाद्वारा जानकारी गराईन्छ ।

अधिग्रहण गर्नु पर्ने जग्गाको विवरण : कागेश्वरी मनहरा नगरपालिका वडा नं. ९ मुलपानी ८ ख

सि. नं.	कि.नं.	जग्गा क्षेत्रफल (रोपनी)	अधिग्रहण गर्न चाहेको जग्गा		जग्गा धनीको नाम, थर	बाबु/पति को नाम	बाजे/ससुरा को नाम	कैफियत
			क्षेत्रफल(रोपनी)	तर्फ				
१	२४१	२-३-२-०	०-६-०-०	पश्चिमतर्फ	मुकुन्द प्रसाद अधिकारी	वासु प्रसाद अधिकारी	रेवतीरमण	
२	२४०	२-३-२-०	०-६-०-०	पश्चिमतर्फ	सुदर्शन अधिकारी / गंगा अधिकारी / मुरारी प्रसाद अधिकारी	कृष्ण प्रसाद अधिकारी	भुवनेश्वर अधिकारी	
३	५९८	०-५-२-०	०-५-२-०	पुर्ै	गोविन्द प्रसाद नेपाल	हरि प्रसाद नेपाल	राम प्रसाद नेपाल	
४	५९७	०-५-२-०	०-५-२-०	पुर्ै	टिकाराम नेपाल	हरि प्रसाद नेपाल	राम प्रसाद नेपाल	
५	५९६	०-५-३-०	०-५-३-०	पुर्ै	मुकुन्द नेपाल	हरि प्रसाद नेपाल	राम प्रसाद नेपाल	
६	५९५	०-५-३-०	०-५-३-०	पुर्ै	नहकुल प्रसाद नेपाल	हरि प्रसाद नेपाल	राम प्रसाद नेपाल	
७	५९१	०-५-२-०	०-५-२-०	पुर्ै	मुकुन्द नेपाल	हरि प्रसाद नेपाल	राम प्रसाद नेपाल	
८	५९०	०-५-२-०	०-५-२-०	पुर्ै	नहकुल प्रसाद नेपाल	हरि प्रसाद नेपाल	राम प्रसाद नेपाल	
९	५९४	१-६-२-०	१-६-२-०	पुर्ै	कृष्ण प्रसाद नेपाल	राम प्रसाद नेपाल	खडानन्द प्रसाद नेपाल	
१०	५८९	१-६-२-०	१-६-२-०	पुर्ै	कृष्ण प्रसाद नेपाल	राम प्रसाद नेपाल	खडानन्द प्रसाद नेपाल	
११	२४३९	०-३-२-२	०-३-२-२	पुर्ै	राजेन्द्र प्रसाद खतिवडा अर्जुन खतिवडा	रामचन्द्र खतिवडा	अच्युत प्रसाद खतिवडा	
१२	२४४०	०-३-२-२	०-३-२-२	पुर्ै	लक्ष्मी शर्मा	रामचन्द्र खतिवडा	रामहरि शरण शर्मा	
१३	२४६२	०-३-०-०	०-३-०-०	पुर्ै	गीता खतिवडा	कमल प्रसाद खतिवडा	कृष्ण प्रसाद खतिवडा	
१४	२४६३	०-३-०-०	०-३-०-०	पुर्ै	केदार नाथ खतिवडा	लोकनाथ खतिवडा	अच्युत प्रसाद खतिवडा	
१५	१०८२	०-३-२-२	०-३-२-२	पुर्ै	दुर्गा प्रसाद उपाध्याय नेपाल	पवित्र पाणी नेपाल	रामनाथ नेपाल	
१६	१०८१	०-३-२-२	०-३-२-२	पुर्ै	दुर्गा प्रसाद उपाध्याय नेपाल	पवित्र पाणी नेपाल	रामनाथ नेपाल	
१७	१०८०	१-१-१-०	१-१-१-०	पुर्ै	दुर्गा प्रसाद उपाध्याय नेपाल	पवित्र पाणी नेपाल	रामनाथ नेपाल	
१८	१८९	०-६-०-०	०-६-०-०	पुर्ै	विष्णु प्रसाद उपाध्याय			
१९	१९१	१-६-१-०	१-६-१-०	पुर्ै	जानकी अधिकारी / कमल अधिकारी / विमल अधिकारी	भैरव प्रसाद अधिकारी	लक्ष्मी प्रसाद अधिकारी	
२०	२९९	०-७-०-२	०-७-०-२	पुर्ै	मुरारी प्रसाद अधिकारी	पुरुषोत्तम अधिकारी	एकनाथ अधिकारी	
२१	३००	०-७-०-०	०-७-०-०		मुरारी प्रसाद अधिकारी	पुरुषोत्तम अधिकारी	एकनाथ अधिकारी	
२२	१०९०	०-१४-०-२	०-२-०-०	उत्तर तर्फ	कोमल प्रसाद उपाध्याय नेपाल	पवित्र पाणी नेपाल	रामनाथ नेपाल	
२३	१०९१	०-१४-०-२	०-५-०-०	उत्तर तर्फ	दुर्गा प्रसाद उपाध्याय नेपाल	पवित्र पाणी नेपाल	रामनाथ नेपाल	
२४	१०९२	०-१४-१-०	०-२-२-०	उत्तर तर्फ	रविमणी नेपाल	ईश्वरी प्रसाद नेपाल	पवित्र पाणी नेपाल	
२५	१०७९	१-१-०-२	१-१-०-२	पुर्ै	कोमल प्रसाद उपाध्याय नेपाल	पवित्र पानी नेपाल	रामनाथ नेपाल	
२६	१०८३	०-३-३-०	०-३-३-०	पुर्ै	कोमल प्रसाद उपाध्याय नेपाल	पवित्र पाणी नेपाल	रामनाथ नेपाल	

