

KOHALPUR–MACHHAGADH DISTRIBUTION LINE SUBPROJECT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (LAXMANA SUBSTATION)

NEPAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMER SERVICE DIRECTORATE

**NEPAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM UPGRADE AND EXPANSION PROJECT
(DSUEP)**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed Distribution System Upgrade and Expansion Project (DSUEP) is expected to enhance and expand the electricity distribution system to improve the availability and reliability of electricity to the people. Upgradation of system efficiency and expansion of coverage area will improve quality of life in the region, enhance economic activities, and reduce dependency on petroleum and fuel wood. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has provided loan for the construction of Substation and distribution lines to support Nepal Government's program "to achieve affordable electricity fulfilling the demands at the local levels for all the households by 2022".

The proposed Laxmana substation is located in Bansgadhi Municipality of Bardiya district of Lumbini province, and it is part of Kohalpur-Machhagadh Distribution Line Subproject. The Kohalpur-Machhagadh distribution line passes through Kohalpur Municipality, Baijanath Rural Municipality and Badhaiyatal Rural Municipality of Banke District and Bansgadhi Municipality of Bardiya District. Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) has proposed to construct the 33/11 kV Substation with capacity of 24 MVA at Laxmana.

2. OBJECTIVE OF RAP

The main objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to mitigate potential adverse impacts the project may cause to the PAPs and communities, and to minimize disturbance. It aims to mitigate any negative impacts towards affected people. The objectives of resettlement action plan include;

- To identify private and community resources affected by the project;
- To prepare entitlements required for affected households reestablishment;
- To identify the number of individuals and households affected by the project;
- To estimate compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation cost.

3. METHODS OF RAP

Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared based on the Environmental and Social Framework of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Land Acquisition Act of Nepal 1997 Government and other Acts and Policies of Nepal Government. The method for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan includes literature review, cadastral survey, assets inventory, census, public consultation and key informant's interaction.

4. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

Laxamana Substation is located in Bansgadhi Municipality of Bardiya District. Nepal Electricity Authority has proposed to construct Substation. A total of 9,100 square meter private land of 4 parcels need to be acquired for the construction of Substation. The project affected land has been cultivated by the land owners and none of the tenant is involved in the land. Altogether two households own the project affected land and these two land owners will get compensation of affected land at replacement cost. The affected plots are agriculture land and no private structure and trees are seen in affected plots. At present affected plots being used agriculture purpose. One season crops compensation will be provided to the affected owners as a cultivation disruption. Based on the field study, observation and consultation, none of the project affected household has been found as vulnerable. The substation construction activities will not affect common property and resources. The local stakeholders reported that there is no negative impact on public property and resources.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Altogether two households will be affected by the project. Both of them were surveyed during field study. The total population of surveyed household is 14. Among the total population, 57.14 percent is within the age group of 16-60 years or economically active population. The project affected households belong to Brahmin and Chhetri community. The literacy rate of project affected population is 100 percent. The occupation of one household head is service and the other's is social service. The project affected population engaged in service is 25 percent, trade-business 16.67 percent, homemaker 16.7 percent, agriculture 8.33 percent and social service 8.33 percent. Likewise, the population of student is 25 percent. The overall average land holding size of project affected households is 0.70 hectare. The average annual household income of the project affected household is NRs. 1,220,500. Based on the purchasing power parity, the household poverty level income of Nepal is estimated NRs. 395,461 (The Fifteenth Plan, NPC 2020). The income of the project affected households is above poverty level income. The major sources of household income of the project affected households are found service, trade/business and cereals crops selling. The contribution of agriculture sector in household income is 5.12 percent. Likewise, the contribution of non-agricultural sector is 94.88 percent. The average annual household expenditure is NRs. 878,500. Both of the project affected family will lose more than 60 percent of the total land holding. As the major source of livelihood of the project affected household is trade/business and service, the significant loss of cultivated land will partially affect their livelihood. To address the partial impact on livelihood of the project affected family, livelihood support allowance will be provided as mentioned in Entitlement Matrix.

6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The government organizations and officials from the concerned government organizations such as District Administration Office, District Land Survey Office, District Land Revenue Office and Local Government Institutions including Municipality were visited and consulted. Altogether two consultation meetings were conducted in Laxamana. A total of four people, of which one female and three males, were present in the consultation with project affected household. Likely, a total of fifteen people, of which nine females and six males, were present in the consultation meeting with the local people near the proposed area of substation. The land owners have shown concern to get compensation in time at replacement cost, which is part of ESMF. Local people have also shown their commitment to support project. During meeting, the concern of local people was to get employment opportunity during construction time. Furthermore, local people suggested to minimize loss of cultivated land to the extent possible

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been initiated to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of project affected people's grievances about the compensation related issues at the project level. The project affected people will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. The multi-level GRM has been outlined in this Subproject. The first level GRM has been established in project affected Municipality. Grievances can be filed in Ward Office along with Municipality. If the grievance remains unresolved at the first level, the person filing the grievance has to be notified by the Site-Engineer that the grievance has been forwarded to the PMO at PIU. If the grievance remains unresolved at the second level, Chief District Officer of the district will be requested to activate the third level of the GRM. If the project affected person is not satisfied with the decision of third

level GRM or in absence of any response of its representatives, within 35 days of the complaint, the project affected person, in his/her last resort, may submit its case to the court.

8. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

There are different laws interrelated to each other such as for construction of substation and distribution lines there are independent acts like electricity act, land acquisition act and the property right mentioned in the constitution and some guidelines to be entertained for this study. Land Acquisition Act 1977 will be the main instrument for the land and other physical asset acquisition. The act guides the compulsory acquisition of land in the country. Similarly, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environment and Social Framework is one of the most important legal documents for the Resettlement Action Plan. Environmental and Social Management Framework of DSUEP is the guiding document to address the involuntary resettlement.

9. ENTITLEMENTS AND ASSISTANCE

Compensation will be provided to the project affected people for all types of losses incurred as a result of executing the Subproject. Entitlements and valuation procedures concerning acquisition of assets will be based on the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1977 as well as it is guided by Environment and Social Framework of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. Construction works would as far as possible be planned to allow for the harvesting of non-perennial and perennial crops before land is acquired. Where crops cannot be harvested, or the destruction of crops is unavoidable, compensation will be paid based on market value of crop at the time of compensation. Compensation at replacement cost will be provided for the affected private land. In addition to compensation for their lost assets, the affected people incurring significant impacts will also be entitled to rehabilitation measures and other assistance.

10. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Compensation at replacement cost will be provided to the project affected household for the affected private land. The project affected land is cultivated and the affected land owners have been cultivating crops. One season crops compensation will be provided to the affected owners as cultivation disruption. The significant loss of cultivated land will partially affect in their livelihood. To address the partial impact on livelihood of the project affected family, additional support allowance will be provided which will help to restore the livelihood. Apart from the compensation, project affected people will get preferential access to employment as per their willingness and capabilities in construction activities.

11. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The summary of resettlement action plan implementation cost includes all the expenses required to compensate the affected assets including rehabilitation costs and other financial assistance. Land Revenue Office, financial institution, local key informants etc. were consulted to identify the land rate of the affected land. Land transaction evidences of the area were not available. The land rate provided by the local key informants was more realistic and it was used to estimate land compensation. Crops loss cost was estimated based on the current market rate of production. Livelihood support assistance was estimated based on the district wage rate of the current fiscal year. The overall estimated resettlement cost is NRs. 31,196,150. Estimated cost for the private land acquisition is NRs. 27,300,000; cost for the agricultural production is NRs. 136,955; cost for livelihood support

assistance is 207,000 and estimated cost for Resettlement Action Plan implementation activities is NRs. 735,000.

12. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Project Implementation Unit headed by project manager supported by project supervision consultant will retain overall responsibility for the management procedures. The central level arrangement of resettlement starts from the financial management for land acquisition and compensation from the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation. The budget goes to the Project Implementation Unit. The Project Manager has overall responsibility regarding the implementation of RAP. Environment and Social Monitoring Unit has been established under DSUEP for day to day environmental and social monitoring of the project and coordination of work with local bodies and district level line agencies. A Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) will be formed to determine compensation for loss of land and private property. Grievance Readdress Committee (GRC) has been established to address the social issues associated with the project. The district level line agencies such as District Administrative Office, Municipality, Land Revenue Office, Land Survey Office, etc. will be consulted regarding the implementation of RAP. Funding Agency will have specific responsibility for the monitoring of compliance of loan agreement.

13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Project Implementation Unit, Social Safeguard Specialist of Project Supervision Consultant will be responsible for internal monitoring. The monitoring activities such as the compensation for the loss of assets, distribution of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and identification of project affected people will be carried out during the implementation of the Subproject. Social Safeguard Specialist of PSC will be responsible to submit Monthly Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Progress Report to Executing Agency. The Executing Agency will submit semiannual report of RAP implementation to AIIB with the help of Social Safeguard Specialist of PSC. External monitoring will be required to evaluate the overall monitoring activities carried out under the internal monitoring and to submit an external monitoring report to determine whether the resettlement goal has been achieved. External monitoring will be carried out by outside monitoring agency. The independent monitoring agency will submit external monitoring report annually directly to AIIB with a copy to Executing Agency to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved or not.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	Compensation Distribution Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
DSUEP	Distribution System Upgrade and Expansion Project
EA	Executing Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
IP	Indigenous People
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
GON	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Resolving Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NRs.	Nepali Rupees
PAP	Project Affected People
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PM	Project Manager
PMO	Project Manager Office
PSC	Project Supervision Consultant
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The proposed Distribution System Upgrade and Expansion Project (DSUEP) will enhance the distribution system to improve reliability and quality of electric supply in Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpaschim Provinces. The project aims at improvement in voltage level and reduction in power loss which in turn will improve Nepal Electricity Authority's (NEA) financial health, improve electricity supply reliability, and reduce dependence on petroleum-fueled accessories. Government of Nepal (GON) has envisaged DSUEP to extend the reach of 33 kV and 11 kV distribution lines "to achieve affordable electricity fulfilling the demands at the local levels for all the households by 2022". Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is financing loan to upgrade existing distribution systems and build new distribution systems of 18 Subprojects in Lumbini Province, Sudurpaschim Province and Karnali Province of Nepal.

1.2 Subproject Background

The proposed Laxmana Substation is located in Bansgadhi Municipality of Bardiya District in Lumbini Province and it is part of Kohalpur-Machhagadh Distribution Line Subproject is located within Kohalpur Municipality, Baijanath Rural Municipality and Badhaiyatal Rural Municipality of Banke District and Bansgadhi Municipality of Bardiya District in Lumbini Province. Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) has proposed to construct the 33/11 kV Substation with capacity of 24 MVA at Laxmana, Bardiya district. The substation plays the role of reducing the 33 kV voltage level to 11 kV, which will then be stringed as distribution feeder to supply to the consumers. The major component of the substation is power transformer, which is supported by the switchgear components and Civil Structures. This Subproject will serve to Samjhana Bazar and G-gaun of Baijjanath Rural Municipality, Badhaiyatal Rural Municipality and Bansgadhi Municipality of Banke and Bardiya Districts.

The tapping point of Kohalpur-Marchhagadh Distribution Line Subproject lies in existing line 33 kV Kohalpur Substation, Kohalpur Municipality of Banke District. The proposed distribution line (33 kV) is of 25.57 km length and runs by the right of way of access road. There is access to road transport within the proposed Subproject area.

A central location can be beneficial for distributing electricity throughout the proposed area. By placing the Substation at the center of the proposed Subproject area, power can be easily distributed to all settlements via the grid. Central location supports to balance the load on the grid. By distributing power evenly throughout the proposed area, the risk of overloading the grid is reduced, which can help to prevent power outages and other issues. Moreover, the proposed Substation area was linked with road service.

During project design phase, consideration had been given to avoid or minimize negative impacts on land and assets acquisition. All viable options have been explored to avoid land and assets acquisition. There was not availability of barren type land as well as public land for the construction of Substation. During informal interaction with Ward Office of Bansgadhi Municipality-8, two people have shown interest to provide their land for the construction of Substation. Considering the interest of the local people and suitability of the location for proposed substation, the proposed land area was selected for the construction of substation. For the construction of Laxmana substation, 9100 sqm private land will be required. To address the adverse impact on land and assets loss, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared.

1.3 Aims of the Resettlement Action Plan

The aim for the preparation of RAP is to provide the policy and procedures of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of project affected persons. It has been prepared based on the findings of resettlement impact assessment conducted during project design period. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) identifies safeguard measures including compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation to the affected persons in line with provisions of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB's) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Nepal Electricity Authority's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Nepal government Act and policy related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation for infrastructure development. This RAP particularly addresses the following adverse impacts associated with substation construction.

- Private and community resources affected by the project, and the entitlements required for affected households reestablishment;
- The likely number of individuals and households affected by the project and the number of households that may be displaced;
- Compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation cost estimation;
- Institutional requirement for the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities;
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

1.4 Policy, Principles of Resettlement Action Plan

The proposed substation construction activities require acquiring private land. Assets acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation measures are fundamental principal of Resettlement Action Plan which is needed to the project affected people. AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework and NEA's ESMF emphasize avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement. Where the acquisition of private assets is unavoidable, involuntary resettlement should be an integral part of project design and preparation.

