

Annex B7 Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Issues and Procedures in Nepal¹

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	2
II.	Background.....	2
	Political Context	2
	Ethnographic Context	3
	Categories of Persons/Families Affected by Acquisition and Resettlement ..	3
III.	Land Acquisition Legislation	4
	Legal Basis for Land Acquisition	4
	Rights Under the Constitution	4
	Land Acquisition Legislation	4
	Public Corporations and Acquisition.....	5
	Official Procedures for Land Acquisition	5
	Resettlement and Rehabilitation	11
III.	Issues	13
	Delays in the Process of Acquisition or Compensation	13
	Complaints and Defiance of Acquisition.....	14
	Cash Versus Land-for-Land	15
	Inadequacies in Compensation	17
	Special Problem Areas.....	17
	Eligibility of Major Sons and Women for Compensation	18
	Bureaucratic Inefficiency	18
IV.	Conclusions and Recommendation	19
	Conclusions	19
	Recommendations	19
	Specific Changes Recommended	20

¹ From Molnar, Augusta and Tod A. Ragsdale. 1991. *Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Issues and Procedures in Nepal*. Draft Working Paper. Washington, DC: World Bank. February

I. Introduction

Diversion of land to urban, industrial and water resource development (for irrigation and hydropower) is a relatively recent phenomenon in Nepal. Most development has only been initiated since the country became a constitutional monarchy in 1951. Development has also been distributed unevenly among different geographical zones of the country. Geographically, Nepal can be divided into four zones: the Terai, or southern plains region; the inner Terai, in the west; the middle hills, foothills of the Himalayas; and the mountains. Urbanization is concentrated in the central Kathmandu valley and Pokhara in the Hills, seven or eight large towns in the Terai, and 23 smaller town panchayats.

The main land acquisition has been for the purposes of road building, national park creation, construction of dams for irrigation and hydro-electric generating facilities, some urban construction, and limited industrial development, mainly in the Terai, or southern plains region. Irrigation development, particularly financed by the Bank, has been concentrated in the Terai, while development of hydropower is concentrated in the Hills. There is considerable scope for exporting electricity to India from installations on the hill rivers and for developing small-scale hydropower sources for local consumption. Legislation regarding land acquisition and resettlement is governed by the Land Acquisition Acts of 1961 and 1977 and by the Public Roads Act of 1974. While these laws include a well-defined process for notification and acquisition of land, regulations regarding compensation are vague and inadequate for meeting Bank guidelines on relocation and resettlement. Recently, the Arun III Access Road and Hydroelectric Project has framed guidelines for compensation and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families (PAFs) that are virtually unique in Nepal's history.

II. Background

Political Context

Nepal has recently undergone a major political change from a constitutional monarchy with a partyless *panchayat* system of government to a democratic, multiparty one (April 1990) and drafted a new constitution. An interim government was formed and elections are to be held sometime in Spring 1991. The *panchayat* institutions at village and district level have been abolished as well as the zonal level of administration, and a new political structure has yet to be defined. This creates considerable lack of clarity in regard to how procedures should and will occur in the land acquisition process. Until changes are made to the existing Act and related laws, the present situation will continue. At the same time, however, the political change creates an opening for introducing new elements into the relevant legislation of the country, to improve the process of land acquisition and ensure rehabilitation of project-affected families.

Ethnographic Context

Nepal is an ethnically diverse nation spread over ecologically variable and often remote areas. There are well over a dozen languages and upwards of sixty distinct caste and ethnic communities throughout the Mountains, Hills and Terai. The new Constitution has made greater recognition of this diversity than in the past, and states that while Nepali is the official language, the others used are also recognized languages of the nation. The types of communities range from relatively well-urbanized and sophisticated groups, found primarily in Kathmandu, the Terai and in pockets throughout the country, to a population that is for the most part an illiterate, subsistence-level farming peasantry. Among the majority population, women carry out a preponderance of the subsistence activities, but are often excluded from community-level politics and official decision-making. For most Hill and Mountain people, travel is still measured in days of walking through some of the world's most difficult terrain, and communication is by word of mouth.

