

# Combined Resettlement Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan

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## NEP: South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Power System Expansion Project (SPEP)

### - Distribution

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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CHAPTERS	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
	<i>List Of Abbreviations</i>	
	<i>Executive Summary</i>	
<b>I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	
	A. Overview	
	B. Subproject Components (Distribution) of NEA	
	1. Distribution Subprojects	
	C. Scope and Limitation of RIPP	
	D. Impact and Benefits of the Project	
<b>II</b>	<b>SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT</b>	
	A. General	
	B. Impact on Permanent Land Acquisition	
	1. Distribution Substation	
	C. Temporary Impacts	
	1. Distribution Lines	
<b>III</b>	<b>SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE</b>	
	A. Approach and Methodology	
	B. Socio Economic Profile of Subproject Area	
	1. Types of Settlement	
	2. Demographic Features	
	3. Livelihood Pattern	
	4. Land and Crops	
	5. Financial Status	
	6. Health	
	7. Migration	
	8. Infrastructure	
	9. Power/Electricity	
	C. Women/Gender	
	D. Awareness on HIV/AIDS	
	E. Indigenous People	
	1. Demographic Features of IPs	
	2. Major Economic Activities	
	3. Landholding Status	
	4. Major Cropping Pattern	
	5. Average Annual Income	
	6. Average Annual Expenditure	
	7. Possession of Durable Goods	
	8. Major Illnesses	
	9. Migration Pattern	
	10. Women's Activities among Janjati	
	11. Women's Say in Decision Making	
	12. Literacy	
	13. Source of Drinking Water	
	14. Sanitation Facilities	
	15. Usage Pattern of Fuel for Cooking	
	16. Type of Construction of Structures	
	17. Nature of Structures/Buildings	
	18. Status on Electrification	
	19. Average Usage Pattern	
	20. Purpose of Electricity Use	
	21. Unit Price	
	22. Use of Non Electricity Sources	

CHAPTERS	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
	F. Overall Findings and Conclusion of Socio-Economic Survey	
IV	<b>INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION</b>	
	A. Consultation	
	B. Information Disclosure	
	C. Continued Consultation and Participation	
V	<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS</b>	
	A. General	
	B. Levels of GRM	
	1. First Level of GRM	
	2. Second Level of GRM	
	3. Third Level of GRM	
	C. Court of Law/ Country's Legal System	
VI	<b>LEGAL FRAMEWORK</b>	
	A. Constitutional Guarantees	
	B. Government of Nepal's Relevant Acts and Regulations	
	1. Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977)- LAA	
	2. The Land Reform Act, 2021 (1964) - LRA	
	3. Land Revenue Act 2034 (1977)	
	4. Electricity Act 1992; and Electricity Regulations, 1992	
	5. Government's Policies and Legal Framework for <i>Janajathis</i> in Nepal	
	C. ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)	
	1. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles	
	2. Indigenous Peoples Safeguards	
	D. GoN and ADB Safeguard Policy Differences	
	E. Social Safeguards Principles for this Project	
VII	<b>ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS</b>	
	A. ELIGIBILITY	
	B. ENTITLEMENTS	
VIII	<b>RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION</b>	
IX	<b>RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN</b>	
	A. General	
	B. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management	
X	<b>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</b>	
	A. Project Management Unit (PMU)	
	B. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	
	C. Project Preparation Support consultant (PPS)	
	D. Project Supervision Consultant (PPS)	
	E. Training and Capacity Building	
XI	<b>IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE</b>	
XII	<b>MONITORING AND REPORTING</b>	
	A. NEA Monitoring	
	B. External Monitoring	
	<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	
Table-1.1	Details of Substations and Bay Extension and GSS Reinforcement	
Table-1.2	Details of Transmission Lines	
Table-1.3	Distribution Subprojects	
Table-2.1	Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement for GSS	
Table-2.2	Details on Land for Distribution Substation	
Table-2.3	Land Details on Tower Footings	
Table-2.4	Temporary Impacts on Transmission Lines	

CHAPTERS	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
Table-3	IP Population in some of Project Affected Districts	
Table-3.1	Demographic Feature of Aps	
Table-3.2	Major Economic Activities of the Households	
Table-3.3	Landholding Status	
Table-3.4	Major cropping pattern and average Yield of different Crops	
Table-3.5	Average Annual Income	
Table-3.6	Average Annual Expenditure	
Table-3.7	Possession of Durable Goods	
Table-3.8	Benefits from Schemes	
Table-3.9	Major Illness in the Family	
Table-3.10	Migration Pattern	
Table-3.11	Type of work of the migrated members	
Table-3.12	Type of Activities for Women	
Table-3.13	Women's Say in Decision Making	
Table-3.14	Women's Participation in Decision Making	
Table-3.15	Literacy Status	
Table-3.16	Source of Drinking Water	
Table-3.17	Type of Sanitation Facilities	
Table-3.18	Type of Fuel Use for cooking	
Table-3.19	Type of Construction	
Table-3.20	Nature of Structure	
Table-3.21	Status on Electrification	
Table-3.22	Average Usage Pattern of Electricity	
Table-3.23	Purpose of Electricity Use	
Table-3.24	Average expenditure on electricity	
Table-3.25	Usage of non electricity energy sources	
Table-3.26	Daily usage of non electricity energy sources	
Table-4.1	Locations and Number of Participants for Public Consultations	
Table-4.2	Locations and Number of Participants for Gender Consultations	
Table-9.1	Resettlement Budget	
Table-10.1	Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement Activities	
Table-11.1	Implementation Schedule	

#### **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure-1	Project Area / Rationale
Figure-2	Transmission Project Corridors
Figure-3	Transmission Subproject Components
Figure-4	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Figure-5	Project Management Directorate-ADB

#### **LIST OF ANNEXURES**

Annexure-1	Due Diligence
Annexure-2	Inventory of Land Details on Transmission Lines
Annexure-3	Baseline Socio-Economic Profile of Subproject Area
Annexure-4	Details on Consultations (Public Consultations and Gender Consultations)
Annexure-5	Policy Comparison (ADB's SPS and GoN's Laws)

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	Affected Persons
CDC	-	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	-	Chief District Officer
CPR	-	Common Property Resources
CPS	-	Country Partnership Strategy
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DPs	-	Displaced persons
DSR	-	Distribution substation reinforcement
EA	-	Executing Agency
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussions
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GoN	-	Government of Nepal's
GSS	-	Grid Substation
IP	-	Indigenous Peoples
IR	-	Involuntary resettlement
KWh	-	Kilowatt Hours
LAA	-	Land Acquisition Act
LRA	-	Land Reform Act
NEA	-	Nepal Electricity Authority
NFDIN	-	National Committee for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organization
NPR	-	Nepali Rupees
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	-	Project Manager Office
PPS	-	Project Preparation Support
PSC	-	Project Supervision Consultant
RIPP	-	Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan
RoW	-	Right Of Way
SASEC	-	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation
SC	-	Supervision Consultant
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
SPEP	-	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Power System Expansion Project
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
S/S	-	Sub Station

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. This is a combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) prepared for the distribution components for the proposed Project, “South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Power System Expansion Project (SPEP)”. The RIPP is in draft form because some of project components are not yet finalized. The route survey is not done and exact route for distribution lines is not known at the moment and will be finalized post the approval of the loan.. Therefore, RIPP is based on preliminary assumptions. Locations for distribution substations (33/11 kV) have been identified at the moment which will be finalized during the detailed design. Therefore, this RIPP will be updated and finalized during the detailed design and final check survey prior to commencement of construction. Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) will be the executing and implementing agency for the distribution components and will be responsible for updating, finalizing and implementing the RIPP. This is prepared in accordance with ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009) and Government Nepal’s laws and regulations related to land acquisition. Based on ADB’s SPS 2009, the Project as whole is categorized as “A” for involuntary resettlement and “B” for indigenous peoples. However, as a stand alone component, the distribution of component is categorized as “B” for both involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples.

ii. As far as safeguard requirement-3 (SR-3) of ADB’s SPS-2009 is concerned, it is observed that the project will not trigger safeguard requirement-3 (SR- 3). However, the impacts on indigenous peoples are limited as some scheduled IPs under Nepali law, will suffer IR impacts, and these are documented as part of the RIPP. The impacts on indigenous peoples (Jan Jatis) are limited to IR related and does not threat to their existing socio-cultural set-up; therefore, separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is not required. However, to address the IP impacts, a combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) has been prepared with additional socio-economic analysis on IPs in the RIPP.

iii. The overall Project outputs will be: (i) Power transmission capacity (ii) Power distribution network (iii) Mini-grid based renewable energy systems in off-grid areas for Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) and (iv) Capacity development support to Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) and AEPC. NEA’s components such as output (i) and (ii) will be based on project modality and AEPC’s components such as output (iii) will follow sector modality. Output (iv) capacity development will be non physical components and will be applicable to both NEA and AEPC. NEA’s components have been divided in to two parts such as transmission and distribution and RIPP is prepared separately for transmission and distribution components. This RIPP is for distribution components and Subprojects covered under this RIPP are (i) Distribution system augmentations in East Region and (ii) Distribution system augmentations in Central and West Regions.

iv. There are 24 proposed new 33/11kv distribution substations which will require private land acquisition for which details will be collected during detailed design and accordingly, notice will be published. The amount of land for each distribution substation is small in scale. Distribution lines, especially 33 kv lines will have temporary impacts on loss of crops along the RoW. Distribution lines will not have any towers rather it will be pole based, therefore, permanent impact on land acquisition is negligible. All the losses will be compensated as per replacement.

v. Consultations were carried out with various stakeholders such as affected persons, village community, local people, women group in the villages, representative of government officials and EA’s/IAs. Focused Group Discussions were conducted with the local community at 63 locations having a total of 1014 number of participants in subproject locations. Additionally consultations were carried out among the women group at 35 locations having 447 number of women participants. Stakeholders were informed about the new project and the stream of information will continue during the implementation of the project. Project

information will be disseminated through disclosure of RIPP. Resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in the local language (Nepali) and the same will be distributed to DPs. The RIPP and the entitlement matrix will be translated into the local language (Nepali); disclosed to the DPs/APs; and will be made available at the offices with NEA and respective VDCs. A copy of the RIPP will be disclosed on the NEA and ADB website. The consultation will be continued throughout the entire project cycle.

vi. GRM will be in place for social safeguards issues. Grievances of affected persons will first be brought to the attention of the NEA's PIU and site and contractor. Grievances not redressed by the PIU within 15 days will be brought to the PMU. Grievance not redressed by the PMU within 15 days will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) set up to monitor subproject Implementation for each subproject affected area. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within an outer time limit of three months of receiving the complaint. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

vii. The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the RIPP is based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) and Government of Nepal's (GoN) laws and regulation related to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. This section outlines the Government and ADB policies, legal requirements, and guiding principles under which this RIPP was prepared. Though, the project is proposed to be co financed, however, ADB's SPS will be applicable in addition to GoN's laws and regulations as far as the RIPP for this project is concerned. All DPs/APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures. DPs/APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The project will recognise both titleholders and non-titleholders.

viii. The project especially for the distribution components will not result in any physical displacement. Most of the impacts are limited to small scale land acquisition, loss of trees and temporary loss of crops along the right of way, therefore, the issues of relocation does not arise and income restoration of the DPs/APs will be done through adequate compensation and assistances. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RIPP implementation. NEA will arrange in advance to allot the required budget to meet the costs associated with land acquisition and resettlement resulting from this Project. The total land acquisition and resettlement cost (indicative only) for the Project is estimated to be 429.56 million equivalents to USD 4.38 million. .

ix. Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) will be the executing agency (EA) for the transmission and distribution project components. The on-grid components will be implemented and supervised by a project management unit (PMU) will be setup within a project management directorate (PMD) of NEA which is dedicated to managing ADB funded projects. The PMD is responsible for preparation, procurement and construction of all new ADB projects starting from this Project. Additionally, PIUs will be set up for distribution components.

x. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation will be completed before the start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. The RIPP implementation schedule is tentatively calculated as 18 months. Monitoring will be the responsibility of NEA through its PMU, PIU and supervision consultant. Monitoring report will be submitted to ADB on a semi annual basis and the monitoring report will be disclosed.





# **I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

## **A. Overview**

1. This is a combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) prepared for the distribution components for the proposed Project, “South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Power System Expansion Project (SPEP)”. The RIPP is draft and is based on feasibility study as line route for distribution components and line survey has not been done yet. The RIPP will be updated and finalized during the detailed design and final check survey which will be prior to construction activities. Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) will be the executing and implementing agency for the transmission and distribution components and will be responsible for updating, finalizing and implementing the RIPP. The project will be implemented over a period of six years from the date of loan effectiveness.

2. The distribution component is categorized as “B” for involuntary resettlement (IR) and “B” for indigenous peoples (IPs) as per ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). Impacts on IPs (Janjati) are generally limited and related to IR only where some IPs (as per Nepali law) will be losing some land; however, it will not have any impact on their existing socio-cultural system. Therefore, a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is not required. This has been addressed in this combined RIPP. Distribution project will provide new connections to some households as beneficiary out of which some of them may belong to IPs (janjati as per Nepal’s law). These will be new electrifications. However, this will not have any disproportionate impact on their existing socio-cultural and livelihood activities of the IPs.

3. Nepal is facing chronic power shortages where only 65% of the country’s households have access to electricity including about 56% through grid connections. Per capita electricity consumption is only 102 kilowatt hours (kWh) per year, one of the lowest in the world. Grid-supplied electricity is routinely interrupted for 14-18 hours a day during the dry season, mainly due to inadequate generation capacity<sup>1</sup> and transmission network. Nepal has six hydropower projects totaling 592 MW under construction, and more than 2000MW additional projects in the development queue<sup>2</sup>; however, transmission and distribution grid is a bottleneck to meeting electricity demand and supporting power trade with neighbouring countries. Additional power is available via existing cross-border connections in western and eastern Nepal which is limited to about 200 MW total versus a peak demand deficit of about 500 MW.<sup>3</sup> Ongoing projects funded by ADB and other parties are addressing some of the transmission bottlenecks. A 400 kilo-volt (kV) cross-border transmission line between Dhalkebar in Nepal and Muzaffarpur in India, with a capacity of 1000 MW, has been undertaken with the participation of utility companies on both sides of the border.<sup>4</sup> A second 400 kV cross-border line is planned from Bardaghat in Nepal to Gorakhpur in India. These

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<sup>1</sup> The current available generating capacity is only around 800 MW which comes predominantly from hydropower. This capacity shrinks to 250–300 MW during the dry season due to variations in available water resources, which also coincides with peak demand of 1,000MW. In the meantime, demand for electricity has been growing at 10% annually in recent years.

<sup>2</sup> Power purchase agreements for a total of 2,317MW hydropower projects have been signed with NEA for completion by 2020.

<sup>3</sup> The demand-supply gap is met with back-up diesel- and gasoline-fired generator sets. The aggregate back-up generator capacity is believed to be about 500 MW.

<sup>4</sup> Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur transmission line is being undertaken under the Nepal-India Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (NIETTP). This cross border transmission line is financed by NEA, utilities from India and commercial banks, and the other components of NIETTP are funded by the World Bank.

cross-border lines will provide capacity for additional imports in the near term and exports in the longer term.<sup>5</sup>

4. The Interim Plan of Nepal<sup>6</sup> set out the Government's long term vision up to year 2027 for the power sector. Key development targets include (i) increasing per capita consumption to 400 kWh<sup>7</sup> from 80 kWh in 2012, (ii) commissioning 4000 MW of generation capacity for to meet domestic demand, (iii) providing electricity to 75% of the population through the national grid and 25% through decentralized and distributed generation solutions, and (iv) developing significant capacity for electricity exports. To meet these targets, a master plan for hydropower projects with year-round storage capacity has been prepared, the transmission system master plan of 1998 is in the process of being updated<sup>8</sup>, and a distribution system and rural electrification master plan has been outlined by NEA. In parallel with these planning efforts, institutional improvements are needed: NEA's system planning capacity needs to be enhanced, and the transmission and distribution departments of NEA need to be ring fenced as a precursor to further corporate restructuring<sup>9</sup>; a separate power trading company is needed to manage power exchange with neighboring countries, independently of NEA's day-to-day operations; and the existing Electricity Tariff Fixing Committee should be upgraded into a fully independent regulatory agency.

5. The Project will contribute to Nepal's energy development objectives. The Project is fully consistent with the ADB Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for Nepal<sup>10</sup> which focuses on: (i) improving access to electricity in rural areas; (ii) clean power development; (iii) strengthening sector governance; and (iv) promoting private sector participation. The Project's impact will be increased electricity access both in Nepal and across the border. The outcome will be improved electricity transmission, distribution capacities of national grid. The Project outputs as covered in the RIPP will be (i) power enhancement of power transmission capacity and its associated substations and (ii) enhancement of power distribution network.

## **B. Subproject Components (Distribution) of NEA**

6. The subprojects being covered in this draft RIPP will have distribution components. Distribution subprojects will consist of power distribution network in selected rural areas improved by construction and upgrading of 33kV lines, 11kV lines, 400V lines and substation capacity in East, Central and West regions. Construction will involve mainly manual activities and will be confined to small-scale works including transporting poles to the road side, erection of poles, stringing of conductors and erection of pole mounted transformers where required. No excavation is required other than auguring a hole for the pole footing. Removal or trimming of some roadside trees may be required to ensure appropriate safety clearances for the power lines.

<sup>5</sup> A wet-season power surplus is expected by year 2017.

<sup>6</sup> Three Year Interim Plan (2008-2010). Government of Nepal. 2008

<sup>7</sup> Government of Nepal. 2008. *Three Year Interim Plan (2008-2010)*. Kathmandu.

<sup>8</sup> The current transmission master plan was prepared by Norconsult in 1998. The master plan will be updated through a TA funded by the World Bank; the consultants (EDF) mobilized in February 2014, and have an 18-month contract period.

<sup>9</sup> Ongoing ADB funded projects are supporting enhancement of the regulatory framework, sector reforms, and improvements in NEA's institutional capacity.

<sup>10</sup> ADB, 2009. *Nepal Country Partnership Strategy 2010-2012*. Manila.

## 1. Distribution Subprojects

7. The NEA's distribution components includes power distribution network in selected rural areas improved by construction and upgrading of 33kV lines (441 km), 11kV lines (885), 400V lines (1035) and aggregate substation capacity of 257MVA in East, Central and West regions. Distribution components include construction of 24 numbers of proposed 33/kv new substations and augmentation of existing system. The new 33/11 kv substations are Juropani S/S, Ghailadubba S/S, Ranke S/S, Hasandaha S/S, Katahari S/S, Sakranti Bazaar S/S, Ranibas S/S, asingTharpu S/S, Baksila S/S, Bisanpur S/S, Maulapur S/S, Sedhwa S/S, Chhatiwan S/S, Laharepauwa S/S, Palungtar S/S, Galkot S/S, Darbang S/S, Bulingtar S/S, Dhakdhahi S/S, Lapani S/S, Bijuwar S/S, Sulichaur S/S, Hasauliya S/S, and Chadani S/S. Sites for the new 33/11kv distribution substations are not finalized; however, the locations have only been identified. Similarly, route for distribution lines are also not finalized and will be finalized during the detailed study and prior to construction. Details on distribution subprojects are described in **Table 1.1**.

**Table 1.1: Distribution Subprojects**

S. No.	Project/ District	33 kV line, km	11 kV line, km	Dist. Tranf. Number	400 V, km	Substation, MVA	Location
<b>A. Distribution System Augmentation in East Region</b>							
1	Juropani S/S, Jhapa	20	20	10	20	8	East
2	Ghailadubba S/S, Jhapa	10	20	10	20	8	East
3	Ranke S/S, Ilam	0	20	10	20	8	East
4	Hasandaha S/S, Morang	15	20	10	20	8	East
5	Katahari S/S, Morang	15	15	10	20	8	East
6	Sakranti Bazaar S/S, Tehrathum	5	20	10	20	3	East
7	Bhojpur, Ranibas S/S, Bhojpur	0	15	10	20	3	East
8	Bhojpur- Baikunthe-WasingTharpu	35	20	20	40	3	East
9	Baksila S/S, Khotang	20	10	10	20	3	East
10	Bisanpur S/S, Saptari	10	15	10	20	8	East
11	Upgradation of Fikkal S/S, Ilam	0	20	6	20	8	East
12	Upgradation of Bishnupur ( Siraha) S/S,	0	5	5	10	8	East
13	Upgradation of Balardaha S/S, Saptari	0	5	10	5	8	East
14	DSR at Tehrathum ,Taplejung District	0	20	20	40	0	East
15	DSR at South Parts of Jhapa District	0	0	15	30	0	East
16	DSR in Rajbiraj and Lahan	0	15	10	20	0	East
17	DSR in Itahari , Biratnagar and Belbari	30	20	25	50	0	East
18	DSR in Damak, Birtamod and Surunga	0	30	25	50		East
19	Dharan- Dhankuta- Hile 33 kV line	70	0	0	0	0	East
<b>B. Distribution System Augmentation in Central to West Regions</b>							
1	Chhatiwan S/S, Makawanpur	20	10		20	8	Central
2	Laharepauwa S/S, Rasuwa	20	10	10	10	3	Central
3	Maulapur S/S, Rautahat	15	15	10	20	8	Central
4	SedhwaS/S Parsa	20	20	10	20	8	Central
5	Palungtar S/S Gorkha	10	25	15	30	8	West
6	Galkot S/S, Baglung	5	10	10	10	3	West

S. No.	Project/ District	33 kV line, km	11 kV line, km	Dist. Tranf. Number	400 V, km	Substation, MVA	Location
7	Derbang S/S Myagdi	25	10	10	10	3	West
8	Bulingtar SS Nawalparasi	25	20	10	20	3	West
9	Dhakdhahi S/S Rupandehi	20	20	20	20	8	West
10	Lapani S/S Kapilbastu	10	20	15	20	8	West
11	Bijubar S/S Pyuthan	5	20	20	10	8	West
12	Sulichaur S/S Rolpa	5	20	20	10	8	West
13	Upgradation of Aurahi S/S, Mahottari	0	5	10	10	8	Central
14	Upgradation of Haripur S/S, Sarlahi	0	5	10	10	8	Central
15	Upgradation of Sindhuli S/S, Sindhuli	0	5	10	10	8	Central
16	Upgradation of Butwal Rajmarg S/S	0	5	0	0	8	West
17	Upgradation of Bhairahawa SS	0	5	0	0	16	West
18	Upgradation of Bharaulia SS, Rupandehi	0	5	0	0	8	West
19	DSR at Pokhara, Kaski	0	25	25	50	0	West
20	DSR in Gorkha, Tanahu, Lamjung, Syanja, Baglung and Parbat	0	150	50	100	0	West
21	DSR at Kawasoti to Danda Bazaar	0	15	10	10	0	West
22	DSR at Mukundapur to Gairidhar Bazaar	0	20	10	10	0	West
23	DSR at Krishnanagar to Chandrauta	0	10	0	0	0	West
24	Butwal to Bhairahawa conductor upgrading	20	0	0	0	0	West
<b>C. Distribution System Augmentation in Mid-west and Far West Regions</b>							
1	Hasauliya S/S, Kailali	11	20	10	20	8	Far West
2	Chadani S/S Dardhara	0	10	5	10	3	Far West
3	DSR at Nepalgunj	0	20	15	30	0	Mid-west
4	DSR at Dang	0	30	20	40	0	Mid-west
5	Upgradation of New Nepalgunj SS	0	10	20	10	2*16	Mid-west
6	DSR at Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur	0	20	20	40	0	Far West
7	DSR at Dhangadi, Kailali	0	30	20	40	0	Far West

### C. Scope and Limitation of RIPP

8. This is a combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP)<sup>11</sup> which is in draft form and has been prepared for the distribution components of NEA. The draft RIPP has been prepared in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, and its safeguard requirement related to involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The RIPP also complies with Government of Nepal's (GoN) laws and regulation. This RP assesses the resettlement impacts associated with the construction and operation of the distribution lines (33 kV, 11 kV and 400 Voltage). The RP is based on secondary sources of information, field observation and information collected from the EA/IA. The draft RIPP outlines the magnitude of potential impact, and the agreed processes to be followed for updating the social assessments, any mitigation measures during project implementation, the institutional arrangements for managing the impacts and any risks

<sup>11</sup> Based on ADB's SPS, 2009, the project is categorized as "A" for involuntary resettlement and "B" for indigenous peoples. However, impacts in the transmission and distribution subprojects are limited to land acquisition which does not lead to any physical displacement and most of the impacts are limited to small scale land acquisition and temporary impacts.

associated with the uncertainties, and importantly a commitment by the EA for counterpart funds. The RIPP contains the extent of impact caused by land acquisition due to construction of various subprojects and identifies compensation and resettlement assistance for displaced persons (DPs)/affected persons (APs). Impacts are limited to economic displacement, in this case, caused due to land acquisition. No physical displacement is foreseen or envisaged for the distribution components. The RIPP is based on preliminary assessment and has been prepared in due consultation with project stakeholders. The project will have minimum impact on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, which will be economic displacements. The Project covers a broad entitlement and compensation provision in the entitlement matrix of the RIPP which will address all possible impacts in the future.

9. This RIPP is in its draft form at the moment as it is based on preliminary assessment. One of the constraints and limitations of the RIPP is that some of the impacts are based on assumptions distribution lines. Exact route alignments for distribution lines including footings for the poles are not known. This will be done during the detailed design. Therefore, assessment has been done based preliminary assesment. NEA will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment and accordingly, this draft RIPP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation and construction. Sites for 24 distribution s/s have just been identified and needs to be finalized following which census of all affected persons will be carried out during detailed design. As per the discussions with EA and as per NEA's standard practice, census can only be done when official notification for land acquisition is published in which NEA provides the details of each plots and owners details. Therefore, census survey could not be carried out. A broad entitlement matrix is prepared to addres and mitigates all likely and unforeseen impacts. Following will be steps to finalize and update the draft RIPP prior to its implementation.

- NEA needs to finalize the locations 24 proposed new distribution 33/11 kV substations which are proposed on private land.
- NEA will collect the land details for the distribution s/s for publishing the notice for land acquisition following which census surveys will be carried out for all DPs/APs.
- NEA will finalize the design to the detailed extent with exact line alignment and physical pegging of each pole.
- NEA will collect the list of owners to be impacted under the RoW for 33 kV distribution lines based on the final route alignment survey and check survey.
- Collection of land details if there is any change in distribution S/S land and accordingly carrying out census survey for all DPs/APs.
- Based on the final alignment, inventory and detailed assessment on loss of crops and trees need to be enumerated and recorded.
- Consultaions with people for fixing the lines and pegging of poles
- Upon collection of all necessary data, the draft RIPP needs to be updated/finalized and the updated/finalized will be sent to ADB for approval and for further disclosure.

#### **D. Impact and Benefits of the Project**

10. The project has the capacity to improve the quality of life and well being of beneficiaries in the project area by providing these with opportunities to increase their incomes through employment and alternative livelihoods. The project will ensure several direct benefits to targeted communities in the form of providing new electricity connections to new households, enhancing the reliability of power supply and support for the use of renewable energy sources available in rural Nepal. Project beneficiaries are those that will

directly benefit from an increased supply and access to electricity. The primary beneficiaries are the existing and prospective electricity consumers in Nepal including rural households, vulnerable households and DPs/APs. The project will have focus on gender mainstreaming and inclusion of poor and vulnerable groups. Indirect beneficial impacts from the project include; short term and long term employment opportunities, opportunities for starting cottage based business activities and improvement in child education etc. The projects will bring direct and indirect positive social impacts. This will specifically benefit the people living in the remote areas through improved frequency and voltage levels for various uses which will ultimately result in socio-economic growth including possible job opportunities or employment for skilled and unskilled labour during the construction.

11. The benefits of improving the power sector are manifold. Improved power supply and reliability contributes to improved social services, as hospitals, schools and other social utilities are often hardest hit by inadequate power supply, load shedding, and poor power quality. For economic growth, power sector development could support greater farm mechanization leading to greater agricultural yields, and could benefit the commercial and industrial sectors by promoting access to markets, skills training, entrepreneurship, and an increase in employment opportunities. All these factors have a positive impact (indirect) on poverty reduction. As per the social assessment, around 90% of the households are electrified; however, the reliability of power supply is a matter of concern since most of the households get an average of 4 hours of electricity supply in a day. Distribution augmentation and strengthening will help in providing more reliable power. Distribution subproject will provide approximately 80, 000 new connections where these households will be newly electrified in east region, central region, west region, mid west and far west region. Therefore, DPs/APs are actually going to be sharing benefits from the Project, by improved affordable access to power for almost all DPs.

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### A. GENERAL

12. Impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are categorized as permanent impacts and temporary impacts. Permanent impacts include land acquisition for distribution substation. Distribution towers are pole based, thus, will not have any permanent impact.., Small portion of land required for each distribution S/S (24 numbers) are also not finalized yet. These will be done during the detailed design and check surveys. There will be no physical displacement. Temporary impacts include loss of crops, trees etc along the Right of Way (RoW) of distribution lines. For the distribution lines especially for 33 kV lines, some rough assessments have been done. Additionally, socio-economic surveys were carried out on a sample basis in the subproject areas to assess the socio-economic profile of the subproject areas. Public consultations and gender consultations were also carried out at selective locations in subproject areas.

### B. Impact on Permanent Land Acquisition

#### 1. Distribution Substation

13. There are 24 proposed new 33/11kv distribution substations which will require a total of 12.10 Ha of private land and will impact approximately 24 households. This is as per tentative assessment. Usually, small piece of land is required for 33/kv substations. Land for all these substations have been identified but not yet finalized. Therefore, census survey was not carried out. An assessment has been done based on preliminary discussions with NEA. Details of land requirements and impacts on distribution substations are given in **Table 2.1**.

**Table 2.1: Details on Land for Distribution Substation**

Sl.N.	Name of the Sub Station	Land Required (ha)	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	No of Affected Households/Owners)
1	Juropani S/S, Jhapa	0.65	Private	Agricultural	1
2	Ghailadubba S/S, Jhapa	0.65	Private	Agricultural	1
3	Ranke S/S, Ilam	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
4	Hasandaha S/S, Morang	0.65	Private	Agricultural	1
5	Katahari S/S, Morang	0.65	Private	Agricultural	1
6	Sakranti Bazaar S/S, Tehrathum	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
7	Ranibas S/S, Bhojpur	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
8	WasingTharpu S/S, Bhojpur	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
9	Baksila S/S, Khotang	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
10	Bisanpur S/S, Saptari	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
11	Maulapur S/S, Rautahat	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
12	Sedhwa S/S Parsa	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
13	Chhatiwan S/S, Makawanpur	0.65	Private	Agricultural	1
14	Laharepauwa S/S, Rasuwa	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
15	Palungtar S/S Gorkha	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
16	Galkot S/S, Baglung	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
17	Darbang S/S Myagdi	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
18	Bulingtar SS Nawalparasi	0.65	Private	Agricultural	1
19	DhakdhahiS/S Rupandehi	0.65	Private	Agricultural	1

Sl.N.	Name of the Sub Station	Land Required (ha)	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	No of Affected Households/Owners)
20	Lapani S/S Kapilbastu	0.65	Private	Agricultural	1
21	Bijuwar S/S Pyuthan	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
22	Sulichaur S/S Rolpa	0.4	Private	Agricultural	1
23	Hasauliya S/S, Kailali	0.65	Private	Agricultural	1
24	Chadani S/S Kanchanpur	0.65	Private	Agricultural	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.10</b>			<b>24</b>

Source: NEA, March, 2014

## C. TEMPORARY IMPACTS

### 1. Distribution Lines:

14. Distribution lines, especially 33 kv lines will have some temporary impacts on loss of trees and crops along the RoW . the RoW for 33 kv lines is approximately 3 meters. Other lines such as 11 kv lines will have minimum impact because the RoW is approximately less than 1 meter. A total of 441 kilometers of 33 Kv lines, 880 kilometers of 11 kV lines and 1035 kilometers of 400 voltage lines are proposed for construction and augmentation. It is approximately calculated that 77 hectares of land may be considered for loss of crops and trees. Distribution lines will not have any towers rather it will be pole based, therefore, permanent impact on land acquisition is negligible. All the losses will be compensated as per replacement/market cost. Exact quantity will be decided during the final survey and prior to construction.

## D. Cut-off- Date

15. A Cut-Off-Date will be declared based on the census to be conducted during detailed design requesting the public not to make any new constructions within the project area. A notification to this effect will be published in three national newspapers in national language (Nepali). For legal title holder, the date of notification for land acquisition will serve as the cut-off-date and for non title holders, the date of census surveys based on detailed design will serve as cut-off-date



### **III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

#### **A. Approach and Methodology**

16. A social analysis has been carried out in the subproject area through a sample socio-economic baseline household survey. This survey is general in nature which includes households near to the subproject areas, however all these households are not necessarily being affected by the subprojects. Approximately 660 sample households have been surveyed covering various subprojects. Survey covered sample villages along the tentative line route and having accessibility to reach these villages. This includes both DPs/APs and also non DPs/APs. Survey was carried out using a structured questionnaire. The objective of the social analysis was to assess the socio-economic profile of the population living in the subproject areas. A baseline study was conducted to ascertain socio-economic and demographic profiles of the villages, in terms of their population, access to basic service, occupation, income and pattern of expenditures, health, issues related to women, migration, structures and energy usages at home. Impacts on Indigenous peoples are also assessed through the social analysis and a separate analysis on indigenous peoples are also presented in this chapter. All the filled in questionnaires collected from the field was scrutinised by trained professionals and analysis was done accordingly. The findings are as discussed in the following paragraphs and the details on socio-economic profile are given in **Annexure-2**.

#### **B. Socio Economic Profile of Subproject Area**

##### **1. Types of Settlement**

17. Among the households covered during the sample survey in the subproject areas, majority about 85 % are rural, 12 % are classified as semi urban and only 3 % of the households are urban

##### **2. Demographic Features**

18. The sex ratio among the surveyed households is 948 females to every 1000 males. Average family size 6. Two thirds of the households still reside as joint family. In the subproject area, majority (about 46 %) of the households belong to Janajati, with only 12 % being ethnic minorities, while the rest (42 %) are from other ethnic composition. The overall literacy in the project area is 91.85%. Out of the total literacy, male literacy is considered to be 95.89% and the female literacy is 87.49%.

##### **3. Livelihood Pattern**

19. Almost 90% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities with small section of the population engaged in white collar jobs. With almost 50% households engaged in 'other' economic activities, one can deduce that people take up odd jobs to supplement their primary sources of income. Most of the households have more than one source of income. A very small percentage is employed by the government or by private companies however, an examination of the income patterns reveals that it is this small percentage that accounts for most of the money generated in this area. The difference in the average annual income generated through agriculture and that generated through these jobs is vast.

#### **4. Land and Crops**

20. Only 3 out of the 660 households surveyed do not possess land. However, not all land is cultivable even as more than 90% of the households possess some land that is suitable for cultivation. In terms of the crops grown by the people in this area, pulses fetch the highest amount of money, however, only a quarter of the sampled households grow pulses. A variety of other crops including wheat, paddy, maize, barley, fruits, and vegetable are grown. There is no data to deduce the commercial viability of agricultural produce in the area.

#### **5. Financial Status**

21. A majority of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities, however the average annual income generated from these activities is much less (NPR 80,383 as compared to NPR 3, 89, 799) than the annual income generated from white collar jobs. The data also shows that most households have more than one source of income. Almost a quarter of the population works as daily wage labour or agricultural labour. With NPR 3, 52, 301 being the average annual income of the sampled households, one can clearly deduce that the distribution of wealth in the area is far from equal. Food followed by education and then social functions are the primary reasons for the households incurring expenditure. There is very little expenditure (merely 3%) reported on agriculture, which is surprising considering that a large majority of households see agriculture as an economic activity. The deductions that one can make from this data (barring the assumption that it has been grossly under-reported) are as follows:

- The income from agriculture is so little that the expenditure has to be extremely limited
- The income generated through agriculture is very little compared to other economic activities, thus, in calculation, it's percentage in expenditure turns out to be low – only proving that those engaged in agriculture are not generating a very high income unless there are other supplementary sources of income.

22. Most households possess basic durable goods such as a television set, a radio and a refrigerator. However, one again encounters a vast difference in the number of people who own a car and those who own a scooter, a bicycle or no vehicle. Almost half the households surveyed have taken loans from some source or the other. These sources range from banks to cooperatives, relatives, private money lenders, and savings groups. Of these banks, cooperatives and savings groups facilitate loans at standard interest rates. However, almost a quarter of those who have taken loans seek private money lenders and relatives who charge very high interest rates. It is thus perhaps important to generate awareness about loans provided by banks and cooperatives, and the benefits of attaching oneself to savings groups. Simultaneously, there is a need to strengthen savings groups and introduce schemes through which loans sanctioned by these formal bodies becomes more accessible. The fact that of those who have availed governmental, non-governmental and other schemes, very few have actually benefitted also proves that these institutions and their engagement with the community needs probing and perhaps strengthening.

#### **6. Health**

23. In the sub project area about 32 % of the surveyed households stated that at least one person in the house suffered from a major illness in the last one year. Typhoid,

gallbladder stone, asthma, blood pressure, gastro intestinal disorders, and heart problems, were some of the maladies reported. 96% have a preference for allopathic medicine. The data regarding illnesses indicates to the fact that there is a strong bias in the community towards institutional health services.

## **7. Migration**

24. Data shows that at least one member from almost half of the surveyed households has migrated for work. A majority (of 87%) travels outside the country and most of them (90%) migrate permanently. Almost three-fourth of the population that migrates is engaged in non-agricultural labour, while a miniscule percentage engages in either trade or as agricultural labour. Almost a quarter are engaged in miscellaneous economic activities. The average monthly income of the migrated individuals is NPR. 29, 365/-

## **8. Infrastructure**

25. 80% of sampled households get water from piped sources. A fifth of the households, however, depend on springs, wells, hand-pumps, etc for their everyday water needs. 5% of the households do not have access to toilets, while the rest have either flush toilets or traditional toilets. Construction of buildings/structures in the area has been fairly recent with the average age of structures being around 18 years. However, much less than a quarter of the structures are made of bricks, cement with RBC/RCC roofs. Most of the buildings are semi-permanent with thatched/slate roofs made of brick and mud. There are very few structures that are made of scrap. This is indicative of the fact that most of the sample households fall in the lower middle-income category.