ANNEX 2: PROJECT LOCATIONS & TRANSECT WALKS

Location of Project Substations



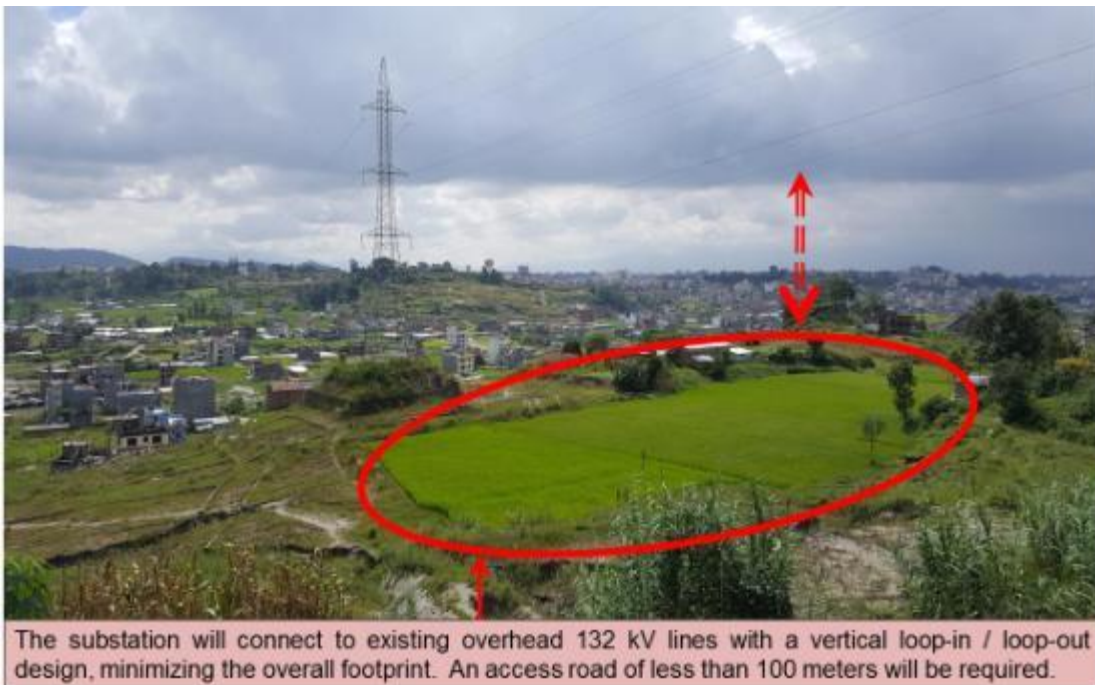
Changunarayan Substation Site



Lapsiphedhi Substation Site



Phutung Substation Site



Mupani Substation Site



Photographs of Subproject Sites

I. BARHABISE Subproject



1. Northern portion of NEA acquired BARHABISE S/S site



2. A section of existing access road, linking to S/S site (about 5 km)



3. North eastern Portion of construction site



4. Moment of consultation with affected persons

II. Lapsipedi Subproject



1. Lapsipedi Substation Land Acquisition Site (like a helipad)



2. Consultation with women



3. Interviewing and discussing with likely displaced men and women.



4. Earth quake affected house in Lapsipedi subproject site

III. Changunarayan Subproject



1. Changunarayan subproject site along the bank of Manohara river towards about 8 km from Kathmandu city area



2. The access road linking to Subproject site with national highway a Indrawati (approx. 2 km)

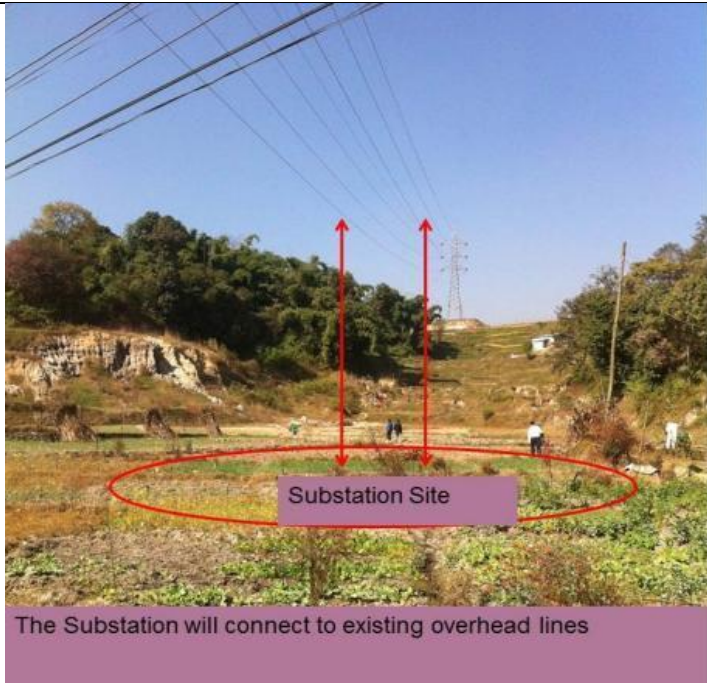


3. A local people asking about the project activities and provision of compensation for the land coming under the RoW of upcoming RoW.



4. Answering the questions of local peoples in a consultation session at local tea shop in Changunarayan.

IV. Mulpani Subproject



1. Mulpani substation construction site



2. Answering the query of immediate neighbour of substation site



3. A local lady likely have impact on land voluntarily responding the survey questionnaire by herself



4. Local focal person at Mulpani asking about street lighting and in feasible location, replacement of distribution poles, and access to three households residing immediately next (eastern part) from the proposed substation site