In the lowland, Terai-based resettlement projects, ethnic and caste communities have tended to settle among themselves and to operate in "circles of trust" (Elder, *et al*, 1976) that precluded participation in broader project-wide institutions. Caste-discrimination, while no longer sanctioned by law, continued to operate in day to day activities. Often such discrimination across both caste and ethnic lines has an economic basis, as the chronic debt of many provide a source of steady farm labor for creditor families in many rural communities throughout Nepal. Illiteracy, combined with lack of record keeping by the bureaucracy and frequent transfer of staff, tended to foster distrust between the settlers and the administration and to foster manipulation of the former by the latter – in the collection of numerous fees, for instance, for which there was little accountability.

Categories of Persons/Families Affected by Acquisition and Resettlement

Acquisition of land for development purposes affects the different categories of individuals affected in very specific ways. The important categories to be considered include: joint families owning land, nuclear families owning land, registered tenant farmers, non-registered tenant farmers, landless artisans or agricultural laborers, and shopkeepers. Special affected ethnic groups (e.g. Magar, Tamang, Gurung, Rai) whose livelihoods depend on the sharing of labor and other obligations, heavily-indebted individuals, individuals who have lost 50% or more of their source of income as a result of acquisition, and adult sons of joint families who have migrated outside for employment and hold no separate rights over the family estate.

III. Land Acquisition Legislation

Legal Basis for Land Acquisition

Existing legislation focuses on the relation of the owner to the property being acquired, rather than on the characteristics of the wide range of individuals affected. Legally, provisions are made for landowners and registered tenants under the Constitution and the Land Acquisition legislation, but no provisions are made for squatters (illegal settlers of the Terai), informal tenants (who comprise a sizable percentage of all tenants in Nepal), other family members, or the landless. In contrast to the situation in some states of India, sons in a joint family also do not receive any separate treatment or compensation from that accorded the titled property owner.

Rights Under the Constitution

As in the previous Constitution, under the new Constitution, the Right to Property is established as a fundamental right. Property rights are also guaranteed under the Civil Liberties Act. According to the Constitution, the State shall not acquire or create any encumbrance on the property of any persons, “except for public purposes,” and: “The basis and working procedure for giving compensation for the property requisition or acquired by the State for public purpose shall be as laid down by law.” In effect, the guarantee under the new Constitution is the same as under the old. As in the previous situation, the right to *compensation* for property acquired is not, in Nepal, a fundamental right. It remains a legal right through the legislative acts, based on “a moral obligation to pay for what you take.” But there is no constitutional guarantee to pay compensation for the government’s acquisition of private property, and the law may or may not provide for compensation.² Neither can the basis and amount of compensation be challenged in court, only the correctness of procedures and process adopted by the executing authority as required by law.

Land Acquisition Legislation

The first legislation for land acquisition was promulgated in 1956, the Immovable Property Acquisition Act, 2013, and was mainly directed to acquisition of houses and house plots. The Land Acquisition Act, 2018 superseded it in 1961. Because the procedures specified in the 1961 act were cumbersome and were thought to have contributed to considerable project delays, a new act was passed in 1977, the Land Acquisition Act, 2034, presently in use. The new act (referred to from below as “The Land Acquisition Act,” or simply “The Act”) contained provisions to limit the extent to which objections to, or defiance of, notice of acquisition could indefinitely delay the process. Streamlining the process “considerably narrowed the areas of fairness and justice to people in general and has

² Thapa, Dhruba Bar Singh. 1988. *A Study on Legal Aspects of Land Acquisition in Nepal*. Legal Research Associates. September.

significantly increased the powers of arbitrariness of government machinery” (Thapa, 1988).

The Land Acquisition Act covers all instances of permanent land acquisition. For the temporary acquisition of land for construction, expansion, or improvement of roads (for stationing equipment, supervisory sheds, quarters, or to construct temporary service roads), a separate act was enacted in 1974, the Public Roads Act, 2031. This Public Roads Act, 2031, provides, therefore, for compulsory ‘leasing of land’ by including compensation in cash for damages or deprivation of land and its products, and requiring the return of such land as soon as possible after accomplishment of the task in hand. (Thapa 1988).

The Land Acquisition Act, 2034, covers both voluntary acquisition by negotiation and compulsory acquisition, but the procedures are mainly for compulsory acquisition. Compulsory acquisition can be initiated either for public or ‘organizational’ purposes, that is for “public corporations”. “Public purpose” is defined to include, *inter alia*, any purpose for the welfare, benefit or use of the people in general; anything to be performed by HMG; projects approved by HMG; and projects to be implicated by different levels of panchayats. Thapa (1988) interprets this to include road, bridge, dam, canal, embankment, industrial, housing, or barracks construction, park creation, forest creation, or establishing experimental farms.