## **9. Power/Electricity**

26. According to this data, power and electricity are perhaps the two factors that need to be dealt with most urgently in this area. More than 90% of the households have access to electricity from the government grid. These connections are also largely metered. However, although the area saw electricity a little more than a decade ago, the average number of hours of supply in a day is a little more than 4. More than 90% of the households, therefore, have to supplement their energy needs from other sources and wood is the primary preference. Most of the surveyed households feel that the proposed program will be able to make a difference to the quality of life of the residents by making electricity supply more consistent and dependable.

## **C. Women/Gender**

27. Women in the area are primarily engaged in household work and cultivation. Data shows that they have a say in decision making processes in their households. However, there is scope to examine whether they are just participants in matters of decision making or actual stakeholders. Although the overall rate of literacy in the area is quite high, there is still a difference in the percentage of women and men who are literate. Cultivation and household work is the primary occupation of women in this area with 85% engaging in the former and 88% in the latter. Around 28% of the women are also engaged in allied activities like dairy, poultry, and sheep rearing. Around 14 % of the households reported that women are involved in trade and business. There is a small percentage of women working as labour in the agricultural and non agricultural sectors. Only 4 % of the households have women

engaged in jobs. The average annual contribution of the women to the households is NPR. 72,836. The literacy rate in the project area is 92 %. A gender disaggregated analysis shows that 96% of the men and 87% of the women are literate.

28. In general, all the communities had access to primary and secondary school within the community. For the higher education, they have to go to town area. . Though, there is no discrimination of access to education to both boys and girls, girls felt difficult to go outside for higher education and stay there for long period. School drop-out rate was not so high in these communities. Of them, about 5% to 10% pursued higher education. One of the reasons for dropping out was the financial difficulties of the families. Poor families who were dependent on seasonal agriculture or labour work could not support their children to pursue higher education. The other reason is due to early marriage of the girls. It has been found that most of the female are drop out before high school pass. Boys who saw several options [compared to girls] for them to engage in income generating activities such as labour work, foreign employment, services etc. abandoned their studies and found employment. Very few cases of non-enrolment of children in education were reported.

29. A majority of women reported that they have been living in their respective villages since long time. And that their forefathers too had been living in the same village. However, there were other women who have migrated to the current place of residence after their marriages. Several women reported that they preferred living in their respective villages because there is natural beauty in this area and where they were brought up since birth. Women in some communities, particularly those located closer to urban areas mentioned that their villages are conducive for living since they have easy access to several facilities such as schools, transportation, health facilities, market centres etc.

30. Majority of women are involved in the agricultural activities and households chores. Seasonal paddy, wheat, maize millet, potato, vegetables cultivations were the main source of livelihood of the rural communities consulted. Both men and women were engaged in the agricultural activities. Most of the male member of the family has gone to foreign countries for the employment. Some female household especially the indigenous people like Tamang, Magar prepare local alcohol and sell in the market. Some have small shops of tea, cigarette and fast food. Very few were engaged in the private service sector. In several communities, apart from their engagements in agriculture they have to engage in the household activities like cooking, washing the cloth, accompanying children to school, fetching the water from river and stream. Some members reported their leisure time will be used in sewing clothes, cotton weaving & knitting; operate small business like tea, small grocery. However they were not confined to household activities alone, a majority of women worked in their family agricultural farms along with their husbands.

31. No one in community along the project area was found traditionally engaged in some income generating activities. None of the women's groups reported having any traditional or specific skills among women and girls in their communities. Most of the women remained as housewives and unemployed. In few communities women were found to be involved in various forms of trainings like cloth cutting and sewing, paintings, candle making, incense stick making. Some of them had also started their own business based on those trainings for income generation and self employment. Some women had begun their own business; few were involved in government service and private sector service also. Women were aware of

the vocational training programs or the related agencies. But they have to travel a lot to reach the institutions. Again, most of the parents did not allow them to go very far from their house to obtain training. Married women and girls from rural areas can attend vocational trainings programmes only within the villages because of their household responsibilities they can no go outside or city. Otherwise they were encouraged by their parents and the communities to get vocational and skilled training.

#### **D. Awareness on HIV/AIDS**

32. Except in a very few areas, both men and women across the subproject areas were equally aware of the root causes of HIV/AIDS, how the disease is communicated and the preventive measures that people should adopt to avoid the spread of HIV/AIDS. Community awareness has been raised through educational programmes conducted by the education authorities, schools and the health authorities. Family health workers have taken a lead role in organizing and conducting HIV/AIDS educational programmes. People have also acquired knowledge on HIV/AIDS through media as well as awareness raising programmes conducted by NGOs.

#### **E. Indigenous People**

33. In Nepal, the Indigenous People (IP) is popularly known as *Janajatis*, which is also recognized by the government and constitutes about 37.2 % (8.4 million) of Nepal's total population. Some of the key characteristics of these groups are defined as: distinct collective identity; own language (other than Nepali), religion, tradition, culture and civilization; own traditional egalitarian social structure (which is distinct from mainstream varna or caste system); traditional homeland and geographical area; written or oral history that traces their line of descent back to the occupants of the territories before their annexation to the present Nepali frontiers. Based on these traits, government of Nepal has declared 61 (later reduced to 59) groups as Janajatis. Given the wide variation in the socio-economic and political standing of various Janajatis, a classification of Janajatis has also been done based on literacy rates, occupation, land ownership, and population, by the National Federation of Disadvantaged and Indigenous Nationalities. The following is the list of classification of IPs:

- Endangered groups: Bankariya, Kusunda, Kushbadia, Raute, Surel, Hayu, Raji, Kisan, Lepcha, Meche;
- Highly marginalized groups: Santhal, Jhangad, Chepang, Thami, Majhi, Bote, Dhanuk (Rajbansi), Lhomi(Singsawa), Thudamba, Siyar (Chumba), Baramu, Danuwar
- Marginalized groups: Sunuwar, Tharu, Tamang, Bhujel, Kumal, Rajbansi (Koch), Gangai, Dhimal, Bhote, Darai, Tajpuria, Pahari, Dhokpya (Topkegola), Dolpo, Free, Magal Larke (Nupriba), Lhopa, Dura, Walung
- Disadvantaged groups: Jirel, Tangbe (Tangbetani), Hyolmo, Limbu, Yakkha, Rai, Chhantyal, Magar, Chhaintan, Tingaunle Thakali, Bahragaunle, Byansi, Gurung, Marphali Thakali, Sherpa
- Advanced groups: Newar, Thakali

34. The subprojects will have impacts on indigenous peoples as far as small scale land acquisition is concerned. Subprojects are scattered in various parts of Nepal, therefore,

some section of IPs will be affected due to permanent land acquisition for transmission GSS and distribution substations and sometimes for small piece of land loss for tower footings and temporary impacts on loss of crops and trees etc along the Right of Way. However, it may be noted that land acquisition in the subprojects will not lead to any physical displacement. The magnitude of impacts on IP is not significant as far as overall sensitivity is concerned such as (a) customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (b) socioeconomic status; (c) cultural and communal integrity; (d) health, education, livelihood, and social security status; and (e) the recognition of indigenous knowledge; and (ii) the level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community. The impacts are limited to loss of portion of land for some IP groups. Initial assessment shows that there will be no endangered IP groups in the project areas. IPs living in the project periphery are Magar, Tharu, Tamang, Rai, Sherpa, Gurung, Tharu and Newars. A profile of IP (population and numbers) for some of the project affected districts is described in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: IP Population in some of Project Affected Districts**

S.N	Districts	Total Population	Number of Indigenous people	Percentage of IP
1	Gorkha	271,055	138,595	51.13
2	Tanahu	323,288	186,471	57.68
3	Dhading	336,067	187,876	55.90
4	Chitawan	578,944	270,500	46.72
5	kathmandu	1,744,239	812,340	46.57
6	Myagdi	113,641	55,773	49.08
7	Parbat	146,590	27,235	18.58
8	Banglung	268,613	88,770	33.05
9	Synajga	289,148	108,483	37.52
10	Palpa	261,180	149,813	57.36
11	Rupandehi	880,196	223,341	25.37
12	Nawalparasi	643,508	271,050	42.12
13	Lamjung	167,724	84,691	50.49
14	Tanahu	323,288	186,471	57.68
15	Manag	13,452	5,612	41.72
16	Chitawan	578,944	270,500	46.72
17	Nuwakot	277,471	165,900	59.79

*Source: Census Survey, 2011*

35. A separate analysis is made to assess the impact on Indigenous Peoples (Janjatis) and to prepare a socio-economic profile of IPs. This is based on the sample socio-economic base line surveys carried out in the subprojects areas. Findings of the analysis are given in the following sections.

### **1. Demographic Features of IPs**

36. The total households of janjati covered during the socio economic sample survey are 306 and the average family size 6.00. The sex ratio for this group of Janajati population in the project area is 1000 males: 940 females. Details are listed in **Table 3.1**.

**Table 3.1: Demographic Feature of APs**

SI No	Particulars	Number/% Age
1	Total IP Household	306
2	Sex Ratio	940
3	Average Household Size	6.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 2. Major Economic Activities

37. In the subproject area the household members belonging to Janajati are engaged in various economic activities. Of the primary economic activities, agriculture is the most common (84%) and about 28% are engaged in daily wage work. About one fourth are engaged in business and trade and only 1% is engaged in small entrepreneurial endeavors. 16% of the sample households hold white collar jobs. Almost half the households, however, are engaged in 'other' activities. This is based on a multiple response where one household has been reported in more than one economic activity. Details are listed in **Table 3.2**.

**Table 3.2: Major Economic Activities of the Households**

SI No	Particulars	No. of Households	%Age
1	Agriculture	257	83.99
2	Working for other farmers	22	7.19
3	Small enterprise	4	1.31
4	Government / Pvt Jobs	50	16.34
5	Business and trading	77	25.16
6	Hunting or gathering	1	0.33
7	Daily Wage	85	27.78
8	Others	150	49.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 3. Landholding Status

38. All the households belonging to Janjati possess land. None of the surveyed household is reported to be land less. Details are listed in **Table 3.3**

**Table 3.3: Landholding Status**

SI No	Particulars	No of Households	%Age
1	Land Holder Households	306	100.00
2	Landless Households	0	0.0
3	Total Households	306	100.0

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 4. Major Cropping Pattern

39. Agricultural production in the area among the janjatis comprises of maize, paddy, wheat, vegetables and millet. All of these crops are cultivated in one season except the vegetables. About 73 % of the households cultivate maize, and the average yield per household is 6.4 quintals. Similarly more than half (53 %) of the households cultivate paddy. The average yield of paddy is 14.61 quintals per household as reported by the paddy growers. Vegetables are grown by 37 % of the households and the average yield per household is 7.1 quintals. Less than one fifth of the households (19.2 %) cultivate wheat and the average yield per household is 5.38 quintals. Millet is another crop grown by nearly 18 %

of the households. The average yield of millet is 2.78 quintals. Pulses are also grown by little more than one fourth of the households (28 %) with an average yield of 1.74 quintals. Fruits are grown by 4.24 % of the households and barley is grown by only 2 % of the households. Details are listed in **Table 3.4**.

**Table 3.4: Major cropping pattern and average Yield of different Crops**

SI No	Type of Crop	%age Households	Average Yield in Quintals
1	Wheat	19.28	5.38
2	Paddy	52.94	14.61
3	Maize	73.20	6.41
4	Millet	17.64	2.78
5	Barley	2.61	1.81
6	Pulses (dal)	27.77	1.74
7	Vegetables	36.92	7.10
8	Fruits	4.24	13.56
9	Others	9.47	6.13

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

## 5. Average Annual Income

40. The average annual income of the sample households among the janjati families in the area is reported as NPR 358, 078. Agriculture and remittances from foreign services are the primary major sources of income. About 47 % of the households reported earn from agriculture and nearly 42 % earn from foreign remittances. Besides these two sources, business contributes to about 25% and white collar jobs 15% to the total income generated. Income from daily wage labor is reported at 30 %. Foreign Service generates the highest income at Rs. 3, 90, 778 while the second highest is reported at Rs. 1, 88, 746 reported from business. The average annual income from agriculture is Rs. 56, 453. Details are listed in **Table 3.5**.

**Table 3.5: Average Annual Income**

SI No	Source of Income	No. of HH	% age households reporting	Average Annual Income
1	Agriculture	145	47.39	56,453
2	Service	45	14.71	215321
3	Business	76	24.84	1,88,746
4	Labour / wage earner	91	29.74	1,41,137
5	Professional	21	6.86	1,73,238
	Foreign service/employment/			
6	Remittances	128	41.83	3,90,778
7	Pension	41	13.40	1,59,683
8	Any other	43	14.06	1,00,089
	Total	306	100.00	3,58,078

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

## 6. Average Annual Expenditure

41. The average annual expenditure of the sample households among the janjatis is reported as NPR Rs. 220,668 . Food is the primary expenditure contributing to 39% at NPR. 85, 392 per annum. About 14% of the total household expenditure is incurred through education, equivalent to Rs. 31, 925 per annum. Social functions and clothing contribute to



9.5% and 8.4% of the total expenditure, respectively, while health 7%, transportation 8 %, communication 5 %, fuel 4 %, and electricity merely 1.4 % of the total household expenditure, respectively. Details are listed in **Table 3.6**.

**Table 3.6: Average Annual Expenditure**

SI No	Type of expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure (Rs.)	Average Expenditure
1	Food	85392	38.70
2	Transportation	17038	7.72
3	Clothing	18574	8.42
4	Health	15907	7.21
5	Education	31925	14.47
6	Communication	11607	5.26
7	Social functions	20963	9.50
8	Agriculture	5986	2.71
9	Consumption of fuel for household	8259	3.74
10	Electric Bill	3294	1.49
11	Others (Specify	1723	0.78
12	Total Average	220668	100.00

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

## 7. Possession of Durable Goods

42. In terms of possession of durable goods, 71 % of the households own a television set while 41% own a radio; again understandably, some of the families own both a radio and a television set. More than half the households (56 %) own an LPG connection. One third of the households own a refrigerator, while bicycles and two-wheelers are possessed by 18 and 15% of the households, respectively. Expensive items like cars and air conditioners are owned by very few households. Details are given in **Table 3.7**.

**Table 3.7: Possession of Durable Goods**

Sl. No.	Items	Number of Households	%Age
1	Radio	126	41.18
2	Bicycle	56	18.30
3	Television	216	70.59
4	L.P.G Connection/ Gas Cylinder	172	56.21
5	Computer	38	12.42
6	Refrigerator	104	33.99
7	Washing Machine	10	3.27
8	Motor cycle/Scooter	46	15.03
9	Car	7	2.29
10	Air Conditioner	13	4.25
11	Rice Cooker	12	3.92
	Total	306	100.00

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

43. Among the janjati households in the project affected area, about 8 % household have reported that they availed benefits from schemes of the government, non-government and cooperatives. These schemes are in the form of training, loan and job opportunities. Details are given in **Table 3.8**.

**Table 3.8: Benefits from Schemes**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	25	8.17
2	No	281	91.83
	Total	306	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 8. Major Illnesses

44. In the sub project area about 29 % of the janjati surveyed households stated that at least one person in the house suffered from a major illness in the last one year. Typhoid, gallbladder stone, asthma, blood pressure, gastro intestinal disorders, and tuberculosis, were some of the maladies reported. 98% have a preference for allopathic medicine. Details are given in **Table 3.9**.

**Table 3.9: Major Illness in the Family**

SI No	Major illness	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	88	28.76
2	No	218	71.24
3	Total	306	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 9. Migration Pattern

45. It is common for people among the janjati households to migrate out of the survey area with almost 52 % of the households reporting one or more household members having migrated for work. Details are given in **Table 3.10**.

**Table 3.10: Migration Pattern**

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	158	51.63
2	No	148	48.37
	Total	306	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

46. A large majority (72 %) of the migrated individuals perform non agricultural labor, with merely 5 % engaged in either business or as agricultural labour. The average monthly income of the migrated individuals is Rs. 56, 715/-. Details are given in **Table 3.11**.

**Table 3.11: Type of work of the migrated members**

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	Agricultural Labour	5	3.16
2	Non Agricultural Labour	114	72.15
3	Trade & Business	3	1.90
4	Others	36	22.78
	Total	158	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 10. Women's Activities among Janjati

47. Cultivation and household work is the primary occupation of women in this area with 83% engaging in the former and 86% in the latter. Around 29% of the women are also engaged in allied activities like dairy, poultry, and sheep rearing. Around 20.5 % of the households reported that women are involved in trade and business. There is a small percentage of women working as labour in the agricultural and non agricultural sectors. Only 3 % of the households have women engaged in jobs. The average annual contribution of the women to the households is Rs. 70, 206/- which is reported by 44 % of the total households covered. Details of the activities of women are given in **Table 3.12**.

**Table 3.12: Type of Activities for Women**

SI No	Activities	Number of Households	%Age
1	Cultivation	253	82.68
2	Allied Activities	90	29.41
3	Collection & Sale of forest products	2	0.65
4	Trade & Business	63	20.59
5	Agricultural Labour	3	0.98
6	Non Agricultural Labour	12	3.92
7	HH Industries	0	0.00
8	Service	9	2.94
9	Households Work	262	85.62
10	Others	7	2.29
	Total	306	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 11. Women's Say in Decision Making

48. Women are active participants in decision making processes in their families. The survey result shows that almost all the households reported that women participated in the decision making process of the family. Details are given in **Table 3.13**.

**Table 3.13: Women's Say in Decision Making**

SI No	Issues	Number of Households	% Age
1	Yes	301	98.37
2	No	5	1.63
	Total	306	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

49. Women in the sub project area have a say in all matters related to household affairs. Details are given in **Table 3.14**.

**Table 3.14: Women's Participation in Decision Making**

SI No	Issues	Number of Households	% Age
1	Financial matters	302	98.69
2	Education of child	299	97.71
3	Health care of child	300	98.04
4	Purchase of assets	302	98.69
5	Day to day activities	301	98.37
6	On social functions and marriages	302	98.69
	Total	306	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 12. Literacy

50. The literacy rate in the project area among the janjati households is 90 %. A gender disaggregated analysis shows that 95% of the men and 85% of the women are literate. The common definition of literacy in Nepal is the ability to read and write by the population (males and females) at the age of 15 and over. Details are given in **Table 3.15**.

**Table 3.15: Literacy Status**

SI No	Particulars	Total Male	% Male	Total Female	% Female	Total Members	Total %
1	Literate	852	95.41	706	84.96	1558	90.37
2	Illiterate	41	4.59	125	15.04	166	9.63
	Total	893	100.00	831	100.00	1724	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 13. Source of Drinking Water

51. Pipes are the primary source of drinking water (78% households). Springs and hand pumps/tube wells are sources of drinking water for 15% of the households. Details are given in **Table 3.16**.

**Table 3.16: Source of Drinking Water**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Piped Water Supply	239	78.10
2	Spring (Open)	15	4.90
3	Well	1	0.33
4	Stream / River	4	1.31
5	Hand pump/Shallow tube well	31	10.13
6	Other	16	5.23
	Total	306	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 14. Sanitation Facilities

52. A majority (about 85 %) of the households use flush toilets, while 9 % have traditional latrines. Only about 6 % of the households do not have a toilet. Details are given in **Table 3.17**.

**Table 3.17: Type of Sanitation Facilities**

SI No	Type of Toilet	Number of Households	%Age
1	Flush Toilet	261	85.29
2	Latrine	28	9.15
3	No Toilet	17	5.56
	Total	306	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 15. Usage Pattern of Fuel for Cooking

53. Wood (67%) followed by gas (31%) is the major source of fuel being used by the households for cooking. Details are given in **Table 3.18**.

**Table 3.18: Type of Fuel Use for cooking**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Electricity	6	1.96

2	Wood	204	66.67
3	Gas	95	31.05
4	Solar	1	0.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 16. Type of Construction of Structures

54. Most of the houses (about 80 %) are made of brick and mud with tin or slate roofs, while 16 % of the houses are made of brick and cement with RBC / RCC roof. Only 2 % of the houses are made of brick and mud with thatched roofs. Details are given in **Table 3.19**.

**Table 3.19: Type of Construction**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Made of brick & mud with Thatched roof	7	2.29
2	Made of brick & mud with tin or slate roof	244	79.74
3	Brick & cement with RBC/RCC roof	48	15.69
4	Thatched or wooden	4	1.31
5	Others	3	0.98
	<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 17. Nature of Structures/Buildings

55. Most of the houses are permanent in nature (almost 97 %). Only 3 % of the houses are classified as semi permanent and temporary. Details are given in **Table 3.20**.

**Table 3.20: Nature of Structure**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Temporary	4	1.31
2	Semi-permanent	5	1.63
3	Permanent	297	97.06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 18. Status on Electrification

56. In the sub project area about 94 % of the households are electrified. Details are given in **Table 3.21**.

**Table 3.21: Status on Electrification**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	% Age
1	Electrified Houses	287	93.79
2	Non-Electrified Houses	19	6.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 19. Average Usage Pattern

57. Electrification is relatively new in the sub project area. The average year of electrification is 9.98 years. The average number of hours of electricity supply is very low with only 4.5 hours of availability per day. Details are given in **Table 3.22**.

**Table 3.22: Average Usage Pattern of Electricity**

SI No	Particulars	Numbers
1	Average Years of Electrification	9.98
2	Average Hours of availability of electricity per day	4.5

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

## 20. Purpose of Electricity Use

58. Among the electrified households, 98 % use electricity for lighting with an average of 4.51 hours per day. 73.5% of the houses use electricity for entertainment (playing television sets and tape recorders) with an average consumption of 3.36 hours per day. About 30 % of the households also use electricity for cooking and the average hours of consumption is 1.14. Nearly 11 % use electricity for running their computers and the average usage is 1.56 hours per day. For the purpose of business about 9 % use electric energy and the average usage is 4.83 hours per day. Details are given in **Table 3.23**.

**Table 3.23: Purpose of Electricity Use**

SI No	Purpose	Number of Households	%Age	Average hrs of consumption
1	Lighting	282	98.26	4.51
2	Cooking	87	30.31	1.14
3	Heating and cooling	15	5.23	4.2
4	Pumping water	23	8.01	1.03
5	TV and Tape Recorder	211	73.52	3.36
6	Computer	31	10.80	1.56
7	Business	27	9.41	4.83
8	Others	46	16.03	3.30
	Total	287	100.00	

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

## 21. Unit Price

59. All the households stated that they usually pay Rs 8/- to Rs.10/- per unit of consumption of electricity. The average expenditure on electricity by the 287 households surveyed is Rs. 308 per month. All the households stated that they usually pay the bills at the electricity office located at different places. About 66 % of the households pay monthly electricity bills and about 26 % pay it once in every quarter. About 16 % of the households stated that there is electricity theft. The power and electricity department manages the maintenance of the supply. Details are given in **Table 3.24**.

**Table 3.24: Average expenditure on electricity**

SI No	Particulars	In Rupees
1	Unit rate of electricity	8.00 – 10.00
2	Average expenditure on electricity bill	308 per month

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2011*

## 22. Use of Non Electricity Sources

60. About 94 % of the households reported that they use they use energy from non electricity sources. Details are given in **Table 3.25**.

**Table 3.25: Usage of non electricity energy sources**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	286	93.46
2	No	20	6.54
	Total	306	100.00

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

61. The main source of energy besides electricity is wood with around 83% of the households resorting to it to meet their energy needs. Wood supplies 3.1 hours of power needs incurring an expense of Rs. 27. Similarly, gas is used by 58 % of the households supplementing 3 hours of energy needs in a day on an average incurring an expenses of Rs.31/-. Kerosene and diesel is used by 8 % of the households incurring a cost of Rs. 7.85 per day. Details are given in **Table 3.26**.

**Table 3.26: Daily usage of non electricity energy sources**

SI No	Source of Usage	Number of Households	%Age	Average Hours of Consumption	Expenditure (Rs)
1	Kerosene/ Diesel	25	8.17	1.77	7.85
2	Battery	1	0.33		
3	Wood	253	82.68	3.1	27.29
4	Gas	177	57.84	3	31.4
5	Solar	10	3.27	3	
	Total	306	100.00		

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

62. Baased on the above analysis and consultaions, the project has been categorized as “B” for indigenous peoples. The impacts are equally beneficial to all the DPs. Indigenous Peoples are defined as per the constitutional provision of Government of Nepal. However, most of them still follow general socio-economic and cultural activities along with other general people. There are no such distinct habitats or ancestral territory where these IP groups are attached with. IP groups in the project are found to be living with other social groups in the same village. These groups are usually assimilated with other people of the village. They don’t have separate or distinct economic activities. They all follow the same economic activities such as farming, wage earning etc along with other people. Also, the political system is same as per the national standard and they don’t have any tribal or IP political system. Though, they may have some cultural activities of their own, however, they follow Nepalese festivals also. Though, there are some dialects prevalent among the IP groups, however, it is observed during the consultations process that these groups generally speak Nepalese language and they understand the national language. IPs in the project area are just categorized as IPs with various segments such as endangered, highly marginalized, marginalized, disadvantaged groups and advanced groups etc as per the laws mentioned above. However, they are not historically or socially marginalized by others. As

far as decision making at national level is concerned, there is no different system for IP groups as a separate decision making body at national or local level. These IP groups follow the standard political and administrative system as set out by the government for all the section of people in general in Nepal.

63. In addition to the direct employment (temporary) during construction phase, the project provides access to new and reliable electricity to all the beneficiaries in general. The supply of power will influence the overall socio-economic growth of the people in the project area including the deprived and minority. The benefit of the project is more generic in nature. The positive impact is having new and reliable access to electricity. The negative impact may be loss of land in some cases due to land acquisition. IPs are considered as vulnerable where additional resettlement assistance will be provided in addition to compensation, consultations will be carried out to make them aware about the project and obtaining their endorsement for land acquisition. The impacts will not have any culturally unintended negative impacts. The level and intensity of construction activities are not so complex; therefore, influx of huge migrant labor to the local community is not anticipated for a longer period. Loss of permanent source of livelihood is not foreseen in the project except for small scale land acquisition. They will still remain with their existing economic activities after the land acquisition, because the scale of land acquisition is small and there will be no restriction to natural resource. The project is scattered and liner in nature, without having significant adverse impact, therefore, there is no ancestral domain. The project will not involve commercial development of cultural and intellectual resources of any section of people. The project aims at strengthening the transmission, distribution system in Nepal and will contribute to better power supply through its transmission, distribution system and will trigger energy efficiency in the country. The project is for broad development and does not involve commercial development of natural resources. There is no such customary tribal land being affected in the project.

## **F. Overall Findings and Conclusion of Socio-Economic Survey**

64. Following are some of the observations and recommendations for future attentions:
- Primary attention needs to be paid to increase the supply of electricity in the area and ensure its consistent availability.
  - Support a shift from dependency on wood for fuel to electricity and gas
  - Explore the viability of tapping into other renewable energy sources such as solar power
  - Probe governmental, non-governmental and other schemes to support agriculture and allied infrastructure.
  - Strengthen savings groups and generate awareness about the same.
  - Facilitate a gender oriented study to engage with women's issues in the area.
  - Study reasons for high and permanent migration and analyse the reasons for the same, including the socio-economic strata of those migrating and the kind of employment that is taken up by them post migration.
  - People in this area have limited engagement with entrepreneurial activities. There is scope to provide support for small entrepreneurial ventures, especially in the rural households to supplement agricultural income.



## IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

### A. Consultation

65. Public consultations were carried out in various locations of subproject areas with the objectives of making the people aware about the project and to involve them as stakeholders in project planning and further during implementation. It was also meant to minimize probable adverse impacts of the project by accommodating suggestions of local people which plays key factors in speedy implementation of the project. During Project preparation, consultations have been held with the concerned government officials (NEA). Consultations were also carried out with the affected persons (APs) in the project area and with local community. Focused Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted with the local community at 63 locations in different project locations having a total of 1014 participants which includes 667 numbers of male participants and 347 numbers of female participants. Additionally, FGDs were also conducted separately among the women group at 35 locations in the subproject area having a total of 447 women participants to include them as part of stakeholders. These consultations provided inputs in identification of the felt needs of the communities, and the relevant stakeholders. The primary stakeholders are the APs, i.e., land owners who are going to lose small piece of land, the farmers who will be impacted temporarily due to loss of crop, local community and EA/IA. Consultations process also included IP groups living in the project areas such as Magar, Tharu, Tamang, Rai, Sherpa, Gurung, Tharu and Newars. Details on summary consultations, responses of each issue and names of participants are given in **Annexure-3**.

66. Most of the communities were not aware of the proposed transmission line passing through their areas. Some communities have heard it but not sure what is going to happen in their communities in near future. However, they were positive and supportive towards the proposed project. They believed that those subprojects would yield benefits to the communities as well as the country as a whole in terms of power supply expansion and quality improvement. Furthermore, other benefits that people expected from the subprojects are improvements in access roads, and employment opportunities for local communities during project construction and maintenance. One of the major benefits as perceived by the people are enhancement in better and reliable source of electricity supply and to get rid of load shedding which is a crucial problem. Since the project has been considered as one of the government priority sector and need of the country, they expressed their full support during implementation. They believed that such projects would contribute to country's development such as expansion of industries and reduce the heavy import of fuel from third countries, increase the rate of rural electrification.

67. They also requested the transmission line should go far from the settlement. At the other end, some communities were concerned about the loss of crops etc and the safety issues during construction. Communities who expressed willingness to support provided the project expressed that there should be no adverse impact due to the project on their houses, cultivations, livelihoods and safety; expressed willingness to support provided the project adequately compensates any losses in cash. The projects should avoid/minimize harm to residences, plantations, cultivations, other forms of livelihoods, religious and other places of community importance such as schools play grounds, community gathering places etc. Line

routes should avoid running over houses. Necessary precautions must be taken to ensure safety of people during project construction.

68. Most of them opined that that if suitable environment is made for reuse of existing productive land, there will be no problem. They also wanted to know the exact transmission line passing through. Some of the communities raised issues/concerns that were highlighted. They included (a) fear of losing or causing damages to their residences, cultivations, and livelihoods. (b) fear of decreasing the land values when electricity lines run over their land or polls/towers installed in the middle of a land; (c) fear of not receiving reasonable compensation for the affected assets like trees, house, (d) some people believed that living in areas close to electricity lines, towers and polls would increase the threats of lightening; (e) a few communities believed that living closer to electricity lines would have negative impact on their health. Therefore, they expressed all these concerned should be taken in to consideration by the engineering team while finalizing the design.

69. In general, people did not see any adverse impact on food/grain availability. However, they cautioned that if electricity polls/towers are installed in the paddy fields or other cultivable land, it would reduce the cultivable area of the farmers. If subprojects cause any adverse impacts on individual properties, valuable tree species people requested that such losses either permanent or temporary should be compensated adequately. During project construction periods, power-cuts should be minimized to avoid its effects on commercial and business enterprises in the area. All the communities appreciated the consultation and sharing information on prospective development projects that would go through their villages. Communities noted that such consultations were rather rare and people would know about a project only when the foundation stone is laid for it. Sharing information is important so that communities can support the implementing agencies to minimize adverse effects of the projects and increase the implementation efficiency.

## **B. Information Disclosure**

70. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs/APs and other stakeholders, the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement and indigenous peoples planning documents. Resettlement and indigenous people's information containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in the local language (Nepali) in addition to the English version and to DPs/APs. It shall be observed from the socio-economic surveys and consultations that the affected IPs or Janjatis speak and understand the national language which is Nepali.

71. Information will continue to be disseminated to affected persons at RIPP implementation stage. NEA will be responsible for issuance of public notice to acquire particular land/property for any of the project component. On approval of the RIPP, NEA will be responsible for organizing public meetings in the project areas to disclose the same to the affected community. These meetings will disclose in detail Project information including measurement of losses, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedules. This will be done through public consultations and made available as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, using local languages. NEA will keep the DPs/APs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. The

information will also be made available at convenient and accessible locations such as VDC offices, NEA's site offices and PIU. In all such places, the information would be displayed in local language (Nepali). For non-literate people, other communication methods such as verbal communication about their entitlements at public gatherings at places such as village committees and schools will be used. A copy of the draft RIPP will be disclosed on ADB's website as well as on NEA's website. Once the draft RIPP gets finalized with updated information, the same procedure of disclosure will be followed.

### **C. Continued Consultation and Participation**

72. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged in the project:

- NEA will organise public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the implementation of resettlement, social and environmental activities.
- NEA will organise public meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. Regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the NEA offices.
- All monitoring reports of the resettlement components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the RIPP.
- Key features of the entitlements will be displayed along the project corridor.
- NEA will conduct information dissemination sessions at major locations and solicit the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of the DPs/APs in RIPP implementation.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account

## **V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS**

### **A. General**

73. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the project level. ADB procedures require NEA to establish a project specific GRM having suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at subproject level. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The grievance mechanism will be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts on social and environment due the subproject type, size, type of area (sensitive area) and impacts. It will address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using a transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs and without retribution.

74. This Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) would provide an effective approach for resolution of complaints and issues of the affected person/community. NEA shall formulate procedures for implementing the GRM and shall undertake GRM's initiatives that include procedures of taking/recording complaints, handling of on-the-spot resolution of minor problems, taking care of complainants and provisions of responses to distressed stakeholders etc. paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. NEA will be responsible for providing awareness to the APs/DPs regarding the GRM and this can be specifically focused during the disclosure of RP.

### **B. Levels of GRM**

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

#### **1. First Level of GRM**

76. The first level and most accessible and immediate venue for the fastest resolve of grievances will be the site official. If any complaints arise, the NEA site engineer/official, the construction contractors and project supervision consultant (SC) with the assistance of VDC representatives will immediately resolve the complaint on site. Any person with a grievance related to the project works can contact the SC to file a complaint. The SC will document the complaint, and immediately address and resolve the issue at field-level with the construction contractor, representatives of the respected VDC and the affected persons within 7 days of receipt of a complain/grievances. The SC will fully document the following information: (i) name of the person, (ii) date of complaint received, (iii) nature of complaint, (iv) location of complaint, and (v) how the complaint was resolved. If the complaint remains unresolved at the field level, the SC will forward the complaint to

NEA's Project Manager Office (PMO) headed by the project manager at Project Implementation Unit (PIU). This is a site office of NEA who is responsible for site level implementation activities.

## **2. Second Level of GRM**

77. If the grievance remained unresolved, the person filing the grievance will be notified by the SC that the grievance was forwarded to the PMO at PIU. PMO with the support of SC Social Expert, construction Contractor will try to resolve the grievances through continuous interactions with the affected persons within 15 days of complaints forwarded by SC.

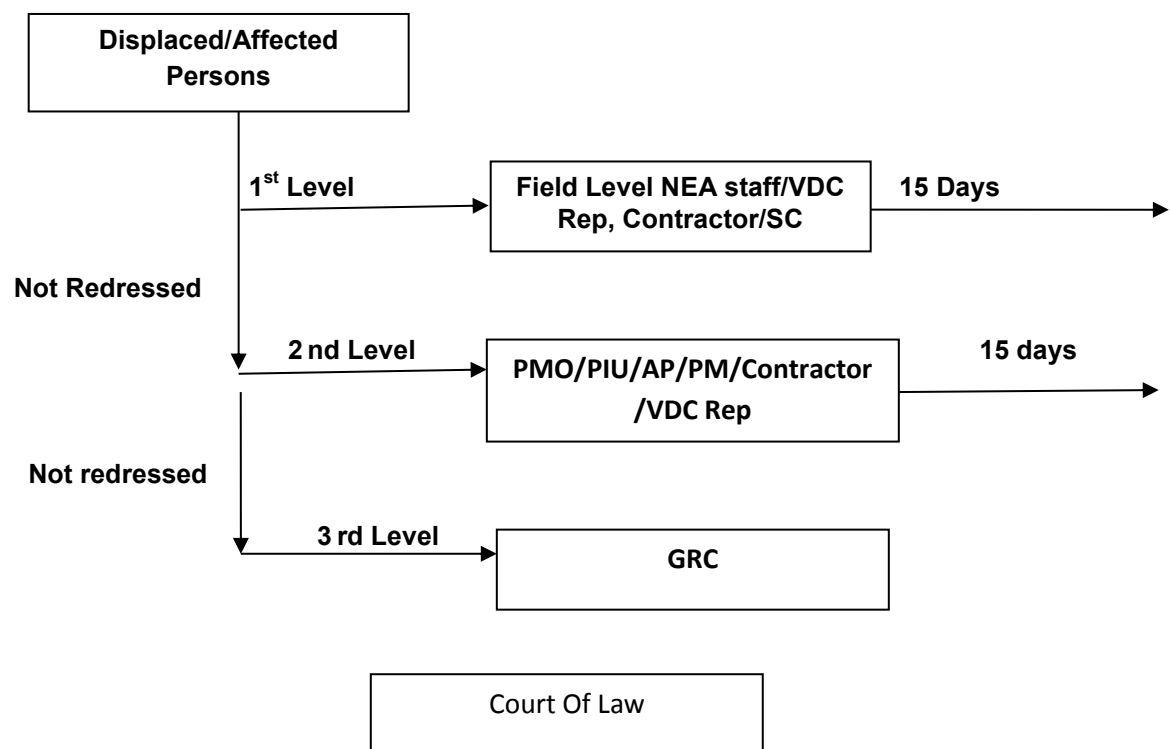
## **3. Third Level of GRM**

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

## **C. Court Of Law/ Country's Legal System**

79. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The AP has the right to refer the grievances to appropriate courts of law if not satisfied with the redress at any stage of the process or the APs will have the choice to approach country's judicial system. The PIU will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The flow chart showing Grievance Redress Mechanism is presented in **Figure 4**.

**Figure-4: Grievance Redress Mechanism**



Note: Affected Persons can approach the court of law at time  
During the Grievance redress process.

## VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

80. The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the RIPP is based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) and Government of Nepal's (GoN) laws and regulation related to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. This section outlines the Government and ADB policies, legal requirements, and guiding principles under which this RIPP was prepared. Though, the project is proposed to be co financed, however, ADB's SPS will be applicable in addition to GoN's laws and regulations as far as the RIPP for this project is concerned.