V. Phutung Subproject



1. Phutung substation construction site



2. Local People after the consultation session



3. Substation construction before the opening of access road



4. Interviewing one of the affected person at Phutung

VI. Chapagaun Subproject



1. Seeking support from local people on identified the eligible respondents



2. Census team interviewing the affected person



3. Self-enterprising local women making dust essence

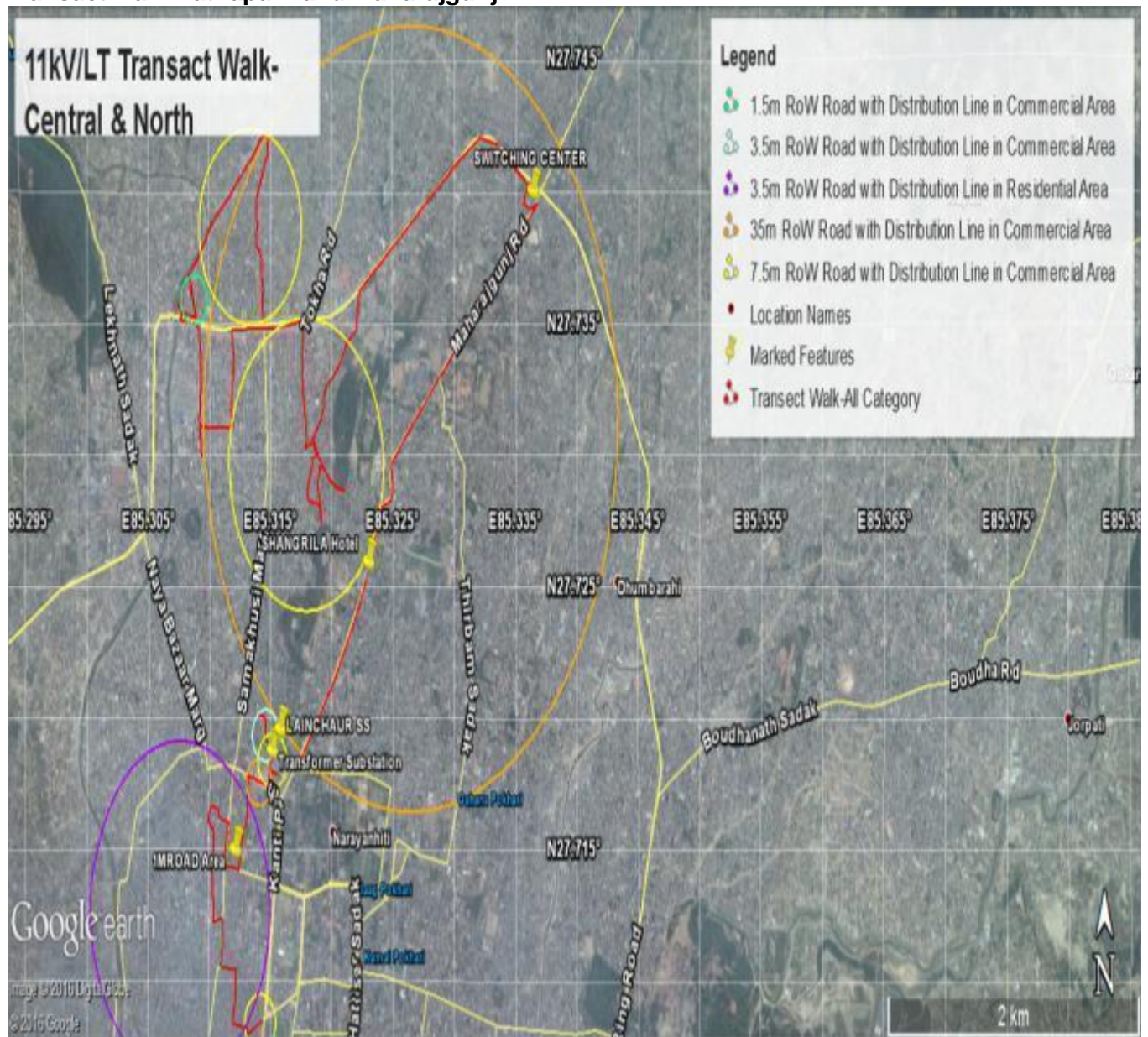


4. A boy child of Displaced household peeping from the door

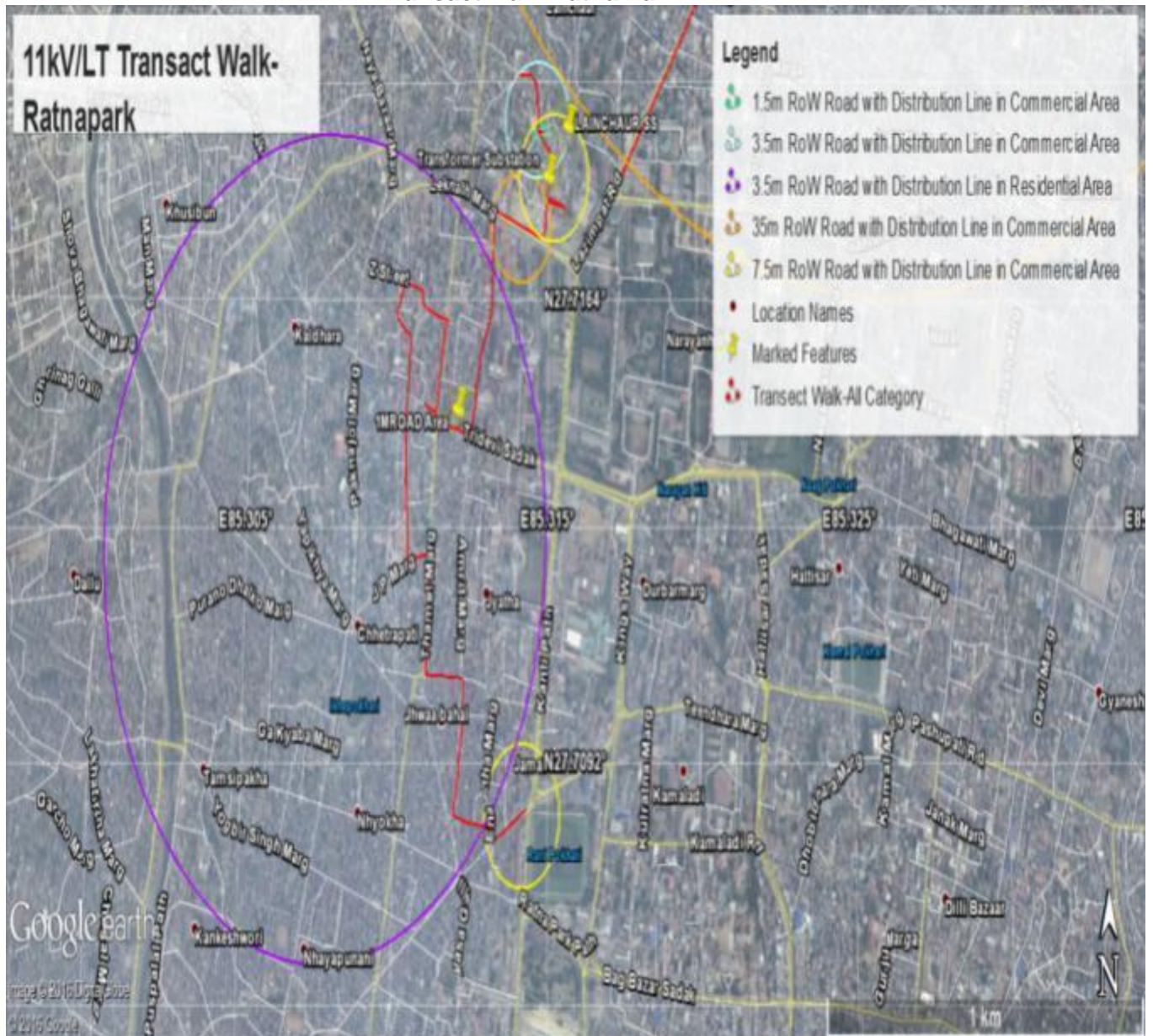


Substation Land Barhabisi

Transact walk Ratnapark and Maharajgunj



Transact walk Ratna Park



Transact Walk Photographs – Ratnapark Central Distribution Center



35-mts RoW-Lazimpat-with foot path-commercial



35mts Row-Amrit Science College-with footpath-commercial



7.5 mts Row with footpath-Near Potala Guest house-commercial



7.5 mts Row with footpath-near kesarmal Feeder (residential)



5.5 mts Row –commercial –Thamel, Cherapatti



5.5 mts Row – Lainchor-Residential Area



Row-1mts.Lainchor Area-Residential



Row-1mts.Thamel Area-Commercial

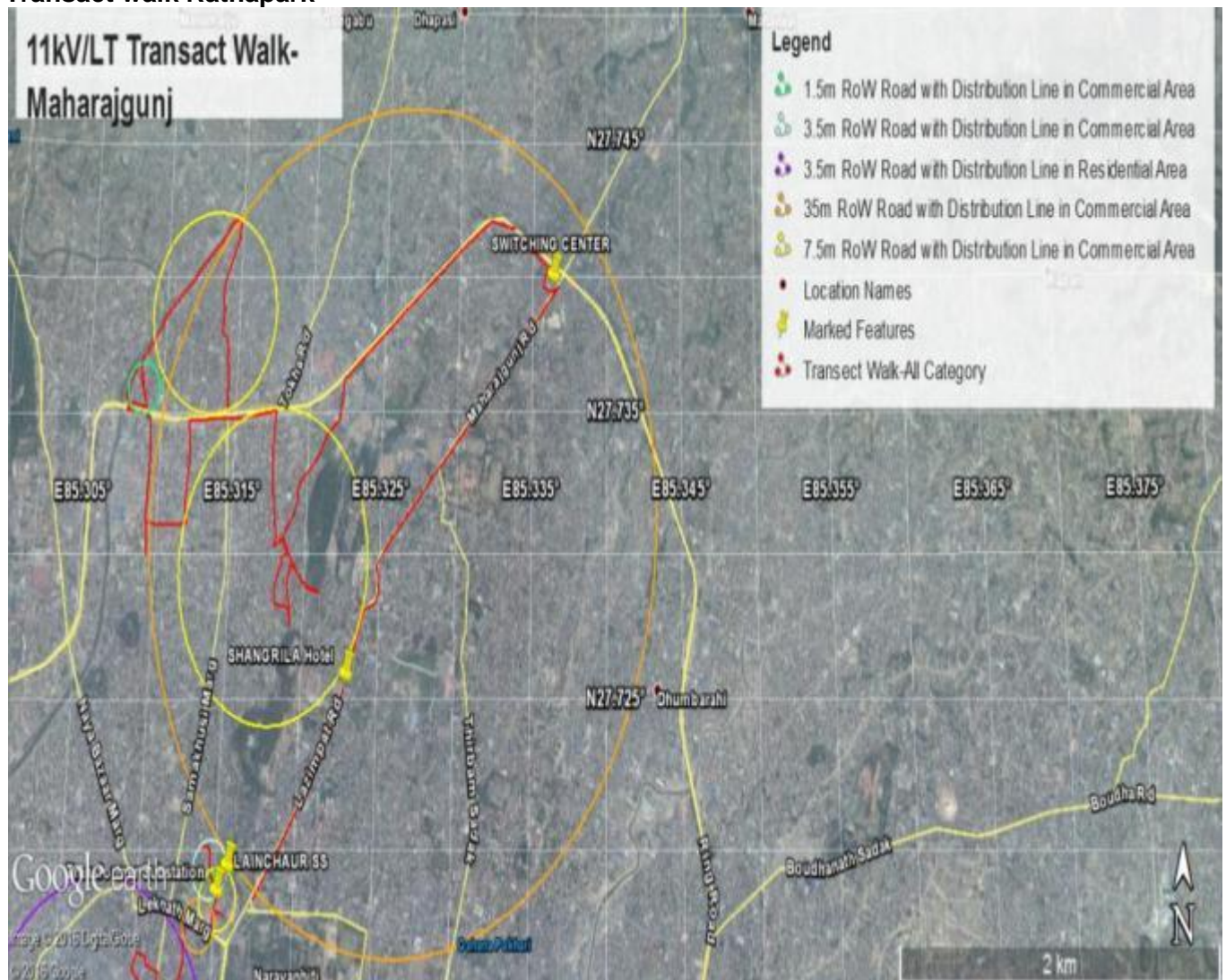


Raod Junction Point-Thamel



Road Junction-Lazimpat

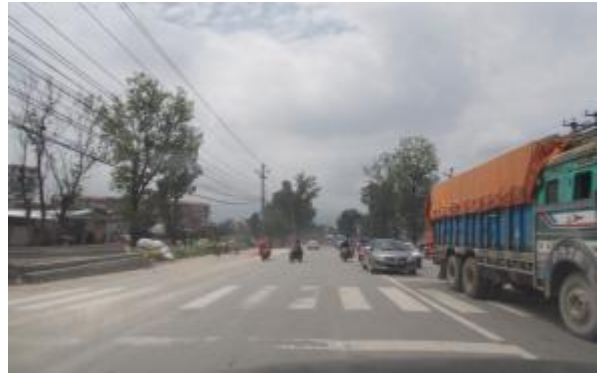
Transact walk Ratnapark



Transact Walk Photographs - Maharajgunj Distribution Center



35-mts RoW-Lazimpat-with foot path-commercial



35mts Row- Ring road-with footpath-commercial



7.5 mts Row with footpath-Near Nawab Park –commercial



7.5 mts Row with footpath-near Tribeni marg Feeder (residential)



5.5 mts Row–commercial –Thamel, Cherapatti



5.5 mts Row-Lainchor - Residential Area



Row-1mts. Phuleswar and Baneswar Area-
Commercial



Row-1mts.Rani Bari Area-Residential

ANNEX 3: CONSULTATION PHOTOGRAPHS AND ATTENDANCE

Annex 3 Consultation Photographs and Attendance Sheet



Local Consultation at Gangabu –Distribution consumer



Local Consultation at Rupsetar/Sundarija-Mulpani S.S



Consultation with local consumer at Lubhu, Lalitpur



Consultation with local consumer at Dharmasthali





Consultations- Changunaryan



Consultations Barhabisi

Signed Attendance Sheet of Gongabu Consultation

ADB Assisted NEP: Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement
Project (Project No.50059-002)
Consultation Attendance Sheet