The 1961 Land Acquisition Act, 2018, was followed up by a set of Land Acquisitions Rules framed in 1969, which discussed procedural details such as rates set for land and other property compensation. Similar Rules have never been made for the more recent Land Acquisition act, 2034, passed in 1977, so that the only Rules in affect are presently obsolete. Because of the, relatively new, resettlement for Bank-financed projects, the Arun III Access Road and Hydroelectric Power Project has made its own guidelines. But this is probably unique in Nepal’s history, and the guidelines are only applicable to the one project.

Public Corporations and Acquisition

In actuality, most public corporations do not usually resort to compulsory acquisition because of the “complicated nature” of the processes of the Act, but generally acquire land through voluntary acquisition by negotiation. The Government usually uses the Act’s compulsory acquisition, presumably because it is not required to pay market value for land, unlike “public corporations” which are so required.

Official Procedures for Land Acquisition

Step 1. Implementing Officials. Two different officials handle Land acquisition procedures: a Preliminary Investigating Officer (PIO) and an officer for the

acquisition proceeding, or Local Authority (LA).³ The PIO must be an officer of at least Class III rank, appointed in the case of projects by the Chief of Project and, in the case of government agencies, by the relevant agency. A non-governmental organization needing land may be empowered by HMG to designate an employee of at least Class III rank to function as the PIO. The LA may be any officer designated by HMG, but in practice is generally the Chief District Officer (CDO) of the concerned district. When a project covers more than one district, each CDO is the LA for his district, unless the area of acquisition is extremely large. In this case a zonal level officer would be appointed.

The LA functions as an appellate authority in hearing complaints about decisions made by the PIO in regards to compensation for any damage caused during the preliminary process. Under the Land Acquisition Act, 2034, the Zonal Commissioner functioned as an appellate authority in hearing complaints about decisions made by the LA during the acquisition process. In the aftermath of the political changes in April 1990, the office of the Zonal Commissioner himself was disbanded. It is as yet unclear how the new authority for hearing complaints about decisions made by the LA will be constituted.

Under the existing legislation, a Comprehensive Determination Committee (CDC) is formed, chaired by the CDO with the Chief of the Land Administration Office or District Revenue Office, a representative of the District Panchayat and the Chief of Project or officer designated by the Zonal Commissioner as ex-officio members. Already, because of the disbanding of both the panchayat system and the office of Zonal Commissioner, the CDCs (for two districts affected by the Project) of the Arun III Access Road and Hydroelectric Project appear to be disbanded, and the procedure for handling grievances is for the time being unclear.

Step 2. Initial Procedures. The Executing Agency requiring Land initiates the acquisition process by sending a proposal for acquisition to its superior Department of Ministry stating the location and amount of land required, the purpose, and, if it exists, a survey map of the area. A public corporation must submit a written consent that it will reimburse HMG for all costs incurred for the acquisition as well as the expected time of project completion. The initial approval process takes about one month.

Step 3. Preliminary Process. As a confirmation of the initial process, the first formal proceeding is an issuance of notice to land and property owners affected and an investigation of the situation by the PIO. Notification should take place within seven days of the approval process, but can be extended to a period of one month when several districts are involved. The PIO can begin his investigation within three days of notification and should submit, according to the Act, his

³ The PIO has also been called the Officer Initiating Preliminary Process (PIPP).

Trisuli-Devighat Experience

The proposed Trisuli-Devighat component of the Bank Power Sector Efficiency Project upgrades a power complex completed in 1970. Past acquisition is impossible to evaluate in the project area because the lack of a cadastral land survey at the time of acquisition has meant that acquired land was measured in local, inaccurate *mato muri* measures. Records are therefore extremely vague on the amounts of land alienated, and amounts of compensation. The land now needed for the power canal was not properly recorded as property of the Electricity Corporation and is now inhabited by a variety of local and immigrant squatters.

report within 15 days of service of the notice on land suitability. In actual practice, it usually takes a month to submit. The process is then transferred to the LA. The notice must be served at the principal place of public thoroughfare in the vicinity of the concerned land, at the

office of the concerned village or town panchayat, and at the door of the house or on the compound wall, if the dwelling is also to be acquired. The PIO's investigation can include: conducting a fresh survey of the land or checking of earlier measurements, drawing a new map of the land, digging holes or boring for soil samples, barricading or demarcating the land for purposes of identification, and erecting or assembling any apparatus for performing these tasks. Any damage done to property during this investigation is permissible, but must be done in the presence of the owner and compensated.