- The acquisition of private assets will be minimized as far as possible and the displacement of people will be avoided to the possible extent, through the incorporation of social considerations.
- Community consultation ensures people's views, concerns, and suggestions which will be incorporated into implementation procedure.
- An institutional framework will be developed as an integral part of the project to ensure that appropriate social impact management mechanisms are set up and maintained during implementation.
- These mechanisms and arrangements will ensure that compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities are completed timely and effectively.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The scope of involuntary resettlements is to address impacts to project affected people and community by the construction of Laxmana Substation. Involuntary resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of involuntary acquisition of land; or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

1.6 Location of Subproject Area

The proposed Subproject area is located in Bardiya district. The major component of Subproject is construction of 33/11 kV Substation of 16 MVA capacity. The Laxmana Substation lies at Laxmana of Bansgadhi Municipality in Bardiya District. Location map of proposed Substation area is given below.



Figure 1.1: Location Map of Substation Area

2. METHOD OF RAP PREPARATION

In detailed design phase, due consideration was given to social safeguard aspect in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework of the project and Act and Policies of Nepal Government. Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared based on the Environmental and Social Framework of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Land Acquisition Act of Nepal Government, and other Acts and Policies of Nepal Government. The method for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan includes literature review, cadastral survey, assets inventory, census, socio-economic survey, public consultation and key informants interaction. The field study was conducted in February 2022.

2.1 Review of Literature

Prior to field study, different reports and documents were reviewed. Previous relevant reports, AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, Nepal Electricity Authority's Environmental and Social Management Framework, Feasibility Study reports, relevant social safeguard documents, act and policies related to land acquisition and safeguard, and Resettlement Action Plan reports of similar type of projects were reviewed.

2.2 Cadastral Survey

The cadastral maps of the project area were collected from District Land Survey Office, Bardiya. After the collection of cadastral maps, using the detailed engineering designs, required land areas to be acquired was marked on the cadastral maps. The identified landowner and the plot number of the affected land were further verified in the Land Revenue Office to confirm the land ownership status.

2.3 Assets Loss Inventory

As a part of census, the inventory of affected land and other assets were recorded based on the cadastral survey of affected household. Land type and cultivation of crops in the project affected land was also recorded. The affected households were participated during assets inventory survey.

2.4 Orientation to Field Team

Before site-mobilization, a field study team was formed. To make familiar with project and goal of study, orientation training was conducted to the field team. All the relevant documents including project document, formats, questionnaire and checklist were discussed during orientation training.

2.5 Census and Socio-Economic Survey

Census and socio-economic survey was conducted to generate information of project affected people. The objective of census was to record the profile of project affected people and record of assets loss. Socio-economic survey has been conducted to prepare Resettlement Action Plan, plan for income restoration. Furthermore, this survey helped to assess household income, identify productive assets and income generating activities of project affected household.

2.6 Public Consultation

Public consultation was carried out in the substation area settlements during the project preparation. Individual consultations with local level authorities were conducted during field

study. The group consultation between people of different socio-economic and political level in the Subproject area was held. During public consultation meeting, information regarding Subproject and its components were shared with local stakeholders

2.7 Key Informants Interaction

Key informants interaction was conducted in the settlements of project areas. Key informants like social leaders, local political leaders, teachers etc. were consulted to generate information regarding their perception towards Subproject, and to identify land value of the Subproject area.

3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

The scope of resettlement action plan is to find adverse impact on private and community properties, livelihood, and vulnerable people and community due to Subproject implementation activities. The construction of Substation has some negative impact regarding land loss. There is no negative impacts on public as well as community property during construction of Substation. The affected people were consulted during field study and their concern was to provide legitimate compensation of project affected private land and crop loss.

3.1 Project Affected Private Land

A total of 9,100 square meter private land of 4 parcels need to be acquired for the construction of Substation. Altogether 2 households own the project affected land. The affected land is cultivated. A public notice will be given to the project affected household before acquisition of land. Compensation will be provided at replacement cost to the land losing households. The detailed list of project affected land and household has been given in **Annex-1**. Project affected private land area is given below.

Table 3-1: Project Affected Private Land

No. of Household	No. of Affected Parcels	Land Area (Square Meter)	Land Area (Hectare)
2	4	9,100	0.91

Source: Field Study, 2022

3.2 Impact on Agricultural Crops

The project affected land of Substation area is cultivated type and the affected land owners have been cultivating crops. One season crops compensation will be provided to the affected owners as cultivation disruption. Cash compensation at current market value based on average production will be paid at the time of compensation payment. The details of crops affected households has been given in **Annex-2**. Project affected cultivation area and quantity of agricultural production is given below.

Table 3-2: Project Affected Cultivation Area and Estimated Production

Area in Square Meter	Area in Hectare	Production (Kg.)
9,100	0.91	5,733

Source: Field Study, 2022

3.3 Significantly Affected Households

Based on the finding of the project-affected household survey, the households whose production is hampered due to significant loss of the land by the project are considered as severely affected households. Both of the project affected family will lose more than 60 percent of the total land holding. As the major source of livelihood of the project affected household is trade/business and service, even the significant loss of cultivated land will partially affect their livelihood. To address the partial impact on livelihood of the project affected family, livelihood support allowance will be provided. In addition that skills enhancement training and temporary employment during construction will be provided to interested families. The details of land loss status of the project affected households has been given in **Annex-3**.

3.4 Impact on Vulnerable People

In the context of Nepal, vulnerable community means communities who are landless, marginal farmers living below subsistence level or below poverty households. Moreover, these groups have no or limited access to public resources. Formal and informal studies reveal that most of the Janajati, Dalit, women headed, disable, marginal farmer etc. fall under the category of vulnerable. Based on the field study, observation and consultation, none of the project affected household falls under these categories therefore none of household has been found as vulnerable.

3.5 Common Property Resources

The Substation construction activities will not affect common property and resources. The proposed Substation will be constructed in private land. During site inspection it has been found that none of the public land, structure and other resources are affected. This issue has been discussed during public consultation meeting. The local stakeholders reported that there is no negative impact on public property and resources.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The socio-economic survey of the proposed Laxmana Substation of Kohalpur-Machhagadh Distribution Line Subproject is intended to obtain the socio-economic information of the project affected households. The information obtained from household survey is useful for formation of the basis for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan.

4.1 Profile of Project Area

The project area is located in Banggadhi Municipality of Bardiya district. Geographically the project area lies in Terai region. Total area of Bardiya district is 2,025 square kilometers. Likewise total area of Banggadhi Municipality is 206.08 square kilometers. The population density of Bardiya district is 211 persons/square kilometer whereas the population density of Banggadhi Municipality is 271 persons/square kilometer.

4.1.1 Demography of Project Area

According to National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2011, total population of the Bardiya district is 426,576. The population of male is 205,080 which is 48.08 percent of total population. Similarly, the population of female is 221,496 which is 51.92 percent of total population. The average household size of the project district is 5.13. Population distribution of project district by sex is given below.

Table 4-1: Population Distribution of Project District

No. of Household	Male Population	Female Population	Total Population	Average Household Size
83,176	205,080	221,496	426,576	5.13

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2011, CBS, 2012

The total population of the project affected municipality is 55,875. The population of male and female is 47.07 percent and 52.93 percent respectively. The average household size is 4.98. Population of project affected municipality by sex is presented below.

Table 4-2: Population Distribution of Project Affected Municipality

No. of Household	Male Population	Female Population	Total Population	Average Household Size
11,210	26,302	29,573	55,875	4.98

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2011, CBS, 2012

4.1.2 Ethnic Composition of Project Area

The project district is dominated by Brahman/Chhetri, Janajati, Dalit and Madhesi. According to National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2011, the population of Brahman/Chhetri in project district is 23.41 percent whereas the population of Janajati is 58.06 percent. Similarly, the population of Dalit is 10.02 percent and the population of Madhesi is 5.37 percent. Ethnic composition of project district is presented below.

Table 4-3: Ethnic Population of Project Affected District

Caste/Ethnicity	Population	Percent
Brahman/Chhetri	99,867	23.41
Janajati	247,691	58.06
Dalit	42,756	10.02

Caste/Ethnicity	Population	Percent
Madhesi	22,900	5.37
Muslim	11,062	2.59
Others	2300	0.54
Total	426,576	100.00

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2011, CBS, 2012

According to National Population and Housing Census of Nepal, 2011, population of Brahman/Chhetri in project affected municipality is 34.11 percent. Similarly, the population of Janajati is 52.02 percent. Likewise the population of Dalit group is 11.01 percent. Ethnic composition of project affected municipality is presented below.

Table 4-4: Ethnic Population of Project Affected Municipality

Brahman/Chhetri		Janajati		Dalit		Others		Total	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
19,058	34.11	29,081	52.05	6,150	11.01	1586	2.84	55,875	100.00

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2011, CBS, 2012

4.1.3 Literacy Rate of Project Area

According to National Population and Housing Census, 2011, the overall literacy rate of Bardiya district is 65.39 percent which is nearly similar to the national literacy rate of 65.94 percent. The literacy rate of male is 73.57 percent whereas the literacy rate of female is 57.59 percent respectively. Literacy status of project district is presented below.

Table 4-5: Literacy Status of Project Affected District

Sex	Literate		Illiterate		Total Population
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Male	136,153	73.54	48,996	26.46	185,149
Female	117,331	57.95	85,143	42.05	202,474
Total	253,484	65.39	134,139	34.61	387,623

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2011, CBS, 2012

The overall literacy rate of project affected municipality is 66.35. The literacy rate of male and female is 74.81 percent and 58.97 percent respectively. Literacy rate of project affected municipality is given below.

Table 4-6: Literacy Status of Project Affected Municipality

Sex	Literate		Illiterate		Total Population
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Male	17,643	74.81	5,941	25.19	23,584
Female	15,942	58.97	11,090	41.03	27,032
Total	33,585	66.35	17,031	33.65	50,616

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2011, CBS, 2012

4.2 Profile of Project Affected Household

Altogether two households have been affected by the project by losing land. The affected households will lose their private land for the construction of Substation. Profile of the project affected households has been explained in this section.

4.2.1 Demography of Project Affected Household

The total population of project affected surveyed household is 14 where male population is 57.14 percent and female population is 42.86 percent. The average household size of the project affected households is 7 which is higher than district and municipality population. Population distribution of project affected household is given below.

Table 4-7: Population Distribution of Affected Household

Household	Male		Female		Total Population	Average Household Size
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Household-1	6	66.67	3	33.33	9	9.00
Household-2	2	40.00	3	60.00	5	5.00
Total	8	57.14	6	42.86	14	7.00

Source: Field Study, 2022

The age distribution of the surveyed population is categorized into four groups as less than 5 years, 6-15, 16-60, and above 60 years. Among the total population, 57.14 percent is within the age group of 16-60 years or economically active population. The population of below 5 years age group is 14.29 percent whereas the population of age group of 6-15 years is 21.43 percent. The population of above 60 years is 7.14 percent. Age wise population distribution of project affected households is given below.

Table 4-8: Population Distribution by Age Group

Age Group	Household-1		Household-2		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Below 5 Years	2	22.22	0	0.00	2	14.29
6-15 Years	1	11.11	2	40.00	3	21.43
16-60 Years	6	66.67	2	40.00	8	57.14
Above 60 Years	0	0.00	1	20.00	1	7.14
Total	9	100.00	5	100.00	14	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2022

4.2.2 Ethnic Composition of Project Affected Household

Brahmin/Chhetri, Janajati and Dalit are major groups inhabited in the project area settlement. Both of the project affected households belong to Brahmin and Chhetri community.

4.2.3 Educational Status of Project Affected Population

The literacy rate of project affected population is hundred percent. Among the total population 27.27 percent is graduate whereas 18.18 percent is Masters and above level.

Educational status of school going age and above of project affected population is presented below.

Table 4-9: Educational Status of Project Affected Population

Educational Status	Household-1		Household-2		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Literate Only	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	9.09
Basic Level	2	40.00	1	16.67	3	27.27
Secondary	1	20.00	1	16.67	2	18.18
Graduate Level	2	40.00	1	16.67	3	27.27
Master and Above Level	0	0.00	2	33.33	2	18.18
Total	5	100.00	6	100.00	11	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2022

4.2.4 Occupational Status of Project Affected Household Head

The occupation of household head of household-1 is social service i.e. involved in local politics. Likewise, the occupation of household head of household-2 is non-government service. Occupational status of project affected household head has been presented below.

Table 4-10: Occupational Status of Project Affected Household Head

Household	Service	Social Service
Household-1	0	1
Household-2	1	0

Source: Field Study, 2022

4.2.5 Occupational Status of Project Affected Population

Trade/Business and service are major income earning sources of the project affected households. The population engaged in service is 25 percent. Population engaged in trade-business is 16.67 percent. The population engaged in homemaker is 16.7 percent. Likewise, the population of school going children is 25 percent. Occupational status of project affected population has been given below.

Table 4-11: Occupational Status of Project Affected Population

Occupation	Household-1		Household-2		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1	14.29	0	0.00	1	8.33
Trade/Business	2	28.57	0	0.00	2	16.67
Service	1	14.29	2	40.00	3	25.00
Social Service	1	14.29	0	0.00	1	8.33
Homemaker	1	14.29	1	20.00	2	16.67
Student	1	14.29	2	40.00	3	25.00
Total	7	100.00	5	100.00	12	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2022

4.2.6 Land Holding Status of Project Affected Household

The overall average land holding size of project affected households is 0.70 hectare which is year round irrigated land. The land holding size of project affected households is presented below.