KMC Ward No. 29
282 Refomirva

Date: 20/11/16 Place: Gongabu Consultation Sub Project: Cabling

Sl. No	NAME	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Cell No.
1	શ્રી ૫ માં અપાલિયા	પરિવહન મંત્રી	
2	મેહુરુભાઈ રાવ	અધિકારી : ગોંગાબુ ગ્રામીણ મંત્રી	9841925157
3	વિશ્વ ડોસ્ત	મહાસચિવ : "	9841925157
4	રાજેશ પ્ર. ઠાકાપ	હાનિય "	9841354760
5	અનિલ શાળા	અધિકારી "	
6	શ્યામ મહેતા	અધિકારી "	9851037296
7	પરુષોત્તમ નાથ મહેતા	અધિકારી	9849915948
8	વિરણ કુમાર શેઠ	સહાય	9841204358
9	સહુ મહેતા	સહાય	9840018009
10	મોલા સુવેદી	"	
11	દીપ પ્રવાર	કાનૂની મંત્રી	9841266484
12	સુભાષ રાજ ડોશી	કાનૂની મંત્રી	
13	સુભાષ પ્ર. મહેતા	અધિકારી	
14	સુભાષ પ્ર. મહેતા	અધિકારી	
15	સુભાષ પ્ર. મહેતા	અધિકારી	

ADB Assisted NEP: Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement
Project (Project No.50059-002)
Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: // // Place: _____ Sub Project: _____

Sl. No	NAME	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Cell No.
16	ગુણરત્ન ઉપાધ્યાય	મહાસચિવ પવિત્રનાથ સમાજ	9841218075
17	મીમસેન દિગ્રી	ગોંગાબુ, આવાસ કોષ્ટક	9841267875

Signed Attendance Sheet of Rupsetar/Sundarijal Consultation

ADB Assisted NEP: Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement
Project (Project No.50059-002)
Consultation Attendance Sheet

26.06.2023

Date: // // Place Cokameswar-4 Sub Project

Sl. No	NAME	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Cell No.
9	बालकृष्ण कोता	गोत्री	
10	अश्वति माया चौहान	—	
11	रघुदेव तामाङ	ग्याहार	
12	सरोज बस्का	—	
13	ललित बस्का	—	
14	मालव प्रोद्दोष	—	
15	सुष्माणी रेग्नाल	—	
16	कुमारी बस्का	—	
17	देवमणी भण्डारी	—	
18	Shrestha Suresh	—	
19	मन्मथ रेग्नी	—	
20	नवराज खत्री	—	
21	सुनज भण्डारी	—	
22	रविज भण्डारी	—	
23	दिपक बस्का	ग्याहार	

Sl. No	NAME	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Cell No.
95	Damodar Bahadur Basnet	—	
96	Shankar Pokhrel	—	

Signed Attendance Sheet of Lubhu Consultation

ADB Assisted NEP: Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement
Project (Project No.50059-002)
Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 11/11/11 Place: Lubhu Sub Project: _____

Sl. No	NAME	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Cell No.
	हरि कृष्ण जेठ		<u>हरि</u>
	बालकृष्ण धापाभार		<u>गहल</u>
	बलराम साय/भार		<u>गहल</u>
	साय		
	हरीशमय साय		<u>बलराम</u>

Signed Attendance Sheet of Dharmasthali Consultation

ADB Assisted NEP: Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement
Project (Project No.50059-002)
Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 11/11/11 Place: Dharmasthali Sub Project: _____

Sl. No	NAME	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Cell No.
9.	राम प्रसाद तिमिल्सिना	कृषी	9803704359
2	चिर-जीवी तिमिल्सिना	कृषी	
2	नामान तिमिल्सिना	कृषी	9803704359
4	जोध	"	जोध
4	जोमा नामा	"	जोमा
5	रामजी तिमिल्सिना	कृषी	9803704359
6	Radheshyam Timilsina	scavenger	<u>Radheshyam</u>
7	पार्वती तिमिल्सिना	गृहीणी	<u>पार्वती</u>
8	Keshav P. Timilsina	farmer	<u>Keshav</u>
90	Banshi dev Timilsina	कृषी	<u>बंशी</u>
99	शान्ति तिमिल्सिना	गृहीणी	<u>शान्ति</u>
102	लक्ष्मण तिमिल्सिना	कृषी	<u>लक्ष्मण</u>
103	हेरा देवी	गृहीणी	

Attendance of Changunaryan Consultations

S.N.	Name	Gender	Address	Occupation
1.	Surya Man Shrestha	Male	Changunarayan-8	Service
2.	Pancha Bir Shrestha	Male	Changunarayan-8	Agriculture/Business
3.	Krishna Bir Shrestha	Male	Changunarayan-8	Agriculture
4.	Uddhav Sharma	Male	Changunarayan-8	School Teacher
5.	Gyan Bahadur Bhandel	Male	Changunarayan-8	Service(pensioned)
6.	Tilak Bahadur Shrestha	Male	Changunarayan-8	Service
7.	Sirjana Rajbhandari	Female	Changunarayan-9	Female Health Volunteer
8.	Kaji Bista	Male	Changunarayan -7	Farmer/land plotter
9.	Lila Rana Magar	Female	Kapahiti-6	Farmer/Housewife
10	Bunu Rana Magar	Female	Kapahiti-6	Farmer/ Housewife

Attendance Sheet of Lapshiphedi Consultations

Due Diligence Assessment of Lapsiphedi Land Acquisition						
Attendance List of Stakeholder Consultation						
January, 2016						
Date: _____						
Place: Lapsiphedi						
S.N	Name	Address	Occupation	Likely to have impact on Land	Contact/Mobile Number	Signature
1	गजानन प्रसाद (काँडे)		कृषि	हां	9843301552	
2	जयराज शिंदे		कृषि	हां	989989882	
3	श्याम कि. नागाड (मणिकेरी)		मजदूर/गाईन	✓	986069-2588	
4	लक्ष्मण के. नागाड	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
5	मनीष शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
6	जयराज शिंदे		मजदूर	हां	986069-2588	
7	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
8	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
9	विजय. लामाड	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
10	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
11	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
12	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
13	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
14	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
15	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
16	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
17	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
18	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
19	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
20	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
21	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
22	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
23	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
24	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
25	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
26	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
27	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
28	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
29	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	
30	जयराज शिंदे	11	कृषि	हां	986069-2588	

Attendance Barhabisi Consultations

[illegible]

ANNEX 4: LAND LOSS OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS

1. Mulpani SS								
Respondent's Name	Total Land Owned		Estimated Acquisition Area		Remaining Land After Acquisition			
Land Owners Name	Area In Ropani	Area in sqm	Area In Ropani	Area in sqm	Area In Ropani	Remaining in sqm	Remaining in ha	Total Land in ha
Iswori Nepal	3.8	1933.136	1.8	915.696	2	1017.44	0.1017	0.193
Raju Nepal	8	4069.76	2.813	1431.029	5.188	2639.2394	0.2639	0.407
Nahkul Pd. Nepal	0.813	413.58936	0.7	356.104	0.113	57.48536	0.0057	0.041
Suresh Pd. Nepal	6.188	3147.95936	1.43	727.4696	4.758	2420.4898	0.242	0.315
Hari Pd. Nepal	8.141	4141.48952	1.406	715.2603	6.735	3426.2292	0.3426	0.414
Murari Pd. Adhikari	7	3561.04	0.375	190.77	6.625	3370.27	0.337	0.356
Indira Nepal	0.813	413.58936	0.344	174.9997	0.469	238.58968	0.0239	0.041
Kedar Pd.. Khatiwada					0	0	0	0.014
Yikram Nepal	0.641	326.08952	0.344	174.9997	0.297	151.08984	0.0151	0.033
Mukunda Pd. Nepal	2.563	1303.84936	0.703	357.6302	1.86	946.2192	0.0946	0.130
Mukunda Pd. Adhikari	10	5087.2	6	3052.32	4	2034.88	0.2035	0.509
Murari Pd. Adhikari	3.3813	1720.1095		0	3.3813	1720.1095	0.172	0.172
Rajendra Khatiwada	2	1017.44	0.4375	222.565	1.5625	794.875	0.0795	0.102
	53.606	27270.5715	16.619	8454.163	36.989	18816.917	1.882	2.727
2. Lapsiphedhi SS								
Sanchar Syangbo	15.380	7824.114	4.500	2289.240	10.880	5534.874	0.553	0.782
Deepak Syangbo	5.313	2702.575		0.000	5.313	2702.575	0.270	0.270
Bikash Syangbo	18.313	9315.935	4.500	2289.240	13.813	7026.695	0.703	0.932
Aiti Lama	14.500	7376.440	3.000	1526.160	11.500	5850.280	0.585	0.738
B. K Lama	10.250	5214.380	5.000	2543.600	5.250	2670.780	0.267	0.521
Gyan Bahadur Taman	7.594	3863.093	4.000	2034.880	3.594	1828.213	0.183	0.386
Muna Tiwari	7.000	3561.040	7.000	3561.040	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.356
Rajan Pd. Tiwari	4.190	2131.537	1.500	763.080	2.690	1368.457	0.137	0.213
Navaraj Tiwari	3.450	1755.084	1.250	635.900	2.200	1119.184	0.112	0.176
Ramesh Tiwari	3.250	1653.340	2.000	1017.440	1.250	635.900	0.064	0.165
Sunmaya Ghalan	1.500	763.080	1.000	508.720	0.500	254.360	0.025	0.076
Babu Ram Tiwari	6.000	3052.320	3.810	1938.223	2.190	1114.097	0.111	0.305