The preliminary report contains all pertinent information regarding the land and acquisition, as well as details of the extent of damage caused during the preliminary process and the amount of compensation to be paid for such damage.

Step 4. The Acquisition Process. Upon receipt of the preliminary report, the LA prepares a *Notice of Acquisition*, signed by the LA. This serves to express the firm intention of HMG to acquire the land, and any defect in procedure or content can nullify the whole process of acquisition in a court of law. In addition to information contained in the initial notice, the Notice of Acquisition contains a description of the four surroundings of the land and other characteristic features identifying the land (should plot numbers not exist due to lack of a cadastral survey of that area) and procedural information. The Notice also specifies the time which owners or tenants have to remove, at their own cost, houses, standing crops, trees, compound wall, etc., if they are not acquired along with the land – usually a customary 30 days. The owner or tenant can request that these properties also be acquired by the project. It is customary for the LA to send a notice at this time to the Land Administration Office or District Revenue Office to freeze land transactions, whether sale, mortgage or change in records.

The Notice of Acquisition must be posted in the same manner as the preliminary notice. While not required by law, it is also customary to publish the notice in the *Gorkhapatra*, the national Nepali-language daily. If the LA believes a landowner will not see the notice otherwise, he can at his discretion send a copy of the notice personally to wherever that person is believed to be residing. The Arun III Access Road Project, for instance, delivered copies of the *Gorkhapatra* notice to landowners along the right-of-way of the road. Preparing the Notice of

Acquisition generally takes 7 days from receipt of the preliminary report, and the Act required that posting takes place within another 15 days. The landowner or registered tenant has 15 days from the time of Notice of Acquisition to submit an application for compensation, with supporting documentation of land ownership or tenancy rights. If they wish to contest acquisition, owners or tenants must file a complaint with “sufficient explanation of reasons” to the Zonal Commissioner through the office of the LA within seven days, excluding travel, after serving of the Notice of Acquisition. As above, because the Zonal Commissioner’s office is presently disbanded, the grievance procedure is not clear.

For emergency situations – such as when land has been acquired for “restoration of lines and modes of public transportation and communication destroyed by sudden change of course by [a] river or from certain acts of God or for saving mass destruction of life and property or for the protection of public property or for any extraordinary purpose” (Thapa 1988) – the Act allows for waiving of the complaints procedures.

According to the Act, provided 15 days have passed since publication of the Notice of Acquisition and a letter has been sent to the Zonal Commissioner that no complaints have been filed, the land can be legally acquired. When a house is involved, the family must be compensated 50% of the compensation amount in advance of eviction or a lump sum adequate for shifting of the dwelling to another place. The land is then registered in HMG or the acquiring organization’s name at the records office, which informs the former landowner. While HMG can reuse the same land for other public purposes, public corporations must return the land (taking the compensation back) or, if the owner refuses, sell it to someone else.

Step 5. Property Compensation and Valuation. In the Act, compensation is provided for:

- (a) Preliminary Process -
 - Damages caused through reaping, felling, or demolishing of crops, trees, fences, compound walls, etc.; and
 - Damages caused while removing soil or stone, etc., or digging pits, or from boring land.
- (b) Acquisition Process -
 - Land being acquired;
 - Any crops, trees, houses, shed, compound wall, or permanent or temporary structure built on the land, if the owner has not been permitted to remove them;
 - Dislocation of the materials as aforesaid, if the owner has been permitted to remove them; and

- Shifting of the house owner or registered tenant's dwelling, if on the acquired land.

The amount of compensation is supposed to equal the amount required to replace the property lost by the landowner. A registered tenant is entitled to 25% of whatever compensation is awarded the landowner. In fact, compensation paid landowners can range anywhere from one half or

Compensation Rates

When land was acquired for the construction of the Kathmandu ring road in the 1970s, landowners were paid Rs. 16,000 per ropani (1/20 hectare) for land presently worth Rs. 600,000. In 1975, when land was acquired for afforestation purposes in Chulachali, Ilam district, farmers were compensated Rs. 2,000 per bigha (1/13 hectare) for land worth Rs. 40,000 in 1985. In the Marsyangdi Hydroelectric Project, farmers were paid Rs. 2,000-5,500 for land worth Rs. 2,400 to 9,000, and paid agricultural prices for urban land valued much higher. In the late 1970s, farmers in Kulekhani area who were expected to purchase replacement land in the Terai for that acquired discovered the lowland replacements had risen to 5 times their value and were unobtainable.

even less of the actual market price to full price. As mentioned earlier, part of the problem stems from lack of up-to-date Rules to accompany the Land Acquisition Act itself. The rates specified in the earlier Rules are outdated and grossly inadequate by present standards.