### A. Constitutional Guarantees

81. Prior to 1990 there was no constitutional obligation for the State to pay compensation for the acquisition of personal property. The right to receive compensation was therefore not a fundamental right, although there was a "moral obligation to pay for what you take". The Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007), Article 19 (I) guarantees the fundamental right of a citizen i.e. right to acquire, own, sell and dispose of the property. Article 19 of the Interim Constitution 2063 (2007), Right to Property, states that "(1) Every citizen shall, subject to the laws in force, have the right to acquire, own, sell and otherwise dispose of the property. (2) The State shall not, except in public interest, requisition, acquire or create any encumbrance on the property of any person provided that this clause shall not be applicable on property acquired through illegal means. (3) Compensation shall be provided for any property requisitioned, acquired or encumbered by the State in implementing scientific land reform programme or in public interest in accordance with law. The compensation and basis thereof and operation procedure shall be as prescribed by law."

### B. Government of Nepal's Relevant Acts and Regulations

#### 1. Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977)- LAA

82. The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) is the core legal document to guide the process related to land acquisition and relocation in Nepal. The clause 03 of the Act states that land could be acquired for a public purpose, subject to the award of compensation. According to clause 04 of the Act, institutions seeking land acquisition may also request the Government to acquire land subject to the payment of compensation by such institutions. Clause 27 of the Act provides for land acquisition through mutual agreement between a plot owners and a government department or agency, where the process of involuntary land acquisition outlined in the Act does not apply. Land Acquisition Act (1977) specifies the procedures for land acquisition and compensation. Some of the salient features of LAA-1977 are as follows:

- The Act empowers Government of Nepal (GoN) to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation, for public purposes and works.
- The acquisition and compensation of privately-owned assets are undertaken according to a formal procedure, consisting of (a) initial procedures, (b) a preliminary investigation process, (c) acquisition notification, (d) compensation notification, and (e) appeal procedures.

- Compensation Determination Committees are established (at district level) to ascertain compensation rates for land and other assets.
- Compensation must be paid (a) for damages caused as a result of investigations during the preliminary investigation process, and (b) for land and assets permanently acquired by the project (including, standing crops, trees and houses).
- Compensation must be in cash (lump sum), although titleholders who have lost all of their landholdings may be given replacement land, if available.
- Titleholders are required to submit compensation claims or complaints within a specified period after the land acquisition notice had been issued by the Local Authority (Chief District Officer). There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of Chief District officer which will fix the rate of compensation for the affected property. The other members in the committee are the Chief of Land Revenue Officer, representative from District Development Committee (DDC), concerned Project Director/Manager. The committee can also invite the representatives from among the affected persons, representative from affected VDC/Municipality.

83. There are three methods/approaches for the valuation of assets: i) method adopted by the Government, ii) community consensus valuation, and iii) direct negotiation. For the purpose of this project, the community consensus valuation method for land and asset valuation has been adopted, which includes determining the valuation of assets in consultation with the community. As part of this method, meetings with the local community members and representatives of the project affected households on the valuation of land and assets are held. Based on the same, a consensus is arrived at for valuation of assets, making it a more transparent process. This process works through CDC for which the PMU/PIU in charge takes all the initiatives with consent from the CDC. In the final deliberations, CDC approves the proposal.

## **2. The Land Reform Act, 2021 (1964) - LRA**

84. Another key legislation in Nepal related to land acquisition is the Land Reform Act (LRA) 2021 (1964). This act establishes the tiller's right to the land, which he/she is tilling. The LRA additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for development purposes. The most recent Act Amendment (2001) established a rule that in case the state acquires land under tenancy, the tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50% of the total compensation amount. Tenants are verified through a record of tenancy at the land revenue office. The Act is relevant in the compensation distribution modality. It specifies the compensation entitlements for the registered tenant. Where the tenancy right is legally established, the owner and tenant each will be entitled to 50% of the total compensation amount. Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions of the *Guthi Corporation Act, 2033 (1976)*. Section 42 of the Land Reform Act states that *Guthi* (religious/trust) land required for the development work must be replaced with another land (rather than compensated in cash).



### **3. Land Revenue Act 2034 (1977)**

85. Acquisition of land for development projects (i.e., public interest) involves transfer of land titles for which directly or indirectly the Land Revenue Act 2034 (1977) comes into force. Article 8 of this Act states that registration, change of ownership, termination of ownership right and maintenance of land records are done by local Land Revenue (Malpot) Office. Likewise according to article 16 if the concerned owner did not pay land revenue for long period of time the government can collect revenue through auction of the concerned parcel. Land registration, transfer of titles and record keeping in the kingdom are governed by this Act.

### **4. Electricity Act 1992; and Electricity Regulations, 1992**

86. The Clause 33 of the Electricity Act 1992 provides the provision for compensation for utilization or acquisition of other's land and house. It states if a construction work relating to the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity has been performed by the government or a licensee, the government may prohibit to use the premises of a house or land located in the area where such construction work is performed or the premises of a house or land located in the prescribed distance from such place of construction by any other person for any specified purpose. The government or the licensee shall pay compensation as prescribed to the concerned person for such damage or loss caused due to such prohibition. The Rules 12 and 13 of Electricity Regulations 1992 state that the proponent willing to produce and transmit electricity should analyze environmental impacts of the proposed projects and include impact mitigation measures and environmental measures including arrangements for the settlement of the displaced people. Rule 88 states that any person or corporate body desiring to produce or transmit electricity shall submit an application requesting for the use of such land. However, such land, if regulated, should be compensated (Rule 87) as determined by the Compensation Fixation Committee. This rule is applicable for study as well as project construction.

### **5. Government's Policies and Legal Framework for *Janajathis* in Nepal**

87. The Interim Constitution of 2007 recognizes the diversity of Nepal (art. 3) and defines the country as a secular, inclusive and democratic State (art. 4). It further recognizes the status of different mother languages of various groups as national languages enabling their use in the state activities (art. 5). Each such community has the right to preserve and promote its own language and cultural heritage as well as to receive basic education in its mother tongue (art. 17). In addition, the Constitution recognizes the rights of Adivasi and Janajati to "participate in State structures on the basis of principles of proportional inclusion" (art. 21), and authorizes the State to implement special measures "for the protection, empowerment and advancement of indigenous nationalities" (art. 13).

88. The specific policy initiatives for the advancement of Adivasi, Janajati and other communities started in 1997. The National Committee for Development of Indigenous Nationalities was set up to ensure the welfare of Adivasi/Janajati. In 2002, the Parliament passed a bill enabling the establishment of NFDIN. The NFDIN Act 2002 established the first comprehensive policy and institutional framework pertaining to Adivasis and Janajatis. The NFDIN is a semi-autonomous body that acts as the State's focal point for indigenous policy,

with a mandate to recommend measures to promote the welfare of indigenous groups paying attention to their social, economic, and cultural rights and requirements.

89. The National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities Act 2002, National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, Environmental Act 1997, and Forest Act 1993 have also provided for the protection and promotion of Janajatis' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. The Local Self-Governance Act (1999) gave more power to local political bodies to promote, preserve and protect Janajatis' language, religion, culture and welfare.

90. The Three Years Interim Plan (2007-2010) included following policies for inclusive development of Adivasis/Janajatis and other disadvantaged groups: (i) creation of an environment for social inclusion; (ii) participation of disadvantaged groups in policy and decision making; (iii) development of special programs for disadvantaged groups; (iv) positive discrimination or reservation in education, employment; (v) protection of their culture, language and knowledge; and (vi) proportional representation in development.

### **C. ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)**

91. ADB has adopted Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimise 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. The objectives of the indigenous peoples safeguard policy is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

#### **1. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards**

92. 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. The three important elements of ADB's SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.

#### **2. Indigenous Peoples Safeguards**

93. The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly

affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy.

#### **D. GoN and ADB Safeguard Policy Differences**

- There is no legal provision to compensation the non legal titleholder (who do not possess the land ownership certificate) in Government of Nepal legislation, where as ADB policy indicates there should be compensation to land irrespective of legal ownership.
- There is a provision of compensation to all affected structures including encroacher/squatters in ADB Policy, where as squatters/encroachers are not entitled for the compensation of structures built in the government land in Nepal.
- In Nepal, the compensation for all affected assets will be determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO), where as ADB policy spell out the compensation for all lost assets shall be as per market price/replacement cost etc.
- LAA does not aim at avoiding involuntary resettlement, however, it says that land will be acquired for public purpose
- LAA does not discuss the need for meaningful consultation; project benefit sharing, improving the lives to the displaced poor to national minimum standards

94. In most cases, the legal framework of the Government of Nepal and ADB policy on resettlement aim at achieving the same overall goals such as avoiding involuntary resettlement as far as possible. Where displacement is unavoidable, the living status of the affected people shall be improved at pre-project condition at no cost to themselves. However, there are certain key differences between ADB guidelines and the government's legal frameworks which are summarized below in Table 1. However, there are certain key differences between ADB guidelines and the government's legal frameworks which are summarized in **Annexure- 6.1**.

#### **E. Social Safeguards Principles for this Project**

95. Based on the above analysis of applicable legal and policy frameworks of government and in consistent with ADB's policy requirements, broad resettlement principle for the project shall be the following:

- Involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives.
- Subprojects will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

- Meaningful consultations with affected persons will be carried out and all displaced persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options. AP's participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs will be ensured.
- Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those Female headed households, indigenous people households, below poverty line households, widow, disabled, elderly with no economic support, ethnic minorities households and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- 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.
- Livelihoods of all displaced persons will be improved or at least restored
- Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance
- Standards of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, will be improved to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas legal and affordable access to land and resources will be provided, and in urban areas appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing will be provided to the displaced poor.
- If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. If, however, the negotiated settlement fails, the normal procedure of land acquisition will be followed. NEA will engage an independent external party to document the negotiations and settlement processes, and that NEA will agree with ADB on consultation processes, policies, and laws that are applicable to such transactions; third party validation; mechanisms for calculating replacement costs of land and other assets; and record keeping requirements. *"Should negotiations fail and expropriation result involuntary resettlement procedures would be followed."* Distribution lines may be less restricted and will have some flexibility where in SR-2 may or may not be applicable.
- Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be ensured that they are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- A combined resettlement and indigenous peoples 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.
- The draft RIPP, 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 RIPP and its updates will also be disclosed to affected persons and other stakeholders.

- Involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of resettlement will be included in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. The resettlement plan will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons will be monitored; it will be assessed whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to APs.
- Land acquisition for the project would be done as per GoN's laws related to Land acquisition and will also comply with ADB's SPS, 2009
- NEA shall attempt to acquire or buy the uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition if the owner is willing to sell. The owner of such land/property may request to NEA for acquisition of his/her entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land remains unviable. Therefore, NEA will acquire remaining land that is unviable or uneconomic
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance
- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project and the EA/IA will ensure that replacement of all utilities and CPRs are also undertaken consistent with ADB's SPS, 2009.
- Consultations will be carried out among the indigenous people in advance prior to land acquisition of IPs and consensus and permission needs to be obtained by NEA from the IPs in case IP land is to be acquired.
- Subprojects having distribution components shall follow impact specific approach for compensation. Land acquisition for distribution S/S will follow the standard LAA methods if negotiation fails. Distribution lines, being the overhead lines, shall be taken in to consideration for compensation for loss, trees, crops etc along the Right of Way (RoW). All the losses under the RoW of distribution lines are usually treated as temporary impacts and are compensated for the damage and disturbances during the construction activities. As a standard practice, lines are usually proposed avoiding settlement and houses. Also, the EA/IA will leave the RoW for the same use (cultivation under the RoW) to the farmers.

## VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### A. Eligibility

96. All DPs/APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date<sup>12</sup> will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The project will recognise both titleholders and non-titleholders. DPs/APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to project implementation.

### B. Entitlements

97. Based on the above broad principles, a detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance for the project is provided in the entitlement matrix. DPs/APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the DPs. The loss of crop, trees and agriculture during the construction of the transmission lines will be paid as instant cash compensation for the damaged period. People will use the land below the lines after the construction for cultivation. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the transmission lines in the future, the project authorities would reach agreement with the land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities. NEA will provide cash compensation to the DPs/APs for the temporary loss of crop, if occurred, during the time of maintenance and repair. The entitlement matrix (**Table 7.1**) summarises the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with GoN and ADB's policies. The entitlement matrix as presented in the RIPP is broad and covers most of anticipated impacts which are not known yet as the design is preliminary at the moment. All the losses as mentioned in the entitlement matrix may not be applicable for a transmission and distribution projects. However, since, this is a draft RIPP which needs further finalization and updating during the detailed design, therefore, a broad entitlement matrix is presented which will help NEA to address any future impacts that may occur during the detailed design.

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<sup>12</sup> The cut-off date for title holders is based according to the formal notification, and for non-titleholders the date of the census survey based on the final design and survey. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
<b>A. LAND</b>						
A-1	Loss of private land	Agricultural/Residential/Commercial land being affected by project components (GSS, Distribution S/S, Land for Tower footings etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Titled holders or owner with legal right</li> <li>• DPs/APs APs with customary land right or government permit holder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation based on market/replacement cost</li> <li>• Resettlement assistance</li> <li>• Additional Assistance to vulnerable<sup>13</sup> DPs/APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary donation by the community with no compensation. In case donation is not possible, then following will be the entitlements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land for land if available and feasible.</li> <li>• In case where, alternative land cannot be provided due to scarcity of suitable lands, cash compensation based on the valuation determined by the Compensation Determination (Fixation) Committee (CDC) will be paid. Land should be compensated at replacement cost, which can comprise market rates.</li> <li>• If the compensation determined by the CDC is less than the “market price/replacement cost” then the difference is to be paid by NEA as assistance</li> <li>• NEA will try to acquire the residual plot if DPs/APs are willing to do so and if remaining land that is unviable or uneconomic</li> <li>• Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage<sup>14</sup>.</li> <li>• Transaction costs<sup>15</sup> (documentary stamps, registration costs, tax etc.) as</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	NEA/CDC

<sup>13</sup> Female headed households, indigenous people households, below poverty line households (household income less than NPR 19,261 per person per year), widow, disabled, elderly with no economic support, ethnic minorities households and those without legal title to land

<sup>14</sup> The minimum wage rate in Nepal is considered to be NPR 8000 per month.

<sup>15</sup> Transaction cost as mentioned is an indicative figure. However, NEA will bear the exact cost to be incurred for necessary registration. NEA will be responsible for bearing all the costs to settle title issues either past or present and will assist the DPs/APs to avail proper and clear titles and land transfer title.

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<p>applicable under the relevant laws will be borne by NEA with a minimum lump sum of NPR 10,000 to be paid once..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided.</li> <li>• In case of severance (people losing more than 10% of their productive assets) due to acquisition of agricultural land, an additional grant equivalent to a maximum of 10% of the compensation value will be paid to the DPs/APs</li> <li>• Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</li> </ul>	
			Tenants/leaseholder/s harecropper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation based on market/replacement cost</li> <li>• Resettlement assistance</li> <li>• Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 percent cash compensation to the share cropper/ tenants of the affected plots as per the prevailing laws (LA Act Clause 20). Other 50 percent to the landowner</li> <li>• Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage.</li> <li>• Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of</li> </ul>	NEA/CDC



N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					crops will be provided.  • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.	
			Encroachers <sup>16</sup>	• Resettlement Assistance	• Advance 60 days notice to shift from encroached land to harvest standing crops etc.  • Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage.	NEA
			Non- titleholders <sup>17</sup> (squatters/informal settlers)	• Compensation at market/replacement cost • Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs	• Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage.  • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.	NEA
B. STRUCTURES						
B-1	Loss of Residential and Commercial structure	Structures affected on the land either permanently or temporarily by the project before the	Titleholder or Owner with legal right/Non titleholders	• Compensation at replacement cost • Resettlement assistance • Additional	• Alternate structure if feasible.  • In case where an alternate structure cannot be provided, compensation based on replacement cost will be paid without	NEA/CDC

<sup>16</sup> defined as a person who has legal title holding to land but illegally extends his occupation onto the contiguous, vacant government land.

<sup>17</sup> defined as a person who appears from nowhere and occupies vacant government land/structure for living space and/or livelihoods.

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
		cut-off date		assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs	<p>allowing for depreciation or transaction costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure will be borne by NEA and will be paid to DPs/APs with a minimum lump sum of NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</li> <li>Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once.</li> <li>DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</li> <li>In case of rebuilding/ rehabilitation of the structure, a disturbance allowance shall be provided to head of the affected HH at the rate of NRs. 500 per day for 180 days.</li> <li>Rental assistance for 180 days per house at the rate of NPR 500 per day.</li> <li>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</li> </ul>	
			Tenants/Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation (in case, additional structure erected)</li> <li>Resettlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional structures erected by tenants will be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount.</li> </ul>	NEA/CDC

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
				Assistance to • Additional assistance vulnerable DPs/APS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rental assistance equivalent to 180 days @ NPR 500 per day per HH.</li> <li>Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APS at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project. This will be paid once.</li> <li>Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences.</li> <li>DPs/APS will have the right to salvage materials from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by leaseholder/tenants.</li> <li>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APS equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</li> </ul>	
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement assistance</li> <li>Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost without allowing for depreciation or transaction costs.</li> <li>DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</li> <li>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APS equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</li> </ul>	NEA/CDC
			Non title holders (Informal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for non-land assets at market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost without allowing for depreciation or transaction costs.</li> </ul>	NEA



Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
D-1	Loss of employments	People losing employment due to acquisition of properties and project activities	DPs/APs who will lose wage employment in the private enterprises affected due to acquisition of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement Assistance</li> <li>Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One –time lump sum grant equivalent to minimum three-month's income based on the actual salary.</li> <li>Resettlement/Transitional assistance for livelihood restoration in the form of three months minimum wage.</li> <li>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</li> </ul>	NEA/CDC
D-2	Loss of livelihood (self-employment)	People losing livelihood as a result of displacement due to land acquisition for the project	DPs/APs whose self-employment ventures will be disturbed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement Assistance</li> <li>Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One –time lump sum grant: minimum three-month's income based on the nature of business and type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis</li> <li>Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs at the rate NPR 30,000 in case of self relocation or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project.</li> <li>Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to lump sum NPR 10,000. This will be paid once.</li> </ul>	NEA
<b>E. GOVERNMENT LAND AND PROPERTY</b>						
E-1	Government Property (Loss of Land)	Government property being affected by the projects	Relevant government Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lump sum compensation as per government rules</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Departmental transfer of land</li> </ul>	NEA/Concerned Government Departments
<b>F. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES</b>						
F-1	Loss of Community Property Resources (Religious)	Community property being affected by the projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected community/Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation, protection, restoration and compensatory replacement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacts will be documented and mitigated. Cultural properties will be conserved through special measures such as relocation in consultation with the community.</li> </ul>	NEA/CDC/Local Community/Supervision Consultant

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
	structures, land, Community structures, trust, shrine, tomb etc.)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common property resources will be reconstructed as per ADB's SPS, 2009</li> </ul>	
F-2	Loss of Public Utilities	Public utilities affected due to the project (Water, Electricity, Telephone Drainage)	Owners of the public utilities	Conservation, protection, restoration and compensatory replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocation of utilities will be done at proper time</li> <li>Common property resources will be reconstructed as per ADB's SPS, 2009</li> </ul>	NEA/CDC/Local Community/Supervision Consultant
F-3	Infrastructure a) Local roads b) Bridges c) Water points etc.	Public infrastructure being affected by the project	Communities receiving benefits from the infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration will be done by the project in consultation with affected communities.</li> <li>Common property resources will be reconstructed as per ADB's SPS, 2009</li> </ul>	NEA/CDC/Local Community/Supervision Consultant
<b>G. TEMPORARY LOSS (RIGHT OF WAY)</b>						
G-1	Temporary loss of crops during construction and maintenance <sup>18</sup>	All DPs/APs crops on temporary basis during the construction and maintenance of lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Titled holders or owner with legal right</li> <li>DPs/APs APs with customary land right or government permit holder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at market value</li> <li>Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of land value under the RoW<sup>19</sup>.</li> <li>Cash Compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop under the RoW during the construction or maintenance or repair after the construction. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the lines in the</li> </ul>	NEA/CDC

<sup>18</sup> This is specifically referred to construction of transmission and distribution power lines which are usually considered as temporary impact (excluding the tower footing). This is temporary because, disruption is caused during the stringing of lines and during the maintenance. However, post the construction and maintenance activities, the Right of Way (RoW) is usually allowed for same use as the lines pass over the ground with appropriate distance and safety measures.

<sup>19</sup> This shall be treated as easement payments.



N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
I-1	Other Impacts Not Identified	Any unforeseen impacts being caused by the project	Eligible DPs/APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation and assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in the RF.</li> </ul>	NEA/Supervision Consultant/ Other relevant government departments as required



## VIII. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

98. Distribution subprojects will not result in any physical displacement. Land acquisition and temporary impacts on crops are foreseen for which adequate compensation provision based on market rate has been provided in the entitlement matrix. Transitional allowances for livelihood restoration to the DPs/APs losing land is provided in addition to the compensation equivalent to three months of minimum wage. Also, vulnerable DPs/APs will be paid an additional assistance on a lump sum basis equivalent to NPR 10,000 per affected household. NEA will ensure that advance notice be issued to the DPs/APs prior to the start of the work and all the compensation will be paid prior to the start of the construction. The DPs/APs will also be allowed to cultivate under the distribution line (under the RoW) after the completion of the work. In case of any maintenance work in the future, NEA will pay the APs for any loss of crop due to the work. In case of severity of impacts, NEA will attempt to restore livelihood through various livelihood restoration program such as training, employment opportunities during construction and assisting the DPs/APs to avail various schemes such as access to credit, micro enterprise, saving groups etc.

## IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

### A. General

99. The resettlement cost and budget is indicative and tentative which will be updated further with actual valuation of each losses. Unit costs for loss of land, structures etc. have been determined keeping in view the latest market value as gathered from site surveys and consultations. These costs have been decided based on discussion with affected people, assessing the current buying and selling trends and NEA official. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and other support and administrative cost for RIPP implementation. NEA is committed to accommodate changes in the budget. Contingency provisions (20% of the cost) have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. As mentioned earlier, the cost estimated in the RP is indicative and there may be variation during the implementation. Some of the major features of this resettlement cost and budget estimate are outlined below:

- Compensation for private land under permanent land acquisition for distribution s/s
- Compensation for land acquisition for tower footings
- Compensation for partial land value under the RoW
- Compensation for private land under temporary impacts
- Compensation for loss of crops
- Compensation for loss of trees
- Transitional assistance
- Assistance for the documentation and administrative fees
- Assistance for vulnerable groups
- Cost for implementation of RIPP.

100. The total land acquisition and resettlement cost for the Project is estimated to be NPR 429.56 million equivalents to USD 4.38 million. Details are given in **Table 9.1**. This being an indicative and tentative cost needs to be updated during actual valuation and implementation.

**Table 9.1: Resettlement Budget**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate per Unit (NPR)	Quantity	Cost (NPR)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation</b>				
<b>A-1</b>	<b>Land</b>				
1	Compensation for private Land acquisition for distribution S/S	Hectare	1,18,11,024	12.10	14,29,13,386
2	Compensation for Land Value (10%) for RoW	Hectare	11,81,102	77.0	9,09,44,882
<b>A-2</b>	<b>Crops and Trees</b>				
1	Compensation for crops	Hectare	8,00,000	77	6,16,00,000
	<b>Sub Total A</b>				<b>29,54,58,268</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Assistance</b>				
1	Documentation fees for Titleholders	Lump sum	10,000	24	2,40,000
2	Resettlement/Transitional assistance for titleholders	Lump sum	18,000	24	4,32,000
3	Assistance for vulnerable households	Lump sum	10,000	24	2,40,000
	<b>Sub Total B</b>				<b>9,12,000</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Support Cost for RP Implementation</b>				
1	Safeguard Specialist in PMU	person month	3,00,000	72	2,16,00,000
2	Resettlement Staff/Consultant	person month	15,00,000	18	2,70,00,000
3	Cost for Internal monitoring	Lump sum	50,00,000		50,00,000
4	External Monitoring Expert	Lump sum	30,00,000		30,00,000
5	Miscellaneous Administrative Cost	Lump sum	50,00,000		50,00,000
	<b>Sub Total C</b>				<b>6,16,00,000</b>
	<b>Total R&amp;R Cost (A+B+C)</b>				<b>35,79,70,268</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Contingency @20 % of the total R&amp;R Cost</b>				<b>7,15,94,054</b>
	<b>Grand Total (NPR)</b>				<b>42,95,64,321</b>
	<b>Grand Total in Million (NKR)</b>				<b>429.56</b>
	<b>Grand Total in Million US\$ (1\$=NPR 98)</b>				<b>4.38</b>

**B. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management**

101. The cost related to land acquisition and resettlement cost will be borne by NEA. NEA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project's resettlement activities. NEA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the resettlement budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance.

## **X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

102. Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) will be the executing agency (EA) for the transmission and distribution project components. The on-grid components will be implemented and supervised by a project management unit (PMU) will be setup within a project management directorate (PMD) of NEA which is dedicated to managing ADB funded projects. The PMD is responsible for preparation, procurement and construction of all new ADB projects starting from this Project. The proposed PMD structure is shown in **Figure 5**.

### **A. Project Management Unit (PMU)**

103. The PMU will be responsible for overseeing sub-project compliance with social safeguard requirements that include: (i) sub-project selection taking into account social screening criteria; (ii) sub-project social assessments (iii) appropriate public consultations and disclosures; and (iv) effective management of the grievance redress mechanism. The PMU will be created under the PMD. The PMU head will be responsible for coordinating all external functions with ADB and NEA as well as coordinates the internal functions for coordination of environment and social safeguard reporting, legal, finance and accounts, PIU monitoring and reporting. Currently, there is no designated official responsible for safeguards activities. It is proposed that PMU will either designate one official or will employ a safeguard specialist for project duration who will be responsible for overall coordination of social safeguards planning and implementation. For, social safeguard planning and implementation, PMU will be assisted with consultants during the planning and implementation stage. During the planning, project preparation support (PPS) consultant will assist NEA for necessary updation of existing reports related to safeguards. PMU will also be assisted with project supervision consultant (PSC) during the implementation to facilitate the implementation process and will work closely with NEA and construction contractor. The roles and responsibilities of safeguard specialist in the PMU will include but not limited the following:

- Responsible for overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of social safeguards and resettlement activities including land acquisition.
- Overall coordination in all social issues in the PMU and ensuring that all subprojects comply with Government and ADB social safeguard policy.
- Assist the PMU in review of updated RIPP from the PIUs.
- Ensure the implementation of RIPPs is consistent with Government and ADB policies
- Provide necessary guidance in the classification, and development of all social safeguards documents to PIUs, including the provision of training in the development and implementation of RIPP.
- Coordinate valuation by the valuation committee (CDC) and finalization of compensation packages.
- Coordinate monitoring of RIPP implementation including reporting.
- Supervise the finalization and updating of RIPP for all subprojects.
- Endorsement of updated/final RIPP and obtaining the approval from ADB.
- Responsible for internal project monitoring with review and finalization of semi annual progress reports.
- Help the PMU to make the necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the updating and implementation of RIPP.
- Will be responsible for addressing the grievance on a timely manner.

## **B. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**

104. The PMU shall implement the ADB loan at the corporate level and the PMU will be supported for implementation activities through the NEA's field offices/ Project Implementing Units (PIUs). Separate PIUs will be created for transmission and distribution components. Each PIU will be headed by Project Manager (PM). The PIU/field offices of NEA will assume primary responsibility for the social assessment as well as implementation of RIPP in consultation with PMU. Each PIU will designate its dedicated official who will be responsible for social safeguards activities. The PIU/field offices of NEA will have overall responsibility to manage the site activities. The PIUs will be responsible for overall project planning and implementation, including procurement, accounting, quality assurance, social and environmental issues and coordination with concerned agencies. For the land acquisition and implementation of RIPP, PIUs will take the overall responsibility with due coordination from the relevant govern ministry and department. PIUs will also be assisted with PPS and PSC consultants.

## **C. Project Preparation Support consultant (PPS)**

105. The project preparation support consulting firm (PPS) will be engaged to assist NEA in (i) defining the subprojects, preparing conceptual designs, technical specifications and bidding documents; (ii) supporting of the bidding process and bid evaluation including preparation of technical and financial evaluation reports; (iii) assisting NEA in contract negotiation with the contractor until contract awarded and advance payment paid. Under the PPS, there will be internal and national social safeguard consultants who will work closely with NEA and will help NEA in social safeguard planning and updating process. The scope of social safeguard consultants will be but not limited to, the following tasks:

- Cooperate with and provide guidance to the social safeguards teams of NEA on all tasks related in updating and finalizing the draft Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP)
- Update existing RIPP based on detailed design/line alignment in accordance with national laws and Policies and ADB's SPS, 2009.
- Prepare Update land acquisition and resettlement impact assessment based on all available data on land acquisition as per the detailed layout for each subproject and collect additional data as required.
- Revise the existing Entitlement matrix based on new impacts, if any, found during the detailed design and determine the compensation, assistance, relocation and income restoration strategy for each subproject, including special assistance for vulnerable APs and women.
- Prepare Update a detailed budget for the cost of land acquisition and resettlement for each subproject, and update the implementation schedules for each RPs
- Provide guidance to concerned field team in collection of land details for substations, tower footings, Right of Way and other associated facilities such as approach roads, camp sites etc based on the detailed design.
- Provide guidance to NEA's concerned staff responsible for social safeguards for detailed census surveys of affected persons and update the list of affected and displaced persons.
- Provide required training (in-house and on-the-job) to the enumerators and surveyors to carry out the census survey and work closely with the NEA team to involve them in the project planning from the initial period.
- Establish dialogue with the affected communities and ensure that their concerns and suggestions are incorporated in the project.

- Ensure compliance with all Government rules and regulations and ensure the RIPP is in compliance with ADB's SPS-2009
- Submit all finalized/updated RIPPs to ADB for review and clearance before start of civil work and disclose the updated/finalized RIPP.
- Perform other functions as may be assigned or delegated by Team Leader from time to time during the time of assignment.

#### **D. Project Supervision Consultant (PSC)**

106. The project supervision consultant will have social safeguard specialist. They will be responsible for updating/finalizing the RIPPs based on the final engineering design and check survey to be done by the construction contractor. This will be done in close coordination with PMU/PIU. The consultant will further assist in the overall supervision of the projects and ensure all plans are implemented in a smooth and timely manner in accordance with the provisions of the RIPP. They will also prepare and implement training and capacity development programs for resettlement and indigenous planning for the PIU and PMU of NEA and their concerned staff and will closely work with the PMU and PIUs to ensure displaced persons are compensated before the construction activities. The PSC safeguard specialist will also be responsible for assisting NEA for preparation of monitoring reports and keeping the records for grievance redress activities.

- Provide training programs to the PMU, PIUs, and construction contractors involved in the project implementation for strengthening their capacity in managing and monitoring social safeguards.
- Provide necessary supervision for finalization of RIPP based on the check surveys
- Ensure compliance with all Government rules and regulations and ADB's SPS, 2009.
- Work with the PMU to establish a system to monitor social safeguards
- Take proactive action to anticipate the social safeguard requirements of the project to avoid delays in implementation.
- Prepare procedures to document and record the grievances. Train the PMU/PIU on the grievance redress mechanism which includes the notification, arranging the GRC meetings and recording the grievance in a data base.
- Ensure DPs/APs are compensated as per the RIPP before commencement of civil works in relevant section.
- Assist PMU/ PIUs in monitoring implementation of land acquisition in the Projects in accordance with the RIPP for the subprojects.
- Consolidate/ prepare, with assistance from PMU/PIU semi-annual social monitoring report

107. Details on the institutional roles and responsibilities related to land acquisition and resettlement activities are described in **Table 10.1**.

**Table 10.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement Activities**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
<b>Sub-Project Initiation Stage and institutional setup</b>	
Establishing PMD	NEA/ MoE
Establishing PMU	NEA
Appointing Safeguard Specialist in PMU	NEA
Establishing PIU	NEA
Hiring of PPS Consultant	NEA
Hiring of Project Supervision Consultant	NEA
<b>RP Preparation and Updating Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites for sub-projects	NEA/PMU/PIU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-	NEA/PMU/PIU

Activity	Responsible Agency
project details by issuing Public Notice	
Conducting Census and social surveys	NEA/PIU/PMU/Consultant
Conducting consultations	NEA/PIU/PMU/Consultant
Preparation of RIPP	NEA/PIU/PMU/Consultant
Approval of RIPP	NEA/PMU/ADB
Disclosure of RIPP	NEA/PMU/PIU/ADB
Updation of RP based on detailed and final design	NEA/PIU/PMU/Consultant
Approval of updated RIPP	NEA/PMU/ADB
Disclosure of updated RIPP	NEA/PMU/ADB
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Fixing the compensation value	NEA/PMU/PIU/Concerned Government Agencies
Payment of compensation and Assistance	NEA/PMU/PIU/
Taking possession of land	NEA
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NEA/PMU/PIU/Consultant
Grievances Redressal	PMU/PIU/PIU//GRC
Monitoring	NEA/PMU/PIU/Consultant

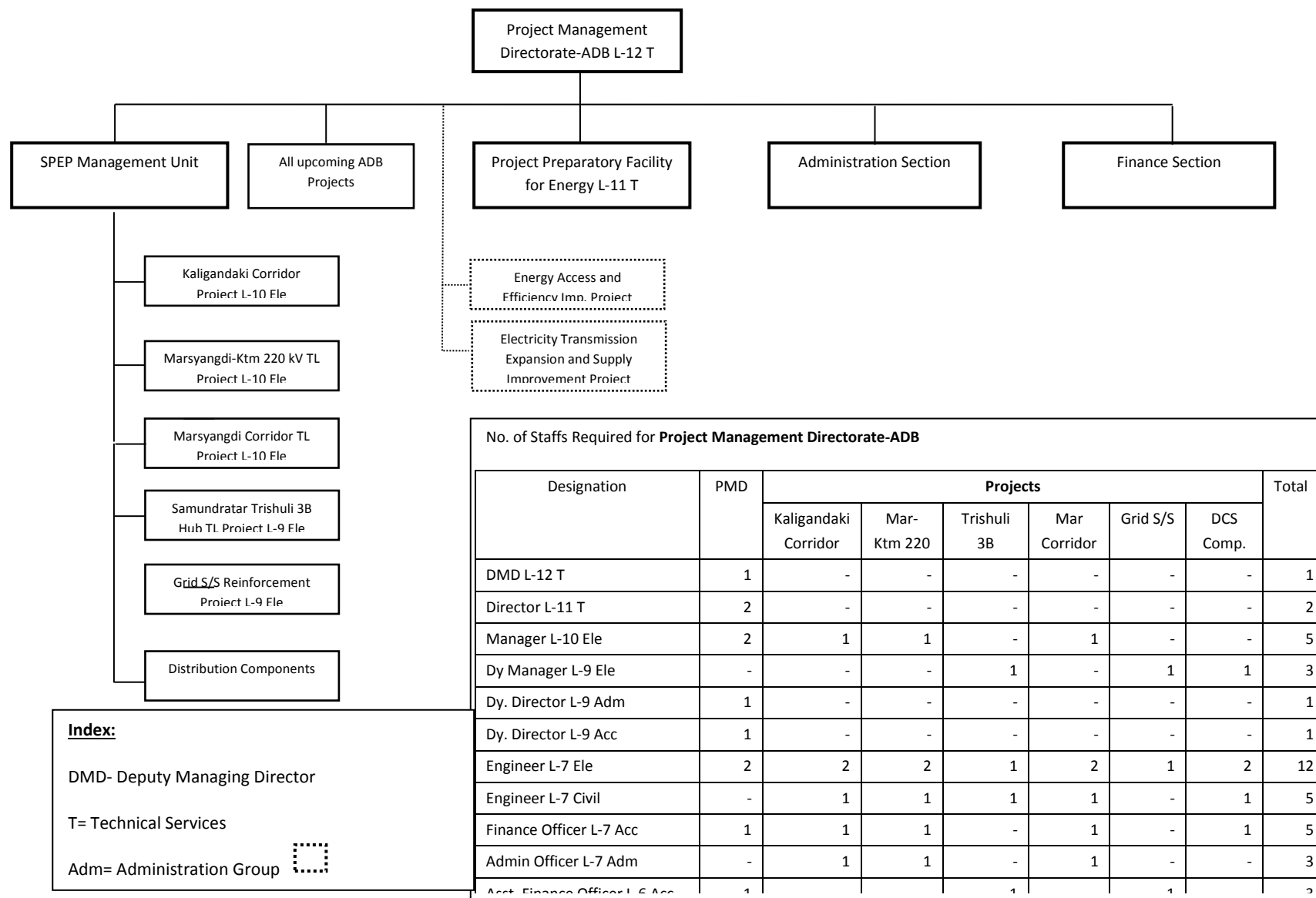
ADB-Asian Development Bank, AP-affected person, FGD-focus group discussion, GRC-Grievance Redress Committee, MoE- Ministry of Energy, NEA- Nepal Electricity Authority, PIU- Project Implementation Unit, PMD- Project Management Directorate, PMU- Project Management Unit, PPS- Project Preparation Support Consultant, PSC- Project Supervision Consultant, RIPP-Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan,

## E. Training and Capacity Building

108. NEA needs to designate/recruit adequate staff related to social safeguards for the project implementation. For effective execution of all IR and IP related tasks, capacity development at NEA, PMU and PIU is needed. All concerned staff will undergo orientation and training in ADB's safeguards policy. Training will cover major issues such as: (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) Public consultation and participation; (iii) Entitlements and compensation & assistance disbursement mechanisms; (iv) Grievance redress; (v) Implementation of RIPP; and (vi) Monitoring of resettlement operations and its reporting. These trainings will be identified by PMD in consultation with ADB. NEA shall allocate staff to it's PIU to deal with safeguard issues especially for IR and IP. For the future activities such as finalization of RIPP and its due implementation, more staff with adequate knowledge on safeguard implementation will be required. Therefore, at present, the overall capacity to deal with safeguards planning and implementation at PMU/PIU level is not adequate. Therefore, it is proposed that resettlement support staff at the PMU/PIU level will be recruited. The staff will undergo training. Following the loan negotiation and loan approval, NEA will initiate the recruitment of these dedicated staff either through their own funding or as part of loan funding. It is also stated that the PMU and PIU will be assisted with project supervision consultants. PSC consultants will work closely with the PMU/PIU staff and will impart training to them on social safeguards. Additionally, ADB through its local resident mission shall organize training on time to time basis on safeguards planning and implementation. The duties of the PMU/PIU safeguard staff will include at a minimum of finalizing the current RIPP, implementing the RIPP with timely payment of compensation and assistance to the DPs/APs, liaising with concerned stakeholders for resolving grievance and related issues of project implementation and preparation of monitoring reports. All the costs related to these activities will be covered as support cost for RIPP implementation.