Dinesh Tiwari	4.000	2034.880	2.000	1017.440	2.000	1017.440	0.102	0.203
Gyan Bahadur Waiba	11.998	6103.368	1.060	539.243	10.938	5564.125	0.556	0.610
Prem Bd. Tamang	20.000	10174.400	1.000	508.720	19.000	9665.680	0.967	1.017
Chandra Bd. Tamang	8.000	4069.760	6.440	3276.157	1.560	793.603	0.079	0.407
Indra Kumari Tamang	0.720	366.278	0.720	366.278	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037
Maite Syangbo	7.880	4008.714	3.880	1973.834	4.000	2034.880	0.203	0.401
Badri Bd. Waiba	7.190	3657.697	4.190	2131.537	3.000	1526.160	0.153	0.366
Maya Lama	18.000	9156.960	2.000	1017.440	16.000	8139.520	0.814	0.916
Suk Bd. Waiba	7.670	3901.882	6.420	3265.982	1.250	635.900	0.064	0.390
Akkal Bd. Syangbo	9.500	4832.840	9.000	4578.480	0.500	254.360	0.025	0.483
Laxman Tiwari	2.000	1017.440	1.500	763.080	0.500	254.360	0.025	0.102
Prakash Tiwari	7.500	3815.400	7.000	3561.040	0.500	254.360	0.025	0.382
Kumar Nagarkoti	2.000	1017.440	1.500	763.080	0.500	254.360	0.025	0.102
Man Maya Tamang	6.000	3052.320	3.000	1526.160	3.000	1526.160	0.153	0.305
Buddhi Maya Tamang	8.000	4069.760	6.000	3052.320	2.000	1017.440	0.102	0.407
Harkaman Waiba	5.000	2543.600	5.000	2543.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.254
Budhi Maya Tamang	7.000	3561.040	3.000	1526.160	4.000	2034.880	0.203	0.356
Basanta Tamang	3.625	1844.110	2.000	1017.440	1.625	826.670	0.083	0.184
Ram Lala Syangbo	5.125	2607.190	3.125	1589.750	2.000	1017.440	0.102	0.261
Tirtha Maya Tamang	2.750	1398.980	2.000	1017.440	0.750	381.540	0.038	0.140
Indra Kumari Waiba	4.000	2034.880	4.000	2034.880	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.203
Anita Lama	57.250	29124.220	7.000	3561.040	50.250	25563.180	2.556	2.912
Kanchi Maya Tamang	4.250	2162.060	1.000	508.720	3.250	1653.340	0.165	0.216
Harka Bd. Syangbo	19.440	9889.517	10.000	5087.200	9.440	4802.317	0.480	0.989
Sushila Waiba	1.440	732.557	1.000	508.720	0.440	223.837	0.022	0.073
	327.076	166390.230	131.395	66843.264	195.681	99546.966	9.955	16.639
3. Phutung								
Dwarika Shrestha	2.531	1287.698	2.380	1210.754	0.151	3039.759	0.304	0.129
Krishna Bd. Basnet		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Santoshi Basnet Bhandari	0.188	95.385	0.188	95.385	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010

Dinesh Pandit	1.220	620.638	0.250	127.180	0.970	40447.410	4.045	0.062
Sudip Basnet	1.719	874.363	1.470	747.818	0.249	7362.566	0.736	0.087
Ram Sharan Basnet	1.730	880.086	1.420	722.382	0.310	9115.792	0.912	0.088
Rajan Baniya	8.920	4537.782	4.920	2502.902	4.000	22812.556	2.281	0.454
	16.308	8295.951	10.628	5406.422	5.680	82778.083	8.278	0.830
4. Chapagaun								
Jeevan Dangol	1.253	637.172	0.188	95.385	1.065	541.787	0.054	0.064
Shanta Ram Maharjan	24.140	12280.501	1.140	579.941	23.000	11700.560	1.170	1.228
Binay Ghimire	3.438	1748.725	1.250	635.900	2.188	1112.825	0.111	0.175
Jeevan Maya Maharjan	3.535	1798.325	0.906	461.028	2.629	1337.298	0.134	0.180
Balgopal Deshahar	1.220	620.638	0.220	111.918	1.000	508.720	0.051	0.062
Tirtha Maya Maharjan	2.656	1351.288	0.160	81.395	2.496	1269.892	0.127	0.135
Kanchi Deshar	2.125	1081.030	0.130	66.134	1.995	1014.896	0.101	0.108
Surya Bd. Maharjan	1.190	605.377	0.190	96.657	1.000	508.720	0.051	0.061
Bhai Ram Maharjan	2.750	1398.980	0.484	246.411	2.266	1152.569	0.115	0.140
Ratna Kaji Maharjan	0.359	182.821	0.160	81.395	0.199	101.426	0.010	0.018
Mohit Deshar	1.220	620.638	0.220	111.918	1.000	508.720	0.051	0.062
Hira Kumar Dasyar	5.094	2591.293	1.000	508.720	4.094	2082.573	0.208	0.259
Rashila Maharjan	4.250	2162.060	4.000	2034.880	0.250	127.180	0.013	0.216
Krishna Ram Maharjan	4.313	2193.855	0.906	461.028	3.406	1732.828	0.173	0.219
	57.542	29272.703	10.954	5572.710	46.588	23699.993	2.370	2.927

Changunarayan SS:

Land Lord and Proportion of Land Loss by Displaced HHs Out of Total Land Owned

ID	Name of Household Head	Total_Land_R	Total_Ha	Aff_Rop	Aff_Ha	Aff_%
1001	Ramesh Bdr. Shrestha	6.148	0.313	2.449	0.125	39.83
1002	Hari Prasad Poudel	1.141	0.058	0.324	0.016	28.42
1003	Buddhilal Maharjan	4.829	0.246	1.762	0.090	36.50
1004	Chandra Maya Magar	2.645	0.135	0.633	0.032	23.92
1005	Shambhu Rana Magar	0.633	0.032	0.633	0.032	100.00
1006	Lila Rana Magar	2.000	0.135	0.000	0.102	75.28
1007	Banu Rana Magar	2.000	0.102	0.000	0.032	31.45
1008	Chandra Maya Thapa Magar	7.813	0.397	7.813	0.397	100.00
1009	Shree Ram Magar	1.316	0.067	1.316	0.067	100.00
1010	Chuchche Kaji Thapa	4.625	0.235	1.625	0.083	35.14
1011	Dibakar Thapa	0.500	0.095	0.000	0.083	86.58
1012	Dhruba Bdr. Thapa	0.325	0.300	0.000	0.118	39.20