The Act specifies that compensation will be in *cash*. It expressly forbids compensation in other forms such as treasury bonds or stocks, as the purpose of cash compensation is to allow the recipient to buy or build substitute land, house or other property.

The Act makes exception for the plight of the landowner who has been dispossessed of his entire landholdings and declares that:

- The compensation determination committee (CDC) that sets rates of compensation may have the latitude and discretion to award additional compensation in such cases, what might be termed a hardship allowance; and
- Those landowners who have lost their entire holdings in the land acquisition process may choose land for land as an alternative to cash compensation.

This was, in fact, the alternative presented in the community resettled by the Kulekhani Hydropower Project, a case in which virtually all chose cash rather than land for land. Information collected by Thapa indicated that land for

Hardship Allowance

In the Marsyangdi Hydroelectric project, compensation/rehabilitation measures were carried out by an engineering staff with little experience or interest in these issues, with the result that the local population was ill advised regarding adequate rates of compensation. As many as 40% appealed the rate of land compensation, with uncertain results. Although consultants recommended including a disturbance allowance of 15% above compensation for hardship cases, this was never carried out. Hardship cases were subsequently identified, but bureaucratic intransigence and fear of resistance by local elites resulted in no action being taken.

land is seldom a real option since Government land that is arable is to be rarely found in a reasonable location, and the government is under no obligation to purchase private land for a land-for-land exchange. The law – under the Guthi Trust Corporation Act, 2033 (1976) – does, however, require a land-for-land option in the case of acquiring religious trust, or *Guthi*, land.

Step 6. Compensation Notice. Based on the information received from PIO and the claimants, the LA prepares a Compensation Notice for the information of concerned persons. Unlike other notification, there are no stated procedures in the Act for what information it should contain or where and when it should be served. Like the other notices, however, the landowner or concerned person also has 15 days within which to make a complaint. Unless a complaint has to be decided in a court of law, as is the case with disputes over the ownership of the acquired land, the Act stipulates that the Zonal Commissioner should normally make a decision on the complaint within 15 days, though he may take longer, especial if he decides that he needs to obtain more information to make a ruling. In such cases he has the powers of a District Court to subpoena witnesses or required documentation. Again, the current vacuum at the Zonal Commissioner level creates a situation of uncertainty as to how the grievance procedure will be handled in the future.

In recent World Bank-funded projects, it has been recommended that a disturbance allowance be provided as well as hardship fees in addition to the regular compensation. This is apparently not common practice in other Nepalese projects, and though it was recommended early on in the Marsyangdi Hydro Project, it was never carried out.

Step 7. Process of Appeal. While it is possible to appeal the decisions of the PIO regarding compensation for damages incurred in preparation of the preliminary report, there are no provisions of appeal once the Compensation Determination Committee decides on the recipient and amount of compensation. It is possible to complain to the LA and the Zonal Commissioner regarding the list of concerned parties and lands mentioned in the notification, as well as to sue in court if due process is not followed, but there is no appeal mechanism for compensation decisions. In actuality, the Committee will usually entertain appeals in the case a mistake has been made in calculations, but not for other reasons. If there is a procedural complaint regarding the LA, the Act had provided that this would be made to the Zonal Commissioner within 35 days of the decision of the LA. The aggrieved party may also give a writ petition to the Supreme Court if his or her fundamental rights have been encroached. This petition is sometimes filed to investigate a judicial scrutiny of an action for which there is no provision under the Land Acquisition Act. This is one way of getting around the lack of a legal mechanism for appeals.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation

There are no laws governing either the resettlement or rehabilitation of individuals whose livelihoods are displaced by government development projects. The most recent Bank-assisted projects have included attention to a much wider range of individuals than included in Nepali legislation and provided for much greater compensation than that provided in law to property right-holders. Only in the Arun III Access Road case have a comprehensive set of guidelines been prepared, and these do not extend to any other development schemes in Nepal. The Marsyangdi Hydroelectric Project, begun in 1985 and commissioned in 1990, included a covenant requiring adoption and implementation of a resettlement program satisfactory to the Bank. The project management never understood the importance or appropriateness of such a plan, since it was assumed most people would remain in the same area after land acquisition was completed, so the covenant was never met. The recommendations of a 1981 consultant survey were not adopted, and when the results of land acquisition and compensation were evaluated in 1988, it was found that many individuals were left with uneconomic holdings and that the special assistance recommended by the 1981 consultant team in the form of disturbance allowances, priority for employment, agricultural extension for improved farm productivity, or training was never provided.