Figure 5: Project Management Directorate-ADB

## Organization Structure



## XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

109. Project implementation will go through various phases such as project preparation including preparation of RIPP, finalization and updation of draft RIPP based on final design, land acquisition, payment of compensation and assistances and rehabilitation of DPs/APs. The RIPP is based on feasibility design which needs substantial updation during the detailed design and during the check surveys by the contractors. First phase of updation will be done during the detailed design and the finalization will be done during the check survey which is usually done by the construction contractor. NEA will ensure that GRC is established at the beginning of all RIPP activities, and certainly in conjunction with the detailed survey. NEA will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the RIPP implementation activities as well as the subproject implementation. NEA will ensure that no physical/or economic displacement of affected households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; and (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the DPs/APs. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation will be completed before the start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. However, public consultation, grievance redress and monitoring will be continued on an intermittent basis for the entire duration of the project. Implementation schedule for RP activities, including various sub tasks and a time line aligned to the civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table 11.1***Error! Reference source not found.*. NEA has to be proactive in dealing with land acquisition and resettlement activities. Notification needs to be issued in advance for land acquisition as far as distribution substations are concerned. Following the notification, land acquisition process has to be initiated. It is assumed that land acquisition process will take approximately 18 months to complete. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities are tentative and subject to modification based on actual progress of the work.



Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule

Activity	MONTHS																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>1. Project Initiation Stage</b>																		
Establishment of PMD	♦																	
Establishment of PMU	♦																	
Establishment of PIU	♦																	
Appointment of designated staff at PIU		♦																
<b>2. RIPP updating Stage</b>																		
Appointment of PPS consultant			♦															
Finalization of detailed design			♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦								
Notification for land acquisition			♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦								
Census and Social Survey based on detailed design			♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦								
Consultations			♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Updation of RP based on final design										♦								
RP review and approval										♦								
Disclosure of the updated RP										♦								
<b>3. RP Implementation Stage</b>											♦							
Formation of GRC											♦							
Issue notice to DPs/APs											♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	
Disbursement of Compensation and resettlement assistance											♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	
Takeover possession of acquired property																	♦	
Handover land to contractors																	♦	
Permission to contractor to begin works through written confirmation to ADB from NEA upon complete payment of compensation/assistance to APs is in particular section																		♦
Start of the Civil Work																		♦
<b>4. Intermittent Activity (Monitoring and GRM)</b>																		
Monitoring											♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦		
Grievance Redress											♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦		

## **XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **A. NEA Monitoring**

110. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the NEA. The implementation of RIPP will be closely monitored. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by PMU, PIU and the Project Supervision Consultant (PSC). RIPP implementation will be closely monitored by NEA through its PIU and PMU. The PIU and PMU will provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of affected persons. NEA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit semi annual monitoring reports on their implementation performance. NEA through its PIU, PMU and PSC will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit semi annual monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

111. Monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual affected person file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. NEA through its PIU and PMU will be responsible for managing and maintaining DPs/APs databases, documenting the results of the affected person census. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RIPP completion reports will be provided by NEA through its PMU to ADB for review. The monitoring reports will be posted to ADB website. The indicators for achieving the proposed objectives during the implementation of the RIPP of two types: (i) Process Indicators (Indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc.) and (ii) Output Indicators (Indicating results in terms of numbers of DPs/APs compensated, and assistances provided).

### **B. External Monitoring**

112. NEA will engage the services of an independent agency or consultant, not associated with project implementation, to undertake external monitoring. The external monitor will monitor and verify RIPP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved and provide recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will also evaluate the performance of the PMU and PIU related to social safeguard issues. The external agency will report its findings simultaneously to the PMU and to ADB twice a year. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued. The external monitor(s) shall submit independent monitoring and appraisal reports of the RIPP implementation. At any of these stages, if any significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues by the concerned PIU and PMU and submitted to the ADB. In addition, the external monitor shall document the good practices as well as the difficulties encountered in resettlement plan implementation, which shall provide lessons on the subject for subsequent projects. The tasks for external monitor will include but not limited to the following:

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PMU/PIU/PSC
- Review of the socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons
- Identification and selection of impact indicators
- Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons
- Consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

## **ANNEXURE – 1: BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SUBPROJECT AREA**

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE**

### **1. General**

1. Socio economic details of the affected households were collected based on a sample survey. In addition to the demographic and social data collected during census survey, socio-economic information was collected from APs through a structured questionnaire. This questionnaire was administered in the sub-project area covering a total of 660 sample households. The following section deals with the socio-economic profiles of the sample households.

### **2. Type of Settlement**

2. Among the households covered during the sample survey in the subproject areas majority about 85 % are rural, 12 % are classified as semi urban and only 3 % of the households are urban. The details of the various types of settlements covered during the survey are listed in **Table 1**.

**Table 1 Type of Settlement**

SI No	Type of Settlement	Total No. of Households	% Age
1	Rural	563	85
2	Semi Urban	79	12
3	Urban	18	3
	<b>Total</b>	660	100

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

### **3. Demographic Features of APs**

3. The total households covered during the socio economic sample survey are 660 and the average family size 5.78. The sex ratio in the project area is 1000 males: 948 females. Details are listed in **Table 2**.

**Table 2: Demographic Feature of APs**

SI No	Particulars	Number/% Age
1	Total Household	660
2	Sex Ratio	948
3	Average Household Size	5.78

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

### **4. Type of Family**

4. Joint family structure prevails in this area with only one third of the total families living as nuclear units. Details are given in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: Type of Family**

SI No	Particulars	No. of Households	%Age
1	Joint	434	65.76
2	Nuclear	225	34.09
3	Other	1	0.15
	<b>Total</b>	660	100.00

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

## 5. Ethnic Composition of Households

5. In the subproject area a majority (about 46 %) of the households belong to Janajati, with only 12 % being ethnic minorities, while the rest (42 %) are from other ethnic composition. Details are given in **Table 4**.

**Table 4: Social Category**

SI No	Particulars	No. of Households	%Age
1	Janajati	306	46.36
2	Ethnic minority	76	11.52
3	Others	278	42.12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

## 6. Major Economic Activities

6. In the subproject area the household members are engaged in various economic activities. Of the primary economic activities, agriculture is the most common (89%). 32% are engaged in daily wage and agricultural labor, while 22% of the sampled households are engaged in business and trade and only 2% are engaged in small entrepreneurial endeavours. 17% of the sample households hold white collar jobs. Almost half the households, however, are engaged in 'other' activities. The details are listed in **Table 5**.

**Table 5: Major Economic Activities of the Households**

SI No	Particulars	No. of Households	%Age
1	Agriculture	588	89.09
2	Working for other farmers	59	8.94
3	Small enterprise	12	1.81
4	Government / Pvt Jobs	112	16.97
5	Business and trading	144	21.82
6	Hunting or gathering	1	.2
7	Daily Wage	151	22.88
8	Others	323	48.94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

## 7. Landholding Status

7. Only 3 of the total households surveyed do not possess land in the subproject area. Details are listed in table 6.

**Table 6: Landholding Status**

SI No	Particulars	No of Households	%Age
1	Land Holder Households	657	99.5
2	Landless Households	3	0.5
3	Total Households	660	100.0

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

## 8. Type of Landholding

8. 10.66 ropani is the average land possession of 657 households. 94% of these About 94% of the households possess cultivable land, and 33% possess non cultivable land. Understandably, some of the households possess both cultivable as well as non-cultivable land. The average cultivable land holding size is 7.75 ropani and the average non cultivable land holding is 5.32 ropani. Details are listed in **Table 7**.

**Table 7: Type of Landholding**

SI No		No of HH	% of HH	Average land in Ropani
1	Cultivable Land	617	93.91	7.75
2	Non Cultivable Land	217	33.03	5.32
	<b>Total</b>	657	100.00	10.66

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2011*

## 9. Major Cropping Pattern

9. Agricultural production in the area comprises of maize, paddy, wheat, and vegetables. All of these crops are cultivated in one season except the vegetables. About 79 % of the households cultivate maize, and the average yield per household is 5.8 quintals. The average price per kilogram of maize is Rs. 23.63. Similarly two third (65 %) of the households cultivate paddy. The average yield of paddy is 13.65 quintals per household as reported by the paddy growers. Vegetables are grown by 37 % of the households and the average yield per household is 20 quintals. More than one fourth of the households (26 %) cultivate wheat and the average yield per household is 4.24 quintals. Millet is another crop grown by nearly one fifth of the households. The average yield of millet is 2.33 quintals. Pulses are also grown by another one fourth of the households with an average yield of 1.38 quintals. Fruits are grown by 4.24 % of the households and barley is grown by only 2 % of the households. The average price per kilogram of pulses is the highest as reported at Rs. 99, followed by barley and fruits. Details are listed in **Table 8**.

**Table 8: Major cropping pattern and average Yield of different Crops**

SI No	Type of Crop	%age Households	Seasons in %age		Average Yield in Quintals	Average price per Kg (Price range)
			One	Two		
1	Wheat	26.21	100		4.24	Rs. 27.44 (Rs13 – 45)
2	Paddy	65.45	100		13.72	Rs. 25.91 (Rs15 – 120)
3	Maize	78.63	100		5.8	Rs. 23.63 (Rs15 – 35)
4	Millet	19.8	100		2.33	Rs. 30.51 (Rs13 – 100)
5	Barley	1.96	100		1.76	Rs. 53.33 (Rs20 – 100)
6	Pulses (dal)	25.3	100		1.38	Rs. 99 (Rs10 – 200)
7	Vegetables	37.12	88.57	11.42	19.74	Rs. 37.8 (Rs2 – 160)
8	Fruits	4.24	100		13.64	Rs. 45 (Rs1 – 120)
9	Others	8.78	100		4.63	Rs. 77.53 (Rs30 – 250)

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

## 10. Average Annual Income

10. Rs. 3, 52, 301 is the reported average income of the sample households in the area. Agriculture is the primary source of income contributing 41% to the total, business contributes to about 20% and white collar jobs 17% to the total income generated. Income from daily wage labour is reported at 24%. Foreign service generates the highest income at Rs. 3, 89, 799 while the second highest is reported at Rs. 2, 11, 964. The average annual income from agriculture is Rs. 80, 383. Details are listed in **Table 9**.

**Table 9: Average Annual Income**

SI No	Source of Income	No. of HH	% age households reporting	Average Annual Income
1	Agriculture	326	49.4	80,383
2	Service	115	17.4	2,11,964
3	Business	139	21.1	1,66,541
4	Labour / wage earner	160	24.2	1,30,053
5	Professional	43	6.5	1,74,674
6	Foreign service/employment/ Remittances	273	41.4	3,89,799
7	Pension	88	13.3	1,58,890
	Any other	121	18.6	79,021
	Total	660	100	3,52,301*

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

\* 1 household not reported on any items

## 11. Average Annual Expenditure

11. Rs. 2, 10, 335 is the average annual expenditure of the sample households. Food is the primary expenditure contributing to 38% at Rs. 79, 230. About 16% of the total household expenditure is incurred through education, equivalent to Rs. 33, 855. Social functions and clothing contribute to 8.6% and 8.3% of the total expenditure, respectively, while health, transportation, communication, fuel, and electricity lead to 7, 6.7, 5, 3.4, and 1.5% of the expenditure, respectively. Surprisingly only about 3 % of the household expenditure is incurred on agriculture leading to the suspicion that it has perhaps been under-reported. **Table 10** reports the details.

**Table 10 Average Annual Expenditure**

SI No	Type of expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure (Rs.)	Average Expenditure
1	Food	79,230	37.67
2	Transportation	14,140	6.72
3	Clothing	17,433	8.29
4	Health	15,137	7.20
5	Education	33,855	16.10
6	Communication	11,077	5.27
7	Social functions	18,095	8.60
8	Agriculture	6,216	2.96
9	Consumption of fuel for household	7,247	3.45
10	Electric Bill	3,179	1.51



11	Others (Specify)	4,726	2.25
12	Total Average	2,10,335	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 12. Possession of Durable Goods

12. In terms of possession of durable goods, 72% of the households own a television set while 48% own a radio, again understandably, some of the families own both a radio and a television set. More than half the households own an LPG connection. One fourth of the households own a refrigerator, while bicycles and two-wheelers are possessed by 14 and 13% of the households, respectively. Expensive items like cars and air conditioners are owned by very few households. Details are given in **Table 11**.

**Table 11: Possession of Durable Goods**

Sl. No.	Items	Number of Households	%Age
1	Radio	319	48.33
2	Bicycle	90	13.64
3	Television	475	72.00
4	L.P.G Connection/ Gas Cylinder	352	53.33
5	Computer	95	14.39
6	Refrigerator	165	25
7	Washing Machine	15	2.27
8	Motor cycle/Scooter	88	13.33
9	Car	9	1.4
10	Air Conditioner	25	3.78
11	Rice Cooker	63	9.54
11	Total	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 13. Loans

13. More than half the households reported to have taken a loan from some or the other source. Details are given in **Table 12**.

**Table 12: Taken any loans**

Sl No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	331	50.15
2	No	329	49.85
3	Total	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

14. The sample households have taken loan from various sources. Only 19% have taken a loan from banks, relatives and cooperatives account for 14.5 and 13% of loans, respectively. Very few take loans from savings groups or money lenders. The highest average amount of loan is received from banks and it is reported to be Rs. 3, 74,477. The average amount from relatives is Rs. 1, 67,542 and private lender is Rs. 1, 59,280. In terms of interest charged, lowest average interest charged is by banks reported to be 14.4 %, followed by saving groups reported to be 16.5 %. The private money lender charges the highest interest rate (23.74%). Details are given in **Table 13**.

**Table 13: Average amount taken from different sources and interest rate**

SL. No	Source	%age Households	Average Amount taken	Average Interest Rate (range)
1	Bank	19.39	374,477	15.4 % (1%-36%)
2	Cooperatives / Funding Agencies	12.87	152,482	17 % (1%- 36%)
3	Relatives	14.54	167,542	23 % ((1.5%- 36%)
4	Private money lender	3.78	159,280	23.74% ((1.5%- 36%)
5	Saving group	4.69	29,968	16.56% (1 % - 24%)

15. Among the households in the project affected area, about 9 % household have reported that they availed benefits from schemes of the government, non-government and cooperatives. Details are given in **Table 14**.

**Table 14: Benefits from Schemes**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	60	9.1
2	No	600	90.9
3	Total	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

16. Among the households those availed schemes, about 2.9 % benefitted from the government, 4.4 % from non government and only 1.2 % from the cooperatives / funding agencies. Among the 60 households those reported of benefiting from the schemes, about 49 % reported that their annual income has actually increased due to the availability of the schemes. Details are given in **Table 15**.

**Table 15: Kind of help received from the Schemes**

SI No	Source	%Age Households benefitted	Kind of Help
1	Government	2.9	6 household availed loan 13 household members got training
2	NGO	4.4	7 household availed loan 22 household members got training
3	Cooperatives/ Funding Agencies	1.2	2 household availed loan 4 household members got training 2 household members got jobs

#### 14. Major Illnesses

17. In the sub project area about 32 % of the surveyed households stated that at least one person in the house suffered from a major illness in the last one year. Typhoid, gallbladder stone, asthma, blood pressure, gastro intestinal disorders, and heart problems, were some of the maladies reported. 96% have a preference for allopathic medicine. Details are given in **Table 16**.

**Table 16: Major Illness in the Family**

SI No	Major illness	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	211	31.97
2	No	449	68.03
3	Total	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

### 15. Migration Pattern

18. It is common for people to migrate out of the survey area with almost 49 % of the households reporting one or more household members having migrated for work. Details are given in **Table 17**.

**Table 17: Migration Pattern**

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	322	48.79
2	No	338	51.21
3	Total	322	48.79

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

19. Among the 322 those reported of any migration of the family members about 90 % have migrated permanently (12 months). Only 8 % reported cannot be categorized as having left permanently. Details are given in **Table 18**.

**Table 18: Period of migration in months**

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	2 months	4	1
2	10 months	4	1
3	11 months	25	8
4	12 months	289	90
	Total	322	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

20. A majority of about 87 % have migrated outside the country and the rest outside the district. Details are given in **Table 19**.

**Table 19: Place of migration**

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	Outside the District	43	13
2	Outside the country	279	87
	Total	322	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

21. A large majority (70 %) of the migrated individuals perform non agricultural labor, with merely 2 % engaged in either business or as agricultural labour. The average monthly income of the migrated individuals is Rs. 29, 365/-. Details are given in **Table 20**.

**Table 20: Type of work of the migrated members**

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	Agricultural Labour	6	2
2	Non Agricultural Labour	227	70
3	Trade & Business	5	2
4	Others	84	26
	Total	322	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 16. Women's Activities

22. Cultivation and household work is the primary occupation of women in this area with 85% engaging in the former and 88% in the latter. Around 28% of the women are also engaged in allied activities like dairy, poultry, and sheep rearing. Around 14 % of the households reported that women are involved in trade and business. There is a small percentage of women working as labour in the agricultural and non agricultural sectors. Only 4 % of the households have women engaged in jobs. The average annual contribution of the women to the households is Rs. 72, 836/-. Details of the activities of women are given in **Table 21**.

**Table 21: Type of Activities for Women**

SI No	Activities	Number of Households	%Age
1	Cultivation	562	85.15
2	Allied Activities	187	28.33
3	Collection & Sale of forest products	8	1.21
4	Trade & Business	90	13.64
5	Agricultural Labour	10	1.52
6	Non Agricultural Labour	30	4.55
7	HH Industries	1	0.15
8	Service	28	4.24
9	Households Work	579	87.73
10	Others	14	2.12
11	Total	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 17. Women's Say in Decision Making

23. Women are active participants in decision making processes in their families. The survey result shows that almost all the households reported that women participated in the decision making process of the family. Details are given in **Table 22**.

**Table 22: Women's Say in Decision Making**

SI No	Issues	Number of Households	% Age
1	Yes	653	98.94
2	No	7	1.06
3	Total	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

24. Women in the sub project area have a say in all matters related to household affairs. The details are given in **Table 23**.

**Table 23: Women's Participation in Decision Making**

SI No	Issues	Number of Households	% Age
1	Financial matters	651	98.64
2	Education of child	648	98.18
3	Health care of child	649	98.33
4	Purchase of assets	652	98.79
5	Day to day activities	652	98.79
6	On social functions and marriages	653	98.94
7	Total	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 18. Literacy

25. The literacy rate in the project area is 92 %. A gender disaggregated analysis shows that 96% of the men and 87% of the women are literate. Details are given in **Table 24**.

**Table 24: Literacy Status**

SI No	Particulars	Total Male	% Male	Total Female	% Female	Total Members	Total %
1	Literate	1843	95.89	1560	87.49	3403	91.85
2	Illiterate	79	4.11	223	12.51	302	8.15
3	Total	1922	100.00	1783	100.00	3705	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 19. Source of Drinking Water

26. Pipes are the primary source of drinking water (81% households). Springs and hand pumps/tube wells are sources of drinking water for 14% of the households. Details are given in **Table 25**.

**Table 25: Source of Drinking Water**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Piped Water Supply	534	80.91
2	Spring (Open)	47	7.12
3	Well	2	0.30
4	Stream / River	7	1.06
5	Hand pump/Shallow tube well	46	6.97
6	Other	24	3.64
	<b>Total</b>	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 20. Sanitation Facilities

27. A majority (about 86 %) of the households use flush toilets, while 9 % have traditional latrines. Only about 5 % of the households do not have a toilet. Details are given in **Table 26**.

**Table 26: Type of Sanitation Facilities**

SI No	Type of Toilet	Number of Households	%Age
1	Flush Toilet	567	85.91
2	Latrine	61	9.24
3	No Toilet	32	4.85
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 21. Usage Pattern of Fuel for Cooking

28. Wood (69%) followed by gas (28%) is the major source of fuel being used by the households for cooking. Details are given in **Table 27**.

**Table 27: Type of Fuel Use for cooking**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Electricity	17	2.58
2	Wood	456	69.09
3	Gas	184	27.88
4	Others	2	0.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>660</b>	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 22. Use of Structures

29. While 93% of the structures are residential, 7% are semi-commercial. The average age of the structures in this area is 18 years. Details are given in **Table 28**.

**Table 28: Uses of Structures**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Residential	612	92.73
2	Commercial	2	0.30
3	Resident cum commercial	43	6.52
4	Others	2	0.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>660</b>	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 23. Type of Construction of Structures

30. Most of the houses (about 84 %) are made of brick and mud with tin or slate roofs, while 13 % of the houses are made of brick and cement with RBC / RCC roof. Only 2 % of the houses are made of brick and mud with thatched roofs. Details are given in **Table 29**.

**Table 29: Type of Construction**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Made of brick & mud with Thatched roof	16	2.42
2	Made of brick & mud with tin or slate roof	553	83.79
3	Brick & cement with RBC/RCC roof	83	12.58

4	Thatched or wooden	5	0.76
5	Others	3	0.45
	<b>Total</b>	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 24. Nature of Structures/Buildings

31. Most of the houses are permanent in nature (almost 97 %). Only 2 % of the houses are classified as semi permanent and 1 % are temporary. Details are given in **Table 30**.

**Table 30 Nature of Structure**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Temporary	7	1.06
2	Semi-permanent	13	1.97
3	Permanent	640	96.97
4	Total	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 25. Interior Details of Structures

32. The average number of rooms per structure, according to the survey, is 4.06 and the average number of lighted rooms are 3.89. Details are given in **Table 31**.

**Table 31: Interior Details of Structures**

SI No	Particulars	Total
1	Average Number of rooms in House/Structure	4.06
2	Average Lighted Rooms	3.89
3	Average Heated Rooms	-

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 26. Status on Electrification

33. In the sub project area about 94 % of the households are electrified. Details are given in **Table 32**.

**Table 32: Status on Electrification**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	% Age
1	Electrified Houses	623	94.39
2	Non-Electrified Houses	37	5.61
3	<b>Total</b>	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 27. Source of Electrification

34. The main source of electrification is government and usually supplied from the government grid. Details are given in **Table 33**.

**Table 33: Source of Electrification**

SI No	Source of Electrification	Number of Households	%Age
1	Govt. Grid/NEA	589	94.54
2	Microhydro Power	23	3.69
3	Generator	0	0
4	Solar	10	1.61
5	Bio-Gas	0	0
6	Others	1	0.16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 28. Average Usage Pattern

35. Electrification is relatively new in the sub project area. The average year of electrification is 10.25 years. The average number of hours of electricity supply is very low with only 4.47 hours of availability per day. Details are given in **Table 34**.

**Table 34: Average Usage Pattern of Electricity**

SI No	Particulars	Numbers
1	Average Years of Electrification	10.25
2	Average Hours of availability of electricity per day	4.47

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 29. Purpose of Electricity Use

36. Almost 99% of the households use electricity for lighting with an average of 4.44 hours per day. 74% of the houses use electricity for entertainment (playing television sets and tape recorders) with an average consumption of 3.27 hours per day. About 35 % of the households also use electricity for cooking and the average hours of consumption is 1.34. About 12 % use electricity for running their computers and the average usage is 1.8 hours per day. For the purpose of business about 7 % use electric energy and the average usage is 4.56 hours per day. Details are given in **Table 35**.

**Table 35: Purpose of Electricity Use**

SI No	Purpose	Number of Households	%Age	Average hrs of consumption
1	Lighting	615	98.72	4.44
2	Cooking	219	35.15	1.34
3	Heating and cooling	29	4.65	3.79
4	Pumping water	38	6.10	1.18
5	TV and Tape Recorder	459	73.68	3.27
6	Computer	77	12.36	1.8
7	Business	45	7.22	4.56
8	Others	73	11.72	3.3
9	<b>Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

## 30. Average Number of Assets for Electricity Use



37. Almost all the electrified households use electric lamps. The average number of electric lamps per households is 7.3. Similarly, television sets are possessed by 73 % of the households and each has at least one television set. About 29 % of the households have fans and the average possession number 2.12 per household. Nearly 5 % of the households have electric heaters. Details are given in **Table 36**.

**Table 36: Average Number of Assets for Electric Use**

SI No	Particulars	Number of households	%Age	Average Number
1	Lamps	618	99.20	7.3
2	Heater	30	4.82	1.06
3	Fans	181	29.05	2.12
4	Television	458	73.52	1.08
5	Washing Machines	7	1.12	1
6	Water Pumps	35	5.62	1.1

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

### 31. Status of Meter System

38. Of the households with electricity supply, 96% have meters to measure consumption of the same. Details are given in **Table 37**.

**Table 37: Status on Meter System**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	596	95.67
2	No	27	4.33
3	<b>Total</b>	623	100.00

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

### 32. Unit Price

39. All the households stated that they usually pay Rs 8/- to Rs.10/- per unit of consumption of electricity. The average expenditure on electricity by the 623 households surveyed is Rs. 289 per month. All the households stated that they usually pay the bills at the electricity office located at different places. About 57 % of the households pay monthly electricity bills and about 35 % pay it once in every quarter. About 13 % of the households stated that there is electricity theft. The power and electricity department manages the maintenance of the supply. Details are given in **Table 38**.

**Table 38: Average expenditure on electricity**

SI No	Particulars	In Rupees
1	Unit rate of electricity	8.00 – 10.00
2	Average expenditure on electricity bill	289 per month

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2011*

### 33. Use of Non Electricity Sources

40. About 94 % of the households reported that they use they use energy from non electricity sources. Details are given in Table 39.

**Table 39: Usage of non electricity energy sources**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	620	93.94
2	No	40	6.06
3	Total	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

41. The main source of energy besides electricity is wood with around 84% of the households resorting to it to meet their energy needs. Wood supplies 3.3 hours of power needs incurring an expense of Rs. 28. Similarly, gas is used by 53 % of the households supplementing 3 hours of power needs in a day on an average incurring an expenses of Rs.26/-. Kerosene and diesel is used by 9 % of the households incurring a cost of Rs. 18.48 per day. Details are given in **Table 40**.

**Table 40: The per day usage of non electricity energy sources at the households**

Sl.No	Source of Usage	Number of Households	%Age	Average Hours of Consumption	Expenditure (Rs)
1	Kerosene/ Diesel	60	9.09	1.81	18.48
2	Battery	5	0.76	1.8	8
3	Wood	552	83.64	3.31	28.13
4	Gas	353	53.48	3	26.58
5	Solar	10	1.52		

### 34. Views on Electricity Status

42. About 69 % of the households opined that they are satisfied with the current status on electricity supply in their locality. Details are given in **Table 41**.

**Table 41: Perceive satisfaction**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Satisfied	431	69.18
2	Not Satisfied	192	30.82
3	Total	660	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

### 35. Peoples' perception on the need of the project

43. A majority (about 91%) of the people perceive that the project will help them raise their standards of living through by increasing the supply of electricity. Details in **Table 42**.

**Table 42: Peoples' perception on the need of the Project**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	% Age
1	Yes	565	90.69
2	No	95	15.25
3	<b>Total</b>	565	90.69

*Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

### 35. Conclusion

44. An overall analysis of the data shows seems to paint a picture of wellness and no immediate desperation in terms of availability and distribution of resources. However, a deeper analysis indicates that wealth, whatever little there is of it, is concentrated with a few. With 85% of the households surveyed falling into the rural category, agriculture accounts for only about half the income generated. However, with only 3% of the households falling in the urban category and 12% in the semi urban category, 41% of the income generated is through white collar jobs. Assuming that most people engaged in white collar jobs come from this 15% area, the income generated by them is far more than those residing in the rural areas. What is also disturbing is the extremely low expenditure on agriculture, though that could be due to gross under-reporting.

45. The sex ratio, with 948 females for 1000 males, definitely has a scope for improvement. Also, although the literacy rate in the area is quite high, there is still an imbalance in terms of male and female literacy. Women seem to have a say in decision making processes in the families, however, we don't know whether they are equal stakeholders in the decisions made. Also, in terms of the activities that the women engage in, there is a clear indication of them working within the house and in the fields, with the cattle, etc. There is perhaps a need to probe deeper into the gender dynamics of the community.

46. Despite the comparatively lower interest rates levied by the savings groups, people go to money lenders. There is thus, perhaps a need for strengthening savings groups. There is also a need to look into the impact from various (governmental, non-governmental and private) schemes, since very few households seem to have benefited from them.

47. The major concern in the area however, seems to be in terms of power supply. For a developing economy, power supply is crucial to its growth and well being. Consistent and dependable supply of electricity could go a long way in helping the people of this community to achieve higher standards of living. Dependability of fuel sources such as wood definitely needs to go down because of its adverse effects and low energy output.

### 36. Recommendations

- Primary attention needs to be paid to increase the supply of electricity in the area and ensure its consistent availability.
- Support a shift from dependency on wood for fuel to electricity and gas
- Explore the viability of tapping into other renewable energy sources such as solar power
- Probe governmental, non-governmental and other schemes to support agriculture and allied infrastructure.
- Strengthen savings groups and generate awareness about the same.
- Facilitate a gender oriented study to engage with women's issues in the area.

- Study reasons for high and permanent migration and analyse the reasons for the same, including the socio-economic strata of those migrating and the kind of employment that is taken up by them post migration.
- People in this area have limited engagement with entrepreneurial activities. There is scope to provide support for small entrepreneurial ventures, especially in the rural households to supplement agricultural income.

## **ANNEXURE -2: DETAILS ON CONSULTATIONS (PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND GENDER CONSULTATIONS)**

**A. LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS**

SI No	Name of Locations	Date	Number of Female Participants	Number of male Participants	Total number of Participants
1	Dandagaun Tole, Dana VDC, ward no. 6, Myagdi District	2014/02/12	8	13	21
2	Pokharebazar, Ghar VDC, ward no. 9, Myagdi District	2014/02/13	5	14	19
3	Tipling, Bazar ,Bekkhola VDC, ward no. 9, Myagdi District	2014/02/14	10	8	18
4	Ranipauwa , Piple VDC, ward no. 4, Myagdi District	2014/02/16	4	14	18
5	Chourphate ,Majhphate VDC, ward no. 7, Parbat District	2014/02/18	3	14	17
6	Parse ,Naglibang VDC, ward no. 9, Parbat District	2014/02/19	3	8	11
7	Badahare ,Pang VDC, ward no. 4, Parbat District	2014/02/20	2	16	18
8	Tallo sarange, Amalachour VDC, ward no. 9, Baglung District	2014/02/22	6	9	15
9	Satbishe ,Paiupata VDC, ward no. 1, Baglung District	2014/02/23	5	11	16
10	Hatiya ,Narayansthan VDC, ward no. 5, Baglung District	2014/02/24	13	12	25
11	Aakghare ,Mudikuwa VDC, ward no. 2, Parbat District	2014/02/25	7	9	16
12	Karnasbazar ,Pangrang VDC, ward no. 6, Parbat District	2014/02/26	3	13	16
13	Thouha ,Barachour VDC, ward no. 2, Parbat District	2014/02/27	12	5	17
14	Thati ,Whaki VDC, ward no. 9, Parbat District	2014/02/27	7	9	16
15	Daurali ,Uram VDC, ward no. 1, Parbat District	2014/02/27	7	7	14
16	Jogimara ,Pidikhola VDC, ward no. 5, Syanja District	2014/02/28	3	13	16
17	Baghthala ,Nibuwakharka VDC, ward no. 2, Syanja District	2014/03/01	10	11	21
18	Chapapani ,Chapapani VDC, ward no. 6, Palpa District	2014/03/03	7	6	13
19	Piple ,Chirtungdhara VDC, ward no. 9, Palpa District	2014/03/04	11	3	14
20	Khirouli ,Kaseni VDC, ward no. 7, Palpa District	2014/03/04	5	10	15
21	Bijanchour , Koldanda VDC, ward no. 2, Palpa District	2014/03/05	4	10	14
22	Beruwa ,Dovan VDC, ward no. 2, Palpa District	2014/03/07	5	8	13
23	Mudabas ,Devdaha VDC, ward no. 9, Rupandehi District	2014/03/07	7	16	23
24	Bhupusainik Tole ,Makrahar VDC, ward no. 6, Rupandehi District	2014/003/08	4	18	22
25	Taal, Dharapani VDC, ward no. 1, Manang District	2014/02/13	19	4	23
26	Khudi Chhabise, Khudi VDC ward no. 1, Lamjung District	2014/02/15	5	8	13
27	Talphat, Gaunsahar, VDC, ward	2014/02/17	14	3	17

SI No	Name of Locations	Date	Number of Female Participants	Number of male Participants	Total number of Participants
28	no 6, Lamjung District Okhle Phant, Besisahar VDC, ward no. 1, Lamjung District	2014/02/18	7	3	10
29	Udipur, Udipur VDC, ward no. 4, Lamjung District	2014/02/20	12	0	12
30	Belauti Bisaune, Chandisthan VDC, ward no. 8, Lamjung District	2014/02/21	3	7	10
31	Dharapani, Bhotewadar VDC, ward no. 8, Lamjung District	2014/02/24	5	5	10
32	Majhi gaun, Tarughat VDC, ward no. 1, Lamjung District	2014/02/26	16	2	18
33	Tarughat Bazar, Tarughat VDC, ward no. 9, Lamjung District	2014/02/26	13	2	15
34	Panch bhai Chautara, Dhamilekuwa VDC, ward no. 3, Lamjung VDC	2014/02/27	4	5	9
35	Naya bazaar ground, Palungtar VDC, ward no. 9, Gorkha VDC	2014/02/27	18	2	20
36	Sauwatar, Gaikhor VDC, ward no. 1, Gorkha District	2014/02/28	9	0	9
37	Gopling, Deurali VDC, ward no 3, Gorkha District	2014/03/01	17	0	17
38	Marki chowk, Aabukhaireni VDC, ward no. 3, Tanahu District	2014/03/01	23	11	34
39	Dhangri, Khudi , ward no. 3, Lamjung district (sub –station)	2014/03/14	25	8	33
40	Simal Phant, Deaurali VDC, ward no. 7, Gorkha district	05/03/2014	13	3	16
41	Darai gaun, Deaurali VDC, ward no. 5, Gorkha district	05/03/2014	10	5	15
42	Mathillo Gyaga, manakamana VDC, ward no. 8, Gorkha district	06/03/2014	17	0	17
43	Tawang, Jogimara VDC, ward no. 2, Chitawan District	07/03/2014	5	7	12
44	Khor Bhanjyang, Jogimara VDC, ward no. 2, Dhading District	07/03/2014	12	2	14
45	Kharka Sapanghati, Jogimara VDC ward no 1, Dhading District	08/03/2014	8	4	12
46	Naya Basti, Darechowk VDC, ward no. 3, Chitawan District	08/03/2014	6	2	8
47	Jyamire Ghat, Ghyalchowk VDC ward no 5, Gorkha District	08/03/2014	15	2	17
48	Dovantar, Kumpar VDC, ward no. 4, Dhading District	09/03/2014	9	5	14
49	Mishtar, Kalleri VDC, ward no. 3, Dhading District	10/03/2014	6	14	20
50	Beltar, Baireni VDC, ward no. 7, Dhading District	11/03/2014	3	15	18
51	Gharti Tole, Kalleri VDC, ward no. 2, Dhading District	13/03/2014	12	0	12

SI No	Name of Locations	Date	Number of Female Participants	Number of male Participants	Total number of Participants
52	Thulogaun, Naubise VD, ward no. 8, Dhading District	14/03/2014	2	6	8
53	Kaphal Chaur, Naubise VDC, Dhading District	15/03/2014	5	13	18
54	Naubise, Samundratar VDC, ward no.3, Nuwakot District	31.01.2014	9	10	19
55	Satbise, Sundharadevi VDC, ward no.2, Nuwakot District	02.02.2014	9	3	12
56	Kosgada, Ralukadevi VDC, ward no.7, Nuwakot District	02.02.2014	5	4	9
57	Khairantar, Khairenitar VDC, ward no. 5, Nuwakot District	03.02.2014	5	3	8
58	Mohiya, Narja Mandap VDC, ward no.5, Nuwakot District	03.02.2014	11	9	20
59	Gairi Gaun, Narja Mandap VDC, ward no.9, Nuwakot District	03.02.2014	9	7	16
60	Chaghate,Bageshowri VDC, ward no.3, Nuwakot District	04.02.2014	14	0	14
61	Syaltar, Gerukha VDC, ward no.4, Nuwakot District	05.02.2014	8	11	19
62	Sole Bazar, Tupche VDC, ward no.1, Nuwakot District	06.02.2014	11	5	16
63	Santi Bazar, Manakamana VDC, ward no.9, Nuwakot District	07.02.2014	13	7	20



## B. LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FOR GENDER CONSULTATIONS

SI No	Name of Locations	Date	Total number of Participants
1	Dandagaun Tole, Dana VDC, ward no. 6, Myagdi District	2014/02/12	12
2	Pokharebazar, Ghar VDC, ward no. 9, Myagdi District	2014/02/13	20
3	Tipling, Bazar ,Bekkhola VDC, ward no. 9, Myagdi District	2014/02/14	10
4	Ratnechour Sima tole , Ratnechour VDC, ward no. 5, Myagdi District	2014/02/19	15
5	Hatiya , Narayansthan VDC, ward no. 5, Baglung District	2014/02/24	14
6	Bhusalchour , Devisthan VDC, ward no. 8, Parbat District	2014/02/25	12
7	Khariya, Pangrang VDC, ward no. 7, Parbat District	2014/02/25	8
8	Thouha, Barahachour VDC, ward no. 2, Parbat District	2014/02/27	12
9	Baghthala, Nibuwakharka VDC, ward no. 2, Syanja District	2014/03/01	12
10	Jaipate, Krishnagandaki VDC, ward no. 3, Syanja District	2014/03/03	20
11	Piple, Chirtungdhara VDC, ward no. 9, Palpa District	2014/03/04	10
12	Mudabas, Devdaha VDC, ward no. 9, Rupandehi District	2014/03/07	10
13	Bhupusainik Tole, Makrahar VDC, ward no. 6, Rupandehi District	2014/03/08	19
14	Khudi Chhaubise Tole, Khudi VDC, ward no. 1, Lamjung District	2014/02/18	8
15	Balauti Bisaune, Chandisthan VDC , ward no 8, Lamjung District	2014/02/20	12
16	Shree udipur Saving and credit Cooperative Ltd., Udipur, Ward no. 4, Lamjung District	2014/02/21	16
17	Dharapani, Bhotewadar, Ward no. 8, Lamjung District	2014/02/24	12
18	Pach Bhai Chautara, Dhamili kuwa, ward no. 3, Lamjung District	2014/02/25	13
19	Ratamate Milan Chowk, Dhuwakot, ward no.3, Gorkha District	2014/02/26	23
20	Kalamate Gaikhur, ward no.2, Gorkha District	2014/02/27	13
21	Majhi gaun, Tarkaghat, ward no.1, Lamjung District	2014/02/28	6
22	Marki Chowk, Abukhaireni, ward no.3, Tanahu District	2014/03/01	11
23	Dhangri, Khudi , ward no. 3, Lamjung district (sub – station)	2014/03/14	11
24	Darai Gaun, Deurali VDC, ward no. 5, Gorkha District	05/03/2014	13
25	Jawang, Jogimara VDC, ward no. 2, Chitawan District	07/03/2014	6
26	Bansetu, Pida VDC, ward no. 1, Dhading District	10/03/2014	9

27	Beltar , Bhireni VDC, ward no. 7, Dhading District	11/03/2014	13
28	GhartiTar, Kalleri VDC, ward no. 2, Dhading District	13/03/2014	19
29	Kaphal Chaur, Naubise VDC, Dhading District	15/03/2014	10
30	Naubise, Samundratar VDC, ward no. 3, Nuwakot District	31/01/2014	13
31	Satbise, Sundhara VDC, ward no. 2, Nuwakot District	02/02/2014	6
32	Mohariya, naya mandap VDC, ward no. 5, Nuwakot District	03/02/2014	10
33	Syaltar Gerkhu VDC, ward no.4, Nuwakot District	05/02/2014	15
34	Shanti Bazar, Manakamana VDC, ward no.9, Nuwakot District	07/02/2014	13

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## C. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

**Table: Summary Findings on Public Consultations (Kaligandaki Corridor)**

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
General Perception about Project	Most of the communities were not aware of the proposed transmission line passing through their areas. Some communities have heard it but not sure what is going to happen in their communities in near future. However, they were positive and supportive towards the proposed project.
Support of local people for proposed project	Since the project has been considered as one of the government priority sector and need of the country, they expressed their full support during implementation. They believed that such projects would contribute to country's development such as expansion of industries and reduce the heavy import of fuel from third countries, increase the rate of rural electrification. They also hoped that the new projects will improve their electricity supply, reduce load shedding which is now more than 12 hours a day. They also requested the transmission line should go far from the settlement. At the other end, some communities were concerned about the loss of crops etc and the safety issues during construction. Communities who expressed willingness to support provided the project expressed that there should be no adverse impact due to the project on their houses, cultivations, livelihoods and safety; expressed willingness to support provided the project adequately compensates any losses in cash
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the project	Most of them in the opinion that if suitable environment is made for the reuse of existing productive land, there will be no problem. They also wanted to know the exact transmission line passing through. Some of the communities raised issues/concerns that were highlighted. They included (a) fear of losing or causing damages to their residences, cultivations, and livelihoods. (b) fear of decreasing the land values when electricity lines run over their land or polls/towers installed in the middle of a land; (c) fear of not receiving reasonable compensation for the affected assets like trees, house, (d) some people believed that living in areas close to electricity lines, towers and polls would increase the threats of lightening; (e) a few communities believed that living closer to electricity lines would have negative impact on their health. Therefore, they expressed all these concerned should be taken in to consideration by the engineering team while finalizing the design.
Criteria liked to see during project design, operation stage and construction	The projects should avoid/minimize harm to residences, plantations, cultivations, other forms of livelihoods, religious and other places of community importance such as schools play grounds, community gathering places etc. Line routes should avoid running over houses. Necessary precautions must be taken to ensure safety of people during project construction.
Employment potential in the project	Majority of the rural communities hoped that the project will bring lot of employment opportunities to local people. Some of the communities request that they should be involved not only in unskilled labour job but also in the administrative work along with the supervisors work. Though the skilled labour are mostly unavailable in the communities, they should be provided training during project construction. They complained that the construction work is generally handed over to contractors who would bring their own labour force from outside. They hoped that they would be able to sell the foods, or run small shops like tea, grocery, fast food for the workers during construction.