ID	Name of Household Head	Total_Land_R	Total_Ha	Aff_Rop	Aff_Ha	Aff_%
1013	Shambhu KC	4.313	0.219	4.313	0.219	100.00
1014	Panchabir Shrestha	11.688	0.595	3.375	0.172	28.88
1015	Ganesh Lal Shrestha	6.375	0.324	3.375	0.172	52.94
1016	Uttam Raj Sharma	12.129	0.617	2.129	0.108	17.55
1017	Uddhav Sharma	4.504	0.229	2.129	0.108	47.27
1018	Rajesh Pandit	0.692	0.035	0.692	0.035	100.00
1019	Pradip Pandit	1.945	0.099	1.945	0.099	100.00
1020	Gyani Khatri	1.000	0.051	1.000	0.051	100.00
1021	Jit Bdr. Khatri	3.000	0.153	1.000	0.051	33.33
1022	Kanchha Thapa Magar	3.125	0.178	3.125	0.121	67.87
1023	Baburam Thapa Magar	1.500	0.076	1.000	0.051	66.67
1024	Sanobhai Thapa Magar	1.500	0.076	1.000	0.051	66.67
1025	Madhusudan Poudel	3.313	0.169	0.813	0.041	24.53
1026	Gyanu Maya Maharjan	1.875	0.095	0.375	0.019	20.00
1027	Hari Maya Bhandel	2.188	0.111	1.375	0.070	62.85
1028	Bal Kumari Bhandel	14.016	0.713	1.625	0.083	11.60
1029	Asta Bdr. Bhandel	10.875	0.553	3.691	0.188	33.94
1030	Mohan Maya Bhandel	2.758	0.140	1.255	0.064	45.49
1031	Gopal Bdr. Bhandel	1.125	0.196	0.000	0.171	87.42
1032	Rajendra Bdr. Bhandel	2.813	0.110	0.000	0.094	85.45
1033	Siddhi Bdr. Bhandel	3.262	0.166	3.258	0.166	99.88
1034	Nara Bdr. Khatri	17.383	0.884	1.821	0.093	10.48
1035	Sunmaya Shrestha	2.813	0.143	2.813	0.143	100.00
1036	Hari Bdr. Khadka	2.875	0.146	2.000	0.102	69.57
1037	Shyam Kumar Bhandel	4.695	0.239	1.820	0.093	38.77
1038	Khadga Bdr. Khadka	2.438	0.124	0.938	0.048	38.46
1039	Bhimsen Khadka	0.938	0.048	0.938	0.048	100.00
1040	Suryaman Shrestha	0.375	0.019	0.375	0.019	100.00

Barhabise Substation

List of Persons having Impact on Their Land and Structures

S.N.	Land Owners' Name	Father/Husband's Name	Grand Father/F. in Law's Name	Address	Khet/Bari (Low/High) Land	Land Type	Parcel No.	Total Land				Land To be Acquired				Remarks
								Ropani	Aana	Paisa	Daam	Ropani	Aana	Paisa	Daam	
1	Ramji Raut	Tej Bahadur	Man Dhwoj	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	631	0	9	1	0	0	9	1	0	
2	Yagyan/Subarna Bahadur	Ratna Bahadur	Dil Bahadur	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	233	1	14	2	0	1	14	2	0	
					Khet	Doyam	240	0	13	3	1	0	13	3	1	
3	Krishna Prasad Bhattarai	Yagya Nath	Brihaspati	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	416	5	4	1	1	5	4	1	1	
4	Nil Bahadur Khadka	Surbir	Khadga Bahadur	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	432	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	
5	Surya Bahadur Khadka	Nurdan	Khadka Bahadur Khadka	Karthali-4, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	425	5	11	0	3	5	11	0	3	
6	Govinda Bahadur Kaleng	Indra Bahadur	Madan Bahadur	Karthali -4, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	226	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
7	KedarvDevi Khadka	Dip Bahadur	Dambar Bahadur	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	227	4	7	2	2	4	7	2	2	2 Houses
					Khet	Sim	434	0	10	1	0	0	10	1	0	
8	Man Bahadur Raut	Bir Bahadur	Kalyan Bahadur	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	234	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	
							238	0	15	3	2	0	15	3	2	
9	Man Bahadur Newar	Punaran	Jagte	Karthali-7, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	428	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	1 House
10	Bhupendra Bdr Basnet	Ganesh Bahadur	Krishna Bahadur	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khat	Sim	435	0	14	0	2	0	14	0	2	1 House
11	Ms. Krishna Kymari Raut	Yukta Bahadur	Bir Bahadur	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	235	1	9	2	2	1	9	2	2	
							239	0	7	3	2	0	7	3	2	
12	Bhakta Bahadur Raut	Charma Dhoj	—	Karthali -5, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	249	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1- Shed
13	Known as Makra Bahadur- Birendra Bahadur Raut Chhetri	Krishna Bahadur	Guman Singh	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	601	1	8	1	2	1	8	1	2	
14	Narayan Bahadur Raut	Nij Bahadur	Man Dhoj	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	630	0	9	1	0	0	9	1	0	
15	Nain Bahadur	Narayan Bahadur	Bhim	Karthali -6,	Khet	Sim	446	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	

	Paudyal		Bahadur	Sindhupalchowk												
16	Ms. Janak Kumari Shrestha	Jagat Bahadur	Aasamaru	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	437	5	1	3	0	5	1	3	0	
17	Record not received						420	0	8	3	1	0	8	3	1	
18	Prem Bahadur Paudel	Bhim Bahadur	Ravi Lal	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	418	4	11	2	0	4	11	2	0	
19	Min Bahadur Raya	Dhan Bahadur	Phaud Singh	Karthali -7, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	462	2	11	2	1	2	11	2	1	
							463	2	11	2	1	2	11	2	1	
20	Nahendra Bahadur Shrestha	Laya Bahadur	Jagat Bahadur	Bahrabise-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	250	2	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	1-House
21	Bhim Bahadur Raut	Bhim Bahadur	Dharma Dhoj	Karthali -5, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	419	1	10	1	2	1	10	1	2	1-House
22	Shankher, Narayan, and Surya Bhandari	Bhim Bahadur	Pahalman	Karthali 6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	232	4	3	2	2	4	3	2	1	
							421	0	10	1	0	0	10	1	0	
							230	2	14	3	2	2	14	3	2	
23	Dhan Bahadur Raut	Bhim Bahadur	Amar Bahadur	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	241	2	7	2	2	2	7	2	2	
24	Jet Bahadur Newar	Krishna Bahadur	Ram Bahadur	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	648	0	15	0	3	0	15	0	3	
25	Jet Bahadur Newar	Panchabir	Juddha Bir	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	431	0	13	3	1	0	13	3	1	
26	Bidu Shrestha	Jet Bahadur	Krishna Bahadur	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	646	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
27	Lok Bahadur Karki	Kirtiman	Karabir	Karthali -5, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	221	1	15	3	3	1	15	3	3	
28	Lalit Bahadur Raut	Bir Bahadur	Kalyan Bahadur	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	233	1	12	3	0	1	12	3	0	1-Shed
						Sim	424	3	12	0	1	3	12	0	1	
29	Indra Bahadur Basnet	Padam Bahadur	Sanak Singh	Karthali -5, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	422	6	12	2	0	6	12	2	0	1-Res
30	Krishna Bahadur Newar	Kul Bahadur	Ram Bahadur	Karthali -4, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	252	1	6	2	2	1	6	2	2	
31	Mekh Bahadur Khadka	Dirgha Bahadur	Damar Bahadur	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	438	1	15	1	3	1	15	1	3	
32	Keshab Bahadur	Tej Bahadur	Man Dhoj	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	629	0	9	0	1	0	9	0	1	
33	Bhakta Bahadur Basnet	Karna Bahadur	Sanak Singh	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	427	1	6	3	1	1	6	3	1	
34	Ms. Geeta Shrestha	Sanjaya Kumar	Sa. Reshar	Karthali -9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	228	14	12	0	3	14	12	0	3	
35	Ms. Bishnu Maya	Kul Bahadur	Bishnu	Karthali -6,	Khet	Sim	429	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	