Table 4-12: Land Holding Status of Project Affected Household (Area in Hectare)

Household	Year Round Irrigated Land	Non-irrigated Land	Total Land Holding	Average Land Holding
Household-1	1.15	0.00	1.15	1.15
Household-2	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25
Total	1.40	0.00	1.40	0.70

Source: Field Study, 2022

4.2.7 Land Loss Status of Project Affected Household

Analyzing the household survey data, both of the project affected family lose more than 60 percent of the total land holding. The major sources of livelihood of the project affected households include service and trade/business. However, the excess land loss will impact on their livelihood partially. The land holding size and land loss status of project affected households is presented below.

Table 4-13: Land Loss Status of Project Affected Household

Household	Total Land Holding (Hectare)	Affected Land (Hectare)	Land Loss Percent
Household-1	1.15	0.71	61.43
Household-2	0.25	0.20	79.96

Source: Field Study, 2022

4.2.8 Income of Project Affected Household

Income and expenditure is also one of the major indicators to observe the living standards of affected people. The major sources of household income of the project affected households are found service, trade/business and cereals crops selling. The contribution of agriculture sector in household income is 5.12 percent. Likewise, the contribution of non-agricultural sector is 94.88 percent. Different sources of household income of the project affected households is presented below.

Table 4-14: Source of Household Income of Project Affected Household (NRs.)

Source	Household-1		Household-2		Total	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Selling of Cereal	125,000	6.49	0	0.00	125,000	5.12
Service	900,000	46.75	516,000	100.00	1,416,000	58.01
Trade/Business	900,000	46.75	0	0.00	900,000	36.87
Total	1,925,000	100.00	516,000	100.00	2,441,000	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2022

The average annual household cash income of the project affected household is NRs. 1,220,500 which is higher than the national household income of NRs. 644,524 (Ministry of

Finance, Macroeconomic Indicators, 2022). Similarly, the average per capita income of project affected population is NRs. 174,357 which is higher than national per capita income level. Based on the purchasing power parity, the household poverty level income of Nepal is estimated NRs. 395,461 (The Fifteenth Plan, NPC 2020). The income of the project affected households is above poverty level income. Annual household income of the project affected households is presented below.

Table 4-15: Annual Household Income of Affected Households (NRs.)

Household	Total HH Income	Average HH Income	Per Capita Income
Household-1	1,925,000	1,925,000	213,889
Household-2	516,000	516,000	103,200
Total	2,441,000	1,220,500	174,357

Source: Field Study, 2022

4.2.9 Expenditure of Project Affected Household

The annual average household expenditure of the project affected household is NRs. 878,500 with per capita expenditure of NRs. 125,500. The average annual household expenditure of the project affected household is higher than the national household expenditure of NRs. 594,844 (Ministry of Finance, Macroeconomic Indicators, 2022). The expenditure of the surveyed household is presented below.

Table 4-16: Annual Household Expenditure of Affected Household

Household	Total Household Expenditure	Average Household Expenditure	Per Capita Expenditure
Household-1	1,415,000	1,415,000	157,222
Household-2	342,000	342,000	68,400
Total	1,757,000	878,500	125,500

Source: Field Study, 2022

4.2.10 Food Sufficiency Status of Affected Household

The contribution of agricultural income and livelihood were assessed by measuring food sufficiency from agricultural products. The food sufficiency of the project affected households from their own agricultural production for 12 months is 100 percent. After acquisition of land, the project affected households will have partial impact on food sufficiency.

5. CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

5.1 Introduction

Consultation is the method to get and disseminate the information to and from the public and the project, which is also called two way communications. The consultation mainly adopted in this subproject were focus group discussion, key informant interview, stakeholder consultation or engagement, survey with questionnaire and so on. The consultation has helped to find the real issue which has helped to solve issues and maintain transparency. This has also explored the views of local people towards Subproject and identified the acceptance level of local stakeholders regarding Subproject and associated activities. This consultation has been a forum to share the information regarding subproject and provisions of resettlement planning. Moreover, project affected people and local stakeholders expressed their concern and suggestion related to project. The aim of the public consultation was to aware public and to provide good understanding and disseminate substantial information of the Subproject and its modality of implementation and operation. Furthermore, it was aimed to understand the viewpoint of the stakeholders and to respond to their concerns and suggestions about each and every possible aspect of the Subproject. It is expected that this process will continue through all stages of the Subproject in order to accommodate stakeholders' aspirations and to orient the stakeholders positively towards the project implementation and harness cooperation to facilitate timely completion.

5.2 Types of Consulted Persons

The government organizations and officials from the concerned government organizations such as District Administration Office, District Land Survey Office, District Land Revenue Office, and Local Government Institutions including Rural Municipality, Ward, project affected family etc. were met and consulted. Different types of people were interacted and consulted in the project area during field study. Altogether two consultation meetings were conducted in Laxamana. A total of four people, of which one female and three males, were present in the consultation with project affected household. Likely, a total of fifteen people, of which nine females and six males, were present in the consultation meeting with the local people near the proposed area of substation.

5.3 Methods of Public Consultation

The consultations were held through informal interaction, group discussion meeting, key informant meeting/interaction and survey in different locations of the Subproject area. The meetings between people of different economic, political, and social level in the Subproject sites were held in different settlements. Individual consultation was held with different people of Subproject area. The local notables, political leaders, women, etc. were consulted during study. All the relevant information of public consultation were recorded.

The land owner along with local stakeholders in the Subproject sites was notified through a notice and direct phone call from Nepal Electricity Authority consisting of objectives of consultation, venue, and time requesting their presence in the consultation meeting. The notice was pasted in ward office and proposed Substation area. Hard copies of Subproject features and activities in Nepali language were shared at the time of consultation. Each of the components, activities and possible process and steps of land acquisition process

along with potential social issues during Subproject implementation was briefed. The views, consent, concerns, and suggestions of the project affected households and local stakeholders were documented in the form of minutes.

5.4 Issues Raised in Public Consultation

During individual interaction and group consultation meetings, the major concern was for the construction of Subproject as soon as possible. The project affected people are ready to contribute their land and assets to subproject in the condition of reasonable compensation. Moreover, project affected people have shown interest to be employed during project implementation. People of the Subproject area have shown their commitment to support project. During group discussion, the main concern of local people was to provide employment opportunity in construction activities. Moreover, local people suggested to minimize loss of cultivated land to the extent possible. The major issues discussed in public consultation meeting are presented below. The detail of consultation minute has been given in **Annex-4**.

Table 5-1: Issues Raised at Consultation Meeting

Municipality	Settlement	No. of Participant	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsible Agency
Project Affected Household					
Bansgadhi	Laxamana	3-Male 1-Female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reasonable compensation should be provided to the project affected land. ▪ Employment priority should be given to project affected people during construction. ▪ Project affected people committed to support the Subproject. ▪ Compensation should be provided to land owners in case of loss or damage of crops ▪ Subproject should be constructed as soon as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation of land and assets will be provided at replacement cost. ▪ Employment priority will be given to the project affected people during construction. ▪ Support of project affected people will be appreciated. ▪ In case of crop loss in construction time, compensation will be provided. ▪ Subproject will be started as soon. 	Subproject, PIU, CDC, Contractor
Local Stakeholders					
Bansgadhi	Laxamana	9-Female 6-Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment priority should be provided to local in the basis of skill and capacity during construction. ▪ Local Stakeholders committed to support the Subproject during Implementation phase. ▪ Compensation should be provided in case of loss or damage of crops. ▪ Subproject should be constructed as soon as possible. ▪ There is no negative impacts on religious, cultural resources due to subproject implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While employing manpower during construction, local people will be given priority. ▪ Support of local people will be appreciated. ▪ The pole will be installed at the edge of canal and existing road. ▪ Consideration will be given in cropping calendar during construction period to avoid crops loss. ▪ In case of crop loss in construction time, compensation will 	Subproject, PIU, CDC, Contractor

Municipality	Settlement	No. of Participant	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsible Agency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The affected people belong to non-indigenous community, so there is no negative impacts on indigenous people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ be provided. ▪ Construction of Subproject will be started as soon as possible. 	

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1 Introduction

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been initiated to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of project affected people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the compensation and environmental related issues at the project level. The project affected people will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. The GRM has aimed to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns related to the project. The GRM has to provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances.

The multi-level GRM has been outlined in this Subproject and each level having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The main aim is to 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.

6.2 First Level of GRM

The first level GRM has been established in all project affected Municipalities. Grievances can be filed in all concerned Ward office along with Municipalities. It is the most accessible and immediate venue for the fastest resolution of grievances. If any complaints arise, the Project Site-Engineer with the assistance of the concerned Municipality Chief and representative of concerned Ward should immediately resolve the complaint on site. The Construction Contractor's representative and Project Supervision Consultant's (PSC) Safeguards Officer also act as the member of first level of GRM during construction phase. Therefore, any person with a grievance related to the project works can contact the Municipality Office or Ward Office or Site-Engineer to file a complaint. The grievances can be collected through various mediums as in-person, via phone call or email. The Site-Engineer is responsible to document the complaint, and immediately address and resolve the issue at the field level with Construction Contractor, representatives of the respected Rural Municipality and the affected persons within 7 days of receipt of a complaint.

Overall database has to be prepared by the Site-Engineer. If the complaint remains unresolved at the field level, the Site-Engineer has to forward the complaint to NEA's Project Manager Office (PMO) headed by the Project Manager (PM) at Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The members of first level GRC have Municipality Chief (Coordinator), Site Engineer-NEA (Member Secretary) and other members including Safeguards Expert from Consultant, Contractor Engineer and Ward Chair from project affected ward.

6.3 Second Level of GRM

If the grievance remains unresolved at the first level, the person filing the grievance has to be notified by the Site-Engineer that the grievance has been forwarded to the PMO at PIU.

PMO with the support of Site-Engineer, PSC's Social Expert, and Construction Contractor should try to resolve the grievances through continuous interactions with the affected persons within 15 days of complaints forwarded by Site-Engineer. During consultation at this level, complainant's Ward Chair and/or Municipality representative can facilitate the team for timely resolution of the issues. The PSC and the Contractor can join during construction phase. The Grievance Resolving Committee (GRC) consists of the members of the Project Manager (Coordinator), Site Engineer (Member Secretary), Chief of Municipality/Rural Municipality (Member), Safeguards Expert from Consultant (Member) and Contractor Engineer (Member). The Project Implementation Unit of DSUEP has finalized the selection process of Project Supervision Consultant (PSC). The second level of GRM will be formed after the field mobilization of PSC.

6.4 Third Level of GRM

If the grievance remains unresolved at the second level, Chief District Officer (CDO) of the district will be requested to activate the third level of the GRM by referring the issue. The GRC will consist of the members of the Project Manager, affected persons, representative from Municipality, Site-Engineer, and Social Expert. If deemed necessary, representatives from Forest Office, Land Revenue Office, and Land Survey Office are invited. A hearing will be called with the GRC, where the affected person can present his/her issues. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 15 days. The third level of GRM will be established if the Grievance won't be solved by second level of GRM.

6.5 Subproject GRM Procedure

There is the potentiality for two types of grievances as grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement requirements, and grievances related to compensation or entitlement. The project affected people will have access to both locally formulated grievance redress committee (GRC), and Ministry of Home Affairs. With regard to the compensation made for the project affected land, every project affected people can appeal to the Ministry of Home Affairs if they feel that they are not compensated appropriately. They may appeal to the Ministry of Home Affairs within 35 days of the public notice given to them.

Special project grievance mechanisms such as on site provision of complain hearings allows project affected people and communities to interface and get fair treatment on time. The following procedure has been provisioned to redress the grievance in this Subproject.

Stage-1:

Project affected people, local people or community can lodge their complaint verbally or in written form to Municipality Office or Ward Office or Site-Engineer to file a complaint. The Site-Engineer is responsible to document the complaint, and immediately address and resolve the issue at the field level with Construction Contractor, representatives of the respected Rural Municipality and the affected persons within 7 days of receipt of a complaints.

Stage-2:

If the grievance remains unresolved, the person filing the grievance has to be notified and the grievance is forwarded to the Project Manager Office. Project Manager with the support of Site-Engineer, Social Expert, and Construction Contractor shall try to resolve the grievances through interactions with the affected persons within 15 days. During

consultation at this level, Ward Chairperson or Municipality representative can facilitate the team for resolving the grievance timely.

Stage-3:

If the grievance remains unresolved, Chief District Officer (CDO) of the district will be requested to activate the third level of the GRC by referring the issue. A hearing will be called with the GRC, where the affected person can present his/her issues. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 15 days. The Site-Engineer, and Social Expert will be responsible for processing all papers before the GRC, recording decisions, issuing minutes and taking follow-up action to see that formal orders are issued and the decisions carried out.

Stage 4:

If the project affected person is not satisfied with the decision of third level GRC or in absence of any response of its representatives, within 35 days of the complaint, the project affected person, in his/her last resort, may submit its case to the court.

6.6 Monitoring and Reporting

All relevant GRM activities will be monitored properly and reported in progress report indicating the statistics of filed complaints, under process or solved and any other information that could be relevant. In site GRM records log book will be kept and project supervision consultant safeguards expert will be responsible to update the grievance records. This grievance redress mechanism during the life of the project could be updated and improved if needed.