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
Ethnic Minorities	A majority of the communities covered in consultations composed of different ethnic group i.e. non –indigenous people like Brahmin/Chettri, indigenous people like Magar, Gurung, Shrestha. However, there were also representation in the discussion of disadvantaged group like Biswakarma, Damai, Pariyar.
No of shops/commercial establishments	None of the communities had any large scale business enterprises. Almost all the communities had hotel, retail grocery, tea, whose numbers ranged between 5 - 60. Among the commercial enterprises were small factory based on the agricultural products ( <i>Lapsi</i> ) rice mills, furniture, flour grinding mills. Shops were found in almost all communities.
Number of industrial units	No such industrial units found in the communities.
Socio economic standing: land use, cropping pattern	In the hills and upper hills, maize, millet, potato cultivation was the major source of livelihood of the families. In the plain area, paddy, wheat, mustard seed, lentils, beans was the main source of livelihood of the families. Most of the families have some animal husbandry like goats, sheep, pigs poultry in the hills. The extents of land cultivated by the farmers ranged between 5 ropani – 30 ropani (0.25 ha- 1.5 ha). However, in the city and core areas it ranged between 1 ropani to 5 ropani. Incomes of the communities were supplemented by remittances from outside whose family members worked mostly in the gulf countries, Europe and India in different office, factories, construction sector etc. Some family members have been employed in the government and private sector too. Almost 1 male member from one household was temporarily migrated to other countries for the work. The number of female migrant is very minimal.
Sources of irrigation	Most of the agricultural activities in the communities were rain fed. In some communities, small irrigation canal carried out from the river and stream like Bachha khola, Ghandsingh khola, Malyangdi khola, Lamahe khola, Laksti khola, Pungdi khola, Ghatte khola, Tinau khola. So in most cases two crops is made in one year.
Access to Forest Land and Use	The government of Nepal has the policy of handing over the government forest to Forest users groups formed under the Community Forestry programme. On the transmission line corridor the following community managed forest were reported: Thulo Salleri, Laxminarayan, Nepane, Nausiwala, Upallo pakho, tallochaur, Mudikuwa, Samakheriya, Majhi khatto, Akrate Bhuebhora, Khoriya, Khjare Salyan, Ghopte Salghare, Dhairane, Dhorakhoria Chaurmuni, Khabar, Dapsechaur, Kalika, Hattikot, Ukhore Hariyali, Milan Samudayik, Ganga Zamuna Community Forests. So in most of the places, the forest is managed by the community. None of the communities consulted had extensive dependence on forest resources. Several communities were located far away from forest reserves. The committee can decide to collect the wastage firewood and the fodder for their household consumption. However, they have to plant new trees and manage the forest under their jurisdiction.
Current rates for agricultural land	Prices of agricultural land were subject to its use and its location (a) its use - whether the land is used for paddy cultivation or highland crop cultivation; (b) availability of irrigation facilities; and (c) location – whether the land is situated closer to roads or in the interior. In adjoining the road the land value ranges from NRs. 2,000,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 for 1 Ropani (0.051 ha) in the hills.

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	Along the road, in plain area, price of land is not fixed, the owner asked whatever he like. But interior the road side the price ranges from NRs. 20,000 to 500,000 per ropani((0.051 ha).
Sources of power supply	Majority of the communities were dependent on government sources for electricity supply. However, in few settlements like in Koldanada and Dovan VDC, micro hydro power which was managed by the community. In other places, they have to depend on the Government, NEA. In one settlement, Mudibas, Devdaha VDC, Rupandehi district, there was no power supply.
Sources of electricity	Government grid and few settlement have the community managed micro hydro power.
Average amount of electricity used by per household per day	The quantum of electricity used by a household varied. Households that used electricity only for the purpose of lighting, operating a TV and other as observed in several villages consumed 1-3 units per day. Households that used electricity for lighting as well as for operating electrical appliances such as TVs, refrigerators, irons, and water motors [which were the appliances commonly used] consumed 4-7 units per day.
Unit Rate	The unit rate varied along with the number of units consumed [according to variable standard rates set by NEA]. Households that consumed Up to 20 Unit of 5 ampere per month had to pay Rs.80/- per unit whereas households that consumed more than 20 units had to pay above Rs.6/- to Rs.8/60- per unit up to 250 units per month.
Average total monthly expenditure per household on grid electricity	The average monthly bill varied between Rs. 80/- to Rs. 150/- for low users whereas for other medium users it ranged between Rs.300/-to Rs.600/- per month.
Other non grid electricity to use in your village and expenditure	None of the communities consulted reported having used non-grid electricity sources in their villages.
Source of drinking water	Piped water/tap supply found in some communities. They bring the water through pipe from the water source in the hills. Otherwise, majority of the families in the hills depend on the river and stream while the tarai, (low land) people depend on the ground water from hand tube well, shallow tube well. In one settlement Deurali, Uram VDC, Parbat district, community used to rain water harvesting for the drinking and other purposes.
Shortage of water	Families did not experience a major shortage of water as there were several sources to collect water such as rivers, streams, ponds, ground water source etc. in periods of water scarcity. However, in the dry zone, people experienced difficulties in accessing water for both cultivations and domestic use in the hills. Some had to travel 1-2 Km to bring water for their domestic use. But not somuch water shortage in the tarai area.
Negative impact on food grain, availability /land use	In general, people did not see any adverse impact on food/grain availability. However, they cautioned that if electricity polls/towers are installed in the paddy fields or other cultivable land, it would reduce the cultivable area of the farmers.

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
Will project cause landslides or soil erosion	They were not aware of the landslides or soil erosion due to the construction of transmission line. If it is, it should be controlled properly.
Will project cause widespread imbalance by cutting fruit and commercial trees in the locality	People were unable to give a precise answer to this question as they did not know the exact extent to which the trees would be cut-down. The majority did not foresee such an imbalance. However, they cautioned that if the project cuts down valuable commercial trees e.g. fruit trees, timber such as <i>Sal trees</i> and mangoes in significant numbers it would drastically affect the livelihoods and incomes of families who are dependent on those trees.
Will project cause health and safety issues	Very few communities expressed their fears of increasing risks to their lives from lightening when they have to live closer to electricity lines and towers. Some others believed that living closer to electricity lines can harm the health condition. But the majority did not foresee any health or safety issues. Installing towers in the middle of settlements would raise safety issues particularly for children. And communities suggested that such towers should be fenced around.
Resettlement and land acquisition	<p>It is only in the case of constructing grid sub stations or distribution gantries that land may have to be acquired or purchased in the open market. NEA has identified government owned barren land for a majority of the proposed grid stations and gantries. Therefore, it will not cause any loss of private properties or population displacements. In the case of private properties identified for the construction of grid stations and gantries, all the land owners are 'willing sellers'.</p> <p>No one in the communities consulted could recall the land acquisitions for previous projects. However, if they lose any assets for the project, they prefer market rate for the compensation.</p>
Protected areas	No protected areas were observed within the communities consulted.
Health status	Major VDCs have access of a sub health post within half to two hours of walk from their residence. But some communities had to travel 5 -8 km to reach the health post. Some communities consulted were not satisfied on the available health facilities and the services provided. The district hospitals are not so much equipped for the treatment of chronic and more problematic diseases. However, both medical staff and drugs were adequately available in the government hospitals. In contrary, some communities complained of poor health services, lack of drugs and doctors. Private medical centres are very far away from their villages. Though private medical centres too were available within easy reach, they did not go to such places because they could not pay for those services
Will project setting change migration pattern of animals	None of the communities were conscious of the presence of any migrant birds or animals in their localities and therefore did not foresee any impacts on such animals, birds or their habitats.
Poverty Level	A significant proportion (approximately 40%-50%) of the population in the communities consulted reported as having an <i>average</i> socio-economic status. This means that they were able to have three meals a day. The proportion of <i>poor</i> families in the communities accounted for 20-40 percent and they represented families who did not have a stable source of income and were largely dependent on casual labour work. The numbers of <i>very poor</i> families in

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	the communities constituted less than 10%.
Educational status	The literacy rate in general was high in all the communities. The literacy rate in the surveyed communities ranges between 80 to 90 %.The school drop-out rate was extremely low and most of the children pursued continuous education at least up to class 10. Economic difficulties in the families were the major reasons for some children to discontinue their education. Communities were also satisfied with the services provided by government schools. Education of children had been adversely affected during <i>Maoist</i> insurgency in Nepal from 1996-2006 (due to war and displacement).
Employment status	Majority of the people (more than 60 %) depend on agriculture in rural hill areas. However, some of them have been engaged in development projects like Mistri Hydro power, Modi hydro power projects under construction, bridges, culvert, roads or in local NGOs, a few school teachers. But their percentage is very minimal. Some of them have engaged in their own small shops like retail grocery, tea, hotels, food, Most of the young generation had gone to gulf countries in search of employment. So the major sources of earning was remittance from their family members working outside the country. On the average, the unemployment and under employment ranges from 10-15 percent.
Migration pattern	Outward migration is comparatively high in rural areas than in urban areas. Most of the young generation especially the boys have migrated for foreign employment especially in the gulf countries in search of employment.
Type of compensation expected	Adequate cash compensation was expected for any losses to their houses, properties, cultivations and livelihoods. Some communities asked for replacement of land and [if lands and houses were acquired] within the same geographical area in addition to cash compensation. When compensating for loss of cultivations and trees, they requested that prospective income losses from such cultivations and trees should be considered. Some families did not have any legitimate rights (legal entitlement certificate for land) for the land they lived and cultivated. But they should be compensated properly.
Perceived benefits from project	Most communities were of the view that the proposed projects would benefit the country as a whole but they would not accrue much direct benefits to their individual communities. They thought that projects would contribute to minimize the prevailing energy crisis, load shedding in the country; increase the rate of rural electrification and provide energy for the industrial sector. At micro level, they hoped that projects would provide electricity to non-electrified households in their communities and offer labour work during project construction.
Perceived loss	It is temporary in nature due to loss of crops and trees and can be compensated by NEA.
Other organizations active in the area	No such active community based organizations or NGOs were found in the communities consulted. In some communities CBO/ NGO like Rural Aware Forum, Dairy cooperatives, <i>Hariyali Krishi Samuha</i> , <i>Gramin Bikas Bank</i> , Nepal Red cross were functioning in the rural areas. But in many settlements, they have saving and credit cooperatives, mothers groups, youth club. They are assisting in income generating activities and providing technical support to



Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	the credit and saving groups and community welfare. Interventions of external NGOs were almost non-existent.
Village Committee	Since the dissolution of the local bodies (VDC, DDC) in 2002, these village development committees are functioning without elected people's leadership. VDCs, local bodies are the lowest units of the government's service delivery mechanism. The local bodies is now functioning merely by the government appointed employee who were mostly absent in the office and presence in the district headquarter. But a number of communities mentioned that if their communities faced a critical issue, the entire village will get together including the representation from different local political parties and make a decision on how to address the problem. Several people mentioned that it was the local politicians and the local administrators who generally make decisions on community issues and gear the development programs and activities.
Usefulness of consultation	All the communities appreciated the consultation and sharing information on prospective development projects that would go through their villages. Communities noted that such consultations were rather rare and people would know about a project only when the foundation stone is laid for it. Sharing information is important so that communities can support the implementing agencies to minimize adverse effects of the projects and increase the implementation efficiency.

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS ((Kaligandaki Corridor)

No.	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant
<b>Kaligandaki Corridor Transmission Line 220 kV</b>				
1	Dandagaun, VDC, ward no. 7, Myagdi District	2/12/2014	S. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			P. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			S. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			G. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			B. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			D. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			C. Bi.Ka	Mistri
			L. Bi.Ka	Mistri
			S. Bi.Ka	Student
			S. Bi.Ka	Mistri
			S. Bi.Ka	Labour
			C. Bi.Ka	Famer
			T. Bi.Ka	Mistri
			S. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			K. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			K. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			A. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			L. K. Bi.Ka	Housewife
			S. Bi.Ka	Housewife



			D. Tulachan	Housewife
			K. Tulachan	Housewife
2	Pokherbala, Ghar VDC, ward no. 4, Myagdi	2/13/201	G. Baruwal	Agriculture
			O. Baruwal	Agriculture
			S. Baruwal	Agriculture
			M. Khadka	Agriculture
			G. Thapa	Agriculture
			S. Hirachan	Agriculture
			P. Baruwal	Student
			L. Bhandari	Agriculture
			G. Khatri	Agriculture
			D. Baruwal	Agriculture
			S. Baruwal	Student
			L. Bhandari	Agriculture
			K. Baruwal	Agriculture
			D. Baruwal	Agriculture
			S. Gaburja	Agriculture
			N. Paija	Agriculture
			J. Baruwal	Agriculture
			K. Khatri	Agriculture
			K. Giri	Agriculture
3	Tilpling, Begkhola VDC, ward no. 9 Myagdi District	2/14/2014	S. Purja	Famer
			S. Gurbuja	Teacher
			P. Tilija	Business
			T. Gurbuja	Famer
			G. Gurbuja	Student
			G. Gc	Agriculture
			R. Purja	Agriculture
			R. Purja	Hotel
			D. Sijali	Agriculture
			Sk. Purja	Teacher
			J. Amarja	Teacher
			K. Purja	Agriculture
			D. Purja	Teacher
			G. Tilija	Teacher
			M. Thapa	Business
			B. Gouchan	Business
			U. Gouchan	Business
			N. Magar	Agriculture
4	Ranipauwa, Pipla VDC, ward no. 4, Myagdi	2/16/2014	D. Shahi	Agriculture
			G. Shahi	Agriculture
			A. Shahi	Agriculture
			R. Malla	Agriculture

			P. Malla	Agriculture
			S. Shahi	Agriculture
			A. Shahi	Agriculture
			S. Shahi	Agriculture
			P. KC	Agriculture
			B. KC	Agriculture
			C. Bi.Ka	Agriculture
			B. Malla	Agriculture
			G. Bi.Ka	Agriculture
			N. KC	Agriculture
			L. KC	Agriculture
			D. KC	Agriculture
			P. Bi.Ka	Agriculture
			P. Chanda	Agriculture
5	Chourphata, Majphate VDC, ward no. 7, Myagdi District	2/18/2014	T. JC	Agriculture
			B. JC	Business
			T. JC	Business
			C. Khatri	Agriculture
			B. Bi.Ka	Agriculture
			D. JC	Agriculture
			Y. JC	Teacher
			D. JC	Teacher
			P. Bhandari	Agriculture
			B. JC	Agriculture
			N. Chetri	Student
			M. Chetri	Student
			O. JC	Agriculture
			A. Chetri	Teacher
			N. JC	
			R. Chetri	Teacher
			B. JC	Unemployee
6	Pherse, Naglibang VDC, ward no. 9, Parbat District	2/19/2014	H. B. Khatri	Agriculture
			T. Regmi	Business
			C. Upadhaya	Agriculture
			G. KC	Agriculture
			P. Giri	Student
			S. Regmi	
			G. Regmi	Agriculture
			J. Sapkot	Agriculture
			S. Khatri	Agriculture
			R. Sapkot	Agriculture
			K. Kadal	Business
7	Badahau, Pang VDC, ward no. 4, Parbat District	2/20/2014	K. P. Rijal	Services

			R. R. Upadhaya	Agriculture
			G. P. Rijal	Agriculture
			B. B. Nepali	Agriculture
			H. B. Nepali	Agriculture
			B. B. Malla	Agriculture
			D. B. Chetri	Unemployee
			R. R. Capagai	Services
			C. L. Poudyal	Murtikar
			S. P. Upadhaya	Agriculture
			K. Poudyal	Agriculture
			D. Rijal	Agriculture
			K. Sharma	Agriculture
			T. B. Sudedi	Agriculture
			T. B. Pariyar	Services
			K. B. Kuwar	Agriculture
			B. Bahadur	Agriculture
			S. P. Poudyal	Business
8	Tallo Sarangi, Amallchour VDC, ward no. 9, Baglung District	2/22/2014	K. B. Khatri	Agriculture
			D. B. Khatri	Agriculture
			D. P. Padhaya	Agriculture
			K. Lamichane	Business
			D. K. Acharya	Agriculture
			S. Acharya	Agriculture
			I. K. Acharya	Agriculture
			H. KC	Agriculture
			D. D. Padhaya	Agriculture
			B. Lamichane	Student
			J. Lamichane	Student
			B. Acharya	Business
			B. Lamichane	Agriculture
			K. Sharma	Agriculture
			E. N. Chapagai	Agriculture
9.	Satbisha, Paiuepata VDC, ward no. 1, Baglung District	2/23/2014	D. N. Sharma	Teacher
			R. Poudyal	Agriculture
			K. Poudyal	Agriculture
			L. Poudyal	Agriculture
			L. Poudyal	Agriculture
			B. Poudyal	Services
			S. Poudyal	Social Mobilizer
			P. Sharma	Agriculture
			L. D. Padhaya	Agriculture
			B. Poudyal	Student
			D. Sharma	Agriculture

			L. Bhetwal	Agriculture
			G. D. Sharma	Agriculture
			M. Poudyal	Student
			S. Sharma	Agriculture
			H. Poudyal	Agriculture
10	Hatiya, Narayansthan VDC, ward no. 5, Baglung District	2/24/2014	H. N. Shrestha	Services
			K. K. Shrestha	Housewife
			U. L. Shrestha	Agriculture
			L. B. Shrestha	Agriculture
			N. B. Shrestha	Agriculture
			P. B. Shrestha	Agriculture
			D. B. Shrestha	Agriculture
			N. Shrestha	Forigen Employeement
			K. P. Shrestha	Agriculture
			K. Shrestha	Agriculture
			B. K. Shrestha	Agriculture
			N. B. Shrestha	Agriculture
			K. B. Shrestha	Agriculture
			T. K. Shrestha	Housewife
			S. Pradhan	Housewife
			K. K. Shrestha	Housewife
			B. K. Shrestha	Housewife
			A. Shrestha	Housewife
			P. Shrestha	Housewife
			J. Dhakal	Housewife
			P. Shrestha	Housewife
			H. Shrestha	Housewife
			D. Shrestha	Housewife
11	Aakghu, Modikuwa VDC, ward no. 2, Parbat District	2/25/2014	D. Regmi	Services
			B. Bhusal	Teacher
			B. Prasad	hotel
			T. P. Gimire	Famer
			L. H. Godel	Teacher
			H. B. Nepali	Agriculture
			B. K. Godel	Agriculture
			A. Poudyal	hotel
			A. Bi.Ka	Agriculture
			D. Regmi	Agriculture
			P. Godel	Agriculture
			A. Nepali	
			N. Poudyal	Business
			R. Godel	Business
			T. Godel	Agriculture

			N. Poudyal	Agriculture
12	Karnas Bala, Danglang VDC, ward no. 7, Parbat district	2/26/2014	A. Nepali	Labour
			S. Sunar	Labour
			J. Nepali	Labour
			R. Pariyar	Labour
			K. B. Nepali	Agriculture
			T. B. Nepali	Agriculture
			J. B. Nepali	Agriculture
			A. Choudhari	Labour
			R. Pandey	Agriculture
			B. B. Kuwar	Agriculture
			K. B. Nepali	Agriculture
			R. K. Pathak	Business
			D. P. Pathak	Business
			G. P. Pathak	Agriculture
			B. B. Kuwar	Agriculture
			P. Kuwar	Agriculture
13	Thouha, Barachour VDC, ward no. 2, Parbat district	2/27/2014	D. Dhakal	Business
			U. Parajuli	Agriculture
			M. D. Dhakal	Agriculture
			D. Thapa	Agriculture
			B. Parajuli	Agriculture
			T. D. Parajuli	Agriculture
			G. Gurung	Business
			G. Poudyal	Agriculture
			S. Parajuli	Agriculture
			K. Parajuli	Student
			S. Giri	Agriculture
			K. D. Sharma	Services
			H. N. Parajuli	Teacher
			R. Giri	Services
			H. Dhakal	Agriculture
			N. Parajuli	Agriculture
			N. Thapa	Agriculture
14	Thati, whalci VDC, ward no. 9, Parbat district	2/27/2014	T. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			S. R. Bhattarai	Teacher
			N. Shrestha	Agriculture
			T. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			R. Bhattarai	Business
			R. Shrestha	Business
			P. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			K. Bhattarai	Agriculture

			B. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			R. Shrestha	Agriculture
			S. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			N. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			A. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			L. Shrestha	Agriculture
			P. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			S. Bhattarai	Agriculture
15	Dawali, Uremi VDC, ward no. 1, Parbat District	2/27/2014	K. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			Y. Thapa	Agriculture
			R. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			H. Thapa	Agriculture
			S. Thapa	Student
			N. B. Thapa	Student
			H. P. Nepali	Agriculture
			R. Nepali	Agriculture
			S. Nepali	Agriculture
			G. Poudyal	Agriculture
			H. D. Poudyal	Agriculture
			S. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			S. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			R. P. Bhattarai	Agriculture
16	Jogimara, RidiKhola VDC, ward no , Syanja District	2/28/2014	P. B. Chetri	Agriculture
			G. B. Chetri	Agriculture
			B. Chetri	Agriculture
			S. Chetri	Agriculture
			N. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			E. B. Chetri	Agriculture
			S. B. Chetri	Agriculture
			B. Chetri	Agriculture
			G. B. Bastyal	Agriculture
			T. B. Chetri	Agriculture
			K. Chetri	Agriculture
			R. Chetri	Student
			L. Chetri	Agriculture
			P. Chetri	Agriculture
			P. Chetri	Agriculture
			H. B. Chetri	Teacher
17	Bagathala, Nibuwalhukhe VDC, ward no. 2, Syanja District	3/1/2014	T. R. Naupane	Agriculture
			D. B. Magar	Agriculture
			N. P. Naupane	Agriculture
			J. B. Magar	Agriculture
			P. Neupane	Business

			D. M. Thapa	Agriculture
			M. K. Neupane	Agriculture
			B. K. Thapa	Agriculture
			P. K. Thapa	Agriculture
			M. Thapa	Agriculture
			T. K. Thapa	Agriculture
			M. Thapa	Agriculture
			A. Thapa	Agriculture
			G. Neupane	Agriculture
			B. Thapa	Student
			B. Neupane	Teacher
			I. L. Thapa	Agriculture
			S. Thapa	Student
			C. Neupane	Student
			Y. B. Thapa	Student
			S. Thapa	Student
18	Chapapani, Chapapani VDC, ward no. 7, Palpa District	3/3/2014	E. P. Dhakal	Secetery
			S. Bastyal	Social Mobilizer
			A. Gimire	Services
			S. Parajuli	Agriculture
			D. P. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			A. Thapa	Agriculture
			C. P. Dhakal	Business
			P. Thapa	Business
			S. Thapa	Business
			P. K. Thapa	Business
			P. Bhattarai	Business
			S. Dk	Business
			B. Bi.Ka	Agriculture
19	Pipa, Chitrungdhare VDC, ward no. 2, Chitrungdhare	3/4/2014	S. P. Bastyal	Agriculture
			K. P. Pandey	Agriculture
			M. Bastyal	Agriculture
			S. Pandey	Services
			K. K. Khanal	Agriculture
			N. Pandey	Agriculture
			L. Pandey	Agriculture
			K. Bastyal	Agriculture
			D. Pandey	Agriculture
			M. Pandey	Agriculture
			B. Deri	Agriculture
			D. Naupane	Agriculture
			M. Pandey	Agriculture
			S. Gair	Agriculture

20	Khirouli, Karni VDC, ward no 7, Palpa District	3/4/2014	M. Shrestha	Agriculture
			S. Kumar	Agriculture
			P. P. Shrestha	Business
			A. Shrestha	Student
			Y. P. Thapa	Agriculture
			D. P. Chidi	Agriculture
			R. D. Thapa	Agriculture
			L. Shrestha	Business
			P. Kumal	Agriculture
			B. B. Pariyar	Agriculture
			T. B. Sarki	Agriculture
			B. S. Kumrel	Agriculture
			J. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			S. D. Pariyar	Agriculture
			N. Sarki	Agriculture
21	Bijamchour, Koldada VDC, ward no. 2, Palpa District	3/5/2014	D. B. Aale	Agriculture
			B. B. Chouhan	Teacher
			M. B. Chouhan	Agriculture
			G. S. Rana	Agriculture
			P. Aale	Agriculture
			K. Chouhan	Agriculture
			M. Rana	Agriculture
			D. B. Aale	Agriculture
			G. B. Aale	Agriculture
			T. Aale	Agriculture
			D. B. Rana	Agriculture
			R. B. Rana	Agriculture
			R. Rana	Agriculture
			D. B. Thapa	Services
22	Dadiwa, Doban VDC, ward no. 2, Palpa District	3/7/2014	H. B. Magar	Agriculture
			M. Aale	Business
			H. S. Aale	Agriculture
			B. B. Kausa	Agriculture
			S. B. Aale	Agriculture
			B. M. Tarami	Agriculture
			O. B. Tarami	Agriculture
			K. D. Magar	Agriculture
			P. N. Poudyal	Agriculture
			K. B. Magar	Agriculture
			K. Aale	Agriculture
			T. Magar	Agriculture
			B. Magar	Agriculture
23	Mudaban, Devdeha VDC, ward no. 9, Rupandehi	3/7/2014	D. R. Gimire	Agriculture



	District			
			M. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			J. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			B. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			C. K. Gimire	Agriculture
			D. M. Thapa	Agriculture
			R. Resmi	Agriculture
			D. K. Thapa	Agriculture
			J. M. Pulali	Agriculture
			C. Resmi	Agriculture
			N. Palli	Agriculture
			L. M. Resmi	Agriculture
			K. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			Y. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			K. B. Resmi	Agriculture
			G. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			B. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			S. Magar	FE
			D. Thapa	Agriculture
			H. L. Gimire	Agriculture
			N. B. Sarbuja	Agriculture
			B. B. Magar	Agriculture
			B. B. Thapa	Agriculture
24	Bhupurainik Tol, Makarhar VDC, ward no. 6, Rupandehi District	3/5/2014	T. R. Thapamagar	Agriculture
			K. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			J. D. Chantel	Agriculture
			K. K. Gurung	Agriculture
			C. M. Gurung	Agriculture
			B. K. Thapamagar	Agriculture
			L. P. Magar	Agriculture
			G. P. Magar	Agriculture
			S. Bam	Agriculture
			K. D. Shahi	Agriculture
			B. M. Gurung	Agriculture
			I. Chetri	Agriculture
			H. K. Gurung	Agriculture
			R. Ranamaar	Agriculture
			I. T. Magar	Agriculture
			M. P. Magar	Agriculture
			L. Gurung	Agriculture
			K. Bam	Business
			B. Giri	Agriculture
			R. P. Magar	Agriculture
			T. Thapamagar	Business

			K. Thapamagar	Agriculture
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**Table: Summary Findings on Public Consultations (Marsyangdi Corridor)**

<b>Issues Discussed</b>	<b>People's views and perceptions</b>
General Perception about Project	Most of the communities were not aware of the proposed transmission line passing through their areas. Some communities have heard it but not sure what is going to happen in their communities in near future. Overall, it was through the research teams that they first heard about such electricity projects that would be implemented across their communities.
Support of local people for proposed project	Community response patterns were diverse. At one end, the communities expressed their fullest support in view of the projects' national importance. They believed that such projects would contribute to country's development such as expansion of industries and reduce the heavy import of fuel from third countries, increase the rate of rural electrification. They also hoped that the new projects will improve their electricity supply, reduce load shedding which is now more than 12 hours a day. They also requested the transmission line should go far from the settlement. At the other end, some communities were concerned about the loss of crops etc and the safety issues during construction. Communities who expressed willingness to support provided the project expressed that there should be no adverse impact due to the project on their houses, cultivations, livelihoods and safety; expressed willingness to support provided the project adequately compensates any losses in cash
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the project	Most of them in the opinion that if suitable environment is made for the reuse of existing productive land, there will be no problem. Again they should be compensated reasonable for their loss of assets. Some of the communities raised issues/concerns that were highlighted. They included (a) fear of losing or causing damages to their residences, cultivations, and livelihoods. (b) fear of decreasing the land values when electricity lines run over their land or polls/towers installed in the middle of a land; (c) fear of not receiving reasonable compensation for the affected assets like trees, house, (d) some people believed that living in areas close to electricity lines, towers and polls would increase the threats of lightening; (e) a few communities believed that living closer to electricity lines would have negative impact on their health. Therefore, they expressed all these concerned should be taken in to consideration by the engineering while finalizing the design.
Criteria liked to see during project design, operation stage and construction	The projects should avoid/minimize harm to residences, plantations, cultivations, other forms of livelihoods, religious and other places of community importance such as schools play grounds etc. Line routes should avoid running over houses. Necessary precautions must be taken to ensure safety of people during project construction.
Employment potential in the project	Majority of the rural communities expressed that the project will bring lot of employment opportunities to local people. Some of the communities request that they should be involved not only in unskilled labour but also in the administrative work along with the supervisors work. Though the skilled labour are unavailable in the communities, they should be provided training during project construction. The communities preferred if construction work is carried out during off-seasons [of their agricultural activities] so that they would be able to find alternate income by providing their labour to project construction work. They complained that the construction work is generally handed over to contractors who would bring their own labour force from outside. Thus, they would not require any village labour. They also hoped that they would be able to sell the foods, or run small shops like tea, grocery, fast food for the workers

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	during construction.
Ethnic Minorities	A majority of the communities covered in consultations composed of different ethnic group i.e. non –indigenous people like Brahmin/Chettri, indigenous people like Magar, Gurung, Shrestha, Bhujel, Darai, Lama, Tamang. However, there were very few ethnic minority people like Biswakarma, Damai, Pariyar participated in the discussion.
No of shops/commercial establishments	None of the communities had any large scale business enterprises. Almost all the communities had retail grocery, tea, alcohol shops whose numbers ranged between 5-30. Among the commercial enterprises were rice mills, flour grinding mills, furniture/saw mills, grill mills. But they were found only in a few communities.
Number of industrial units	No such industrial units found in the communities.
Socio economic standing: land use, cropping pattern	In the hills and upper hills, maize, millet, potato cultivation was the major source of livelihood of the families. However, paddy cultivation was restricted to a single season of the year only in rainy season. Most of the families have some animal husbandry like goats, sheep, pigs poultry. But few households have the cattle, buffaloes kept in the house for making the compost manure and ploughing into the field. The extents of land cultivated by the farmers ranged between 5 ropani – 50 ropani (0.25 ha- 3 ha). Incomes of the communities were supplemented by remittances from outside whose family members worked mostly in the gulf countries and India in different office, factories, construction work etc. Some family members have been employed in the government and private sector too. The settlements in the rural areas are very scattered and some cluster settlement is found in some places. Almost 1 male members of the families were temporarily migrated to other countries for the work. The number of female migrant is very minimal.
Sources of irrigation	Most of the agricultural activities in the communities were rain fed. Or else, they were dependent on the small irrigation canal carried out from the small stream and river like Bhaise khola, Pangram khola, Bimire khola, Gobling khola, Marsyangdi. Some families had the lift irrigation facilities. They pump the water from the river and irrigate their land. So in most cases single crop is made in one year. In Majhigaun, they have just constructed irrigation canal and bring the water from <i>Tardi Khola</i> .
Access to Forest Land and Use	The government of Nepal has the policy of handing over the government forest to Forest users groups formed under the Community Forestry programme. So in most of the places, the forest is managed by the community. None of the communities consulted had extensive dependence on forest resources. Several communities were located far away from forest reserves. The committee can decide to collect the firewood and the fodder for their household consumption. However, they have to plant new trees manage the forest under their jurisdiction.
Current rates for agricultural land	Prices of agricultural land were subject to variation depending on several criteria e.g. (a) its use - whether the land is used for paddy cultivation or highland crop cultivation; (b) availability of irrigation facilities; and (c) location – whether the land is situated closer to access roads or in the interior. In adjoining the road the land value ranges from NRs. 20,000,000 to Rs. 80,00,000 for 1 Ropani (0.051 ha). Along the road, due to scarcity of land even

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	the land price is not fixed, the owner asked whatever he like. But interior the road side the price ranges from NRs. 200,000 to 800,000 per ropani((0.051 ha).
Sources of power supply	Majority of the communities were dependent on government sources for electricity supply. However, in few settlements like Chandisthan , Dharapani and Udipur VDCs, they have community managed power supply.
Sources of electricity	Government grid is the only source of electricity for the communities.
Average amount of electricity used by per household per day	The quantum of electricity used by a household varied. Households that used electricity only for the purpose of lighting and sometimes for operating a TV as observed in several villages consumed 1-3 units per day. Households that used electricity for lighting as well as for operating electrical appliances such as TVs, refrigerators, irons, and water motors [which were the appliances commonly used] consumed 3-5 units per day.
Unit Rate	The unit rate varied along with the number of units consumed [according to variable standard rates set by NEA]. Households that consumed Up to 20 Unit of 5 ampere per month had to pay Rs.80/- per unit whereas households that consumed more than 20 units had to pay above Rs.6/- to Rs.8/60- per unit up to 250 units per month.
Average total monthly expenditure per household on grid electricity	The average monthly bill varied between Rs. 120/- to Rs. 300/- for low users whereas for other medium users it ranged between Rs.300/-to Rs.600/- per month.
Other non grid electricity to use in your village and expenditure	None of the communities consulted reported having used non-grid electricity sources in their villages.
Source of drinking water	Some piped water/tap supply found in some communities. They bring the water through pipe from the water source in the hills. Otherwise, majority of the families in the communities depend on river and stream for the drinking water supply.
Shortage of water	Families did not experience a major shortage of water as there were several sources to collect water such as rivers, streams, etc. in periods of water scarcity. However, in the dry zone, people experienced difficulties in accessing water for both cultivations and domestic use particularly during dry season. Some had to travel 1-2 Km to bring water for their domestic use.
Negative impact on food grain, availability /land use	In general, people did not see any adverse impact on food/grain availability. However, they cautioned that if electricity polls/towers are installed in the paddy fields or other cultivable land, it would reduce the cultivable area of the farmers.
Will project cause landslides or soil erosion	They are not aware of the landslides or soil erosion due to the construction of transmission line. If it is , it should be controlled properly.
Will project cause widespread imbalance by cutting fruit and commercial trees in the locality	People were unable to give a precise answer to this question as they did not know the exact extent to which the trees would be cut-down. The majority did not foresee such an imbalance. However, they cautioned that if the project cuts down valuable commercial trees e.g. fruit trees, timber such as <i>Sal trees</i>

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	and mangoes in significant numbers it would drastically affect the livelihoods and incomes of families who are dependent on those trees.
Will project cause health and safety issues	Some communities expressed their fears of increasing risks to their lives from lightening when they have to live closer to electricity lines and towers. Some others believed that living closer to electricity lines can harm the health condition. But the majority did not foresee any health or safety issues. Installing towers in the middle of settlements would raise safety issues particularly for children. And communities suggested that such towers should be fenced around.
Resettlement and land acquisition	<p>It is only in the case of constructing grid sub stations or distribution gantries that land may have to be acquired or purchased in the open market. NEA has identified government owned barren land for a majority of the proposed grid stations and gantries. Therefore, it will not cause any loss of private properties or population displacements. In the case of private properties identified for the construction of grid stations and gantries, all the land owners are 'willing sellers'.</p> <p>Communities consulted could recall the land acquisitions for previous Middle Marsyangdi Hydro Power Project. It varied based on the location of land, up land low land. They have received NRs 25, 000 to Rs.800, 000 per ropani. In a few places they could recollect NEA paying compensation to families who lost valuable trees or plots of paddy land where towers were installed. They prefer market rate for valuation of lost assets to be compensated.</p>
Protected areas	No protected areas were observed within the communities consulted.
Health status	In each VDC they have access of a sub health within half to one hour of walk from their residence. The communities consulted were satisfied on the available health facilities and the services provided. They all had easy access to both government and private medical services. But for the chronic and more acute disease they have to go either to Pokhara or Bharatpur or Kathmandu for the treatment. The district hospitals are not so much equipped for the treatment of chronic and more problematic diseases. However, both medical staff and drugs were adequately available in the government hospitals. In contrary, some communities complained of poor health services, lack of drugs and doctors. Private medical centres are very far away from their villages. Though private medical centres too were available within easy reach, they did not go to such places because they could not pay for those services
Will project setting change migration pattern of animals	None of the communities were conscious of the presence of any migrant birds or animals in their localities and therefore did not foresee any impacts on such animals, birds or their habitats.
Poverty Level	A significant proportion (approximately 40%-60%) of the population in the communities consulted reported as having an <i>average</i> socio-economic status. This means that they were able to have three meals a day. The proportion of <i>poor</i> families in the communities accounted for 10-30 percent and they represented families who did not have a stable source of income and were largely dependent on casual labour work. The numbers of <i>very poor</i> families in the communities were negligible in most communities and constituted less than 5%.