The guidelines prepared for the Arun III Access Road and Hydroelectric Project, in contrast, provide a potential model for future rehabilitation in Nepal. The guidelines divide households into PAPs (Project Affected Families) and SPAFs (Seriously Project Affected Families), depending upon the proportion of their income expected to be lost from the project. A cadastral survey of the affected population was carried out under the guidance of an agronomist and a sociologist. In addition to market value for land and standing crops/trees, compensation includes rehabilitation grants and cost of relocating buildings for both categories of families and priority for employment and provisions of training to SPAFs. SPAFs were to be given the option of land-for-land in lieu of cash compensation. One outstanding problem likely to arise in the Arun case as well, however, is that many families affected by the Marsyangdi Hydroelectric Project have already spent the cash compensation on debts, unnecessary purchases, or subsistence needs and have been unable to reinvest in capital assets. Farmers whose land or houses fall within the loop of the road have also not been as yet considered for compensation, although they feel this land should also have been acquired, since it is now rendered unusable. It is also not yet known how much land prices in the areas will rise over the construction period.

Nepal has in the planning stage at least two mega-projects, the Karnali (Chisapani) and the Pancheswar Multipurpose Projects in Western and Far Western Nepal, that could displace upwards of 50,000 people each (the latter project would displace populations both within India and Nepal). Work could commence on either of these about the year 2000. It is important that attention is

paid to key issues and guidelines for acquisition and rehabilitation, so that these projects do not result in the widespread impoverishment of those displaced.

Examples of Past and Bank-Assisted Experiences

Project	Year Initiated	No. Families	Compensation	Rehabilitation
Kathmandu Ring Road – Rajmarg	1968	NA	Cash – Rs. 16,000/ropani versus Rs. 600,000 present value – 10 year delay/still no payment	No rehabilitation
Dailu Housing Project – Kathmandu	1977	NA	Cash – Rs. 8,000/ropani versus Rs. 300,000 present value. Unused land not returned to owner as per law but sold to third party by HMG	No rehabilitation
Afforestation Program – Chulachuli, Ilam District	1975	1,600	800 given promise of alternative land in Terai, but 400 of these given land already encroached; others paid Rs. 2,000/bigha versus Rs. 40,000 land value	New housing built. Land slotted for afforestation has not yet been developed. Other forest felled to create housing.
Rara National Park – Mountain Region, Western Nepal	1978	331	The displaced families given land in Bardiya District in Terai	No special measures. Reports that some people likely to be resettled by Karnali Hydro. Reports some died due to change in climate/livelihood.
Kulekhani Hydroelectric Project (WB)	Construction from 1977 to 1980	3,500 individuals	Cash or forestland in Bara for resettlement. All took cash. Paid Rs. 20,000/ropani. Could exchange 1 ropani in hills for 1 bigha in Terai, but land poor so no one wanted	Covenant, but not enforced for Resettlement Plan. Payments made before project began, so no control over process. No rehabilitation.
Marsyangdi Hydroelectric Project (WB)	1985	226 families 60 hectares acquired	Cash – Rs. 2,000-5,000 versus Rs. 2,400 to 9,000 value. Urban land at rural rates.	Covenant, but not followed. Consultant plans included provisions, but never adopted under project.
Arun III Access Road and Hydroelectric Project	Proposed	1,650	Cash at market value for land, buildings, trees, and crops	Resettlement Plan and cadastral survey. Hardship allowance and special provisions for most affected families: training, jobs

III. Issues

Delays in the Process of Acquisition or Compensation

As stated above, there are often delays in the land acquisition process due to bureaucratic complications, slow actions by officials, or the need to resolve complaints regarding acquisition or the amount of compensation. When there is a conflict over ownership rights or a discrepancy between the documents submitted by the landowner and the land records, it can be a lengthy process to resolve, and may require a court decision regarding right of ownership. In many cases, there has been a change of ownership, which is not recorded in the land office, or the owner has never received written documentation of his rights from the office. This is further complicated by the fact that the land office is requested to freeze all transactions upon preliminary notification of land acquisition. The survey by Thapa (1988) showed that the plot numbers of land are often wrongly quoted in documents or the recorded measurements are different from those found in actual measurement. Owners who do not already have sufficient documentation must often sue in court to prove their rights, since the land office cannot provide them new documentation. When there is a dispute over land ownership which the Central District Officer cannot resolve without it going to the courts, the courts have, in past instances, negated the acquisition process for the disputed holding.