7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RAP

7.1 General Introduction

The Government of Nepal has promulgated different laws and legislations for different sectors as prescribed by the constitution of Nepal. The relevant Acts, Policy, and Regulations have been reviewed in this study. Similarly, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's involuntary resettlement policy is one of the most important legal documents for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan. Loss of livelihood and income opportunities was assessed and will be compensated or restored following the provisions of Environmental and Social Management Framework of Distribution System Upgrade and Expansion Project (DSUEP), and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's policy guidelines. The related acts, rules and policies formulated by Government of Nepal as well as funding agencies have been reviewed in this section.

7.2 Constitution of Nepal, 2015

The Constitution of Nepal proclaims that the state shall give priority to the protection of environment, prevention of further damage due to physical development activities by increasing the awareness of the public about environmental cleanliness, and suggesting preventive mitigation measures. With respect to property rights: the constitution establishes property rights to every citizen of Nepal whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use and sell, except for public welfare the state will not acquire or exercise authority over individuals' property. The state will compensate for the loss of property specified by specific acts.

7.3 Land Acquisition Act, 1977

The Land Acquisition Act 1977 and its subsequent amendment in 1993 specify procedures of land acquisition and compensation. The Act empowers the Government to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation, for public purposes or for the operation of any development project initiated by government institutions. There is a provision of Compensation Fixation Committee, which is also called as Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) chaired by Chief District Officer and other members are representative of Municipality/Rural Municipality, Chief of District Land Revenue Office, and Chief of the project to determine compensation rates for affected assets.

- Government can acquire land for any public purpose (Clause 3 and 4 of the Land Acquisition Act).
- Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) shall be responsible to identify, survey, and notification to the concerned parties and other works related to acquisition (Clause 5 and 6).
- The LAO shall determine the amount of compensation for the damaged property (house, wall, trees etc.) while conducting initial survey works (Clause 7).
- Within 15 days after the preliminary actions LAO has to confirm the required land and submit other details of the required property to the Chief District Officer (CDO).
- The CDO is to publish public notification with details of the affected property after receiving the report of preliminary activities (Clause 9).
- Any grievances to disable land and property acquisition could be reported to Home Ministry within 7 days of public notification to CDO. Home Ministry is to decide on the grievances within 15 days as a capacity of district court (Clause 11).
- Compensation for the acquired land/property to be decided by a compensation fixation committee comprising of Chief District Officer, Land Revenue Officer, Project Manager, and representatives of Municipality/Rural Municipality. The compensation to be paid in

cash and separate compensation rates could be fixed for the partially affected land or completely affected land (Clause 13).

- Official tenant to be paid compensation as per the prevailing laws (Clause 20).
- Unpaid Government tax could be deducted from the compensation (Clause 21).
- Preliminary hearing of grievances/cases related to the Act shall be done by CDO. Appeal to such hearing could be made to the appeal court within 35 days (Clause 40).

7.4 Land Revenue Act, 1977

Registration, change in ownership, termination of ownership right, and maintenance of land records are done by Local Land Revenue office (Article 8). Similarly, if land revenue is not paid by the concerned owner for long period of time, the revenue can be collected through auction of the parcel of land for which revenue has been due (Article 16). In any case, the details of land acquisition and ownership transfer involved during acquisition and payment of compensation are directly or indirectly guided by this act.

7.5 Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2015

The Government of Nepal has formulated Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2015 to facilitate the land acquisition process for infrastructure project. The policy outlines the need to conduct an economic and social impact assessment (SIA) of the development project, which was not a requirement under the Land Acquisition Act 1977. Based on this assessment, projects will be categorized as high-, medium- and low-risk. High-risk projects refer to those which displace 50 or more households in the mountainous region, 75 or more households in the hilly region and 100 or more households in the Terai. Medium-risk projects, on the other hand, are those that force relocation of less than 50 households in the mountainous region, less than 75 households in the hilly region and less than 100 households in the Terai. Likewise, low-risk projects refer to those which cause productive property to shrink by up to 10 percent.

The policy has also provisioned for the project affected families to be entitled to compensation if works like installation of transmission, telephone and underground drinking water pipelines affect livelihood. In addition, in case the projects affect yields of registered commercial crop, fruit or flower producers, compensation equivalent to five years of revenue must be given in cash. The policy adds that all expenses related to land acquisition, compensation and the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans should be considered as project cost. The compensation amount for those affected by the project will be fixed by a five member compensation committee formed under the chief district officer. The committee can form a technical team to determine the compensation amount. This team should derive the compensation amount as close as possible to the minimum market rate by working closely with members of families that are likely to be displaced. Those not satisfied with land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes can lodge complaints at a body formed at the project office and complaint hearing offices at district and regional levels. If verdict issued by the regional level complaint hearing office is also deemed unsatisfactory, the person can knock on the doors of appellate court.

7.6 Policy Related to Vulnerable Community

There is no any separate policy related to vulnerable groups and indigenous communities formulated by Government of Nepal. However, some issues related to children, aged group people, physically disabled people, land less people, farmers, women, Dalit, marginalized

and indigenous as well as vulnerable communities have been addressed through 10th plan on different topics and has been continued to 15th plan.

7.7 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Safeguard Policy

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB's) Environmental and Social Framework generally states that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted to minimize and mitigate the adverse resettlement impacts of the affected people and provide supports to improve or at least restore their livelihood to pre-project level. Affected people should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation to the great extent possible. The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance should be provided to help them improve their status.

The AIIB's Environmental and Social Frameworks are based on a human right approach. Social standards are intended to promote outcomes to the benefit of individual well-being, social inclusion and sustainable communities. The Bank's key principle requires that adverse impacts on livelihoods should be mitigated at an improved level, or at minimum restored at the pre-project level for any loss incurred. To address physical or economic displacements the preparation of an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan is required, which should apply a due process of meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities. Active consultation and participation are regarded as crucial and require significant local ownership and support through informed involvement. It also supports affected households in their rights particularly concerning entitlement rights in combination with grievance redress mechanisms. Therefore, public consultation is a basic requirement. The AIIB recognizes that environmental and social sustainability is a fundamental aspect of achieving outcomes consistent with its mandate to support infrastructure development in Nepal. The objective of this overarching policy is to facilitate achievement of these development outcomes, through a system that integrates sound environmental and social management into projects.

The objectives of Environmental and Social Standard 2 is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; where avoidance of involuntary resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; to improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Environment and Social Standard 2 applies if the project's screening process reveals that the project would involve involuntary resettlement. Involuntary resettlement covers physical displacement i.e. relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter and economic displacement i.e. loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood as a result of: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. If adverse environmental, social or economic impacts from project activities involving loss of access

to assets or resources or restrictions on land use that do not fall within the definition of involuntary resettlement are identified, such impacts are avoided, or when avoidance is not feasible, they are at least minimized, mitigated, or compensated for, through the environmental and social assessment under Environment and Social Standard 1. If these impacts are found to be adverse at any stage of the project, the client is required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected persons to at least pre-project level or better.

To design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures, as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves, so that they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects and can participate actively in projects that affect them. Environment and Social Standard 3 applies if Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the project, and are likely to be affected by the project. The term Indigenous People is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others, collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories, customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and 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 may 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, as an Indigenous People, under Environmental and Social Standard 3.

7.8 Environment and Social Management Framework

The Bank ensures that the client prepares appropriate environmental and social assessment documents. For category 'A' projects, the ESIA report or other environmental and social assessment report includes an ESMP or ESMPF (or both). For category 'B' projects, the Bank, in consultation with the Client, determines the appropriate environmental and social assessment documentation required on a case-by-case basis. The environmental and social assessment for a category 'B' project is narrower in scope than that for a category 'A' project. If the Bank determines that a category 'B' project has limited impacts with well-known mitigation and monitoring measures, it may decide, in consultation with the client that the only required environmental and social assessment document is an ESMP or ESMF (or both, as applicable). In such case, potentially adverse environmental and social risks and impacts may be addressed by the use of recognized good management or pollution abatement practices. A project is categorized 'C' when it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts. The Bank does not require an environmental and social assessment, but does require the client to conduct a review of the environmental and social implications of the project. The environmental and social screening identified limited and nominal environmental and social impacts. Considering the initial findings of environmental and social impacts, the provisions of category 'B' and category 'C' will be triggered for the environmental and social study of the proposed subproject.

The Bank emphasizes in protecting and conserving biodiversity, sustainably managing terrestrial and aquatic natural resources and maintaining core ecological functions and services are fundamental to sustainable development. The objective of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources should be balanced with a commitment to sustainable use of the multiple economic, social and cultural values of biodiversity and natural resources in an optimized manner. The bank also promotes the conservation of energy, water and other resources; supports sustainable land use management; and encourages making best use of green growth and low-carbon technologies, renewable energy, cleaner production, sustainable transport systems and sustainable urban development.

In donor funded projects the involuntary resettlement programs are based on the involuntary resettlement policy of the donor agencies. The policy generally states that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted to minimize and mitigate the adverse resettlement impacts of the affected people and provide supports to improve or at least restore their livelihood to pre-project level. Affected people should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation to the great extent possible. The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance should be provided to help them improve their status. As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived in the presentation of project costs and benefits. The policy addresses losses of land and assets, resources, and means of livelihood or social support systems, from which people suffer as a result of a donor assisted project.

The Environment and Social Management Framework of DSUEP provides the clear condition to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan report along with its basic content. According to ESMF Resettlement Action Plan report should be prepared in the case that the proposed 33/11 kV Substation lies in private land or any subproject under DSUEP needs to acquire private land to construct 33/11 kV Substation.

7.9 Process of Assets Valuation and Compensation

Community consensus valuation method for land and asset valuation will be adopted, which includes determining the valuation of assets in consultation with the local community. The process of valuation works through Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) for which the Project Manager/Project In-Charge takes all the initiatives with consent from the CDC. In the final negotiations, CDC approves the proposal of land and assets valuation. Land acquisition process as per Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977) is given in below.

Table 7-1: Land Acquisition Process

Steps	Detailed Action	Responsible Agency
Step I: The Beginning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEA decides to execute a development project of public interest at a particular location ▪ NEA requests the Government to acquire land specifying objectives and committing payment of compensation and other expenses 	NEA (Project In-charge)

Steps	Detailed Action	Responsible Agency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government approves and orders to initiate acquisition process specifying the Officer in Charge to initiate the process ▪ Compensation Determination Committee activated as per Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977) 	
Step II: Initial Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public notification is issued at public places in the proposed project area, respective Municipality or Rural Municipality Office, and to the affected households ▪ Necessary basic surveys/investigations including boundary demarcations are done after 3 days of the issuance of notification ▪ Any damage/losses of crop, structures, trees incurred during preliminary investigations, are compensated by the officer designated. ▪ PAPs can file complaint, if not satisfied with the compensation paid by officer designated, within 15 days of the determination of compensation, to Chief District Officer (CDO) ▪ CDO addresses the grievances and its decision is final ▪ The Project In-Charge submits report to CDO on total area required; the report contains the loss details and the compensation amount determined for payment; the task of preliminary investigation should be completed within 15 days of the initiation of surveys 	Chief District Officer/ Compensation Determination Committee
Step III: Notice of Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CDO issues notice of land (and asset) acquisition including details like location, plots with area, owner, boundary, etc. together with the purpose of acquisition; the timeframe to transport salvage material or other assets are also specified in the notification ▪ All land transactions within the notified area are banned ▪ Legally, this is the cut-off date for land acquisition 	Chief District Officer/ Compensation Determination Committee
Step IV: Compensation, Eligibility and Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land and asset valuation and negotiation process takes final shape ▪ Asset owner fills-up forms to claim entitlement with documents within 15 days of notification ▪ Compensation payment takes place 	NEA (Project Incharge/Chief District Officer/ Compensation Determination Committee)
Step V: Grievance Redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The PAPs can file complaint within 7 days of notification excluding travel days to Government of Nepal through CDO ▪ The government i.e., Ministry of Home Affairs, will address the grievances within 15 days of the receipt of complaint ▪ The Home ministry is endowed with legal power as of District Court ▪ The appeals if any, are addressed by the government or after lapse of such 	Chief District Officer / Government of Nepal (Ministry of Home Affairs)

In case of leasing of land for project activities and temporary purposes like contractor camps, storage of materials etc., annual rates to be paid will be determined through negotiations with the land owners, and the lease agreements signed between the Contractors and the concerned persons.

8. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

8.1 Compensation

Compensation will be provided to the project affected persons (PAPs) for all types of losses incurred as a result of the Project. Entitlements and valuation procedures concerning acquisition of assets will be based on the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977) as well as it is guided by Environment and Social Framework of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. The Act also allows acquisition of assets to take place through direct negotiations and agreement between the Subproject and the owner. However, in cases where a large number of plots must be acquired by the Subproject and/or if no agreements can be reached during direct negotiations, acquisition will take place following standard procedures of the Land Acquisition Act.

8.2 Loss of Land

For the loss of privately owned land due to Subproject activities are entitled to compensation. Such entitled persons include titleholders (owner cum cultivator), absentee landlords and registered tenants. Compensation at full replacement cost will be provided for the affected private land. Wherever possible, the spouse of PAPs should be present during the compensation payment. In addition to compensation for their lost assets, the affected people incurring significant impacts will also be entitled to rehabilitation measures and other assistance. Marginal losses will be compensated by means of cash compensation. In addition to compensation for their lost assets, the affected people incurring significant impacts will also be entitled to rehabilitation measures and other assistance.