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
Educational status	The literacy rate in general was high in all the communities. The younger generation in the rural communities had a higher educational level compared to their elders. The school drop-out rate was extremely low and most of the children pursued continuous education at least upto class 10. Economic difficulties in the families were the major reasons for some children to discontinue their education. Communities were also satisfied with the services provided by government schools. Education of children had been adversely affected during <i>Maoist</i> insurgency in Nepal from 1996-2006 (due to war and displacement).
Employment status	Majority of the people (more than 60 %) depend on agriculture in rural hill areas. However, some of them have been engaged in development projects like Middle Marsyangdi Hydro power, and hydro power projects under construction like Upper Marsyangdi and Khudi under private sectors, bridges, culvert, roads or in local NGOs, a few school teachers. But their percentage is very minimal. Some of them have engaged in their own small shops like retail grocery, tea, food, fruit sale shops. Most of the young generation had gone to gulf countries in search of employment. So the major sources of earning was remittance from their family members working outside the country. On the average, the unemployment and under employment ranges from 10-15 percent.
Migration pattern	Outward migration is comparatively high in rural areas than in urban areas. Most of the young generation especially the boys have migrated for foreign employment especially in the gulf countries in search of employment.
Type of compensation expected	Adequate cash compensation was expected for any losses to their houses, properties, cultivations and livelihoods. Some communities asked for replacement of land and [if lands and houses were acquired] within the same geographical area in addition to cash compensation. When compensating for loss of cultivations and trees, they requested that prospective income losses from such cultivations and trees should be considered. Some families did not have any legitimate rights (legal entitlement certificate for land) for the land they lived and cultivated.
Perceived benefits from project	Most communities were of the view that the proposed projects would benefit the country as a whole but they would not accrue much direct benefits to their individual communities. They thought that projects would contribute to minimize the prevailing energy crisis, load shedding in the country; increase the rate of rural electrification and provide energy for the industrial sector. At micro level, they hoped that projects would provide electricity to non-electrified households in their communities and offer labour work during project construction.
Perceived loss	It is temporary in nature due to loss of crops and trees and can be compensated by NEA.
Other organizations active in the area	Not many active community based organizations or NGOs were found in the communities consulted. In some communities CBO/ NGO like cooperatives, credit and savings, youth organization were functioning in the rural areas. They are assisting in water supply, income generating activities and providing technical support to the credit and saving groups and community welfare.

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	Interventions of external NGOs were almost non-existent.
Village Committee	<p>Since the dissolution of the local bodies (VDC, DDC) in 2002, these village development committees are functioning without elected people's leadership. VDCs, local bodies are the lowest units of the government's service delivery mechanism. The local bodies is now functioning merely by the government appointed employee who were mostly absent in the office and presence in the district headquarter. But a number of communities mentioned that if their communities faced a critical issue, the entire village will get together including the representation from different local political parties and make a decision on how to address the problem. Several people mentioned that it was the local politicians and the local administrators who generally make decisions on community issues and gear the development programs and activities.</p>
Usefulness of consultation	<p>All the communities appreciated the consultation and sharing information on prospective development projects that would go through their villages. Communities noted that such consultations were rather rare and people would know about a project only when the foundation stone is laid for it. Sharing information is important so that communities can support the implementing agencies to minimize adverse effects of the projects and increase the implementation efficiency.</p>



### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS)

No	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant
<b>Marsyangdi Corridor Transmission Line 220 kV</b>				
1.	Taal, Dharapani VDC, ward no 1, Manang District	2/13/2014	B. B. Gurung	Hotel
			M. R. Gurung	Social Serivces
			K. Gurung	Hotel
			T. Lama	Hotel
			P. B. Gurung	Hotel
			J. B. Tamang	Teacher
			R. C. Gurung	Hotel
			K. Gurung	Services
			P. Lama	Agriculture
			T. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			D.	Agriculture
			M. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			G. P. Gurung	Teacher
			S. Gurung	Resturant
			B. Gurung	Services
			D. J. Gurung	Youth
			Y. B. Gurung	Youth
			B. Gurung	
			B. B. Gurung	
			C. Gurung	
			S. J. Ghale	
			D. Gurung	
			R. Kumari	
2	Khudi chhabim, Khudi VDC, ward no. 1 Lamjung District	2/15/2013	S. B. Tamang	Agriculture
			D. B. Tamang	Agriculture
			P. Lama	Other
			K. Lama	Other
			N. Lama	Other
			P. Lama	Other
			S. Tamang	Agriculture
			S. Tamang	Agriculture
			S. Tamang	Agriculture
			D. Tamang	Agriculture
			R. Mijar	Agriculture
			R. Lama	Student
			B. Lama	Student
3	Talphant, gaunsahar VDC, ward no 6, Lamjung District	2/17/2014	B. Gurung	Agriculture
			N. Gurung	Labour
			S. Gurung	Student

			S. J. Gurung	Labour
			M. S. Gurung	Services
			B. B. Kadel	Agriculture
			K. R. Dital	Agriculture
			M. Gurung	Agriculture
			H. B. Acharya	Agriculture
			O. B. Khadka	Agriculture
			C. S. Dital	Agriculture
			B. B. Dital	Agriculture
			S. B. Dital	Agriculture
			R. Dital	Agriculture
			B. Neoupani	Agriculture
			S. Dital	Agriculture
			A. Thapa	Student
4	Okhle Phat, Besisahar VDC, ward no. 1, Lamjung District	2/18/2014	N. B. Gurung	Business
			S. B. Bhujel	Agriculture
			G. B. Gurung	Labour
			B. B. Ghale	Agriculture
			H. K. Shrestha	Agriculture
			R. Tamang	Labour
			R. B. Gurung	Hotel
			G. Gurung	Hotel
			S. Thapa	Student
			K. Shrestha	Student
5	Udipur, Udipur VDC, ward no. 4, Lamjung District	2/20/2014	B. Shrestha	Business
			R. B. Bohara	Agriculture
			R. K. Panna	Agriculture
			P. Joshi	Agriculture
			R. C. Panta	Agriculture
			M. B. Shakya	Business
			G. D. Panta	Business
			H. Budhathoki	Business
			S. H. Joshi	Business
			H. Adhikari	Teacher
			C. B. Khaswe	Services
			G. B. Panta	Agriculture
6	Baluti Bisaune, Chandisthan VDC, ward no. 8, Lamjung District	2/21/2014	K. B. Rimal	Agriculture
			A. Rimal	Student
			A. Rimal	Housewife
			D. Rimal	Housewife
			G. Bi.Ka	Business
			N. Rimal	Student
			S. Shrestha	Business

			B. K. Rimal	Agriculture
			J. Rimal	Housewife
			B. Shrestha	Business
7	Dharapani, Bhotewodar VDC, ward no. 8, Lamjung District	2/21/2014	K. K. Khanal	Teacher
			M. Khanal	Teacher
			M. Khanal	Business
			K. N. Sapkota	Social Serivces
			B. K. Adhikari	Social Serivces
			G. P. Khanal	Social Serivces
			R. K. Adhikari	Teacher
			R. K. Adhikari	Agriculture
			P. Khanal	Agriculture
			R. Khanal	Agriculture
8	Majhi Gaun, Tarughat VDC, ward no 1, Lamjung District	2/26/2014	K. B. Gurung	Teacher
			S. B. Gurung	Services
			R. Bista	Student
			L. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			K. Giri	Agriculture
			S. R. Lamichane	Teacher
			B. R. Lamichane	Teacher
			R. C. Lamichane	Services
			S. L. Shrestha	Teacher
			K. Nepali	Student
			N. Khatri	Student
			S. Bhujel	Student
			S. Giri	Agriculture
			R. B. Nepali	Agriculture
			B. Bista	Agriculture
			R. Gurung	Agriculture
			P. Giri	Agriculture
			S. Gurung	Agriculture
9	Tarkughat Bazar, Tarkughat VDC, ward no 9, Lamjung District	2/26/2014	K. K. Shrestha	Agriculture
			M. R. Shrestha	Business
			T. K. Shrestha	Agriculture
			H. K. Shrestha	Agriculture
			G. P. Shrestha	Agriculture
			T. R. Shrestha	Agriculture
			M. Shrestha	Agriculture
			R. Shrestha	Agriculture
			P. Gurung	Agriculture
			P. Bhujel	Agriculture
			S. Miya	Agriculture

			R. K. Chetri	Agriculture
			B. Shrestha	Agriculture
			S. Shrestha	Services
			C. N. Shrestha	Agriculture
10	Pachbhaichoutara, Dhamilikuwa VDC, ward no. 3, Lamjung District	2/27/2014	B. L. Shrestha	Business
			N. S. Gurung	Business
			A. Shrestha	Business
			A. M. Tamang	Labour
			S. Gurung	Business
			B. Adhikari	Agriculture
			S. Malla	Business
			S. Pariyar	Business
			G. Chiluwal	Agriculture
11	Nayabazar ground, Palungtar, Ward no. 9, Gorkha District	2/27/2014	P. B. Adhikari	Agriculture
			C. K. Shrestha	Agriculture
			C. K. Shrestha	Business
			R. B. Shrestha	Business
			A. B. Aale	Business
			T. Miya	Business
			H. B. Tamang	Agriculture
			R. Shrestha	Business
			K. B. Tamang	Agriculture
			T. B. Pun	Agriculture
			K. P. Khanal	Business
			H. K. Shrestha	Business
			L. B. Tamang	Business
			C. B. Shrestha	Business
			M. B. Tamang	Agriculture
			R. L. Gurung	
			H. Aale	
			G. Thapa	
			R. Gurung	
			T. B. Nepali	Business
12	Sauwatar, Gaikhur VDC, ward no 1, Gorkha District	2/28/2014	K. Barkori	Health
			S. Pandey	Teacher
			L. Bahadur	Agriculture
			G. Achhami	Agriculture
			P. B. Gharti	Agriculture
				Agriculture
			A. B. Kafle	Agriculture
			N. B. Subedi	Agriculture
			I. B. Adikari	Agriculture

13	Gopling, deurali VDC, ward no. 3, Gorkha District	3/1/2014	R. B. Khadka	Services
			H. B. Karki	Agriculture
			R. B. Khatri	Agriculture
			D. Mahat	Services
			R. B. Adikari	Services
			S. Panta	Agriculture
			K. Kadaka	Agriculture
			B. B. Rai	Agriculture
			K. Bote	Agriculture
			M. Darou	Agriculture
			B. Khadka	Student
			J. B. Khadka	Services
			K. Thapa	
			T. Bahadur	Agriculture
			P. B. Khadka	Agriculture
			N. B. Khatri	Agriculture
			S. Adikari	Agriculture
14	Markichowk, Aabukhaireni VDC, ward no 3, Tanahu District	3/1/2014	N. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			U. B. Magar	Agriculture
			K. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			J. Shrestha	Agriculture
			D. B. Panta	Agriculture
			K. Sauad	Agriculture
			M. B. Khitare	Agriculture
			S. Thapa	Agriculture
			M. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			D. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			B. Namjali	Agriculture
			B. Gurung	Agriculture
			C. Shrestha	Agriculture
			B. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			M. N. Nakahi	Agriculture
			E. Bahadur	Agriculture
			S. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			B. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			B. Panta	Agriculture
			A. Gurung	Agriculture
			M. R. Gurung	Business
			R. K. Gurung	Student
			M. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			R. D. Nahaki	Agriculture
			P. Gurung	Agriculture
			M. K. Panta	Agriculture

			M. Panta	Agriculture
			K. K. Panta	Agriculture
			K. Kadel	Agriculture
			P. Panta	Agriculture
			S. K. Nahaki	Agriculture
			D. M. Gurung	Business
			A. Gurung	Agriculture
			L. Gurung	Business
	Dhangri, Khudi VDC, ward no 3,	3/14/2014	M. B. Gurung	Agriculture
	Lamjung District		C. S. Gurung	Agriculture
			S. Gurung	Agriculture
			T. B. Gurung	Teacher
			D. S. Gurung	Agriculture
			K. Gurung	Agriculture
			B. Gurung	Agriculture
			M. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			C. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			N. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			S. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			S. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			L. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			B. K. Gurung	Agriculture
			D. Gurung	Agriculture
			A. Gurung	Agriculture
			B. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			S. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			D. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			K. S. Gurung	Agriculture
			D. P. Gurung	Agriculture
			S. Gurung	Agriculture
			F. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			P. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			K. B. Gurung	Agriculture
			S. J. Gurung	Agriculture
			J. K. Gurung	Agriculture
			C. K. Gurung	Agriculture
			G. M. Gurung	Agriculture
			B. M. Gurung	Agriculture
			M. Gurung	Agriculture
			B. Gurung	Agriculture

### Summary Findings on Public Consultations (Marsyangdi- Kathmandu 220 kV Corridor)

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
General Perception about Project	Most of the communities were not aware of the proposed transmission line passing through their areas. Some communities were aware of the technical survey but not sure what is going to happen in their communities in near future. Overall, it was through the research teams that they first heard about such electricity projects that would be implemented across their communities.
Support of local people for proposed project	Community response patterns were diverse. At one end, the communities expressed their fullest support in view of the projects' national importance. They believed that such projects would contribute to country's development such as expansion of industries and reduce the heavy import of fuel from third countries, increase the rate of rural electrification. They also hoped that the new projects will improve their electricity supply, reduce load shedding which is now more than 12 hours a day. However, they requested the transmission line should not pass from the settlement. At the other end, some communities were concerned about the loss of crops, house etc during construction. They expressed their willingness to support provided that there should be any adverse impact on their assets, income and livelihood and should compensates adequately for such losses in cash.
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the project	Most of them in the opinion that if suitable environment is made for the reuse of existing productive land, there will be no problem. Some of the communities raised issues/concerns such as (a) fear of decreasing the land values when electricity lines run over their land or polls/towers installed in the middle of a land; (b) loss of agricultural production due to the construction work; (c) a few communities believed that living closer to electricity lines would have negative impact on their health (d) some communities requested that they should be informed and involved in each project activities.
Criteria liked to see during project design, operation stage and construction	The projects should avoid/minimize harm to residences, plantations, cultivations, other forms of livelihoods, religious and other places of community importance such as schools play grounds etc. Line routes should avoid running over houses. Necessary precautions must be taken to ensure safety of people during project construction.
Employment potential in the project	Majority of the rural communities expressed that the project will bring lot of employment opportunities to local people. Some of the communities request that they should be involved not only in unskilled labour work but also in the administrative and supervisory work. Though the skilled labour are unavailable in the communities, they should be provided training during project construction. They are in opinion that the project will offer only short term employment during construction. The project should give them long term employment. They requested that the contractors should use the local manpower, if not sufficient, they can bring from outside. They hope that the economic activities of the communities will increase from which they can be benefitted by establishing the shops like foods, tea, grocery, fast food for the workers during construction.
Ethnic Minorities	The communities consists of multi – ethnic group like Indigenous People (IP), non-IP and disadvantaged / ethnic minority. The non –indigenous people are Brahmin/Chettri where as the the indigenous people are Chepang, Magar,

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	Gurung, Shrestha, Bhujel, Darai, Lama, Majhi, Tamang. and ethnic minority people like Biswakarma, Damai, Kami, Sarki Pariyar were found in the community. Most of these ethnic groups were present at the consultations.
No of shops/commercial establishments	None of the communities had any large scale business enterprises. Almost all the communities had retail grocery, tea shops. whose numbers ranged between 210 and the total shops in the whole TL alignment ranged between 60 - 100. Among the commercial enterprises were rice and flour grinding mills, LP Gas assembling unit, saw mill, furniture shops, poultry farm. But they were found only in a few communities.
Number of industrial units	One Gorakhkali Tyre factory and some stone processing industry (turned to the small stone for gravel on the road) were seen. Other such big industrial units were not found in the communities.
Socio economic standing: land use, cropping pattern	Maize, millet, potato, paddy cultivation was the major source of livelihood of the families. However, paddy cultivation was restricted to a single season of the year only in rainy season. Most of the families possess some kind of animal husbandry like goats, pigs poultry. But few households have the cattle, buffaloes kept in their house for making the compost manure and for ploughing into the field. The extents of land cultivated by the farmers ranged between 5 ropani – 30 ropani (0.25 ha- 1.5 ha). Incomes of the communities were supplemented by remittances from outside whose family members worked mostly in the gulf countries and India in different office, factories, construction work etc. Some family members have been employed in the government and private sector too. On an average 1 male members of the family were temporarily migrated to other countries for the work. The number of female migrant is very minimal.
Sources of irrigation	Most of the agricultural activities in the communities were rain fed. In some settlements they were dependent on the small irrigation canal carried out from the small stream and river like Tapol khola, Fudauri khola, Biju khola (under construction), Kali khola. In most the communities they have two crops in one year.
Access to Forest Land and Use	The government of Nepal has the policy of handing over the government forest to Forest users groups formed under the Community Forestry programme. So in most of the places, the forest is managed by the community such as Lamkani Devi, Khor Bhajung, majuwa, salleri, maha Laxmi, Kalika Devi, rajdevi, Mathillo Ghyaga, Jaldevi Community Forests. None of the communities consulted had extensive dependence on forest resources. Several communities were located far away from forest reserves. The committee can decide to collect the firewood and the wastage fodder for their household consumption. However, they have to plant new trees manage the forest under their jurisdiction.
Current rates for agricultural land	Prices of agricultural land were subject to variation depending on several criteria e.g. (a) its use - whether the land is used for paddy cultivation or highland crop cultivation; (b) availability of irrigation facilities; and (c) location – whether the land is situated closer to access roads or in the interior. In adjoining the road the land value ranges from NRs. 20,000,000 to Rs. 40,00,000 for 1 Ropani (0.051 ha). Along the road, due to scarcity of land even the land price is not fixed, the owner asked whatever he like. But the price for agricultural land outside the road ranges from NRs. 20,000 to NRs. 1,500,000



Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	per ropani (0.051 ha).
Sources of power supply	Majority of the communities were dependent on government sources i.e. NEA for electricity supply.
Sources of electricity	Government grid is the only source of electricity for the communities.
Average amount of electricity used by per household per day	The quantum of electricity used by a household varied. Households that used electricity only for the purpose of lighting and sometimes for operating a TV as observed in several villages consumed 1-3 units per day. Households that used electricity for lighting as well as for operating electrical appliances such as TVs, refrigerators, irons, and water motors (which were the appliances commonly used) consumed 3-5 units per day.
Unit Rate	The unit rate varied along with the number of units consumed [according to variable standard rates set by NEA]. Households that consumed Up to 20 Unit of 5 ampere per month had to pay Rs.80/- per unit whereas households that consumed more than 20 units had to pay above Rs.6/- to Rs.8/60- per unit up to 250 units per month.
Average total monthly expenditure per household on grid electricity	The average monthly bill varied between Rs. 80/- to Rs. 200- per month.
Other non grid electricity to use in your village and expenditure	None of the communities consulted reported having used non-grid electricity sources in their villages.
Source of drinking water	Some piped water/tap supply found in some communities. They bring the water through pipe from the water source in the hills. This type of piped water facilities were constructed under the assistance of UNICEF, NEWA (NGO) Otherwise, majority of the families in the communities depend on river and stream for the drinking water supply.
Shortage of water	Families did not experience a major shortage of water as there were several sources to collect water such as rivers, streams, etc. in rainy season periods. However, in the dry season, people experienced difficulties in accessing water for domestic use. Some had to travel up to 1 Km to bring water for their domestic use.
Negative impact on food grain, availability /land use	In general, people did not see any adverse impact on food/grain availability. However, they cautioned that if electricity polls/towers are installed in the paddy fields or other cultivable land, it would reduce the cultivable area of the farmers.
Will project cause landslides or soil erosion	They are not aware of the landslides or soil erosion due to the construction of transmission line. If it happens, it should be controlled properly.
Will project cause widespread imbalance by cutting fruit and commercial trees in the locality	People were unable to give a precise answer to this question as they did not know the exact extent to which the trees would be cut-down. The majority did not foresee such an imbalance. However, they cautioned that if the project cuts down valuable commercial trees e.g. timber such as <i>Sal trees</i> and fruit trees such as citrus, banana, Papaya, mangoes in significant numbers it would drastically affect the livelihoods and incomes of families who are dependent on

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	those trees.
Will project cause health and safety issues	Some others believed that living closer to electricity lines can harm the health condition. But the majority did not foresee any health or safety issues. Installing towers in the middle of settlements would raise safety issues particularly for children. And communities suggested that such towers should be far from the settlement.
Resettlement and land acquisition	<p>NEA has identified government owned barren land for a majority of the proposed grid stations and towers, but some lines required to pass from the private land. Therefore, it should not cause any loss of private properties or population displacements. In the case of private properties identified for the construction of grid stations and towers, all the land owners are 'willing sellers' on market price.</p> <p>Communities consulted could recall the land acquisitions for previous Gorakhkali Tyre Industry, Marsyangdi 132 kV transmission line. It was almost 20 to 30 years ago, some of them had received Rs. 5,300 to Rs 12,000 per ropani on Gorkhakali Tyre Industry and Rs. 9,000 for 4 anna of land for tower construction based on the location of land, up land low land. They have received compensation for AP and towers for Marsyangdi 132 kV line construction. In a few places they could recollect NEA paying compensation to families who lost valuable trees or plots of paddy land where towers were installed. They prefer market rate for valuation of lost assets to be compensated.</p>
Protected areas	No protected areas were observed within the communities consulted.
Health status	In some communities, they have access of a sub health within half to one hour of walk from their residence. In some communities they have to go Abukhaireni (Tanahu) or Jogimara (Dhading) for the health check up which will take about 1 to 2 hours by bus. But for the chronic and more acute disease they have to go either to Bharatpur or Kathmandu for the treatment. The district hospitals are not so much equipped for the treatment of chronic and more problematic diseases. Some communities complained of poor health services, lack of drugs and doctors. Private medical centres are very far away from their villages. Though private medical centres too were available within easy reach, they did not go to such places because they are more expensive.
Will project setting change migration pattern of animals	None of the communities were conscious of the presence of any migrant birds or animals in their localities and therefore did not foresee any impacts on such animals, birds or their habitats.
Poverty Level	A significant proportion (approximately 60%-70%) of the population in the communities consulted reported as having an <i>average</i> socio-economic status. This means that they were able to have three meals a day. The proportion of <i>poor</i> families in the communities accounted for 10-20 percent and they represented families who did not have a stable source of income and were largely dependent on casual labour work. The numbers of <i>very poor</i> families in the communities were negligible in most communities and constituted less than 5%.
Educational status	The literacy rate in general was high in all the communities. In some communities it was more than 90 %. In some communities the literacy level

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	<p>was reported between 60 to 80%. The younger generation in the rural communities had a higher educational level compared to their elders. The school drop-out rate was extremely low and most of the children pursued continuous education at least up to class 10. Economic difficulties in the families were the major reasons for some children to discontinue their education. Communities were also satisfied with the services provided by government schools. Education of children had been adversely affected during <i>Maoist</i> insurgency in Nepal from 1996-2006 (due to war and displacement).</p>
Employment status	<p>Majority of the people (more than 60 %) depend on agriculture in rural areas. However, some of them have been engaged in Gorakhhali Tyre industry, stone masonry industry. But their percentage is very minimal. About 30 % are seasonal labour in agriculture. Most of the young generation had gone to Gulf countries in search of employment. It has been reported that about 20 % youth have gone for foreign employment. Some of the community members were engaged in their own small shops like retail grocery, tea, food, vegetables sale shops. So the major sources of earning was remittance from their family members working outside the country. On the average, the unemployment and under employment ranges from 10-15 percent.</p>
Migration pattern	<p>Outward migration is comparatively high in rural areas than in urban areas. Most of the young generation especially the boys have migrated for foreign employment especially in the Gulf countries in search of employment.</p>
Type of compensation expected	<p>Almost all of the communities expected adequate cash compensation for any losses to their houses, land, plants, properties, cultivations and livelihoods.</p>
Perceived benefits from project	<p>Most communities were of the view that the proposed projects would benefit the country as a whole and would contribute to minimize the prevailing energy crisis, load shedding in the country. At micro level, they hoped that projects would provide electricity to non-electrified households in their communities and offer labour work and increase economic activities in the communities during construction.</p>
Perceived loss	<p>Some communities expressed their view that the project would lead to deforestation. So tree plantation programme need to be launched. The temporary loss of crops and trees of individual should be compensated by NEA.</p>
Other organizations active in the area	<p>Not many active community based organizations or NGOs were found in the communities consulted. In some communities CBO/ NGO like cooperatives, credit and savings, mothers group, youth organization were functioning in the rural areas. The communities refer the name of some NGO and INGOs like Focus Nepal, Shanti Nepal, SAPROS, SAHAS Nepal, RIMS Nepal, PAF, HEFFER International. Some vegetable, dairy institutions were also assisting in the promotion of vegetable farming, dairy farming in the community.</p>
Village Committee	<p>Since the dissolution of the local bodies (VDC, DDC) in 2002, these village development committees are functioning without elected people's leadership. VDCs, local bodies are the lowest units of the government's service delivery mechanism. The local bodies are now functioning merely by the government appointed employee who were mostly absent in the office. But a number of communities mentioned that if their communities faced a critical issue, the</p>

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	entire village or concerned people will get together and make a decision on how to address the problem. Several people mentioned that it was the local politicians who generally make decisions on community issues and gear the development programs and activities.
Usefulness of consultation	All the communities appreciated the consultation and sharing information on the transmission lines that would go through their villages and communities. This helped them to know about the project benefits, likely adverse impact on the community. Sharing information is important so that communities can support the implementing agencies to minimize adverse effects of the projects and increase the implementation efficiency.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS)**  
**Marsyangdi- Kathmandu Corridor**

<b>N o.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Name of the participant</b>	<b>Status of the participant</b>
<b>Marsyangdi – Kathmandu Transmission Line 220 kV</b>				
1	Simal Phant, Deaurali VDC, ward no. 7, Gorkha district	05.03.2014	S. Adhikari	Agriculture
			R.B. Adhikari	Agriculture
			K. Adhikari	Agriculture
			S. Karki	Student
			D. Khanal	Unemployed
			Devraj Khanal	Agriculture
			S. Khadka	Student
			M, Khadka	Agriculture
			B. Adhikari	Housewife
			B. BK	Agriculture
			B. Khanal	Business
			R. Bhujel	Agriculture
			P.B. Nepali	Agriculture
			A. B. KB	Agriculture
			B Khanal	Teacher/writer
			B. Shrestha	Teacher
2	Darai gaun, Deaurali VDC, ward no. 5, Gorkha district	05.03.2014	T. B Darai	Service
			S.B. Darai	Service
			B. Darai	Student
			S.H Darai	Agriculture
			M. R.Darai	Service
			P. B.Darai	Business
			M. Darai	Agriculture
			D. B.Darai	Service
			P. Adhikari	Agriculture
			D. M. Darai	Agriculture
			R. R.Darai	Service
			K. Darai	Agriculture
			P. Darai	Agriculture
			N. Darai	Agriculture
			K. Darai	Agriculture
3.	Mathillo Gyaga, manakamana VDC, ward no. 8, Gorkha district	06.03.2014	D. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			K. Thapa	Agriculture
			K.B. Thapa	Agriculture
			L. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			C. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			B. Thapa	Agriculture

			D. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			K. S. Thapa	Agriculture
			C. Thapa	Agriculture
			P. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			B. M. Thapa	Agriculture
			T. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			P. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			R. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			N. B. Thapa	Agriculture
			M. B. Thapa	Teacher
			Y. B. Thapa	Teacher
4.	Tawang, Jogimara VDC, ward no. 2, Chitawan District	07.03.2014	J. Chepang	Agriculture
			S. Chepang	Agriculture
			Sunita Chepang	Agriculture
			R. M. Chepang	Agriculture
			K. Chepang	Agriculture
			H. K. Chepang	Agriculture
			D. B. Chepang	Agriculture
			S. Chepang	Agriculture
			P. B. Chepang	Agriculture
			D. B. Chepang	Agriculture
			B. B. Chepang	Agriculture
5	Khor Bhanjyang, Jogimara VDC, ward no. 2, Dhading District	07.03.2014	R. N. Marahattha	Teacher
			B. Rijal	Teacher
			G. Aryal	Teacher
			A.R. Magar	Teacher
			J. K. Jha	Teacher
			R. Thapa	Teacher
			D. Rijal	Teacher
			A. Mishra	Teacher
			A.P. Adhikari	Teacher
			L. C. Dallakoti	Agriculture
			S. Magar	Agriculture
			K. P. Dallakati	Teacher
			R. P. Marahatta	Teacher
			K. K. Upreti	Service
6.	Kharka Sapanghati, Jogimara VDC ward no 1, Dhading District	08.03.2014	K.B. chepang	Agriculture
			D.K. Saudi	Agriculture
			H. Dallakoti	Agriculture
			G. Basnet	Business
			I. Rijal	Agriculture
			P. B. Basnet	Agriculture

			B.K.saudi	Agriculture
			D.D. Basnet	Agriculture
			K.K.Chettri	Agriculture
			R.Basnet	Agriculture
			B.K.Basnet	Agriculture
			S. Basnet	Student
7.	Naya Basti, Darechowk VDC, ward no. 3, Chitawan District	08.03.2014	B.Nepal	Agriculture
			P.P.Tripathi	Agriculture
			N.P.Paudel	Agriculture
			L.Tripathi	Housewife
			A.Nepal	Housewife
			S.B.Chepang	Agriculture
			J.B.Pariyar	Agriculture
			P.B.Chepang	Agriculture
8.	Jyamire Ghat, Ghyalchowk VDC ward no 5, Gorkha District	08.03.2014	G.Regmi	Agriculture
			B. Aryal	Agriculture
			T.Regmi	Agriculture
			D.REgmi	Agriculture
			R.Adhikari	Agriculture
			D.Regmi	Agriculture
			P.Regmi	Agriculture
			H.P.Regmi	Agriculture
			G.Regmi	Agriculture
			T.Regmi	Agriculture
			M.Regmi	Agriculture
			R.Regmi	Agriculture
			E.Duwadi	Agriculture
			R. Ghimire	Agriculture
			R. BK	Agriculture
			B.Regmi	Agriculture
			R.Khanal	Agriculture
9.	Dovantar, Kumpar VDC, ward no. 4, Dhading District	09.03.2014	S.magar	Driving
			R.Magar	Student
			S.Shrestha	Driving
			D.Silwal	Agriculture
			S.Magar	Housewife
			F.Adhikari	Housewife
			M.Budhathoki	Housewife
			D.Thapaliya	Agriculture
			R. Thapaliya	Agriculture
			N.T.Magar	Agriculture
			C.B.Magar	Agriculture
			B.Magar	Driving

			B. Silwal	Housewife
			K. Darlami	Housewife
10	Misshtar, Kalleri VDC, ward no. 3, Dhading District	10.03.2014	M.Thakuri	Agriculture
			R.Thakuri	Agriculture
			B.Khatiwada	Agriculture
			T.K.Tamang	Agriculture
			S.M.BK	Agriculture
			M. Pariyar	Agriculture
			B.Malla	Agriculture
			N.Pariyar	Agriculture
			S.Thakuri	Agriculture
			G.Malla	Agriculture
			L.Thakuri	Agriculture
			H.Malla	Agriculture
			H.Magar	Agriculture
			S.T. Suryabansi	Agriculture
			A.Malla	Agriculture
			S. Khatiwada	Agriculture
			C.M.Pariyar	Agriculture
			S.Khatiwada	Agriculture
			B.Adhikari	Agriculture
			J.Khatiwada	Agriculture
11	Beltar, Baireni VDC, ward no. 7, Dhading District	11.03.2014	B.Shrestha	Service
			S.Pulami	Agriculture
			d.Pulami	Student
			D.R.Chalise	Agriculture
			S.Lamichane	Agriculture
			S. Chalise	Agriculture
			Savitri Chalise	Agriculture
			H.K.Pant	Agriculture
			M.Shrestha	Student
			J. Pulami	Student
			S.Pulami	Agriculture
			P.Sapkota	Agriculture
			S.Pulami	Agriculture
			S.K.Tamang	Agriculture
			G.Sapkota	Agriculture
			N.Shrestha	Agriculture
			S.M.tamang	Agriculture
			K.Pulami	Agriculture
12	Gharti Tole, Kalleri VDC, ward no. 2, Dhading District	13/03/2014	A.N.Ojha	Agriculture
			T. Khatiwada	Agriculture
			R. Khatiwada	Agriculture
			K. Khatiwada	Agriculture



			T. Khatiwada	Agriculture
			M. Khatiwada	Agriculture
			B. Magar	Service
			K.P. Khatiwada	Agriculture
			B.P Khatiwada	Agriculture
			P. Shrestha	Agriculture
			C. L . Khatiwada	Agriculture
			T. P. Khatiwada	Agriculture
13	Thulogaun, Naubise VD, ward no. 8, Dhading District	14/03/2014	R.P. Subedi	Service- Army
			C. Upreti	Business
			G. Uprety	Agriculture
			A.Sharama	Social worker
			S. Subedi	Agriculture
			B.Subedi	Agriculture
			H. Rupakheti	Agriculture
			K. P. Budhathoki	Agriculture
14	Kaphal Chaur, Naubise VDC, Dhading District	15/03/2014	B. Tamanag	Business
			A.Tamanag	Agriculture
			S. Tamanag	Agriculture
			S. Tamanag	Skilled labour
			B.Tamanag	Skilled labour
			S.Tamanag	Agriculture
			P. Tamanag	Agriculture
			A.Tamanag	Agriculture
			R.Tamanag	Business
			M. Tamanag	Agriculture
			N. Tamanag	Agriculture
			T. Tamanag	Agriculture
			M. Tamanag	Agriculture
			F. Tamanag	Business
			M. Tamanag	Vegetable farming
			Maya Tamanag	Agriculture
			S. Tamanag	Agriculture
			B. Tamanag	Agriculture