	Shrestha		Bahadur	Sindhupalchowk												
36	Sitaram Rokka	Nara Bahadur	Mangal Dhoj	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	247	2	6	2	3	2	6	2	3	
37	Ms. Binda Raut	Toran Bahadur	Tej Bahadur	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	628	0	9	1	0	0	9	10	0	
38	Amrit Bahadur Raut	Ganga Bahadur	Dharma Dhoj	Karthali -5, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	246	2	10	3	0	2	10	3	0	1- Permanen t House 1-Temp shed
							585	2	6	2	0	2	6	2	0	
39	Ganga Bahadur Raut	Dharma Dhoj	Harka Bahadur	Karthali -5, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	251	1	11	2	0	1	11	2	0	
							587	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
40	Binod Kumar Khadka	Ganga Bahadur	Karbir	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	433	2	4	2	0	2	4	2	0	
41	Ganesh Shrestha	Jeet Bahadur	Krishna Bahadur	Bahrabise-6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	647	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
42	Ms. Anya Kumari Shrestha	Ganesh Bahadur	Jeet Bahadur	Karthali -5, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	253	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
43	Mohan Prasad Paudel	Banesh Dutta	Bishnu Kanta	Karthali -7, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	436	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	
44	Janak Bahadur Raut	Ganga Bahadur	Dharma Dhoj	Karthali -5, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	586	5	0	0	2	5	0	0	2	1-House 1-Shed
45	Hasta Bahadur Newar	Bir Bahadur	Mehaman	Brhabise-5, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	426	2	6	0	1	2	6	0	1	
46	Achyut Neupane	Chabi Lal	Dhananjaya	Karthali -7, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	415	1	15	1	3	1	15	1	3	
47	Harka Bahadur Newar	Jin Bahadur	Panchabir	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	423	1	7	1	0	1	7	1	0	
48	Ms. Harka Kumari Raut	Padam Bahadur	Sa. Krishna Bahadur	Karthali -6, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Doyam	602	1	8	1	2	1	8	1	2	
49	Mekh Bahadur Khadka	Dirgha Bahadur	Damar Bahadur	Karthali-9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	10	2	15	0	3	2	15	0	3	
50	Krishna Prasad Bhattarai	Yagyan Nath	Brihaspati	Karthali -9, Sindhupalchowk	Khet	Sim	81	1	7	1	3	0	15	3	2	

ANNEX 5: DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS FAMILY MEMBERS' OCCUPATIONAL INVOLVEMENT BY SUBPROJECT

Major Occupations (Earning Source)		Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	Bahrabise	17	19.77	44	54.32	61	36.53
Business and Small Industry		8	9.30	2	2.46	10	6.06
Labor wage (In country)		12	13.95	2	2.46	14	8.38
Labor wage (Outside country)		13	15.12	5	6.17	18	10.77
Service		11	12.79	5	6.17	16	9.58
Student		25	29.07	21	25.92	46	27.54
Household Work				2	2.46	2	1.21
Sub-Total		86	100.00	81	100	167	100.00
Agriculture	Lapsephedi	38	56.72	1	2.78	39	37.87
Business and Small Industry		2	2.98	2	5.55	4	3.88
Labor wage (In country)		-	-	10	27.78	10	9.71
Labor wage (Outside country)		-	-	-	-		
Service (Inside country)		9	13.43	6	16.67	15	14.53
Student		18	26.86	7	19.44	25	24.27
Household Work				10	27.78	10	9.71
Sub-Total		67	100	36	100	103	100
Agriculture	Changunarayan	45	37.8	57	49.6	102	43.59
Business and Small Industry		10	8.4	7	6.1	17	7.26
Labor wage (In country)		-	-	-	-	-	
Labor wage (Outside country)		5	4.2	3	2.6	8	3.42
Service (Inside country)		30	25.2	9	7.8	39	16.67
Student		27	22.7	19	16.5	46	19.66
Household Work /Private Job		2	1.7	20	17.4	22	9.40
Sub-Total		86	100.00	81	100	234	100
Agriculture	Mulpani	1	100	-	-	1	100
Business and Small Industry		2	100	-	-	2	100
Labor wage (In country)		-	-	16	100	16	100
Labor wage (Outside country)							
Service (Inside country)		17	90.95	4	19.05	21	100
Student		14	66.66	3	33.33	17	100
Household Work/ Private Job		1	16.66	5	83.33	6	100
Sub-Total		35	100	28	100	63	100
Agriculture	Phutung	3	15.79	-	-	3	9.37
Business and Small Industry		5	26.31	3	23.07	8	25
Labor wage (In country)		1	5.26	4	30.77	5	15.62
Labor wage (Outside country)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Service (Inside country)		-	-	2	15.38	2	9.52
Student		7	36.84	4	30.77	11	34.37
Household Work/Private Job		3		-		3	14.28
Sub-Total		19	100	13	100	32	100
Agriculture	Chapagaun	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	100
Business and Small Industry		4	100	-	-	4	100
Labor wage (In country)		-	-	10	100	10	100
Labor wage (Outside country)		10	45.45	12	54.54	22	100
Service (Inside country)							
Student		20	66.66	10	33.33	30	100
Household Work/ Private Job		13		-	-	13	100
Sub-Total		50	100	33	100	83	100
All Total							

ANNEX 6: TOR FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING OF RP

1. **Background:** The proposed project will enhance the transmission and distribution system and improve reliability and quality of electric supply in the Kathmandu Valley by reducing system overloads, and technical, non-technical and commercial losses. The project will also support implementation of system efficiency upgrades and energy efficiency measures such as advanced grid operations software, system automation, and advanced metering. System efficiency improvements and loss reductions will improve NEA's financial health, improve electricity supply and reliability, and reduce dependence on petroleum-fueled generators. Operational upgrades will also facilitate improved system planning and operational efficiency, and provide sufficient distribution network capacity to absorb new generation output scheduled to come on-line during the next several years. The project will demonstrate the potential for energy efficiency achievements in the distribution systems which can be replicated in other cities of Nepal such as Biratnagar, Birgunj, Pokhara, Bhairahwa, and Butwal where distribution system upgrades are critical.

2. It is against this background that NEA has carried out a social assessment and prepared a Resettlement Plan. The titleholders were identified in the social assessment and a detailed Action Plan was prepared for the resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons. The policy containing entitlement packages for various categories of DPs was prepared and approved by the NEA. Keeping in view the impact to the people due to the implementation of the project, the NEA will require appropriately resettling and rehabilitating the DPs in accordance with the RP proposed for the purpose. For the implementation of the RP, the NEA will require additional support through supervision consultants or similar who not only have the experience in carrying out such activities, but also have a better access with the people at the grassroots for effective implementation. The summary of the projects component has been presented in table 1.

Table 1 Summary of Projects with IR Impacts

Component	Subproject
1	Substations Construction of 160 MVA, 220/132/11 kV substation at Bahrabise Construction of new (220/132/11 kV) gas insulated substation (GIS) at Lapsephedi. Construction of 4 GIS (132/11 kV) at Changunarayan, Chapagaun, Mulpani and Phutung.
2	Distribution network rehabilitation Rehabilitation of 2,100 km low voltage (LV) and medium voltage (MV) networks in Ratnapark (1,500 km) and Maharajganj (600 km) distribution centre (DC) through underground/overhead cabling work. Capacity augmentation of 5,000 distribution transformers with more efficient ones with estimated capacity of 600 MVA.

3. **Monitoring of RP Implementation:** RP implementation is to be monitored both internally and externally. NEA is responsible for organizing monitoring and has full responsibility for internal monitoring through Project Implementation Unit.

4. Independent local expert or a panel of local experts will be engaged by the Executing Agency to carry out external monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation. The Independent expert/s will be responsible for periodic monitoring of the progress and status of RP implementation with regard to achieving objectives of the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Independent evaluation will be done twice for the first two years and subsequently once a year of project implementation as may be required.

5. **Scope of Work:** The External Monitor will need to undertake following tasks.

- To review the progress and status of RP implementation.
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly restoration of livelihoods and living standard of the affected persons have been fulfilled.
- To assess resettlement efficiency, its effectiveness, impact and sustainability in relation to policy and practices and to suggest any corrective measures.

6. Objectives of the work: to review (i) compensation and entitlement policy compliance, (ii) adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RP, (iii) restoration of DPs incomes, (iv) settling complaints and grievances, and (v) provisions for adequate budgetary support for implementing the RP.

7. **Specific Tasks:**

- (i) Review and check of internal monitoring reports through random sampling at sites. Identification of the key issues that need to be addressed.
- (ii) The EM will assess if the DPs:
- (iii) have been provided with alternative sites for relocation;
- (iv) have re-established their structures;
- (v) have re-established their business; and
- (vi) were extended assistance to restore their incomes from pre-project levels;
- (vii) have affected households re-established their previous livelihood levels;
- (viii) have vulnerable groups improved their incomes in comparison with pre-project levels and national poverty levels.
- (ix) The EM will also appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to DPs by NEA. In addition to this at least once a year an annual impact evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the work being undertaken and level of results achieved.

8. In undertaking this work, activities such as conducting formal and informal surveys/interviews/public consultations/focus group discussions and in-depth case studies to assess impact of resettlement. The External Monitor will make necessary field visits, discuss with the project authority and the officials and prepare monitoring reports bi-annually/ quarterly. Evaluation report will have to be prepared at the end of assignment period.