8.3 Loss of Crop and Other Natural Resources

Construction works would as far as possible be planned to allow for the harvesting of non-perennial and perennial crops before land is acquired. Where crops cannot be harvested, or the destruction of crops is unavoidable, compensation will be paid, based on market value of crop at the time of compensation, as determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). All other resources from privately owned trees would remain the property of the concerned owner. For land under registered tenancy, the amount of compensation for standing crops and permanent crops such as bamboo, timber and fruit trees shall be divided equally between the landowner and the tenant. For land occupied by non-registered tenants, the amount of compensation for standing crops shall be divided according to lease or sharecropping agreement between tenant and landowner. However, compensation for loss of permanent crops such as bamboo, timber and fruit trees shall be provided to the owner.

8.4 Leaseholders at Disposal Sites

An annual leasing arrangement for an annual fix payment will be negotiated with each of these landowners. In case, the titleholders do not agree to lease their land, the Subproject shall acquire the land on negotiated market replacement rate of the land. Subproject will fully restore the leased land to its original condition and return it to the leaseholder at the end of leasing period.

8.5 Temporary Loss of Land

For temporarily acquired land for the construction works of the Subproject, the Subproject will consider a temporary occupation contract with PAPs, according to their capability and qualifications. The contract will specify the details of the occupancy period, conditions for use and returning of the land, and the amounts of compensation to be paid. Compensation and restoration of land, if already temporarily acquired for some works, will be made retroactively. The temporary occupation of any land will be compensated at the replacement cost for the losses incurred due to temporary occupation. On completion of occupation, the land will be restored at least to its initial condition or better prior to handing it over to the owner.

8.6 Damages Caused During Construction

Extreme care would be taken by contractors to avoid damaging public and private property during construction. In case of damages to public or private property as a result of construction works, the contractor shall be required to pay compensation immediately to PAPs, vulnerable groups, communities, or government agencies for damages to crops and trees. Damaged land, structures and infrastructure shall be restored immediately to their former condition.

Table 8-1: Entitlement Policy Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlement	Implementation Measures
LOSS OF LAND				
Loss of private land by land owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land acquired for project-related substation activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Person(s) with land ownership records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation based on replacement cost ▪ All fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under relevant laws and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date. ▪ The EA and CDC to compensate the owner (preferably in joint account of husband and wife if married, and with the consent of the title holder) ▪ Payment will be made in full to the PAP before taking possession of the land.
Temporary impacts during construction such as damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of machinery and plant sites for contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land acquired temporarily by the project contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Person(s) with land ownership records or those with other user rights; subject to verification Tenants Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractor to negotiate a contract agreement on a rental rate with the owner or user of the land that will be temporarily acquired. ▪ Project and the contractor to ensure that persons other than the owner affected as a result of temporary acquisition are also compensated for loss of at least 3 months income ▪ Land should be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition period after fully restoring it to its original condition or improved as agreed with the PAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractors to compensate for temporary acquisition of land. ▪ Payment will be made in full to the PAP by the contractor/the EA, before temporarily taking possession of the land.
LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS AND TREES				
Loss of agricultural crops, fruits and timber trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land acquired for a project-related activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owner of crops or trees (including encroachers, squatters, Sharecroppers, and tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advance notice of 1 month to be provided to PAPs to harvest their crops ▪ Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops (if destroyed) based on average production in last two years ▪ The unit rates for the same will be determined based on wholesale market and in consultation with the Agriculture Department ▪ Compensation for loss of fruit trees for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation for lost crops/trees as per rates from Agriculture Department. ▪ The EA and CDC will ensure that the payment of compensation is made prior to taking physical possession of the land.

Type of Loss	Application	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlement	Implementation Measures
			average fruit production for five years to be computed at the current market value based on the whole sale market price <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The final unit price of fruit trees will be determined based on wholesale price and in consultation with the Horticulture Department ▪ Compensation for loss of timber trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be). The unit price will be determined based on market wholesale price and in consultation with the forest department. 	
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION				
Livelihood assistance and skill development training to the family having significant loss of property and income sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significantly Affected Families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family significantly losing land or source of income affected by the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-time financial assistance equivalent to six months of minimum district wage rates in the district for severely affected household by losing land ▪ As far as possible temporary employment will be provided to affected households in the project construction work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short-term assistance for loss of income will be provided. ▪ The EA, CDC and Supervision Consultant will ensure payments are made immediately after economic displacement
OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS				
Unanticipated adverse impacts due to project intervention or associated activity	The NEA and project implementation authorities will deal with any unanticipated impact of the project, during and after project implementation, based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in Resettlement Framework.			

9. COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

Key impacts on affected households is land acquisition. As indicated in the impact analysis, the land loss impact on household level is moderate. During consultation with the affected land owner, cash compensation has been preferred for the affected land. Besides compensation, livelihood restoration support will be provided to the project affected household. Moreover, the Subproject will give priority to the project affected people in construction employment.

9.1 Compensation of Private Land

Compensation will be provided to the project affected household for the affected private property. The compensation of affected private property will be at replacement cost. Different stakeholders as District Land Revenue Office, Local Level Government, local key informants etc. were consulted to identify the land rate of the Subproject affected land.

9.2 Compensation of Agricultural Crops

The project affected land is cultivated and the affected land owners have been cultivating crops. One season crops compensation will be provided to the affected owners as cultivation disruption. Cash compensation at current market value based on average production will be provided at the time of compensation payment.

9.3 Livelihood Restoration Support for Significantly Affected Families

The data analysis of the project affected households shows that both of the households lose more than 60 percent of their total land holding. As the major sources of livelihood of the project affected household are trade/business and service, even the significant loss of cultivated land will partially affect in their livelihood. To address the partial impact on livelihood of the project affected family, additional support allowance of six months district minimum wage rate will be provided. In addition skills development training will be provided to interested affected families. This will help to restore the livelihood of the project affected family.

9.4 Employment Opportunity

Apart from the provision of compensation and livelihood support, the project affected people will be getting preferential access to employment as per their willingness and capabilities to work in construction. The project affected people will be employed in construction with a priority.

10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

This section provides the estimated compensation cost for the affected private land, crops, resettlement assistance and Resettlement Action Plan implementation cost. Land rate of project affected area was derived based on the consultation with different local stakeholders.

10.1 Analysis of Land Rate

During field study local people were consulted regarding the current market value of different types of land of substation area. Furthermore, representatives from Land Revenue Office of Bardiya, and financial institution of Bansgadhi area were consulted to find out the land rate of the area. There was not written evidence related to the current market value of the land. The land valuation for the registration and mortgage purposes derived from different institutions from informal meetings has been presented below.

Table 10-1: Land Value for Registration and Mortgage Purpose

Name of Institutions	Linked with Road (NRs./Kattha)	Land without Road Link (NRs./Kattha)
Land Revenue Office, Bardiya (Registration Purpose)	264,000	99,000
Rastriya Banijya Bank, Bansgadhi (Mortgage Purpose)	450,000	200,000
Note: 1 Kattha equals to 338.60 square meters		

The land rate of District Land Revenue Office, and Financial Institution were reviewed. Moreover, local key informants were consulted to identify the land rate of the project area. The expected current market value of land was collected through interaction with local key informants. According to local key informants, the land rate linked with road is around NRs. 1,000,000 per Kattha whereas the land without road linked is around NRs. 500,000 per Kattha. The final rate of the compensation will be decided by the Compensation Distribution Committee during land acquisition.

Table 10-2: Land Price Analysis for Affected Land

Consulted Stakeholders to Identify Land Rate	Linked with Gravel Road (NRs./Sqm.)	Land without Road Link (NRs./Sqm.)
District Land Revenue Office, Bardiya	780	292
Rastriya Banijya Bank, Bansgadhi, Bardiya	1,330	590
Consultation with local key informants	3,000	1,500
Proposed land rate for land cost estimation	3,000	1,500

Analyzing different land rates mentioned in the above table, it can be concluded that the land rate identified by the consultation with local key informants is more realistic compared to present market rate. Considering the situation, the market rate has been used for estimation. The main purpose of the considering the market price during estimation is the project affected people can purchase similar type and size of land in the surrounding area.

10.2 Cost Estimation of Private Land

A total of 9,100 square meters private land will be affected by Substation construction works where 4 parcels of two households will be affected. During census, project affected

household preferred cash compensation for the affected land. To identify the land cost of the substation are, different stakeholders were consulted, and available land rate was reviewed. The current land transaction evidence of the area was not available. Considering the unavailability of authentic market rate of land, the information provided by key informants was used to estimate land cost. Cost estimation of project affected private land is given below.

Table 10-3: Cost Estimation of Project Affected Private Land

Name of Land Owner	Plot No.	Affected Area (Square Meter)	Rate/Square Meter (NRs.)	Estimated Amount (NRs.)
Tul Parsad Gautam	741	1,075	3,000	3,225,000
Tul Parsad Gautam	1846	2,035	3,000	6,105,000
Bishnu Gautam	742	3,955	3,000	11,865,000
Keshab Gautam	1845	2,035	3,000	6,105,000
Total		9,100	3,000	27,300,000

10.3 Cost Estimation of Agriculture Production

The construction of Substation will affect agricultural land, and the land owners have been cultivating crops. One season crops compensation will be provided to the affected owners as cultivation disruption assistance. Cash compensation at current market value decide by Agriculture Office based on average production will be paid at the time of compensation payment. The estimated amount of crops compensation is given below.

Table 10-4: Cost Estimation of Agriculture Production

Name of Land Owner	Plot No.	Affected Area (Square Meter)	Production (Kg.)	Estimated Amount (NRs.)
Tul Parsad Gautam	741	1,075	677	23,704
Tul Parsad Gautam	1846	2,035	1,282	44,872
Bishnu Gautam	742	3,955	2,492	87,208
Keshab Gautam	1845	2,035	1,282	44,872
Total		9,100	5,733	200,655

10.4 Cost Estimation of Livelihood Support Assistance

Households severely affected by losing excessive land due to the project will be eligible for livelihood support assistance. Cash assistance for six months at the local district wage rate will be provided as a livelihood support. The district wage rate of Bardiya in the current fiscal year is NRs. 575 per day. Considering the district wage rate of NRs. 575 per day, six months livelihood support assistance will be NRs. 103,500. Cost estimation of livelihood support assistance is given below.

Table 10-5: Cost Estimation of Livelihood Support Assistance

Household Head	Rate of Assistance (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
Tul Parsad Gautam	103,500	103,500
Keshab Gautam	103,500	103,500
Total		207,000

10.5 Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Cost

There are several Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation activities that need to be carried out at Subproject level. Some of such activities include consultation and information dissemination, organizing Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) meetings, organizing and mobilizing Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), deed transfer, external monitoring and so on. In order to ensure such expenses, RAP implementation cost has also been calculated and incorporated in resettlement budget.

Table 10-6: Estimated Cost of RAP Implementation Activities

Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
Consultation, information dissemination	Lump Sum	-	-	25,000
Organizing CDC meetings	Number	5	15,000	75,000
Organizing GRC meetings	Number	15	25,000	375,000
Land verification and deed transfer	Lump Sum	-	-	10,000
External monitoring	Lump Sum	-	-	250,000
Total				735,000

10.6 Summary of Compensation and RAP Implementation

The summary of resettlement cost includes all the expenses required to compensate for the private assets including rehabilitation costs and other activities. The summary cost contains additional 10 percent contingency. The summary cost for the compensation, rehabilitation and RAP implementation is given below.

Table 10-7: Summary of Compensation and RAP Implementation Cost

S.N.	Cost Item	Amount (NRs.)
1.	Cost Estimation of Project Affected Private Land	27,300,000
2.	Cost Estimation of Agriculture Production	136,955
3.	Cost Estimation of Livelihood Support	207,000
4.	Cost Estimation of RAP Implementation Activities	735,000
5.	Contingency 10 % of Total Cost	2,817,195
Total		31,196,150

11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

11.1 General Introduction

This section outlines the institutional arrangement for RAP implementation. It also discusses monitoring requirements, before concluding an overview of the major planning, administrative and logistic requirements for the successful implementation of the RAP. As the project authority, Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of Distribution System Upgrade and Expansion Project (DSUEP) will assume overall responsibility for the management procedures.

11.2 Responsibilities of RAP Implementation

As the project authority, Project Implementation Unit of Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) will retain overall responsibility for the management procedures as mentioned in the RAP. Key activities to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities are:

- Implementation of procedures to minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation; and accurate recording of all project affected persons, by means of census, asset verification and quantification exercises;
- Establishment of CDC and its procedures for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Establishment of Grievance Readdress Committee (GRC) to address the social issues associated with the Subproject;
- Collaboration with non-governmental agencies to provide grassroots expertise and resources in the areas such as project information campaigns, awareness raising, community participation and mobilization, and impact monitoring of the projects;
- Distribution of copies of the approved Entitlement Policy, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full comprehension of its contents.

11.3 Key Actors to Implement Resettlement Action Plan

In this Subproject, there are several key actors whose functions are closely interlinked, which requires them to work in a coordinated manner. The key actors and their functions for the implementation of RAP have been presented below.