**Table: Summary Findings on Public Consultations (Samundratar – Trishuli Corridor)**

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
General Perception about Project	The local community of Samundratar were aware of the proposed sub stations at Samundratar. Some communities were also informed about the passing transmission line through their land during survey. Some communities have heard it but not sure what is going to happen in their communities in near future.
Support of local people for proposed project	Majority of the expressed their fullest support and positive on the project. They believed that such projects would contribute to country's development such as expansion of industries and reduce the heavy import of fuel from third countries, increase the rate of rural electrification. They also hoped that the new projects will improve their electricity supply, reduce load shedding which is now more than 12 hours a day. In some settlements, people felt problem with the transmission line not with the sub station. Communities who expressed willingness to support provided the project expressed that there should be no adverse impact due to the project on their houses, cultivations, livelihoods and safety; expressed willingness to support provided the project adequately compensates any losses in cash.
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the project	Most of them in them aware about the proposed route of transmission line, but very curious about the towers. They expressed that they should be able to re use the existing productive land, there will be no problem. Again they should be compensated reasonable for their loss of assets. Some of the communities raised issues/concerns like the negative impact on health those living closer to TL, fear of losing livelihoods, fear of decreasing the land values when electricity lines run over their land or polls/towers installed in the middle of a land. Therefore, they expressed all these concerned should be taken in to consideration by the engineering team while finalizing the design.
Criteria liked to see during project design, operation stage and construction	The projects should avoid/minimize harm to residences, plantations, cultivations, other forms of livelihoods, religious and other places of community importance such as schools, play grounds etc. Line routes should avoid running over houses. Necessary precautions must be taken to ensure safety of people during project construction.
Employment potential in the project	Majority of the rural communities expressed that the project will bring lot of employment opportunities to local people during construction. Some of the communities request that they should be involved further after the completion of construction works.
Ethnic Minorities	A majority of the communities covered in consultations composed of different ethnic group i.e. non –indigenous people like Brahmin/Chettri, indigenous people like Newar, Gurung, Magar, Tamang. However, there were very few ethnic minority people like Biswakarma, Damai, Sunar, Kami participated in the discussion.
No of shops/commercial establishments	Only in few communities some small grocery, tea, shops were observed. Most of them were located near the district headquarter. Among the commercial enterprises were rice mills, flour grinding mills, saw mills, grill mills. But they were found only in a few communities.
Number of industrial units	No such industrial units found in the communities.
Socio economic standing: land use, cropping pattern	Maize, millet, wheat, potato cultivation was the major source of livelihood of the families. However, paddy cultivation was possible only in low land and where irrigation facilities are available. Most of the families have some animal husbandry like goats, sheep, pigs, poultry farms. The average land holdings of the community ranged between 5 ropani – 10 ropani (0.25 ha- 0.5 ha). Incomes of the communities were supplemented by remittances from outside whose family members worked mostly in the gulf countries. Some family members have been employed in the government and private sector too.
Sources of irrigation	Most of the agricultural activities in the communities were rain fed. Or else, they were dependent on the small irrigation canal carried out from the small stream and river like Tadi khola, Mulpani khola, Khaderi khola, Salakhu khola,
Access to Forest Land and Use	The government of Nepal has the policy of handing over the government forest to Forest users groups formed under the Community Forestry (CF) programme. So in most of the

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	places, the forest is managed by the community. Some of them were Nnaubise Bokedhunga, Jalpa, Baspani Surygadhi, Khairenitar, Raluka Community Forests. None of the communities consulted had extensive dependence on forest resources. Several communities were located far away from the forest.
Current rates for agricultural land	Prices of agricultural land were subject to variation depending on several criteria e.g. (a) its use - whether the land is used for paddy cultivation or highland crop cultivation; (b) availability of irrigation facilities; and (c) location – whether the land is situated closer to access roads or in the interior. In adjoining the road the land value ranges from NRs. 500,000 to Rs. 1,200,000 for 1 Ropani (0.051 ha). Along the road, due to scarcity of land even the land price is not fixed, the owner asked whatever he like. But interior the road side the price ranges from NRs. 100,000 to 300,000 per ropani((0.051 ha).
Sources of power supply	Majority of the communities were dependent on government sources ( Nepal Electricity Authority, NEA) for electricity supply from the existing Trishuli hydro power project.
Sources of electricity	Government grid is the only source of electricity for the communities.
Average amount of electricity used by per household per day	The quantum of electricity used by a household varied. Households that used electricity only for the purpose of lighting and sometimes for operating a TV as observed in several villages consumed 1-2 units per day. Households that used electricity for lighting as well as for operating electrical appliances such as TVs, refrigerators, irons, and water motors [which were the appliances commonly used] consumed 3-5 units per day.
Unit Rate	The unit rate varied along with the number of units consumed [according to variable standard rates set by NEA]. Households that consumed Up to 20 Unit of 5 ampere per month had to pay Rs.80/- per unit whereas households that consumed more than 20 units had to pay above Rs.6/- to Rs.8/60- per unit up to 250 units per month.
Average total monthly expenditure per household on grid electricity	The average monthly bill varied between Rs. 80/- to Rs. 300/- for low users whereas for other medium users it ranged between Rs.300/-to Rs.800/- per month.
Other non grid electricity to use in your village and expenditure	None of the communities consulted reported having used non-grid electricity sources in their villages.
Source of drinking water	Most of the settlements have piped water/tap that was supported by RWSSP/ FDB or managed by themselves from the hill water sources. Some communities depend on Trishuli river and spring for the drinking water supply.
Shortage of water	Families did not experience a major shortage of water as there were several sources to collect water such as rivers, streams, etc. in periods of water scarcity. However, people experienced difficulties in accessing water for both cultivations and domestic use particularly during dry season. Some had to travel up to1 Km to bring water for their domestic use.
Negative impact on food grain, availability /land use	In general, people did not see any adverse impact on food/grain availability. However, they cautioned that if electricity polls/towers are installed in the paddy fields or other cultivable land, it would reduce the cultivable area of the farmers.
Will project cause landslides or soil erosion	They are not aware of the landslides or soil erosion due to the construction of transmission line. If it is, it should be controlled properly.
Will project cause widespread imbalance by cutting fruit and commercial trees in the locality	People were unable to give a precise answer to this question as they did not know the exact extent to which the trees would be cut-down. The majority did not foresee such an imbalance.
Will project cause	Some communities expressed their fears of increasing risks to their lives when they have

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
health and safety issues	to live closer to electricity lines and towers. But the majority did not foresee any health or safety issues.
Resettlement and land acquisition	<p>It is only in the case of constructing sub stations that land may have to be acquired or purchased in the open market. NEA has identified government owned barren land for a majority of the proposed grid stations. Therefore, it will not cause any loss of private properties or population displacements. In the case of private properties identified for the construction of grid stations and towers, they are willing to sale the land.</p> <p>Communities consulted could recall the land acquisitions for road under RNDP, they were paid compensation. They were also paid Rs 500,000 to 1,000,000 per ropani by Aadishakti hydropower pipeline in Raluka Devi VDC while laying the pipeline for electricity generation. The community of Sundaradevi VDC informed that three VDCs i.e, Sundaradevi, Ralukadevi and Thaprak are receiving Rs 500,000 every year from Micro hydropower company for using their land.</p>
Protected areas	No protected areas were observed within the communities consulted.
Health status	In general each VDC should have one sub health post. There is also one government hospital in Trishuli. People prefer to go to the district hospital which ranges from 1 km to 4 km from different communities. The communities consulted were satisfied on the available health facilities and the services provided. Private medical centres are also available in the district headquarter which are expensive.
Will project setting change migration pattern of animals	None of the communities were conscious of the presence of any migrant birds or animals in their localities and therefore did not foresee any impacts on such animals, birds or their habitats.
Poverty Level	A significant proportion (approximately 60%-80%) of the population in the communities consulted reported as having an <i>average</i> socio-economic status. This means that they were able to have three meals a day. The proportion of <i>poor</i> families in the communities accounted for 10-20 percent and they represented families who did not have a stable source of income and were largely dependent on casual labour work. The numbers of <i>very poor</i> families in the communities were negligible in most communities and constituted less than 5%.
Educational status	The literacy rate in general was high in all the communities. It was reported that more than 80 % are literate in the communities. The school drop-out rate was extremely low and most of the children pursued continuous education at least upto class 10. Communities were also satisfied with the services provided by government schools. Education of children had been adversely affected during <i>Maoist</i> insurgency in Nepal from 1996-2006 (due to war and displacement).
Employment status	Majority of the people (more than 80 %) depend on agriculture in. However, some of them have been engaged in government and private offices. But their percentage is very minimal. Some of them have engaged in their own small shops like retail grocery, tea, food, and other business. Most of the young generation had gone gulf countries in search of employment. So the major source of earning was remittance from their family members working outside the country.
Migration pattern	Outward migration is comparatively high in rural areas than in urban areas. Most of the young generation especially the boys have migrated to urban areas or went to foreign countries in search of employment.
Type of compensation expected	Reasonable cash compensation was expected for any losses to their houses, properties, cultivations and livelihoods.
Perceived benefits from project	Most communities were of the view that the proposed projects would benefit the country as a whole but they would not accrue much direct benefits to their individual communities. They thought that projects would contribute to minimize the prevailing energy crisis, load shedding in the country; increase the rate of rural electrification and provide energy for the industrial sector. At micro level, they hoped that projects would provide electricity to non-

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	electrified households in their communities and offer labour work during project construction.
Perceived loss	It is temporary in nature due to loss of crops and trees and can be compensated by NEA.
Other organizations active in the area	Some community based organizations or NGOs were found in the communities consulted. They were <i>Mathillo Trishuli Jalabidhut Sarokar Samittee, Achale Youth Club, Tupche Sahakari Sanstha, Samaj Sudhar Kendra, Mangaladevi Samaj Sudhar , Maitee Nepal</i> , working for the welfare of women In almost all community , there were mothers groups who were involved in credit and savings Some youth clubs were reported in the communities consulted. Some NGOs were working for the welfare of women.
Village Committee	Since the dissolution of the local bodies (VDC, DDC) in 2002, these village development committees are functioning without elected people's leadership. VDCs, local bodies are the lowest units of the government's service delivery mechanism. The local bodies is now functioning merely by the government appointed employee who were mostly absence in the office and presence in the district headquarter. But a number of communities mentioned that if their communities faced a critical issue, the entire village will get together including the representation from different local political parties and make a decision on how to address the problem. Several people mentioned that it was the local politicians and the local administrators who generally make decisions on community issues and gear the development programs and activities.
Usefulness of consultation	All the communities were satisfied with the consultation and sharing information on the proposed projects that would go through their villages. Communities noted that such consultations were rather rare and people would know about a project only when the foundation stone is laid for it. Sharing information is important so that communities can support the implementing agencies to minimize adverse effects of the projects and increase the implementation efficiency

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS)

N o.	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant
<b>Samundrata- Trishuli Corridor Transmission Line</b>				
1	Naubise, Samundratar VDC, ward no.3, Nuwakot District	31.01.2014	S. Pandey	Agriculture
			P. Tamang	Agriculture
			S. Pandey	Agriculture
			S. Tamang	Student
			S. Tamang	Housewife
			M. Tamang	Housewife
			S. Tamang	Housewife
			P. Acharya	Housewife
			S. Nepali	Student
			P. Nepali	Student
			T. Gurung	Student
			B. Shrestha	Housewife
			B. Tamang	Business
			S. Tamang	Housewife
			P. Acharya	Retired
			K. Tamang	Student
			G. shrestha	Agriculture
			R. Nepali	Agriculture
			P. Nepali	Student
2	Satbise, Sundharadevi VDC, ward no.2, Nuwakot District	02.02.2014	M.Thapa	Agriculture
			C. Thapa	Government service
			B. Karki	Agriculture
			M. Tamang	Agriculture
			B. Thapa	Agriculture
			N. Karki	Agriculture/Business
			G. Mainali	Agriculture
			H. Karki	Agriculture
			B. Mainali	Agriculture
			T. Thapa	Business
			S. Dahal	Agriculture
3.	Kosgada, Ralukadevi VDC, ward no.7, Nuwakot District	02.02.2014	R. Karki	Agriculture
			S. Timilsina	Agriculture
			S. Thapa	Agriculture
			R. Timilisina	Agriculture
			B. Thapa	Shop/business
			S. Dahal	Agriculture
			S. Sapkota	Agriculture
			S. Tamang	Agriculture
			S. Khadka	Agriculture
			L.BK	Agriculture
			S. Pariyar	Agriculture
			P. Lama	Labour
			N. Shrestha	Business
			K. Shrestha	Business
			K. B K	Agriculture
			R. Sunuwar	Student

			S. Tamang	Student
5	Mohiya, Narja Mandap VDC, ward no.5, Nuwakot District	03.02.2014	K. Dhakal	Agriculture
			K. Shrestha	Agriculture
			T. Shrestha	Agriculture
			R. Shrestha	Agriculture
			G. Mainali	Agriculture
			R. Dhakal	Agriculture
			I. Shrestha	Agriculture
			D. Dhakal	Agriculture
			J. Pradhan	Agriculture
			R. Shrestha	Agriculture
			A. Dhakal	Agriculture
			R. Shrestha	Agriculture
			A. Shrestha	Agriculture
			K. Shrestha	Agriculture
			S. Shrestha	Agriculture/Shop
			D. Pradhan	Agriculture
			B. Dhakal	Agriculture
			S. Dhakal	Agriculture
			L. Shrestha	Agriculture
			S. Shrestha	Agriculture
6.	Gairi Gaun, Narja Mandap VDC, ward no.9, Nuwakot District	03.02.2014	A. Nepali	Sewing cloth
			D. Sapkota	Business
			S. Nepali	Tailoring
			K. Sapkota	Student
			K. Nepali	Tailoring
			D. Giri	Business
			S. Tamang	Agriculture
			K. Rijal	Hotel business
			G. Adhikari	Agriculture
			S. Rijal	Student
			L. Rijal	Hotel business
			J. Lamichane	Student
			S. Sapkota	Business
			B. Tamang	Student
			D. Gajurel	Agriculture
			K. Lama	Agriculture
7.	Chaghate, Bageshowri VDC, ward no.3, Nuwakot District	04.02.2014	P. Tamang	Teacher
			R. Tamang	Agriculture
			B. Tamang	Student
			R. Tamang	Agriculture
			C. Tamang	Agriculture
			M. Tamang	Agriculture
			B. Tamang	Agriculture
			J. Tamang	Agriculture
			R. Tamang	Agriculture
			S. Tamang	Agriculture
			B. Tamang	Agriculture
			P. Tamang	Agriculture
			L. Tamang	Agriculture

			P. Tamang	Agriculture
8.	Syaltar, Gerukha VDC, ward no.4, Nuwakot District	05.02.2014	S. Magar	Student
			J. Magar	Housewife
			S. Magar	Student
			S. Magar	Student
			B. Magar	Teacher
			J. Magar	Agriculture
			K. Magar	Agriculture
			S. Magar	Agriculture
			D. Magar	Student
			S. Magar	Student
			R. Magar	Student
			M. Magar	Student
			S. Magar	Student
			S. Magar	Student
			S. Magar	Teacher
			M. Magar	Student
			J. Magar	Agriculture
			U. Magar	Agriculture
			B. Magar	Agriculture
9.	Sole Bazar, Tupche VDC, ward no.1, Nuwakot District	06.02.2014	B. Basnet	Hotel business
			D. Tamang	Agriculture
			M. Adhikari	Agriculture
			B. Bhandari	Small entrepreneurship
			S. tamang	Agriculture
			S. Basnet	Agriculture
			I. Basnet	Student
			K. Bhatta	Student
			D. Tamang	Agriculture
			N. Adhikari	Agriculture
			M. Yonjan	Student
			B. Waiba	Student
			B. Neupane	Agriculture
			M. Raila	Business
			R. Raila	Agriculture
			K. Bhandari	Small industry
10	Santi Bazar, Manakamana VDC, ward no.9, Nuwakot District	07.02.2014	R. Tamang	Agriculture
			P. Bhattarai	Agriculture
			S. Bhattarai	Service
			C. Tamang	Agriculture
			H. Bhattarai	Hotel business
			N. Bhattarai	Business
			P. Bhattarai	Business
			B. Shrestha	Student
			S. Kadel	Student
			A. Dhakal	Student
			K. Lama	Student
			P. Lama	Student
			S. Paudel	Student



			D. Railla	Student
			C. Bhatta	Agriculture
			I.Bhatta	Agriculture
			R. Bhatta	Agriculture
			N.Bhatta	Agriculture
			P. Bhatta	Agriculture

## D. GENDER CONSULTATIONS

### DETAILS OF GENDER CONSULTATIONS AND FINDINGS (Kali gandaki Corridor)

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
	<b>General</b>	
1	"Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	A majority of women reported that they have been living in their respective villages since long time. And that their forefathers too had been living in the same village. However, there were other women who have migrated to the current place of residence after their marriages.
2	"What do you like most about living in this area?"	Several women reported that they preferred living in their respective villages because there is natural beauty in this area and where they were brought up since birth. Many women also felt that this is the route to Mustang and most of the tourist passes through this area. There is no much land in the upper area, but downward there is enough agricultural land to cultivate and sustained the life. They also feel that this place is safe and comfortable to live. Women in some communities, particularly those located closer to urban areas mentioned that their villages are conducive for living since they have easy access to several facilities such as schools, transportation, health facilities, market centres etc.
3	Their primary occupations?	Majority of women are involved in the agricultural activities and households chores. Seasonal paddy, wheat, maize millet, potato, vegetables cultivations were the main source of livelihood of the rural communities consulted. Both men and women were engaged in the agricultural activities. Most of the male member of the family have gone to foreign countries for the employment. Some female household especially the indigenous people like Tamang, Magar prepare local alcohol and sell in the market. Some have small shops of tea, cigarette and fast food. Very few were engaged in the private service sector.
4	How you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	In several communities, apart from their engagements in agriculture they have to engage in the household activities like cooking, washing the cloth, accompanying children to school, fetching the water from river and stream. Some members reported their leisure time will be used in sewing clothes, cotton weaving & knitting, operate small business like tea, small grocery. However they were not confined to household activities alone, a majority of women worked in their family agricultural farms along with their husbands.

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
	<b>Education:</b>	
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	In almost all the communities, women recognized the importance of providing equal education for both girls and boys. They observed that attaining higher education helps the girls to find a good job; enter into good marriage; gain a better understanding of the affairs of the society; establish her social esteem and recognition; better manage the household matters; and bring up her own children.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	The literacy levels in the communities consulted were substantially high. Some elderly people can write and read the Nepali language. In some communities, there were illiterate people as well as those who have studied only up to primary level. More than 80 % of the population are literate who can at least read and write in Nepali language. Very few people of the villages have pursued university education.
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	In general, all the communities had access to primary and secondary school within the community. For the higher education, they have to go either Beni, Mayagdi or Pokhara. For higher education, they have to stay in Beni or in Pokhara. Though, there is no discrimination of access to education to both boys and girls, girls felt difficult to go outside for higher education and stay there for long period.
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	School drop-out rate was not so high in this communities. Of them, about 5% to 10% pursued higher education. One of the reasons for dropping out was the financial difficulties of the families. Poor families who were dependent on seasonal agriculture or labour work could not support their children to pursue higher education. The other reason due to early marriage of the girls. It has been found that most of the female are drop out before high school pass. Boys who saw several options [compared to girls] for them to engage in income generating activities such as labour work, foreign employment, services etc. abandoned their studies and found employment. Very few cases of non-enrolment of children in education were reported.
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Children would help in the family farms during cultivation and harvesting periods. Some would not go to schools during such periods as the demand for family labour is quite high. In general, engagement of children in income earning activities was virtually non existence. At household level, children particularly the girls helped their mothers in cooking, firewood collection and cleaning. Some of them were involved

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		in shops and business.
	<b>Vocational Education:</b>	
10	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	No one in community along the TL corridor was found traditionally engaged in some income generating activities. None of the women's groups reported having any traditional or specific skills among women and girls in their communities. Most of the women remained as housewives and unemployed. In few communities women were found to be involved in various forms of trainings like cloth cutting and sewing, paintings, candle making, incense stick making. Some of them had also started their own business based on those trainings for income generation and self employment. Some women had begun their own business; few were involved in government service and private sector service also.
11	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	Women were aware of the vocational training programs or the related agencies. But they have to travel a lot to reach the institutions. Again, most of the parents did not allow them to go very far from their house to obtain training. Married women and girls from rural areas can attend vocational trainings programmes only within the villages because of their household responsibilities they can no go outside or city. Otherwise they were encouraged by their parents and the communities to get vocational and skilled training.
12	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	Some NGOs like NESTO, NUIOS (saving program and poultry farming related training have provided training. Some vocational training programs in candle making, cloth sewing & cutting, bag making, paintings, incense stick were provided some years back by some NGOs, but they forgot their name,. But majority have able to take benefit from those trainings. Apart from that there were no agencies that ran vocational training programs in the villages.
	<b>Economic Activities:</b>	
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property	Females have full authority to spend, utilize or save the money that they had earned by their own capacity

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
	in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	in almost all communities. But, traditionally the ownership of the physical assets of the generation such as land, houses etc. have been transferred in the name of men. However, if a woman had inherited property from her parents or given away as part of her dowry, ownership of such property remained with women. In recent years, the land ownership in the name of women has increased. The government has introduced a rebate of 10 % in the cost of land deeds registration in the name of women in Fiscal year 2004/2005. Now the rebate has been increased to 20 %.
14	Please tell us what are the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	A majority of women particularly in rural communities remained as housewives. But they would help their husbands in the family farms (paddy, wheat, maize, millet etc) cultivations and animal husbandry. Some women have run hotels, poultry farm, small tea and grocery shops and engaged in government job such as maternity child health worker , traditional birth attendants, school teacher, police.
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	In almost all communities it was found that wage rate per day was found to be different for male and females according to them. They were told that females could not perform hard and tough works in comparison to males. Some women complained that they were paid less on the same nature of work and the difference ranged between Rs.200/- to Rs.300/-. However, there were several other reasons given to explain why the men were paid a higher remuneration. In some situations, women were made to understand that men performed more hard work and at a higher speed whereas work assigned to women was less hard; in some situations, women had to perform households chores such as cooking for dinner, they left their work before 5.00 p .m while men continued to work until late night; in some situations it was reported that men would not come for work if they were not paid a higher wage.
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Females have full authority to spend, utilize or save the money that they had earned by their own capacity in almost all communities. However, they would decide jointly consulting with their husbands if a need arises as to how they should spend their money. Most women reported that their earnings were spent on domestic purpose where women have the major role.
	<b>Decision Making &amp; community Participation</b>	

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	Most of the family members informed that they made decisions jointly in almost all cases. However, in some situations, women made decisions with regard to children's education whereas both jointly decide on their children's marriages. In the rural areas, women believed that men have a wider social knowledge than women to consider several factors before decisions were made. In situations where husbands were frequent alcohol users, women found very little space for them to enter into decision-making processes. There was not any fundamental difference in between money earning female and not earning females.
18	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, CBOs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	In some communities local NGO/ institutions like NESDO, Swahara, Sahamati Cooperatives, Pragatisil Bahu udesya, Sammittee, Mahila Kalyan Sangh, Namuna Mahila Bachat Samuha were reported. In almost all communities there was a mother group ( <i>aama samuha</i> ) involved in saving & credit activities. All the members from president to secretary were female. In two communities it was found that women were in executive body of co-operative. Most of them were involved in saving credit schemes. With women groups formed they were slowly gaining a say in community level decision making and involved in economic activities.
19	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like VDC and other political parties, parliament etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	In some communities few women were involved and associated with some political parties and there was no family barrier to be involved in political party system. But most of them were hardly engaged in the politics. Their political participation was limited to voting and occasionally to political campaigns. Household obligations, lack of financial resources and their inability to face political violence and threats were reported as reasons for non-participation of women in active politics.
	<b>Health</b>	
20	General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	Mostly, in each VDC they have access of a sub health post within half to one hour of walk. The women consulted were satisfied on the available health facilities and the services provided. In almost all community Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) service were available for maternal health treatment. But for the chronic and acute disease they have to go either to Beni or Pokhara or Kathmandu for the treatment. However, both medical staff and drugs were adequately available in the government hospitals. Women were more dependent on medical

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		services provided by government hospitals.
21	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	Most of the communities complained of the jaundice, fever, diarrhoea, typhoid, pneumonia, and uterus problem.
	<b>Social and Physical Security</b>	.
22	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	None of the women's groups reported any fears of moving out on day time. But they felt insecure during nighttime for moving or walking around the community due to the fear of wild animals, burglars, rapist and other wicked people. Though there was no such incident at night, they did not prefer to go outside on night time, if some urgency is needed. In such situations, women were always accompanied by men. They felt safe walking around the village as people were known to each other.
23	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	Very few women were found to be victimized by household violence in communities. Incidence of domestic violence was prevalent in households where men were frequent alcohol users. But the number of such families was only a few. In such families, there would be fights between family members when alcoholic husbands return home.
24	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	In most of the communities there is no Dowry System. .

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -GENDER CONSULTATIONS (Kaligandaki Corridor)**

No	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant	Occupation
<b>Kaligandaki Corridor 220 Transmission Line</b>					
1	Dadagaun, Dare VDC, ward no 4, Myagdi District	2/12/2014	P. Bi.Ka	In Law	house wife
			S. Bi.Ka	Wife	house wife
			K. Bi.Ka	Wife	house wife
			B. Bi.Ka	Wife	house wife
			G. Bi.Ka	Wife	house wife
			S. Bi.Ka	Wife	house wife
			B. Bi.Ka	Wife	house wife
			H. Bi.Ka	Wife	house wife
			L. K. Bi.Ka	Wife	house wife
			K. Bi.Ka	Wife	house wife
			S. Bi.Ka	Wife	house wife
			A. Bi.Ka	In Law	house wife
			D. Tulayan	Wife	house wife
2	Pokhare Bazar, Gohar VDC, ward no 9, Myagdi District	2/13/2014	S. Baruwal		Teacher
			G. Baruwal		Agriculture
			S. Khadka		Agriculture
			F. Khatri		Agriculture
			T. Baruwal		Agriculture
			G. Baruwal		Agriculture
			N. Bi.Ka		Agriculture
			P. Baruwal		Agriculture
			M. Khadka		Agriculture
			B. Khadka		Agriculture
			O. Baruwal		Agriculture
			S. Khadka		Agriculture
			D. Khadka		Agriculture



			G. Baruwat		Agriculture
			G. Kc		Agriculture
			J. Nepali		Agriculture
			B. Jc		Agriculture
			L. Khatri		Agriculture
			B. Khadka		Agriculture
			M. Baruwat		Agriculture
3	Tipling, BekhKhola VDC, ward no. 9, Myagdi District	2/14/2014	M. Thapa	Daughter	Business
			K. K. Purja	daughter	Teacher
			R. K. Purja	Wife	Business
			K. Sijali	Wife	Agriculture
			K. Purja	Wife	Agriculture
			D. K. Purja	Daughter	Teacher
			J. Omarja	In Law	Teacher
			G. Tilija	Daughter	Teacher
			B. Gouchan	Wife	Business
			N. M. Magar	Wife	Agriculture
4.	Ratnachour Sima, RatonChour VDC, ward no. 5, Myagdi District	2/12/2014	S. Subedi	Wife	Agriculture
			J. Kishan	In Law	Agriculture
			G. K. Kishan	Wife	Agriculture
			D. Kishan	Wife	Agriculture
			P. Kishan	Wife	Business
			U. Kc	In Law	Agriculture
			R. Kc	Wife	Agriculture
			K. Rokka	Wife	Agriculture
			O. Rokka	Wife	Agriculture
			A. Rokka	Wife	Agriculture
			H. Bhandari	Wife	Agriculture
			D. K. Thapa	Wife	Agriculture

			D. Thapa	Wife	Agriculture
			D. Rokka	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Kishan	Wife	Agriculture
5	Hatiya, Narayanstan VDC, ward no. 5, Baglung District	2/24/2014	K. K. Shrestha	Wife	house wife
			S. Pradhan	Wife	house wife
			K. K. Shrestha	Wife	house wife
			A. L. Shrestha	Wife	house wife
			P. Shs	Wife	house wife
			J. Rawal	Wife	house wife
			P. Shrestha	Wife	house wife
			H. Shrestha	Wife	house wife
			D. Shrestha	Wife	house wife
			R. K. Shrestha	Wife	house wife
			K. K. Shrestha	Wife	house wife
			Jk. K. Shrestha	Mother	house wife
			B. K. Shrestha	Wife	house wife
			Y. K. Shrestha	Wife	house wife
6	Bhuralchour, Livisthan VDC, ward no. 8, Parbat District	2/25/2014	B. D. Bhusal	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Bhusal	In Law	Agriculture
			R. Bhusal	In Law	Agriculture
			M. Bhusal	Wife	Agriculture
			S. D. Sharma	In Law	Agriculture
			S. Bhusal	In Law	Agriculture
			K. Bhusal	In Law	Agriculture
			H. K. Bhusal	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Bhusal	In Law	Agriculture
			S. Bhusal	In Law	Agriculture
			M. K. Bhusal	Wife	Agriculture
			A. Bhusal	Wife	Agriculture

7	Khariya, Parglang VDC, Ward no. 7, Parbat District	2/25/2014	S. Kuwar	Wife	Agriculture
	,		M. M. Kuwar	Wife	Agriculture
			I. Kuwar	Wife	Agriculture
			B. M. Kuwar	In Law	Agriculture
			K. Poudyal	Wife	Agriculture
			N. M. Kuwar	Wife	Agriculture
			T. Kuwar	Wife	Agriculture
			R. K. Kuwar	Wife	Agriculture
8	Thoupa, Bazachour VDC Ward no. 2, Parbat District	2/27/2014	H. Dhakal	In Law	Business
			U. Parajuli	Wife	Agriculture
			M. D. Dhakal	In Law	Agriculture
			D. Thapa	In Law	Agriculture
			B. Parajuli	Mother	Agriculture
			T. D. Parajuli	Wife	Agriculture
			G. Gurung	Daughter	Business
			G. Poudyal	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Parajuli	Wife	Agriculture
			K. Parajuli	In Law	Student
			S. Giri	Wife	Agriculture
			K. D. Sharma	Wife	Services
9	Bagthda, Nibuwakhuk, ward no. 2, Syanja District	3/1/2014	P. Neupane	In Law	Business
			D. Thapa	Wife	Agriculture
			M. K. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			B. K. Thapa	In Law	Agriculture
			P. K. Thapa	In Law	Agriculture
			M. Thapa	In Law	Agriculture
			L. K. Thapa	In Law	Agriculture

			M. Thapa	In Law	Agriculture
			A. Thapa	In Law	Agriculture
			G. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Thapa	Daughter	Agriculture
			C. K. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
10	Jaipate, Krishnagandaki, ward no. 3, Syanjga District	3/3/2014	G. Neupane	In Law	Agriculture
			N. Ariyal	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Neupane	daughter	Services
			N. Bhattari	Wife	Agriculture
			T. Tiwari	Wife	Agriculture
			D. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			N. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			L. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			H. K. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			K. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			U. Pandey	Wife	Agriculture
			L. Pandey	Wife	Agriculture
			U. Pandey	Wife	Agriculture
			T. K. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			J. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			K. Tiwari	Wife	Agriculture
			N. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
11	Pipa, Chirtungdaba VDC, ward no. 9, Palpa District	3/4/2014	S. Pandey	Wife	Services
			K. Khanal	Wife	Agriculture
			N. Pandey	Wife	Agriculture
			L. Pandey	Wife	Agriculture

			K. Basyal	Wife	Agriculture
			D. Pandey	Wife	Agriculture
			M. Pandey	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Jedi	Wife	Agriculture
			D. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Gair	Wife	Agriculture
12	Mudibal, Devdeha VDC, ward no. 9, Rupandehi District	3/7/2014	Ch. Ghimire	Wife	Agriculture
			D. Thapa	In Law	Agriculture
			R. Reshmi	In Law	Agriculture
			D. Thapa	Wife	Agriculture
			J. Palli	Wife	Agriculture
			U. Reshmi	Wife	Agriculture
			N. Palli	In Law	Agriculture
			L. Reshmi	Wife	Agriculture
			H. Sarbuja	Wife	Agriculture
			K. Dalami	Wife	Agriculture
13	Bhupusainik tol, Makralar VDC, ward no. 6, Rupandehi District	3/8/2014	J. D. Chantel	Wife	Agriculture
	,		K. K. Gurung	In Law	Agriculture
			C. M. Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			B. K. Thapamagar	Wife	Agriculture
			L. P. Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			G. P. Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Gharti Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			K. D. Shahi	Wife	Agriculture
			B. M. Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			H. K. Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			R. Rana Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			I. T. Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			M. P. Magar	In Law	Agriculture

			L. Gurung	In Law	Agriculture
			K. Gharti Magar	In Law	Business
			B. Giri	Wife	Agriculture
			R. Pun	In Law	Agriculture
			I. Chetri	Wife	Agriculture
			G. K. Rana	Wife	Agriculture

### DETAILS OF GENDER CONSULTATIONS AND FINDINGS (Marsyangdi Corridor)

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
	<b>General</b>	
1	"Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	A majority of women reported that they have been living in their respective villages since birth. And that their forefathers too had been living in the same village. However, there were other women who have migrated to the current place of residence after their marriages.
2	"What do you like most about living in this area?"	Several women reported that they preferred living in their respective villages because they were the natural environments in which they were brought up since birth. Many women also felt safe and comfortable to live in their villages because they had their kinsmen too living in the same villages. Women in some communities, particularly those located closer to urban areas mentioned that their villages are conducive for living since they have easy access to several facilities such as employment opportunities, schools, transportation, water, electricity, health facilities, market centres etc.
3	Their primary occupations?	Majority of women are involved in the agricultural activities and households chores. Seasonal paddy, wheat, maize millet cultivations were the main source of livelihood of the rural communities consulted. Both men and women were engaged in the agricultural activities. The male are mostly have gone to foreign countries for the employment especially in the gulf countries and the neighbouring country India. Some female household especially the indigenous people like Tamang, Magar prepare local alcohol and sell in the market. Some have small shops of tea, cigarette and fast food.
4	How you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	In several communities, apart from their engagements in some income generating activities like small business, shops and preparing of alcohol, several women remained as housewives. However they were not confined to household activities alone. A majority of women worked in their family agricultural farms along with their husbands. Preparation of meals, accompanying children to their schools, supervising studies, washing and cleaning were the main activities of the women.
	<b>Education:</b>	
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	In almost all the communities, women recognized the importance of providing equal education for both girls and boys. It was considered a right of the children to receive education. They observed that attaining higher education helps the girls to find a good job; enter into good marriage; gain a better understanding of the affairs of the society; establish her social esteem and recognition; better manage

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		the household matters; and bring up her own children.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	The literacy levels in the communities consulted were substantially high. However, educational levels among the older generation were comparatively low. In some communities, there were illiterate people as well as those who have studied only up to primary level. About 80 % of the population are literate who can at least read and write in nepali language. Some women has attained a higher level of education and they had at least completed 10 years of schooling. Very few people of the villages have pursued university education.
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	In general, all the communities had access to government schools. The time taken to reach the high school and higher secondary school will take from 20 minutes to 1 hour. Primary and middle secondary school is available within the community which will take less than half an hour to reach. There is no discrimination of access to education to both boys and girls.
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	School drop-out rate was comparatively low and almost all the children pursued at least 10 years of schooling. Of them, about 20% to 30% pursued higher education. One of the reasons for dropping out was the financial difficulties of the families. Poor families who were dependent on seasonal agriculture or labour work could not support their children to pursue higher education. It has been found that most of the female are drop out after secondary school level. Boys who saw several options [compared to girls] for them to engage in income generating activities such as labour work, foreign employment, services etc. abandoned their studies and found employment. Another major reason for dropping out was early marriages of the girls. Cases of non-enrolment of children in education were hardly reported.
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Children would help in the family farms during cultivation and harvesting periods. Some would not go to schools during such periods as the demand for family labour is quite high. In general, engagement of children in income earning activities was low. At household level, children [particularly the girls] helped their mothers in cooking, firewood collection, and cleaning. Girls prepared dinner when parents returned home late after work in their family farms or labour work. Boys would go to the village grocery shops to buy household needs. Parents did not want to burden the children with additional work because they wanted to ensure that children devoted their time productively for studies.
	<b>Vocational Education:</b>	



	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
10	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	No one in community along the TL corridor were traditionally engaged in some income generating activities.. None of the women's groups reported having any traditional or specific skills among women and girls in their communities. Very few women have received training in tailoring and beauty parlour but very few have applied this to action or income generating activities. Most of the women remained as housewives and unemployed.
11	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	People have hardly recognized the value of pursuing vocational training. Nor were they aware of the existence of such vocational training programs or the related agencies. Apart from dress-making and beauty parlour courses, none of the women's groups could even mention the names of prospective vocational training programs that would help them to find a source of livelihood. One of the reasons was that government sponsored vocational training programs were located in major cities and people from remote villages hardly received information about the availability of those facilities. Married women and girls from rural areas are not allowed to go to the cities and attend vocational trainings because of their household responsibilities. But the women's groups consulted could not give information about whether women/girls in their settlements have followed vocational trainings as they had very little social interaction with each other. However, some women mentioned that training in computers, account keeping, handicraft making, food preparation etc. would help young girls to initiate some income generating activities. But they should be provided with financial support to initiate such activities.
12	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	NGOs such as women rights, DEPROSC, NESDO, CTVT have been conducting vocational training programs in, carpentry, masonry, welding, tailoring. Middle Marsyangdi also provide training in preparing jam jerry, vegetable farming, and bee farming. Some training is also provided at the district level cottage and handicraft office. . Apart from that there were not many agencies that ran vocational training programs in the villages.
	<b>Economic Activities:</b>	
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	Customarily, ownership of the physical assets such as land, houses etc. vested with men. Because it was the men who earned money to buy such assets. However, if a woman had inherited property from her parents or given away as part of her dowry, ownership of such property remained with women. Also, in the case of female headed households, ownership rights vested with women but she gradually transferred the rights to her children once they grew up. In recent years, the land ownership in the name of women has increased. The government has introduced a rebate of 10 % in the cost of land deeds registration in the name of women in Fiscal year 2004/2005. Now the rebate has been increased to 20 %. This may be the reason of some ownership of land in the name of women.