9. **Duration.** The Independent External Monitor will be engaged initially for a period of 2 years and if necessary the contract may be extended for a further period depending upon the necessity or exigency of the work. During this period the Consultant will visit the field as may be necessary, carry out surveys/consultations and interact with the Executing Authority, i.e. PIU, NEA on a regular basis.

10. **Reporting.** The Independent External Monitor will submit reports bi-annually to NEA. Besides, one inception report will have to be submitted within a period of two (2) months after taking on the assignment. The Monitor will prepare a final evaluation report. The language of the reports will be English. Illustrations, if necessary, may be provided as part of the report.

ANNEX 7: SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATES

Social Safeguard Monitoring Report

Reporting Period {From Month, Year to Month, Year}
Date {Month, Year}

{Title of the Project}

Prepared by the {Executing Agency} for the Asian Development Bank

This social safeguard monitoring report is a document of the borrower and made publicly available in accordance with ADB's Public Communications Policy 2011 and the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff.

Template for Social Monitoring Report

The following headings provide guidance on the main elements the social monitoring report should contain:

Executive Summary - brief overview of the status of the project and monitoring activities.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Scope of Report
- 1.2 Brief Project Description

2.0 Project Status

- 2.1 Status of Project Implementation
- 2.2 Status of Project Monitoring Activities
- 2.3 Implementation Schedule

3.0 Performance Monitoring

Provide a brief summary on performance monitoring in accordance to SPS 2009 requirements

3.1 Compliance with Legal and Policy Requirements

Provide a brief summary on the status of the project's compliance with host country laws on RP requirements

3.2 Compliance with Social Safeguard Covenants

In brief, identify the loan covenants relating to social safeguards and describe (preferably in table format) - the process and status for complying with each

3.3 Compliance with Resettlement Plan Requirements

Generally identify compliance with the process of consulting DPs, payment of entitlements (compensation and assistances), and getting their participation in livelihood restoration programs, as defined in the RP; identify any major variations or changes to the process/requirements; identify and describe any updates to the RP and process to address these.

To demonstrate real value added, it will be important to highlight and discuss the nature and scope of the livelihood restoration programs - including how many people are benefitting, define those that are eligible (under what criteria), describe what kind of livelihood programs are offered, and involved in and what is the intended or real consequence of this - how will it help people improve their quality of life.

4.0 Implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

- 4.1 Grievance Redressal Mechanism - briefly define/explain the process
- 4.2 Status of Implementation of the GRM

Briefly describe how the GRM is being implemented. In table format, please list all complaints received, the nature of the complaint, the status of resolution and the resolution itself. Where grievances have not been closed, please identify what is being done to try to reach a resolution

5.0 Stakeholder Engagement

5.1 Stakeholder Engagement Process

Briefly define and explain the process followed to maintain on-going dialogue with stakeholders/DPs.

5.2 Consultations

Provide an updated list of consultations carried out during the period. Identify the nature of the issues raised and how these have been resolved.

6.0 Result and recommendations

Provide the summary of monitoring result and recommendations from external monitor, if any

7.0 Conclusion

Provide a brief conclusion summarizing the general findings on the process of performance monitoring. Provide recommendations for continued action, improvements or refinements in the process.

ANNEX 8: SAMPLE SAFEGUARDS MONITORING CHECKLIST

A. PROJECT INFORMATION

A-1: General

I	Name of Project	
II	Loan Number	
II	Name of Monitoring/Reporting Agency and address	
III	Monitoring Period (Season/month)	
IV	Report No.	
V	Report for the period	
VI	Date of reporting	
VII	Type of Contract	

A-2: Subproject Details

S No	List of sub-projects	Name of the PIU
I	XII.1.1	
II	XII.1.2	
III	XII.1.3	
IV	XII.1.4	
V	XII.1.5	
VI	XII.1.6	

A-3: Overall Project Progress, Agreed Milestones and Implementation Schedules

S No	Name of Subprojects	Progress as on date of Report	Implementation Schedule

B. CATEGORIZATION OF PROJECT

Social Safeguards Categorization	A	B	C
Involuntary Resettlement			
Indigenous Peoples			

C. DESIGN AND ENGINEERING STATUS

Item	Status (Y/N)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Type of Required Action
Final detailed engineering design of the subproject completed			<input type="checkbox"/> Updated draft IR/IP <input type="checkbox"/> New RP/ IPP preparation
Changes in project design / scope (Occurred or envisaged)			<input type="checkbox"/> Project re-categorization (IR/IP) <input type="checkbox"/> IR/IP impact assessment <input type="checkbox"/> New RP/IPP preparation

D. INSTITUTIONAL STATUS READINESS

No.	Item	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Completion Deadline
1	Mobilization of civil works contractor			
2	Mobilization of Project Supervision Consultant (if applicable)			
3	EA's Safeguards Unit with designates staff			
4	Recruitment of External Monitoring Agency (if required)			

E. SAFEGUARDS REQUIREMENTS

No.	Item	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Completion Deadline
1	Safeguards monitoring included in the project progress report			
2	Final / updated RP/IPP prepared and submitted			
3	Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism established			

F. RP MONITORING CHECKLIST

Item No.	Safeguards Related Requirements	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Completion Deadline	Process to Date/ Remarks
1	MANAGEMENT			
Institutional and Financing Arrangements				
1.1	Financing and budget: (i) Safeguard office and staff; (ii) RP cost			
1.2	Establish Safeguard Unit (i) Resettlement offices (ii) resettlement staff as in RP (iii) Safeguard's database facilities (iv)safeguards training			
Updating of DD/RP/IPP based on Detailed Design				
1.3	Update of RP: Revise based on DMS (II) Revise implementation Schedule (iii) revise budget			
1.4	Compensation rates: (i) approved by the Government;			

	(ii) Adequate as per RP; (iii) affected persons informed.			
Disclosure and Grievance Redress Arrangements				
1.5	Disclose final / updated RP (i) to the affected persons in local language; (ii) in ADB website; (iii) in EA's website			
1.6	Disclose project activities to affected communities: (i) put up a project signboards; (ii) Distribution of project leaflets and GRM to affected communities			
1.7	Grievance redress communities: (i) clear terms of reference; (ii) appointment decree; (iii) Publicly disclosed among affected persons.			
1.8	Grievance redress records: (i) list and numbers of grievances received; (ii) numbers of resolved issues; (iii) Numbers of cases under GRC review; (iv) outstanding cases (filed to court)			
Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements				
1.9	Set up internal monitoring system: (i) assessment on capacity and staff requirement; (ii) criteria of safeguards assessment; (iii) reporting mechanism			
1.10	Appoint external monitoring agency (as relevant): (i) recruitment schedule; (ii) TOR; (iii) baseline survey (iv) reporting mechanism (v) action taken by management on reports.			
1.11	Reporting: (i) Frequency; (ii) timelines; (iii) identified issues; (iv) action taken and /recommendation.			
2.	PR IMPLEMENTATION			
Consultation				
2.1	Consultation: (i) responsibility; (ii) stakeholders identified; (iii) consultation and process; (iv) documentation.			
Mapping and Assets Inventory				
2.2	Affected persons' identity cards and affected assets records: (i) issuance and distribution of affected persons' ID cards, (ii) detail measurements survey of affected assets and documentation.			
2.3	Common property/ public assets: (i) final inventory; (ii) restoration plan			

	and schedule; (iii) funding sources.			
Compensation, Relocation and Rehabilitation				
2.4	Payment of compensation and entitlements (as stated in the RP): (i) schedule of payment; (ii) records / receipts of payment.			
2.5	Provision of additional assistance for vulnerable affected persons: (i) per type of activities; (ii) schedule of implementation.			
2.6	Livelihood changes before the after the project.			
Monitoring and Reporting				
2.7	Submission of the reports: (i) semi-annual monitoring reports; (ii) external monitoring and evaluation reports (as required); (iii) completion report.			
2.8	Transfer of acquired assets to the acquiring agency.			

G. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS LOAN COVENANTS

Item No.	Covenant	Status of Compliance
List Relevant Schedule (#, para #.)	(List of Relevant Covenants)	(Briefly describe status of compliance)
Involuntary Resettlement		
Indigenous People		
Human and Financial Resources to Implement Safeguards Requirements		
Safeguards and other Provisions in Bidding Documents and Works Contracts.		
Safeguards Monitoring and Reporting		
Prohibited List of Investments		
Labor Standards		
Gender and Development		

Overall Status of Compliance		
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Not complied</u> – Redressed action & monitoring required	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Complied</u> with further monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Fully complied</u> – No further action