Table 11-1: Functions of Key Actors to Implement Resettlement Action Plan

Key Actors	Functions	Remarks
NEA/Distribution and Consumer Services Directorate/DSUEP/PIU	Central/national and corporate level policy making, including for land acquisition and compensation	In coordination with DOED/Line Ministry and other high level bodies
Project Supervision Consultant/Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU)	Planning, supervision and monitoring of social safeguards programs; implementation of social mitigation and enhancement program, supervision and progress reporting of field works	In close coordination with the Project Office at Center and field
Environment and Social Management Unit/ Subproject Site Office/Site-Engineer	Day to day planning and implementation of project construction and safeguard activities and progress reporting on a regular basis. ESMU to work proactively on all safeguard related issues in all stages	ESMU to be set up as a wing of DSUEP to carry out environmental and social monitoring of the project
Compensation Determination	The CDC is a body with legal stand which will be responsible to fix the compensation	CDC will work in close coordination with other

Key Actors	Functions	Remarks
Committee (CDC)	rates of the project affected land and assets, distribution of compensation and resettlement assistance	actors like ESMU, Land Acquisition Unit and GRC
Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	The GRC will work to resolve local level issues on RAP implementation including compensation in close coordination with project affected people	The Project/ESMU will coordinate and support GRC to carry out their roles/functions
Project Supervision Consultant	Project Supervision Consultant to work responsibly to provide resettlement and rehabilitation assistance	Work in close coordination with project affected people/ESMU/Project

11.4 Organizational Framework

An organizational setup for RAP implementation is necessary for effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures, land acquisition and resettlement activities and implementation of mitigation measures. In addition, it also discusses monitoring requirements, before concluding an overview of the major planning, administrative and logistical requirements for successful implementation of the RAP. Central level and Subproject level organizational setup will be formed for the effective implementation of these activities.

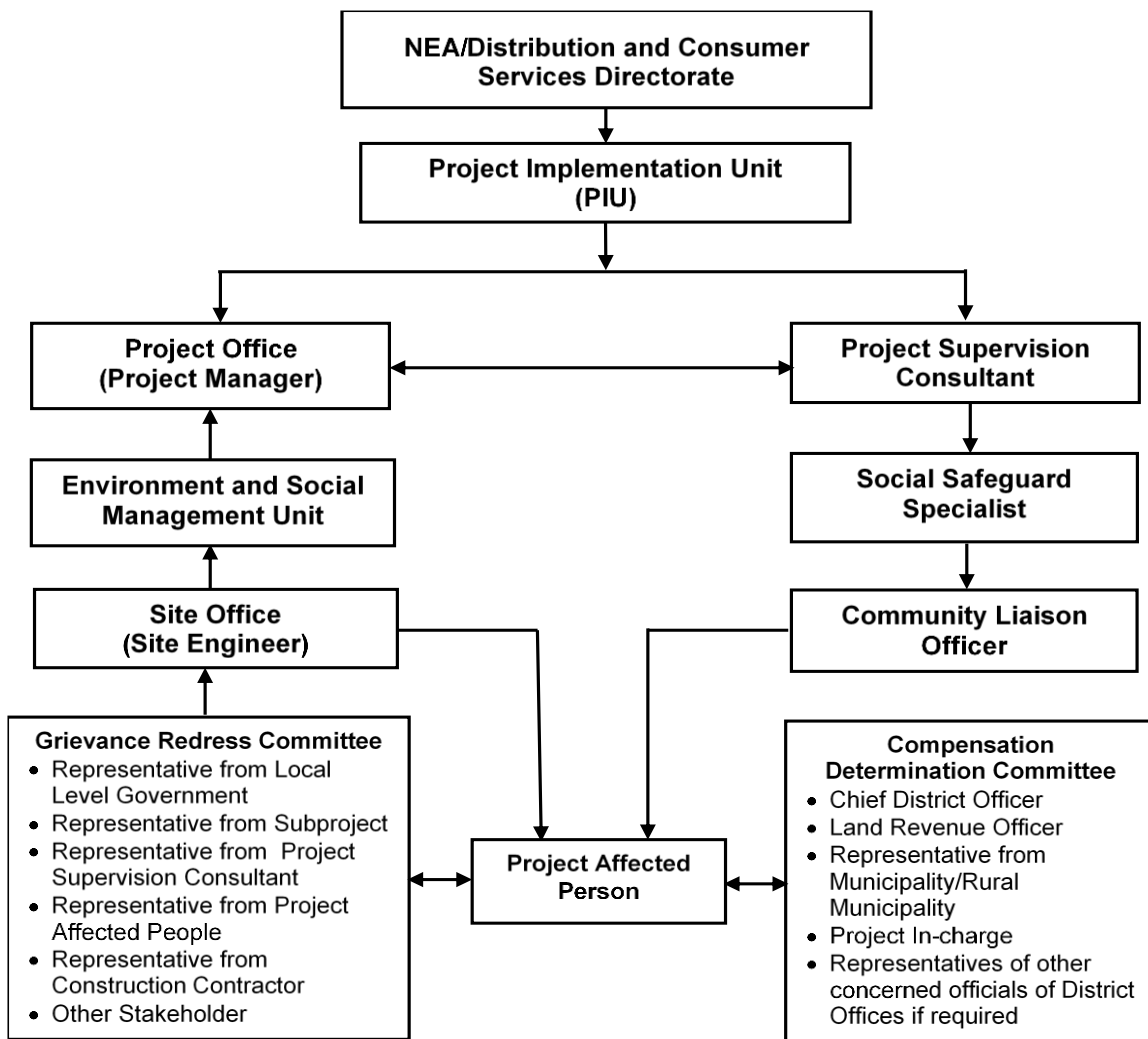


Figure 11.1: Organizational Framework for RAP Implementation

11.5 Central Level Arrangement

The central level arrangement of resettlement starts from the financial management for land acquisition and compensation from the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation. The budget goes to the Project Implementation Unit through Nepal Electricity Authority, Distribution and Consumer Services Directorate. Project Implementation Unit of DSUEP is responsible to draft policy documents and project implementation strategies. The project manager with his team from the project coordination unit will be responsible for overall project coordination and management of RAP implementation. The Environment and Social Unit will lead the overall management of social issues, review of RAP and timely monitoring and successful implementation of RAP.

The central level line agencies such as Ministry of Energy, Department of Electricity Development have responsibility for the monitoring of project activities with regards to Environmental and Social Management, Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. Project Implementation Unit will coordinate with central level line agencies regarding the monitoring work.

11.6 Project Level Arrangement

The DSUEP Project Manager Office has been established under the organizational setup of NEA. The project manager has overall responsibility regarding the implementation of RAP. He is responsible for establishment of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), Grievance Readdress Committee (GRC) and Environment and Social Management Unit. The Site Engineer of Subproject is responsible to assure the allocation of necessary budget for the implementation of the program. He has the responsibility of overall coordination of the work and make final decision on environmental, social and public concern issues.

11.6.1 Environment and Social Monitoring Unit

Environment and Social Monitoring Unit has been established under DSUEP for day to day environmental and social monitoring of the project and coordination of work with local bodies and district level line agencies. The unit has site office for day to day monitoring of the social and environmental impacts. In addition Project Supervision Consultant will monitor during the implementation phase of Subproject.

11.6.2 Compensation Determination Committee

A Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) will be formed to determine compensation for loss of land and private property. The CDC will comprise of Chief District Officer, District Land Revenue Officer, Municipality Representative, and DSUEP Project Representative. The main functions of the CDC will be confirmation of entitled process, assessment/identification of project affected people, compensation determination for land and private property and grievance resolution.

11.6.3 Grievance Readdress Committee

Grievance Readdress Committee (GRC) has been established to address the social issues associated with the project. The objectives of this GRC is to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households, (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between affected households/communities, (c) involve affected households/communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring.

11.6.4 District Level Line Agencies

The district level line agencies such as District Administrative Office, Municipality, Land Revenue Office, Land Survey Office, Agriculture Office, Forest Office etc. will be consulted regarding the implementation of RAP.

11.7 Funding Agency

Funding Agency will have specific responsibility for the monitoring of compliance of loan agreement loan covenants. The experts from donor agency will review the project plan and program, and make direct observation at site to make sure that the implementation mechanism is going smoothly and public concerns are well considered.

11.8 Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Schedule

The project authority will ensure that funds are delivered on time to CDC and the implementing consultants for timely preparation and implementation of RAP, as applicable. The compensation issues and rehabilitation measures will be completed before civil work starts. Civil works contracts will not be awarded unless required compensation payment has been completed. Resettlement Action Plan implementation schedule is given below.

S.N.	Activities	2023												2024											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1	Preparation and submission of RAP	█																							
2	Formation of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC)	█																							
3	Notice publication of affected land and assets	█																							
4	CDC meeting and compensation determination	█	█																						
5	Distribution of compensation to project affected people		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
6	Distribution of resettlement assistance		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
7	Consultation and grievance resolution		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
8	Construction activities of Contractors			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
9	Monitoring of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
10	External monitoring of RAP implementation											█												█	

Figure 11.2: Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Schedule

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The resettlement activities will be monitored internally by Nepal Electricity Authority, and external evaluation will be conducted by an independently appointed agency, to provide feedback to management on implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible.

12.1 Internal Monitoring

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Social Safeguard Specialist of Project Supervision Consultant (PSC) will be responsible for internal monitoring. The monitoring activities such as the compensation for the loss of assets, distribution of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and identification of project affected people will be carried out during the implementation of the Subproject. The Social Safeguard Specialist of PSC will provide feedback and suggestions for the effective implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). PIU will maintain record of all activities related to the resettlement in database with the help of Social Safeguard Specialist. Subproject Office will be responsible to keep record of land acquisition and compensation payment data for field level monitoring. Internal monitoring basically focuses and ensures the followings activities.

- Information campaign, discrimination and consultation with affected persons;
- Status of land acquisition and timely payments on land compensation;
- Value of entitlement received equal to that of actual land and structure acquired;
- Use of entitlement and check its misuse;
- Compensation for affected land and assets;
- Implementation of economic rehabilitation and income restoration measures;
- Effective action of the recorded grievances;
- Timely and sufficient allocation of funds for implementing land acquisition and rehabilitation activities.

Social Safeguard Specialist of PSC will be responsible for monitoring the resettlement activities and will submit monthly RAP implementation progress report to PIU. PIU will submit trimester report of RAP implementation to AIIB with the help of Social Safeguard Specialist of PSC.

12.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be required to evaluate the overall monitoring activities carried out under the internal monitoring and to submit an external monitoring report to determine whether the resettlement goal has been achieved. External monitoring will be carried out by outside monitoring agency. The PIU will take initiation to hire the external monitoring agency. The external monitoring involves on review of internal monitoring reports; review of compensation status; monitor rehabilitation support program; information disclosure system; process and mechanism of compliance redress; employment status of the PAPs; and effectiveness of livelihood restoration program. External monitoring basically focuses on the following activities.

- Evaluation of social and economic impact of land acquisition and economic rehabilitation of the project affected persons.
- Verifying the economic condition of project affected people regarding restoration of their income levels.
- Furnishing creative suggestions and modifications in land acquisition and economic rehabilitation, if necessary.
- Ensure whether all resettlement and land acquisition activities are properly conducted.

12.3 Reporting

Social Safeguard Specialist of PSC will be responsible for monitoring the resettlement activities and will submit Monthly Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Progress Report to Executing Agency. The Executing Agency will submit semiannual report of RAP implementation to AIIB with the help of Social Safeguard Specialist of PSC. The independent monitoring agency will submit external monitoring report annually directly to AIIB with a copy to Executing Agency to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved or not. The external monitoring agency will also carry out a final ex-post evaluation to ensure that all resettlement activities have been completed.