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
14	Please tell us what are the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	A majority of women particularly in rural communities remained as housewives. But they would help their husbands in the family farms ([paddy, wheat, maize, millet etc) cultivations. Self employed women were a few in all the villages and the type of income generating activities they conducted included dress-making, local alcohol preparation, and small grocery and tea shops.
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	In the formal sector employment, women hardly observed a disparity in the wages paid to men and women. It has been said that they are weak and can not perform the difficult work equally than done by the male workers. Women were paid less and the difference ranged between Rs.100/- to Rs.200/-. Some women did not know as to why such a difference existed though both groups performed similar work. And in some cases it was reported that women worked harder than men. However, there were several other reasons given to explain why the men were paid a higher remuneration. In some situations, women were made to understand [by those who hired their services] that men performed more hard work and at a higher speed whereas work assigned to women was less hard; in some situations, women had to perform households chores such as cooking for dinner, they left their work before 5.00 p.m. (officially the working period is from 10.00 AM to 5PM) while men continued to work until late night; in some situations it was reported that men would not come for work if they were not paid a higher wage.
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	In general, women had the freedom to decide on how they would spend their earnings except in one FGD  (Dharapni, Bhotewodar VDC) it has been reported that. male decided to spend their earnings Several women's groups reported that they would decide jointly consulting with their husbands if a need arises as to how they should spend their money. Most women reported that their earnings were spent on household consumption, but prefer to buy some personal ornaments like gold earrings, necklace etc.
	<b>Decision Making &amp; community Participation</b>	
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	Responses varied in different contexts. In the project area, women extensively relied on decisions taken by husbands on important matters and they adhered to such decisions willingly. Priority was given to husbands to make major household decisions such as matters related to education or marriage of children. Yet in some situations, women made decisions with regard to children's education whereas both jointly decide on their children's marriages. In the rural areas, women believed that men have a wider social knowledge than women to consider several factors before decisions were made. And they trusted that their husbands would never make decisions harmful to the family. However, it has been found that

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		high earning women may draw more recognition and respect from their husbands compared to non-earning women in the decision-making processes. In situations where husbands were frequent alcohol users, women found very little space for them to enter into decision-making processes. Decisions, whether good or bad were taken by husbands.
18	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	In few communities they reported some NGOs like Marsyangdi Women Group, NESDO, Chimeki Bikas Bank, Milan Health Cooperatives, IPM who provides some vocational training, like bee keeping, cloth sewing etc. But, there were hardly any community based organizations that exclusively operated for women. But in recent years, some changes are also seen the social organization of women. With women groups formed they are slowly gaining a say in community level decision making and involved in economic activities. They have formed saving and credit groups which has given at least a collective feeling and strength for women. In most of the NGOs, except women's group, men held the executive positions of these NGOs, a few instances of women holding positions too were reported.
19	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like VDC and other political parties, parliament etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	Only in two community, it has been informed that some women were nominated for the member of local level political parties. But no body has been selected or nominated for being the member of the parliament (high level). But they are hardly engaged in active politics. Their political participation was limited to voting and occasionally to political campaigns. Household obligations, lack of financial resources and their inability to face political violence and threats were reported as reasons for non-participation of women in active politics.
	<b>Health</b>	
20	General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	Mostly, in each VDC they have access of a sub health within half to one hour of walk from their residence. The women consulted were satisfied on the available health facilities and the services provided. They all had easy access to both government and private medical services. But for the chronic and more acute disease they have to go either to Pokhara or Bharatpur or Kathmandu for the treatment. The district hospitals are not so much equipped for the treatment of chronic and more problematic diseases. However, both medical staff and drugs were adequately available in the government hospitals. Women were more dependent on medical services provided by government hospitals. Family health workers [midwives] and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) made regular home visits for maternity and child care. In contrary, some communities complained of poor health services, lack of drugs and doctors.

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
21	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	Most of the communities complained of the gastric, diarrhoea, jaundice, gaino (women related disease), and attributed to unsafe drinking water, no major diseases were reported. However, some incidence of high blood pressure and diabetics among both men and women were reported.
	<b>Social and Physical Security</b>	
22	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	None of the women's groups reported any fears of moving out on day time. Though there was no such incident at night, they did not prefer to go outside on night time, if some urgency is needed. In such situations, women were always accompanied by men. They felt safe walking around the village as people were known to each other. Both men and women would not go out in the nights because of the fear of threats from wild animals like boar and leopard.
23	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	Incidence of domestic violence was prevalent in households where men were frequent alcohol users. But the number of such families was only a few. In such families, there would be fights between family members when alcoholic husbands return home. However, women reported that hardly such incidents escalate to unmanageable levels. Also, since violence within families was due to poverty about how to run their daily household activities for fulfilling the minimum basic needs such as for food, clothing, and treatment for the diseases.
24	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	The system of dowry is not prevalent in the hills areas of Nepal except in very few cases. In the tarai some people may insist on dowries while others not. Parents would give away what they could afford to when girls get married. They can be in the form of land, house, jewellery, household goods or cash. Working girls have a higher demand for matrimony than non-working girls especially in the hilly areas

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS- GENDER CONSULTATIONS (Marsyangdi Corridor)**

No	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant	Occupation
<b>Marsyangdi Corridor 220 Transmission Line</b>					
1.	Khudi Chhaubise Tole, Khudi VDC, ward no. 1, Lamjung District	2014/02/18	R. Mijar	Wife	Agriculture
			D. Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			Sabita Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			Saraswoti Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			Santamaya Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			N. Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			K. Tamang	Daughter	Student
			R Tamang	Daughter	Student
2.	Balauti Bisaune, Chandisthan VDC , ward no 8, Lamjung District	2014/02/20	C. Rimal	Daughter	Student
			A. Rimal	Daughter –in law	Housewife
			J. Rimal	Wife	Housewife
			Y. Rimal	Wife	Housewife
			D. Rimal	Wife	Housewife
			G. Rimal	Daughter	Business
			N. Rimal	Daughter	Student
			A Bhandari	Daughter	Student
			I.M. Rimal	Wife	Housewife
			D. M . Rimal	Wife	Housewife
			S. Shrestha	Wife	Business
			B.K.Rimal	Wife	Housewife
3.	Shree udipur Saving and credit Cooperative Ltd., Udipur, Ward no. 4, Lamjung District	2014/02/21	S. Adhikari	Daughter –in law	Agriculture
			A.Khaniaya	Daughter –in law	Business
			B.Panta	Wife	Business

			G.Khaniay	Wife	Agriculture
			P> Maya	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Pant	Wife	Business
			U. Lohani	Daughter –in law	Service
			P. Shrestha	Wife	Business
			S. Silwal	Wife	Agriculture
			G. Pant	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Pant	Wife	Agriculture
			N. Devijhadi	Wife	Housewife
			L. Lohani	Wife	Housewife
			B.M. Lohani	Wife	Housewife
			G. Lohani	Wife	Housewife
			L. Lohani	Wife	Housewife
4.	Dharapani, Bhotewadar, Ward no. 8, Lamjung District	2014/02/24	M. khalal	Wife	Teacher
			R. Kala Adhikari	Wife	Teacher
			S.B. Khanal	Wife	Teacher
			P.Khanal	Daughter	Agriculture
			P. Khanal	Wife	Agriculture
			M. Khanal	Wife	Business
			R. Khanal	Daughter	Agriculture
			M. sapkota	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Shrestha	Wife	Business
			K. Adhikari	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Adhikari	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
5.	Pach Bhai Chautara, Dhamili kuwa, ward no. 3, Lamjung District	2014/02/25	D.D.Chiluwal	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Chiluwal	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Pariyar	Wife	Shops

			L. Chiluwal	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Chiluwal	Wife	Shops
			P. Gurung	Wife	Shops
			S. Gurung	Wife	Shops
			G. Chiluwal	Wife	Agriculture
			U. Pariyar	Wife	Shops
			S. Malla	Daughter-in-law	Shops
			S. Gurung	Daughter	Shops
			B. Adhikari	Daughter-in-law	Agriculture
			S. Gurung	Daughter-in-law	Shops
6.	Ratamate Milan Chowk, Dhuwakot, ward no.3, Gorkha District	2014/02/26	S. Sunar	Daughter-in-law	Student
			R. M. Shrestha	Daughter-in-law	Student
			S. Oliya	Daughter-in-law	Student
			B. BK	Wife	Teacher
			N. Bhandari	Wife	Teacher
			S. Nepal	Wife	Teacher
			S. Oliya	Wife	Teacher
			K. Kadel	Daughter-in-law	Agriculture
			S.M. Sunar	Wife	Agriculture
			K. Nepali	Wife	Agriculture
			D. K. Baliya	Wife	Agriculture
			M. Nepali	Daughter-in-law	Agriculture
			R. Nepali	Wife	Agriculture
			M. Adhikari	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Ale	Wife	Agriculture
			S.M. BK	Wife	Agriculture
			M. Pathak	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Pariyar	Wife	Self employment,

					sewing cloth
			A. Adhikari	Wife	Agriculture
			A. Subedi	Wife	Agriculture
			C.Pariyar	Wife	Self employment, sewing cloth
			K. Pathak	Wife	Agriculture
			P. Nepali	Wife	Agriculture
7.	Kalamate Gaikhur, ward no.2, Gorkha District	2014/02/27	M. Duwadi	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Malla	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Kadaria	Wife	Agriculture
			T. Bagale	Wife	Agriculture
			L. BK	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Kadaria	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Dhakal	Wife	Business
			A.K. Malla	Wife	Agriculture
			T. K. Malla	Wife	Agriculture
			R. Bhandari	Wife	Agriculture
			K. Adhikari	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Neupane	Wife	Agriculture
			S.K.Adhikari	Wife	Agriculture
8.	Majhi gaun, Tarkaghat, ward no.1, Lamjung District	2014/02/28	N. Gurung	Wife	Business
			S. Gurung	Wife	Business
			A.K.Gurung	Wife	Business
			M. Parajuli	Daughter-in-law	Agriculture
			P. Giri	Daughter	Agriculture
			K. Sunar	Wife	Agriculture
9.	Marki Chowk, Abukhaireni, ward no.3, Tanahu	2014/03/01	R .D. Naharki		Agriculture



	District				
			P. Gurung		Agriculture
			M. K. Pant		Agriculture
			M. Pant		Agriculture
			K.K.Pant		Agriculture
			K. kadel		Agriculture
			P. Pant		Agriculture
			S.K.Naharki		Agriculture
			D.M.Gurung		Business
			A.Gurung		Agriculture
			L. Gurung		Business
10.	Dhangri, Khudi VDC, ward no. 3, Lamjung District	2014/03/15	B. Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			J. Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			C. Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			G. Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			B.Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			N,Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Gurung	Daughter-in-law	Agriculture
			D. Gurung	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Gurung	Wife	Business
			M. Gurung	Wife	Agriculture

**DETAILS OF GENDER CONSULTATIONS AND FINDINGS (Marsyangdi – Kathmandu Corridor)**

	<b>ISSUES DISCUSSED</b>	<b>WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS</b>
	<b>General</b>	
1	"Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	A majority of women reported that they have been living in their respective villages since long time. And that their forefathers too had been living in the same village. However, there were other women who have migrated to the current place of residence after their marriages.
2	"What do you like most about living in this area?"	Several women reported that they preferred living in their respective villages because there is natural beauty in this area and where they were brought up since birth. Many women also felt that there is enough agricultural land to cultivate and sustained the life. They also feel that this place is safe and comfortable to live. Women in some communities, particularly those located closer to urban areas mentioned that their villages are conducive for living since they have easy access to several facilities such as schools, transportation, health facilities, market centres etc.
3	Their primary occupations?	Majority of women are involved in the agricultural activities and households chores. Seasonal paddy, wheat, maize millet cultivations were the main source of livelihood of the rural communities consulted. Both men and women were engaged in the agricultural activities. Most of the male member of the family have gone to foreign countries for the employment. Some female household especially the indigenous people like Tamang, Magar prepare local alcohol and sell in the market. Some have small shops of tea , cigarette and fast food .
4	How you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	In several communities, apart from their engagements in some income generating activities like involvement in saving and credit cooperatives, small business , shops, several women remained as housewives and engaged the household activities like cooking, washing the cloth, accompanying children to school, fetching the water from river and stream . However they were not confined to household activities alone, a majority of women worked in their family agricultural farms along with their husbands. .
	<b>Education:</b>	
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	In almost all the communities, women recognized the importance of providing equal education for both girls and boys. They observed that attaining higher education helps the girls to find a good job; enter into good marriage; gain a better understanding of the affairs of the society;

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		establish her social esteem and recognition; better manage the household matters; and bring up her own children.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	The literacy levels in the communities consulted were substantially high. However, educational levels among the older generation were comparatively low. However, over 50 years of age people are also literate. They can write and read the Nepali language. In some communities, there were illiterate people as well as those who have studied only up to primary level. More than 80 % of the population are literate who can at least read and write in Nepali language. Very few people of the villages have pursued university education.
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	In general, all the communities had access to government schools. The distance to reach the high school and higher secondary school is about 1 km in average, which will take less than an hour. Primary and middle secondary school is available within the community which will take less than 15 to 30 minutes to reach. There is no discrimination of access to education to both boys and girls.
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	School drop-out rate was comparatively high in this communities. Of them, about 10% to 20% pursued higher education. One of the reasons for dropping out was the financial difficulties of the families. Poor families who were dependent on seasonal agriculture or labour work could not support their children to pursue higher education. The other reason due to early marriage of the girls. It has been found that most of the female are drop out before high school pass. Boys who saw several options [compared to girls] for them to engage in income generating activities such as labour work, foreign employment, services etc. abandoned their studies and found employment.. Very few cases of non-enrolment of children in education were reported.
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Children would help in the family farms during cultivation and harvesting periods. They are also helping in vegetable farming. Some would not go to schools during such periods as the demand for family labour is quite high. In general, engagement of children in income earning activities was virtually non existence. At household level, children [particularly the girls] helped their mothers in cooking, firewood collection and cleaning. Girls prepared dinner when parents returned home late after work in their family farms or labour work. Boys would go to the village

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		grocery shops to buy household needs.
	<b>Vocational Education:</b>	
10	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	No one in community along the TL corridor were traditionally engaged in some income generating activities. None of the women's groups reported having any traditional or specific skills among women and girls in their communities. Very few women have received training on the vegetable farming (green house) and other cash crops farming. Most of the women remained as housewives and unemployed.
11	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	Most of the women were not aware of the vocational training programs or the related agencies. Apart from dress-making , vegetable and cash crops farming, none of the women's groups could even mention the names of prospective vocational training programs that would help them to find a source of livelihood. They have recalled a skill enhancing programme provided by DEO 6 months before. Married women and girls from rural areas can attend vocational trainings programmes only within the villages because of their household responsibilities they can no go outside or city. However, some women mentioned that training in computers, food processing etc. would help young girls to initiate some income generating activities. But they should be provided with financial support to initiate such activities.
12	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	Some NGOs like Chhimeki Bank, DEO, Focus Nepal have been conducting vocational training programs in candle making, cloth sewing, goat keeping and other income generating training. But majority have able to take benefit from those trainings. Apart from that there were not many agencies that ran vocational training programs in the villages.
	<b>Economic Activities:</b>	
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	Customarily, ownership of the physical assets such as land, houses etc. vested with men. Because it was the men who earned money to buy such assets. However, if a woman had inherited property from her parents or given away as part of her dowry, ownership of such property remained with women. In recent years, the land ownership in the name of women has increased. The government has introduced a rebate of 10 % in the cost of land deeds

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		registration in the name of women in Fiscal year 2004/2005. Now the rebate has been increased to 20 %. This may be the reason of some ownership of land in the name of women.
14	Please tell us what are the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	A majority of women particularly in rural communities remained as housewives. But they would help their husbands in the family farms (paddy, wheat, maize, millet etc) cultivations. Self employed women were a few in all the villages and the type of income generating activities they conducted included off season vegetable farming, dress-making and small grocery and tea shops.
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Some female workers mentioned that the nature of work given to the women is different than the men and the wage is also different. They would get almost equal wage for the same nature of work. Some women complained that they were paid less on the same nature of work and the difference ranged between Rs.200/- to Rs.300/-. However, there were several other reasons given to explain why the men were paid a higher remuneration. In some situations, women were made to understand that men performed more hard work and at a higher speed whereas work assigned to women was less hard; in some situations, women had to perform households chores such as cooking for dinner, they left their work before 5.00 p.m. (officially the working period is from 10.00 AM to 5PM) while men continued to work until late night; in some situations it was reported that men would not come for work if they were not paid a higher wage.
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	In general, women had the freedom to decide on how they would spend their earnings. Several women's groups reported that they would decide jointly consulting with their husbands if a need arises as to how they should spend their money. Most women reported that their earnings were spent on domestic purpose where women have the major role.
	<b>Decision Making &amp; community Participation</b>	
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	Responses varied in different contexts. In the project area, women extensively relied on decisions taken by husbands because male always dominate in the decision making. Willingly or unwillingly they have to accept the decision of their husbands. However, in some situations, women made decisions with regard to children's education whereas both jointly decide on their children's marriages. In the rural areas, women believed that men have a wider social knowledge than women to consider several factors

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		before decisions were made. In situations where husbands were frequent alcohol users, women found very little space for them to enter into decision-making processes.
18	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, CBOs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	In few communities they reported some NGOs like PAF/CEO, Aama Samuha (Mothers group) , Focus Nepal, In mothers group all the executive members are women. And in PAF/CEO, local women hold 2 executive position who provides some vocational training, like bee keeping, cloth sewing etc. But, there were hardly any community based organizations that exclusively operated for women. But in recent years, some changes are also seen the social organization of women. With women groups formed they are slowly gaining a say in community level decision making and involved in economic activities. They have formed saving and credit groups which has given at least a collective feeling and strength for women. In most of the NGOs, except women's group, men held the executive positions, a few instances of women holding executive positions were reported.
19	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like VDC and other political parties, parliament etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	No female found to be the members of the political parties like VDC, parliament etc. in these communities. But they are hardly engaged in the politics. Their political participation was limited to voting and occasionally to political campaigns. Household obligations, lack of financial resources and their inability to face political violence and threats were reported as reasons for non-participation of women in active politics.
	<b>Health</b>	
20	General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	Mostly, in each VDC they have access of a sub health post within half to one hour of walk ( 2 km.) and 6 km for the hospital from their residence. The women consulted were satisfied on the available health facilities and the services provided. They all had easy access to both government and private medical services. But for the chronic and more acute disease they have to go either to Bharatpur or Kathmandu for the treatment. However, both medical staff and drugs were adequately available in the government hospitals. Women were more dependent on medical services provided by government hospitals. Family Community Health Volunteers (FCHV) and Traditional Birth Attendants are available within the community and

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		made home visits when required by the household.
21	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	Most of the communities complained of the, jaundice, fever, typhoid, and uterus. However, some incidence of skin disease, measles, pressure and diabetics among both men and women were reported.
	<b>Social and Physical Security</b>	
22	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	None of the women's groups reported any fears of moving out on day time. Though there was no such incident at night, they did not prefer to go outside on night time, if some urgency is needed. In such situations, women were always accompanied by men. They felt safe walking around the village as people were known to each other. They would not go out in the nights because of the fear of drunkard people.
23	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	Incidence of domestic violence was prevalent in households where men were frequent alcohol users. But the number of such families was only a few. In such families, there would be fights between family members when alcoholic husbands return home. However, women reported that some light violence they have to face from the male in their house. Also, some violence within families was due to poverty about how to run their daily household activities for fulfilling the minimum basic needs such as for food, clothing, and treatment for the diseases.
24	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	The system of dowry is not prevalent in the community.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS- GENDER CONSULTATIONS (Marsyangdi – Kathmandu Corridor)**

No	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant	Occupation
<b>Marsyangdi- Kathmandu Corridor 220 Transmission Line</b>					
1.	Darai Gaun, Deurali VDC, ward no. 5, Gorkha District	05/03/2014	S. Darai	Wife	Housewife
			K. Darai	Wife	Housewife
			A. M. Darai	Wife	Housewife
			N. Darai	Wife	Housewife
			P. Darai	Wife	Housewife
			P. Bhujel	Wife	Housewife
			S. Thapa	Wife	Housewife
			M. Bhujel	Wife	Housewife
			S. Bhujel	Wife	Housewife
			D. K. Darai	Daughter – in Law	Housewife
			S. Bhujel	Daughter – in Law	Housewife
			S K Darai	Wife	Housewife
			D. darai	Wife	Housewife
2.	Jawang, Jogimara VDC, ward no. 2, Chitawan District	07/03/2014	S. Chepang	Daughter	Housewife
			K. Chepang	Daughter – in Law	Housewife
			H.K Chepang	Wife	Housewife
			R M . Chepang	Daughter	Agriculture
			S. Chepang	Wife	Agriculture
			S. M. Chepang	Wife	Agriculture
3.	Bansetu, Pida VDC, ward no. 1, Dhading District	10/03/2014	T. Magar	Wife	Business
.			K. Tamang	Wife	Labour
			S. Tamang	Daughter – in Law	Agriculture
			M. Lama	Daughter – in Law	Business
			U. Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Lama	Daughter – in Law	Agriculture



			K. Lama	Wife	Agriculture
			N. Tamang	Daughter – in Law	Agriculture
			G. Tamang	Wife	Business
4	Beltar , Bhireni VDC, ward no. 7, Dhading District	11/03/2014	S. Lamichane	Wife	Agriculture
			M. Shrestha	Wife	Agriculture
			N.M.Shrestha	Wife	Agriculture
			S.P.Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			Sarmila.P.Magar	Daughter	Student
			G. BK	Wife	Agriculture
			J. Pulami	Wife	Student
			S.K.Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			P. BK	Wife	Agriculture
			H.K. Pant	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Chalise	Wife	Agriculture
			Sarita Chalise	Daughter – in Law	Agriculture
			U. Shrestha	Daughter – in Law	Agriculture
5	GhartiTar, Kalleri VDC, ward no. 2, Dhading District	13/03/2014	S. Karki	Wife	Agriculture
			Sarmila Karki	Wife	Agriculture
			M. Karki	Wife	Agriculture
			K. shrestha	Wife	Agriculture
			A.Khatiwada	Daughter	Student
			S. Shrestha	Daughter	Student
			S. Khatiwada	Daughter	Student
			S. Khatiwada	Daughter	Student
			P. Khatiwada	Daughter	Student
			R. shrestha	Daughter	Student
			K. Khatiwada	Wife	Agriculture
			R.Khatiwada	Wife	Agriculture

			P.Khatiwada	Daughter	Student
			K.Khatiwada	Daughter	Student
			S. Neupane	Daughter	Student
			R. Adhikari	Wife	Agriculture
			K. Khatiwada	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Khatiwada	Wife	Agriculture
			Subhadra. Khatiwada	Wife	Agriculture
6	Kaphal Chaur, Naubise VDC, Dhading District	15/03/2014	N. Tamang	Daughter	Agriculture
			B. Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			M Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			M. Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			M. Tamang	Wife	Agriculture
			F. Tamang	Daughter-in-law	Business
			A. Tamang	Daughter	Agriculture
			S. Tamang	Daughter	Agriculture
			K. Tamang	Daughter	Agriculture
			T. Tamang	Wife	Agriculture

### DETAILS OF GENDER CONSULTATIONS AND FINDINGS (Samundratar- Trishuli Corridor)

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
	<b>General</b>	
1	"Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	A majority of women reported that they have been living in their respective villages since birth. And that their forefathers too had been living in the same village. However, there were other women who have migrated to the current place of residence after their marriages.
2	"What do you like most about living in this area?"	Several women reported that they preferred living in their respective villages they were brought up since birth. Many women also felt safe and comfortable to live in their villages because they had their kinsmen too living in the same villages. Women in some communities, particularly those located closer to city areas mentioned that their villages are conducive for living since they have easy access to several facilities such as employment opportunities, schools, transportation, water, electricity, health facilities, market centres etc.
3	Their primary occupations?	Majority of women are involved in the agricultural activities.. Seasonal paddy, wheat, maize millet cultivations were the main source of livelihood of the rural communities consulted. Both men and women were engaged in the agricultural activities. Some female household were also engaged in animal husbandry..
4	How you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	Majority of them were confined to agriculture, animal husbandry and household activities. A majority of women worked in their family agricultural farms along with their husbands. Preparation of meals, accompanying children to their schools, supervising studies, washing and cleaning were the main activities of the women.
	<b>Education:</b>	
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	In almost all the communities, women recognized the importance of providing equal education for both girls and boys. It was considered a right of the children to receive education. They observed that attaining higher education helps the girls to find a good job; enter into good marriage; gain a better understanding of the affairs of the society; establish her social esteem and recognition; better

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		manage the household matters; and bring up her own children.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	The literacy levels in the communities consulted were substantially high. About 75 to 85 % of the population are literate who can at least read and write in nepali language. Some women has attained a degree level of education.
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	In general, all the communities had access to reach the high school and higher secondary school will take from 20 to 30 minutes. It will take about 1 to 2 hours to reach the college for higher education. There is no discrimination of access to education to both boys and girls.
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	School drop-out rate was very low and almost all the children pursued at least 10 years of schooling. One of the reasons for dropping out was the financial difficulties of the families. Poor families who were dependent on seasonal agriculture or labour work could not support their children to pursue higher education. Another major reason for dropping out was early marriages of the girls. Cases of non-enrolment of children in education were hardly reported.
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Children would help in the family farms during cultivation and harvesting periods and for animal husbandry. In general, engagement of children in income earning activities was low. At household level, children [particularly the girls] helped their mothers in cooking, firewood collection, and cleaning. Boys would go to the village grocery shops to buy household needs. Parents did not want to burden the children with additional work because they wanted to ensure that children devoted their time productively for studies.
	<b>Vocational Education:</b>	
10	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	No one in community along the TL corridor were traditionally engaged in some income generating activities. None of the women's groups reported having any traditional or specific skills among women and girls in their communities. They were eager to receive training on different income generating activities, but could not receive such opportunities.

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
11	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	They have no any such barriers. One of the reasons was that government sponsored vocational training programs were located in major cities and people from villages hardly received information about the availability of those facilities. Married women and girls from rural areas are not allowed to go to the cities and attend vocational trainings because of their household responsibilities.
12	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	One community member reported to have training on sewing cutting provided by WDO. Apart from that there were no agencies that ran vocational training programs in the villages.
	<b>Economic Activities:</b>	
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	Almost all communities members expressed that there was no discrimination on the property rights. One community member informed that most of the land belongs in the name of male partner. In recent years, the land ownership in the name of women has increased. The government has introduced a rebate of 10 % in the cost of land deeds registration which was increased to 20 % in the Fiscal year 2004/05. There was the tendency to register the land in the name of women to get benefit from the registration fees.
14	Please tell us what are the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	A majority of women particularly in rural communities remained as housewives. But they would help their husbands in the family farms ([paddy, wheat, maize, millet etc) cultivations. Self employed women were a few in all the villages and the type of income generating activities they conducted was mostly animal husbandry and sell of their products.
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	It has been said that female were involved only in unskilled work. Women were paid less and the difference ranged between Rs.100/- to Rs.200/-. Some women did not know as to why such a difference existed though both groups performed similar work. They were reported that men worked harder than women.

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	In general, women had the freedom to decide on how they would spend their earnings except in one FGD  (Dharapni, Bhotewodar VDC) it has been reported that. male decided to spend their earnings Several women's groups reported that they would decide jointly consulting with their husbands if a need arises as to how they should spend their money. Most women reported that their earnings were spent on household consumption, but prefer to buy some personal ornaments like gold earrings, necklace etc.
	<b>Decision Making &amp; community Participation</b>	
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	Responses varied in different contexts. In the project area, women extensively relied on decisions taken by husbands on important matters and they adhered to such decisions willingly. Priority was given to husbands to make major household decisions such as matters related to education or marriage of children. But in most cases , it was reported that the decision will be done mutually or by family.
18	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	In one community, they reported to have Maiti Nepal who was looking on the women related welfare like women trafficking, domestic violence etc.. No other NGOs/ CBOs were reported in the communities. However, Mothers Groups, female groups were there in most of the communities and were involved on saving and credit activities. All activities was governed by the female members.
19	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like VDC and other political parties, parliament etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	All most all communities informed that they are not interested in the politics. Their political participation was limited to voting only.
	<b>Health</b>	

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
20	General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	The government hospital is available within the distance of 1-2 km. No private medical services was available within the community. The women consulted were satisfied on the available health facilities and the services provided. But for the special treatment they have to go Kathmandu. The district hospitals are not so much equipped for the treatment of chronic and more problematic diseases. However, both medical staff and drugs were adequately available in the government hospital. Women were more dependent on medical services provided by government hospitals.
21	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	Most of the communities complained of the gastric, typhoid and seasonal fever
	<b>Social and Physical Security</b>	
22	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	None of the women's groups reported any fears of moving out on day time. They felt safe walking around the village as people were known to each other. Both men and women would not go out in the nights.
23	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	Very few reported of domestic violence in households where men were frequent alcohol users. However, women reported that hardly such incidents escalate to unmanageable levels.
24	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	The system of dowry is not prevalent in the hills areas of Nepal. Working girls have a higher demand for matrimony than non-working girls especially in the hilly areas

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -GENDER CONSULTATIONS (Marsyangdi – Kathmandu Corridor)**

No	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant	Occupation
<b>Samundratar- Trishuli Transmission Line</b>					
1.	Naubise, Samundratar VDC, ward no. 3, Nuwakot District	31/01/2014	P. Acharya	Wife	Housewife
			S. Nepali	Daughter	Student
			C . Tamang	Wife	Housewife
			M.Tamang	Wife	Housewife
			S. Pandey	Wife	Housewife
			S. Tamang	Daughter	Student
			T. Tamang	Daughter	Student
			S. Tamang	Daughter	Student
			S. Tamang	Wife	Housewife
			B. Shrestha	Wife	Housewife
			M. Tamang	Wife	Housewife
			S. Tamang	Wife	Housewife
			P. Nepali	Daughter	Student
2.	Satbise, Sundhara VDC, ward no. 2, Nuwakot District	02/02/2014	M. Thapa	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Tamang	Wife	Government Job
			C.K.Tamang	Daughter	Agriculture
			S. Thapa	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Thapa	Daughter	Agriculture
			S. Mainali	Wife	Agriculture
3.	Mohariya, naya mandap VDC, ward no. 5, Nuwakot District	03/02/2014	K.K.Dhakal	Daughter	Agriculture
			K.K. Shrestha	Wife	Agriculture
			A.Dhakal	Wife	Agriculture
			R. Shrestha	Wife	Agriculture



			A.Shrestha	Daughter-in law	Agriculture
			S. Shrestha	Daughter	Agriculture/shops
			D. K. Pradhan	Wife	Agriculture
			B.Dhakal	Wife	Agriculture
			S. Dhakal	Daughter	Student
			S. Shrestha	Daughter-in law	Agriculture
4.	Syaltar Gerkhu VDC, ward no.4, Nuwakot District	05/02/2014	S.Magar	Daughter-in law	Agriculture
			D. Magar	Daughter	Student
			R.Magar	Daughter	Student
			S.Magar	Daughter	Teacher
			J.Magar	Wife	Student
			S.Magar	Daughter	Student
			U. Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			M.Magar	Daughter	Student
			M.Magar	Daughter	Student
			S.Magar	Daughter	Student
			S.Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			M.Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			S.Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Magar	Wife	Agriculture
			J. Magar	Wife	Agriculture
5.	Shanti Bazar, Manakamana VDC, ward no.9, Nuwakot District	07/02/2014	R. Bhattarai	Wife	Agriculture
			D. Raila	Wife	Agriculture
			B. Shrestha	Daughter	Student
			S. Kadel	Daughter	Student
			S. Poudel	Daughter	Student
			P.Lama	Daughter	Student
			K. Lama	Daughter	Student
			J. Paudel	Daughter	Student

			A.Dhakal	Daughter	Student
			S. Bhatta	Daughter	Student
			G. Bhatta	Wife	Agriculture
			L. Bhattarai	Wife	Agriculture
			P. Bhatta	Wife	Agriculture

## C. PHOTOGRAPHS

**PHOTOGRAPHS**  
**Kaligandamki Corridors (Public and Gender Consultations)**



Aakghare, Mudikuwa VDC



Bagthale, Nibuwakharka VDC



Bhupu Sainik, Markharar VDC



Biruwakuna, Dovan VDC





Jogimara, Pidikhola VDC



Kariya, Panran VDC



Piple, Chitrungdhara VDC



Satbise, Paiupata VDC





Dadagaun, Dana VDC (Census- substation)



Jaypate, KrishnaGandaki VDC



Mudabas, Devdaha VDC



Pokharebazar, Ghar VDC



**PHOTOGRAPHS**  
**(Marsyangdi- Kathmandu Corridors- Public and Gender consultation )**



Bansetar, Pida VDC



Beltar, Baireni VDC



Simalchaur, Naubise VDC



Gyaza, Manakamana VDC





Ghartitar, Kalleri VDC



Jyamireghat, Ghyalchowk VDC



Khorbhanjyang, Jogimara VDC	Thologaun, Naubise VDC



Dari Gaun, Deurali VDC



# PHOTOGRAPHS

## Samundratar- Trishuli 3 Hub Corridors (Public and Gender Consultations)



Chokde, Bageshori VDC



Singhale, Gerku VDC



Shantibazar, manakamana VDC



Moharia, Nirjamandhap VDC



	
Kosgade, Ralukadevi VDC	Naubise, Samudratar VDC (Census-substation)
	
Sole, Tupche VDC	



**PHOTOGRAPHS**  
**Marsyangdi Corridors (Public and Gender Consultations)**



Markechowk, Aabukhaireni VDC

Dharapani, Bhotewodar VDC



Belauti Bisauna, Chandi Bisauna VDC

Gopling, Deurali VDC





Panchbhai-Chautara, Dhamire Kuwa VDC



Dhanga, Khudi VDC (Census- sub station)



Taal, Dharapani VDC, Manang District



Ratamate, Duwakot VDC





Kalmata, Gaikhur VDC



Taal Phant, Gausahar VDC



Chhabise, Khudi VDC



Nayabazar, Palungtar VDC





Tarkughat, Tarkughat VDC



Udipur, Udipur VDC



Majhigaun, tarkughat VDC

## **ANNEXURE -3: POLICY COMPARISON (ADB AND GoN)**

### Comparison of ADB Policy with GoN's National Laws and Policies

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS, 2009	The Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977)	The Land Reform Act 2021 (1964)	Resolution and Actions Taken
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible	LA Act is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	The RP takes in to account various options studies that were carried out during the various phases of project design and suitable mitigations are taken in order to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible.
2	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options	LA Act does not address this component.	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	Alternate route alignment has been taken for the lines
3	Affected individuals, families or a community will be compensated and assisted through replacement of lost assets, so that their economic and social circumstances will be at least restored to the pre-project level	LA Act addresses about the current market rate during the time of notification. Replacement value is not clearly identified in LA Act	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	The entitlement matrix of the RP does take this aspect in to consideration by providing suitable compensation and assistance packages to the affected households
4	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost	Replacement value is not clearly identified in LA Act. However, land for land provision is given in clause 14 of the Act subject to availability of alternate government or private land in case of total loss of land for the	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	The entitlement matrix of the RP carefully addresses this issue while calculating the unit cost for each and every loss.



Sl. No.	ADB's SPS, 2009	The Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977)	The Land Reform Act 2021 (1964)	Resolution and Actions Taken
		titleholders.		
5	Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of the development project or program	LA Act only deals with the land acquisition including shifting of assets and does not cover the resettlement issues.	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	The RP addresses this issue and each and every resettlement component is taken as integral part of the overall project development program. The project design requires that involuntary resettlement and associated compensation for loss are investigated, planned, and executed as an integral part of the implementation process.
6	Affected people are to be consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options, including relocation sites, and socioeconomic rehabilitation	LA Act does address the component, in practice, for participation of APs in determining the compensation.	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	All the stake holders are consulted including the APs at various stages of the project preparation and have been recorded accordingly in the RP.
7	All displaced families should be assisted for relocation by providing relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services	LA Act does not address this component	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	The entitlement matrix of the RP provides adequate cash assistance to deal with the issue.
8	Pertinent resettlement information is to be disclosed to the affected people at key points, and specific opportunities provided for them to participate in choosing, planning, and implementation options	LA Act does not address the disclosure of resettlement documents. However, the disclosure under LA Act is relevant at the time of initial notification for acquisition (Clause 9) and compensation notification.	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	Participation, consultation and information sharing are carried out during the planning stage and the RIPP will be disclosed accordingly.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS, 2009	The Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977)	The Land Reform Act 2021 (1964)	Resolution and Actions Taken
9	Grievance redress mechanisms for affected people are to be established	As per the provision under Clause 11 and sub clause 1 of LA Act, there is mechanism for grievance redress through the home ministry in case of grievance after the notification.	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	This issues has been addressed adequately in the RP
10	Social and cultural institutions of the affected people, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported	LA Act does not address this component directly. However, in clause 15 of A Act, it empowers the Guthi Corporation Act, 1976. As per this, Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions set out in the Guthi Corporation Act 1976. The Section 42 of the Act states that Guthi (religious/trust) land acquired for a development must be replaced with other land.	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No physical displacement is foreseen at the moment. Host community is not an issue.</li> </ul>
11	The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.	LA Act does not recognize the non-title holders. However, it recognizes the tenants who are legalized	As per the Land Reform Act, a landowner may not be compensated for more land than he is entitled to under the law. This Act also establishes the tiller's right on the	<p>The Entitlement Matrix provides all DPs/APs with their compensation entitlement in including both title holder and non title holder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable groups have been provided with additional assistance by the project.</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS, 2009	The Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977)	The Land Reform Act 2021 (1964)	Resolution and Actions Taken
			land which he is tilling. The land reform act additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for the development purposes. The Act amendment most recently in 2001 has established a rule that when state acquires land under tenancy, the tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50 Percent of the total compensation amount.	
12	The resettlement planning documents will, in each case, define the poorest and vulnerable groups	LA Act does not address this component	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	Vulnerable groups have been provided with additional assistance by the project.
13	When significant indigenous peoples or ethnic minority issues are identified special attention will be paid to exploring viable alternative designs that will reduce or eliminate such impacts	LA Act does not address this component	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	The RP took in to account a detailed assessment of IP and minority APs and addressed with suitable compensation and assistances.
14	In case of significant impacts of IP, an Indigenous Peoples Plan may be required in addition to a resettlement plan.	LA Act does not address this component	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	The project has a combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP) wwhich took in to account a detailed assessment of IP and minority APs and addressed with suitable compensation and assistances without having a separate plan as it is not

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS, 2009	The Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977)	The Land Reform Act 2021 (1964)	Resolution and Actions Taken
				required.
15	The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits	LA Act does not address the resettlement cost to be incorporated in project cost.	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	The resettlement cost has been incorporated to the overall project cost and benefits.
16	For all development interventions that involve Involuntary Resettlement, a satisfactory and detailed resettlement plan will be prepared by the government or sponsor	LA Act does not address this component. This only allows to prepare the detailed quantity of lost land and assets	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	Combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan has been prepared which addresses all the IR and IP impacts.
17	Resettlement plans will be prepared with appropriate time bound actions and budgets.	LA Act does not address this component	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	The issue has been well addressed in the RIPP
18	Social preparation and payment of compensation should precede actual displacement.	LA Act does not address this component	The Land Reform Act does not address this components	The RIPP has a clause that all the payments will be made to the DPs/APs prior to start of the civil work.