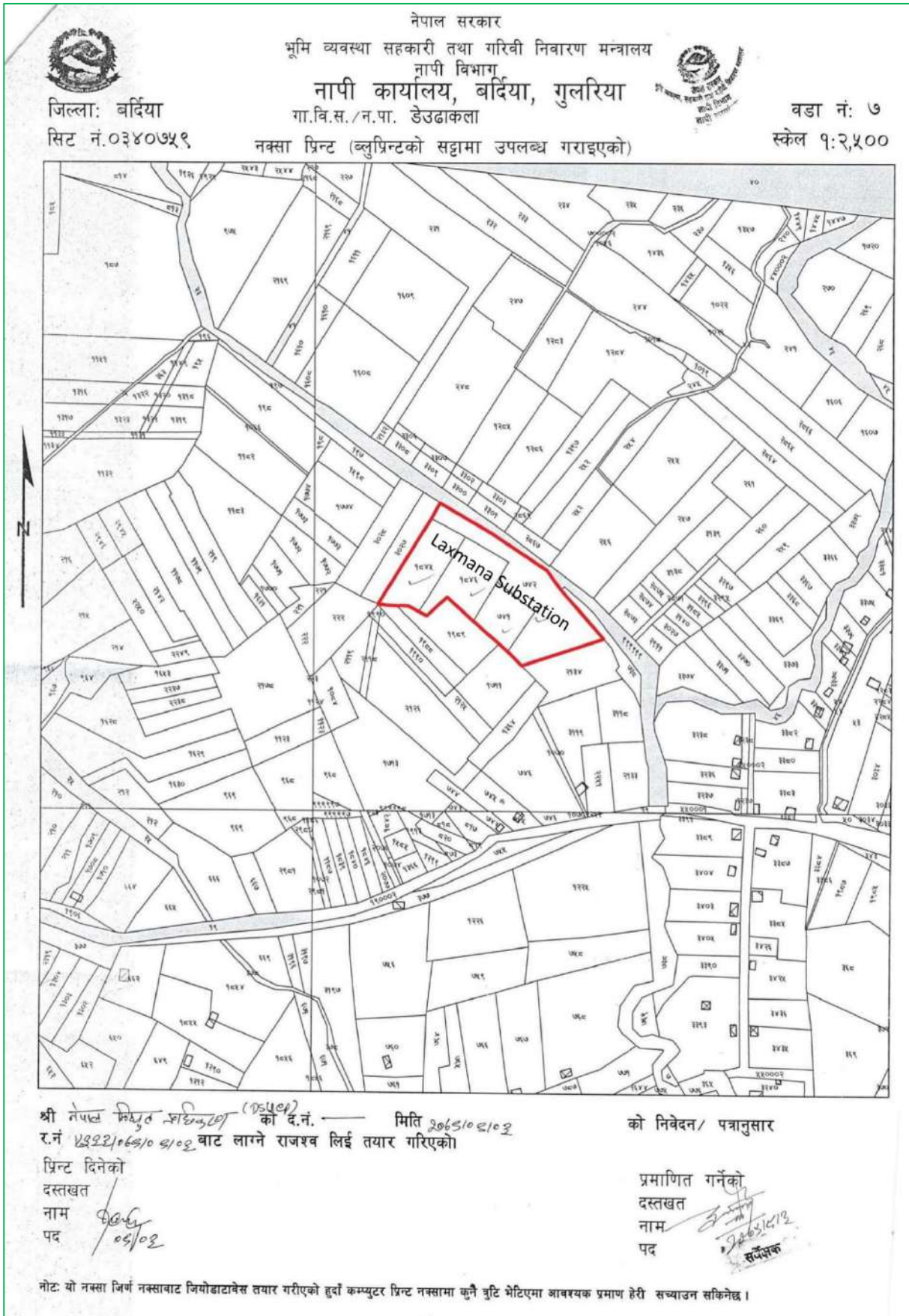
Annexes

Annex-1: Details of Project Affected Land

Annex-1.1: Details of Project Affected Households and Affected Land

S.N.	ID	Name of Land Owner	Land Owner's Father or Husband	Owner's Grandfather or Father-In-Law	Former VDC	Ward	Present Municipality	Ward	Sheet No.	Plot No.	Total Area of Plot (M2)	Affected Area (M2)
1	1	Tul Parsad Gautam	Motilal Gautam	Ishowari Prasad Gautam	Deudhakala	7	Bansgadhi	8	034-0759	741	1,075	1,075
2	1	Tul Parsad Gautam	Motilal Gautam	Ishowari Prasad Gautam	Deudhakala	7	Bansgadhi	8	034-0759	1846	2,035	2,035
3	1	Bishnu Gautam	Tul Parsad Gautam	Motilal Gautam	Deudhakala	7	Bansgadhi	8	034-0759	742	3,955	3,955
4	2	Keshab Gautam	Motilal Gautam	Ishowari Parsad Gautam	Deudhakala	7	Bansgadhi	8	034-0759	1845	2,035	2,035

Annex-1.2: Cadastral Map of Laxmana Substation Area



Annex-1.3: Land Ownership Certificate of Project Affected Parcels

Land Owner: Tul Parsad Gautam, Project Affected Parcel No.: 741, Affected Area: 1,075 (Square Meters)

श्री ५ को, सरकार
भूमिसुधार तथा व्यवस्था मन्त्रालय

जग्गाधनी दर्ता श्रेस्ता

जग्गाधनी नम्बर: ...

जग्गाधनीको नाम: ...

जग्गाधनीको ठेगाना: ...

भूमि माप नागरिकता नम्बर: ...

भूमि मिति: ...


जग्गाधनीको बाबुको नाम: ...


जग्गाधनीको बाबुको नाम: ...

जग्गा रहेको स्थान: ...

सम्बन्ध: ...

गाउँ विकास समिति: ...



क्र.सं. (हाकिम नम्बर, पुरानो, पुरानोको नम्बर (यदि लागू))	बटा नम्बर	बिला नम्बर	सम्बन्ध नम्बर	विवरण (आबादी, वंश, रोखरी आदि)	जग्गा धनीको हक हिसाब	सोहिबको नाम, घर, बतन भए नागरिकता नम्बर, सोहिबको बाबुको नाम र तम्बर भए नागरिकता नम्बर	जग्गाको विस्तार र क्षेत्रफल (रेक्टर, मेट्रिक)		जोडिएको विवरणमा उल्लेखित अन्य विवरण	हस्ताक्षर र मिति
							घरहरू वा अन्य संरचना, पोखरा, तिम, बागछाप	मिटर बागछाप (कुल्लु, टिम, मिटर, बागछाप, बाँधी गड)		
...	७	७४९	७४४-०७४	...	पुरा	...	...	...	...	...
...	८	७४६	७४४-०७४	...	पुरा	...	...	...	...	...
<p>०९/२९/२०२३ २०७९/२१२९ जिल्ला ५२१/२११ जिल्ला ५२१/२११</p> 										

जग्गा दर्ताको लागि


Land Owner: Bishnu Gautam, Project Affected Parcel No.: 742, Affected Area: 3,955 (Square Meters)

श्री ५ को सरकार
भूमिसुधार तथा व्यवस्था मन्त्रालय

जग्गाधनी दर्ता श्रेस्ता

जग्गाधनीको नाम पर
जग्गाधनीको उमेरना:
मन्त्रक भए नागरिकता तयवर:
जग्गाधनीको बाहुको नाम:-
जग्गाधनीको बाजेको नाम:-
जग्गाधनीको स्वामी:-
गाउँ बिनास समिति:-

सं. (हाकिम नम्बर, फासिलको नम्बर)	बडा नम्बर	कित्ता नम्बर	नक्सा नम्बर	विवरण (बाबादि, पति पोखरी आदि)	जग्गाधनीको हक हिसा	सोहिबो नाम, बदन भए दागरिपता नम्बर, सोहिबो बाहुको नाम र तम्बाय भए नागरिकता नम्बर	जग्गाधनीको कतिपय र क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर, वर्गमिटर)		श्रेणीम जित्ताधनी बन्दै/बित्ता धन्य आहारा	हस्ताक्षर र मिति
							घनद्वार वा घन (घञ्ज, दीयम, विम, साहाय)	मिटर वा पाखी (मञ्जम, दीयम, मिम, चान्दर, पौखी सह)		
111-2-2-1	6	6852	20-20-20	अपत्य	अपत्य		०.२८२२			
<p>३०/०६/१९८८ मि कुली निकास रई मिनिस्ट्रि कार रोडको ह</p> <p>३०/०६/१९८९ मि २०६५१३/२५ मि (गिटर) जग्गाधनी कुली निकास रोडको ह</p>										



जग्गाधनीको

Land Owner: Keshab Gautam, Project Affected Parcel No.: 1845, Affected Area: 2,035 (Square Meters)

सूचि सं. १२६ मि.सि. २०११/१९१/२६ को वि.सं. १०६४

भूमिपति तथा पञ्चसंस्था संस्थापक समितिसदस्य तथा पञ्चसंस्थापक समिति सदस्य

सालपाल कार्यालय, काठमाडौं

आवेदनकर्ताको दर्ता श्रेणी

आवेदनकर्ताको नाम, पता, पेशा: केशव गौतम

सं. नं. २०२२/२०२३

संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको नाम: गौतम गौतम

संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको पता: ३३५१कला - ५ काठमाडौं

संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको पेशा: गरीबी

संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको नाम: ३३५१कला

संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको नाम	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको पता	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको पेशा	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको नाम	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको नाम									
				संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको नाम	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको पता	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको पेशा	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको नाम	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको पता	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको पेशा	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको नाम	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको पता	संस्थापक समिति/संस्थापक समिति सदस्यको पेशा	
१. १०६४	१०६४	काठमाडौं	१०६४	१०६४	१०६४	१०६४	१०६४	१०६४	१०६४	१०६४	१०६४	१०६४	१०६४
२. २२०६	२२०६	काठमाडौं	२२०६	२२०६	२२०६	२२०६	२२०६	२२०६	२२०६	२२०६	२२०६	२२०६	२२०६

२०२२/२०२३ को वि.सं. १०६४ १९१/१९२ गतेको पारसोले वि.सं. २२०६ पुरे को पारसोले ४६/२२५६ का दुई प्रजापद गौतम वाट दोला गे आएको लागि २०२३ को वि.सं. १०६४ १९१/१९२ गतेको दोस्रो वि.सं. २२०६ पुरे को पारसोले ४६/२२५६ का दुई प्रजापद गौतम का नाममा दोला गे गएको वि.सं. १९१/१९२

२०२३/२०२४ मा जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय काठमाडौं

Annex-2: Details of Agricultural Crops Loss

Annex-2: Details of Cultivated Land and Crops Loss

S.N.	ID	Name of Land Owner	Land Owner's Father or Husband	Owner's Grandfather or Father-In-Law	Municipality	Ward	Plot No.	Affected Land Area (Sqm.)	Production (Kg.)
1	1	Tul Parsad Gautam	Motilal Gautam	Ishowari Prasad Gautam	Bansgadhi	8	741	1,075	677
2	1	Tul Parsad Gautam	Motilal Gautam	Ishowari Prasad Gautam	Bansgadhi	8	1846	2,035	1,282
3	1	Bishnu Gautam	Tul Parsad Gautam	Motilal Gautam	Bansgadhi	8	742	3,955	2,492
4	2	Keshab Gautam	Motilal Gautam	Ishowari Parsad Gautam	Bansgadhi	8	1845	2,035	1,282

Annex-3: Details Severely Affected Household

Annex-3: Details of Severely Affected Household by Losing Land

S.N.	ID	Name of Household Head	Name of Land Owner	Municipality	Ward	Sheet No.	Plot No.	Affected Land (Sq.m.)	Total Land (Sq.m.)	Land Loss Percent
1	1	Tul Parsad Gautam	Tul Parsad Gautam, Bishnu Gautam	Bansgadhi	8	034-0759	741, 1846, 742	7,065	11,500	61.43
2	2	Keshab Gautam	Keshab Gautam	Bansgadhi	8	034-0759	1845	2,035	2,545	79.96

Annex-4: Details of Consultation Minute

Annex-4.1: Minute of Consultation Meeting with Project Affected Household

Page No. _____
Date: / /

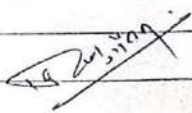
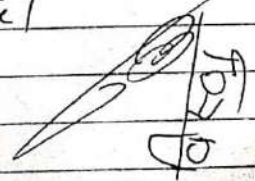
अज मिति २०७८/११/०७ गते डा दिन बुधिनो प्रदेशा वरिष्ठा
जिल्ला बाँसगाँव नगरपालिका वडा नं. ८ को कार्यालय नेपाल
विद्युत प्राधिकरण वितरण प्रणाली स्त उन्नति तथा विस्तार
आयोजना (DSUEP) अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुन गइरहेको कोहलपुर-माधवगढ
विद्युत वितरण लाइन उप-आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माणको शिलशिलामा
यस आयोजनाले पार्ने सक्ने प्रभावहरूको बारेमा हामी प्रत्यक्ष
प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको उपस्थितिमा देहाय बमोजिमको छलफल
तथा निर्णय गरियो।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	हेगाता	पद/पेशा	फोन	हस्ताक्षर
१.	श्री बुद्धप्रसाद गौतम	बाँसगाँव-८	वडा अध्यक्ष	९८५८२९७४०	
२.	श्री विष्णु गौतम	"	गृहिणी		विष्णु
३.	श्री विष्णु हीर गौतम	"	समाजसेवी	९८५८२९२१४	विष्णु
४.	श्री कृष्ण कान्त	समाजशास्त्री, NEAEC			

निर्णयहरू

- आयोजनाबाट रकम प्राप्त भएमा विज्ञहरूबाट आयोजनाको बारेमा जानकारी प्राप्त भयो।
- आयोजना निर्माणको समयमा हामी जग्गाधनिहरूलाई निर्माण कार्यको अग्रिम जानकारी दिनु पर्ने र साथै कालो ताली क्षति हुने अवस्था आएमा आयोजनाले उचित क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान गर्नु पर्नेछ।
- आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा हामी प्रत्यक्ष प्रभावितहरूलाई स्विकार गर्न सक्ने आधारमा रोजगारीमा प्राथमिकता दिनु पर्नेछ।
- आयोजना निर्माणको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने बजेटको जग्गा नेपाल सरकारको नियमानुसार निर्धारित मुआवजा लिएर आयोजनालाई प्रदान गर्न मञ्जूर हो।
- यस क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान विद्युतीय समस्या समाधानको लागि आयोजनाको काम यथाशक्ति धालनी गर्ने अनुरोध गरिनेछ।
- यस आयोजना निर्माणमा हामी प्रत्यक्ष प्रभावितहरूको पूर्ण सहयोग र समर्थन रहनेछ।

Annex-4.2: Minute of Consultation Meeting with Local Stakeholders

आम मिति २०७८/११/६ गतेको दिन बाँके बर्हिया जिल्ला बाँसगढी नगरपालिका वडा नं ८को लक्ष्मनामा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, वितरण प्रणाली स्थापना तथा विस्तार आयोजना (DSUEP) अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुने गड्डिडाँडा कोडलपुर-माहागढी विद्युत वितरण लाईन उप-आयोजना (वितरण लाईन/सबस्टेशन) निर्माणको क्रियाकलापमा आर्थिक, जैविक र सामाजिक आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक वातावरणमा पर्ने संभव प्रभाव वारेको हलफल यस वडाका वडा अध्यक्ष श्रीकुल प्रसाद गौतम ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा डामी निम्न सराकारवाला/व्यक्तिहरू तथा आयोजनाबाट उपस्थित विज्ञहरूको सहभागितामा बसि हडथ बमोजिमका हलफल व निर्णय गरका हाँ

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१	कुल प्रसाद गौतम	बाँसगढी न.पा.८	९८५८०८१३०८	
२	नारा चापगाई	"	९८५२८९९६५	नारा
३	राजबहा लुँसी	"		
४	नरेश ठकाल	"	९८६७७३२५२७	नरेश
५	गिता ठकाल	"		गिता
६	मन्जु सुडाशोक	"	९८५४०९९५८६	मन्जु
७	मनिशा गडतोल्ला	"		मनिशा
८	चन कुमारी टकाल	"		चनकुमारी
९	विश्व कुमाल पाँडे	"	९८५९१७८२९२	विश्व
१०	हेतुकला धमला	"		हेतुकला
११	हिपा चापगाई	"	नपवाँडे	हिपा
१२	सुर्यमोहन मिश्र	"		सुर्यमोहन
१३	रमेश कुमाल ठकाल	"		रमेश
१४	सुराधरान विमल	समाधरान	९८५९९४३८६९	
१५	पवना डमाडी कारी	वातावरण	९८५७७८२००	

हलफनाम्या निषयिक्त

- १. आयोजनाबाबत आउत्प्रेषका विज्ञापनबाबत आयोजनाका बाबत जातकारी घेतली आहे।
- २. प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजनाका सब-स्टेशन बाँसगढी नगरपालिकाका वडाने ट लक्ष्मणनाभा रडने ह।
- ३. यस उप-आयोजनाका वितरण लाईन सरकारी जग्गा, सडक किनारा, नहरका डिव्हिजन र सामुदायिक वन अन्तर्गत आहेत होवणुह।
- ४. उप-आयोजना निर्माण गरी उप-आयोजना संबंधित काममा शिप र झमेल (हस्ता) का आधारमा स्वातिथलाई योजनामा प्राथमिकता अवर अर हुनुपर्ने।
- ५. वितरण लाईन विस्तार गरी निर्मा सभ्यतामा कुन हातिका हातिका आयोजनाले हुनुपर्ने ह।
- ६. प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजना निर्माण गरी यस क्षेत्रमा रडका धार्मिक तथा पुरातात्विक मडत्वका संरचना तथा सांस्कृतिक संरचनाअन्तर्गत कुन पनि प्रकारका नकारात्मक असर नपर्ने होवणुह।
- ७. आयोजना उत्पन्न शुभावित क्षेत्रमा आहिवासी जनजातिअन्तर्गत बसोबास गरडका जातकारी गराडणुह।
- ८. यस बस्तीमा विद्युत आपूर्ति अरुतापनि अरुपरी विद्युत आपूर्ति नअरुका हुन आयोजना यबाबत शुभ गरी सभ्यता पश्चात अरुपरी विद्युत आपूर्ति गनुपर्ने।
- ९. प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजना निर्माणमा ह्यामिप लड, स्वातिथ कासिणुह तथा सरकारीवाला डडका शुभ सडयका र सभ्यता रडने जातकारी गराडणुह।
- १०. प्रस्तावित क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक सभ्यता, सकार स्वत नहरका जातकारी गराडणुह।

18/2/23

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[Signature]

मनीसी टुडकाप

[Signature]

Annex-5: Government Rate of Project Area

नेपाल सरकार
भूमि व्यवस्था, सहकारी तथा गरिबी निवारण मन्त्रालय
भूमि व्यवस्थापन तथा अभिलेख विभाग
भूमिसुधार तथा मालपोत कार्यालय
गुलरिया, बर्दिया



लिखत पारित प्रयोजनको लागि
जग्गाको न्यूनतम् मूल्याङ्कन पुस्तिका
२०७९।०८०

२. बाँसगढी नगरपालिका अन्तर्गत

क्र.सं.	स्थान	वडा नं.	कित्ता नं.	आ.व. २०७९/०८० को मूल्य प्रति कठ्ठा
	सडक			
	(४) लक्ष्मणा गणेशपुर सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ७	लक्ष्मणा गणेशपुर सडक खण्डको पिपल चोक जागा टोल देखि दमौली ताल चोक सम्म जाने सडक दायो बायो ।	३३००००
	(५) लक्ष्मणा गणेशपुर सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ७	लक्ष्मणा गणेशपुर सडक खण्डको राधाकृष्ण चोक देखि दमौली ताल चोक सम्म जाने सडक दायो बायो ।	३३००००
	(६) लक्ष्मणा गणेशपुर सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ७	साविक डेउडाकलाको वडा नं. ७ र ९ को सिमाना जुरेना हुदै लक्ष्मणा टान्सफर्मर चोक सम्म दायो बायो सडक ।	३३००००
	(७) लक्ष्मणा गणेशपुर सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ७	लक्ष्मणा टान्सफर्मर चोक देखि पश्चिम रेशमापुर चोक सम्म दायो बायो सडक ।	३९६०००
	(८) लक्ष्मणा गणेशपुर सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ७	लक्ष्मणा चोक देखि पूर्व मिलन गौतकोल घर सम्म दायो बायो सडक ।	४४००००
२४	(१) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ३	चिसापानी चोक देखि दक्षिण मोहनपुर हुदै पिपल रुख सम्म दायो बायो ।	३३००००
	(२) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ५	रियारपुर देखी दाडपुर सम्म सडक दायो बायो ।	३३००००
	(३) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ९	ककौरा चोक देखि उत्तर चक्रपानी अर्यालको घर सम्म दायो बायो ।	५७२०००
	(४) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ५ र ९	चक्रपानी अर्यालको घर देखि रियारपुर हुदै भैसासुर राम जानकी मा.वि.सम्म दायो बायो ।	४४००००
	(५) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ९	ककौरा चोक देखि दक्षिण कृष्ण पौडेलको घर सम्म दायो बायो ।	५७२०००
	(६) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ९	कृष्ण पौडेलको घर देखि ककौरा गाउ दक्षिण पिपल चोक सम्म दायो बायो ।	३९६०००
	(७) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ९	ककौरा गाउ पिपल चोक देखि साविका मोतीपुर गा.वि.सं. वडा नं. ७ को सिमाना सम्म दायो बायो	३०२५००
	(८) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ९	पि.सि.यो. चोक देखि उत्तर बुढि नाला पुल सम्म दायो बायो ।	४४००००
	(९) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ९	पि.सि.यो. चोक देखि दक्षिण देवकोटाको घर सम्म दायो बायो ।	४४००००
	(१०) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ९	पूर्व पश्चिम राजमार्गबाट वनगौडी नन्द अधिकारी घर हुदै ढकालको घर सम्म दायो बायो ।	४४००००
	(११) ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला ३	माझगाढ चोक पहाडीपुर सम्म दायो बायो ।	४४००००
	(१२) ग्रावेल सडक	साविकडेउडाकला ३	गौतम चोक देखि दक्षिण बगैचा सम्म दायो बायो ।	४४००००
२५	ग्रावेल सडक	साविक डेउडाकला १-९	साविक डेउडाकला वडा नं. १ देखि ९ सम्म दायो बायो ।	२६४०००
२६	कच्ची सडक	साविक डेउडाकला १-९	साविक डेउडाकला वडा नं. १ देखि ९ सम्म दायो बायो ।	१९८०००
२७	गोरेटो बाटो	साविक	साविक डेउडाकला वडा नं. १ देखि ९ सम्म दायो बायो ।	१५४०००

आ.व. २०७९/०८० को न्यूनतम मूल्याङ्कन

क्र.सं.	स्थान	वडा नं.	किता नं.	आ.व. २०७९/०८० को मूल्य प्रति कट्टा
		डेउढाकला १-९		
२८	खेती योग्य जग्गा	साविक डेउढाकला १-९	साविक डेउढाकला वडा नं. १ देखि ९ सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	९९०००
२९	अन्य तोकिएको बाहेक नतोकिएको राजमार्ग जोडिएका किताहरु ।			१०००००
३०	(१) लखना रांझा सडक	साविक बेलवा	लखना चोक बाट रांझा सडक खण्डको वडा नं. लखना जगताराम कामीको घर सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	५७२०००
	(२) लखना रांझा सडक	साविक बेलवा	जगताराम कामीको घर देखि उत्तर अनिपाल रोकायको घर सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	४४००००
	(३) लखना रांझा सडक	साविक बेलवा	अनिपाल रोकायको घर देखि साविक वडा नं. ३ र वडा नं. १ को सिमाना लिलाधर शर्माको घर सम्म दायार्थ बायां	३६३०००
	(४) लखना रांझा सडक	साविक बेलवा	लिलाधर शर्माको घर देखि साविक वडा नं. ९ हाल बा.न.पा. ३ को कुश्राला पुल सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	३६३०००
	(५) लखना रांझा सडक	साविक बेलवा	कुश्राला नाला देखि उत्तर साविक वडा नं. ७ को रांझा सिमल कुना सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	२६४०००
३१	गौडी चोक देखि नयांबस्ती पिपलचौतारा सडक खण्ड	साविक बेलवा	गौडी चोक देखि कृष्ण बहादुर डांगीको घर सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	४४००००
		साविक बेलवा	कृष्ण बहादुर डांगीको घर देखि उत्तर नयां बस्ती पिपल चौतारा सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	३०२५००
		साविक बेलवा	गौडी चोक देखि दक्षिण मूल नहर सम्म जाने सडक ।	३९६०००
३२	भगरा खोला धगौडी सडक खण्ड उत्तर दक्षिण हुडुवा खोला सम्म	साविक बेलवा	भगरा चोक देखि उत्तर हुडुवा खोला सम्म र दक्षिण सोरहवा गा.वि.स.को सिमाना सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	४४००००
३३	उत्तर भकारी चोक देखि उत्तर दक्षिण सडक	साविक बेलवा	उत्तर भकारी चोक देखि उत्तर शिव मन्दिर सम्म र दक्षिण बर्दई सिचाईको मूल नहर सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	४४००००
		साविक बेलवा	शिव मन्दिर देखि साविक मोतीपुर गा.वि.स.को सिमाना हाल वडा नं. ५ सडक दायार्थ बायां ।	३६३०००
३४	महेन्द्र राजमार्ग देखि खल्ला गाउ जाने सडक	साविक बेलवा	महेन्द्र राजमार्ग देखि दक्षिण खल्ला गाउको उत्तर नम्बरी जग्गा सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	३३००००
		साविक बेलवा	महेन्द्र राजमार्ग देखि दक्षिण श्री पृथी नि.मा.वि. हुदै लखना सा.ब.उ.स. सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	३९६०००
३५	बेलवा सामुदायिक भवन देखि महादेवा सडक	साविक बेलवा	बेलवा सामुदायिक भवन देखि अक्षेरिया नाला सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	२६४०००
		साविक बेलवा	बेलवा सामुदायिक भवन देखि सल्यानी टोल हुदै महेन्द्र राजमार्ग जाने सडक ।	३०२५००
		साविक बेलवा	अक्षेरिया नाला देखि महादेवा हुदै मानखोला सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	२४२०००
३६	बेलवा बनमुडवा सडक	साविक बेलवा	बेलवा राम चन्द्र धारुको घर देखि जन्ता मा.वि. हुदै बनमुडवा कृषि सडक जोडने सडक दायार्थ बायां ।	३६३०००
३७	प्रावेल सडक	साविक बेलवा	लक्ष्मणापुर कटक रेग्मीको घर देखि महेन्द्र राजमार्ग जोडने सडक दायार्थ बायां ।	३६३०००
३८	भिन्नी मुख्य प्रावेल सडकहरु	साविक बेलवा	वडा नं. १ देखि वडा नं. ९ सम्म मुख्य सडकहरु दायार्थ बायां ।	२४२०००
३९	कच्ची सडकहरु	साविक बेलवा	वडा नं. १ देखि वडा नं. ९ सम्म कच्ची सडकहरु तथा मूल नहर, शाखा प्रशाखा नहर संग जोडिएको दायार्थ बायां	१९८०००
४०	गोरेटो बाटोहरु	साविक बेलवा	वडा नं. १ देखि वडा नं. ९ सम्म गोरेटो बाटो दायार्थ बायां	१५४०००
४१	खेती योग्य जग्गाहरु	साविक बेलवा	वडा नं. १ देखि वडा नं. ९ सम्म खेती योग्य जग्गाहरु ।	७७००००
४२	पूर्व पश्चिम राजमार्ग	साविक बेलवा	मानखोला देखि साविक मोतीपुर गा.वि.स.को सिमाना सम्म दायार्थ बायां ।	८६९०००

आ.व. २०७९/०८० को न्यूनतम मूल्याङ्कन

Annex-6: Photographs



Proposed Substation Area Laxamana



Consultation with Local Stakeholders at Laxamana



Consultation with Affected People at Laxamana



Public Consultation Notice