Delays in Steps Compared to Legislative Norms		
<i>Procedural Step</i>	<i>Time As Per Act</i>	<i>Actual Time</i>
Initiation of Process and Initial Approval	1 Month	2 Months - 4 Years
Preparing Notice of Acquisition	7 Days	1 Month
Serving Notice of Acquisition	15 Days	6 Months
Time for Landowner to Remove	1 Month	1-3 Months
Publication of Notice	15 Days	5 Months
<i>Subtotal for Land Acquisition Process: 3 Months & 1 Week</i>		<i>15 Months - 6 Years</i>
<i>Award of Compensation</i>	<i>Unspecified Months</i>	<i>15 Years</i>

If the Notice of Acquisition (Step 4), as the *legal record* of acquisition, has any mistakes in names, location, or land measurement, this invalidates the process itself. Any other mistakes in the process described above also frequently delays the process of acquisition or compensation, and in point of fact, many procedures are not accurately followed. Thapa (1988) finds instances where the LA took physical control of the land before the Notice of Acquisition was served, so that this document was in practice only used for the purpose of payment of compensation. The actual length of time between procedures also varies greatly

depending on the bureaucratic circumstances, geographical distance of the offices from the lands being acquired, and the paper work involved. The initial two steps can take three to four years to complete, although donor-funded projects tend to acquire land quickly. In some cases, a lapse of six months has been counted for preparing and posting the preliminary notice of acquisition. Publication of a notice in the *Gorkhapatra* can take up to five months.

Acquisition of land in urban areas is generally a more drawn out process since holdings are smaller and more affected families are involved and since land rights are more complicated (mixed tenancy, multiple ownership, right of easements, utility connections, etc.).

There is no set time period within which compensation is awarded. Compensation is not intended to be paid in installments, but since government or project funds are often not adequate to pay the total amounts at one time, two installments are often made on a 60/40 basis. In some cases, the compensation has been paid only in proportion of receipt of funds from the project to the Chief District Officer. When there is a dispute, the Zonal Commissioner has been authorized to put the compensation amount in a deposit to be claimed within two years of the final court decision, or also forfeited to the Government.

To avoid delaying tactics on the part of any disgruntled landowner, the Act specifies that if any landowner does not claim or refuses to accept the compensation within the period prescribed for it, the LA can issue a final notice prescribing three months to collect that amount, after which the Government deposits that amount in its own treasury.

Complaints and Defiance of Acquisition

Thapa's studies find no instances of anyone objecting to the acquisition or compensation on the grounds of insufficient time to respond to the Notice of Acquisition, for which the Act only allows 7 days, except for time required to travel, and 15 days to apply for compensation. Given the difficult geography of Nepal and the lack of transport and communications throughout much of the country, it is highly unlikely that this deadline does not pose a problem to a large number of project-affected families. This is the reflection of a general situation in which people seldom contest the acquisition of compensation process, even when they feel it is unjust. There has been over the years a general opinion, expressed by Nepalese in Thapa's study and elsewhere that justice is unlikely to be served by contesting the process. It is therefore very difficult to know to what extent past practice has been perceived as acceptable or unacceptable by project affected families or the extent to which such families have been able to maintain their former standard of living.

Cash Versus Land-for-Land

In order to understand the trade offs between cash and land-for-land, it is necessary to understand the history of resettlement in Nepal. Since the 1960's, resettlement of victims of natural disasters in the Hills, Nepalese refugees from other countries (specifically Burma and India's Assam Region), or individuals displaced by development (as in creation of the Rara National Park) to the low lying Terai plains near the border of India has been a major program of the Government. All resettlement, both relocation of displaced people and new land settlement, has been handled by the Nepal Resettlement Company (NRC), created in 1964.⁴ A complementary institution, the Nepal Resettlement Department (NRD), was in existence from 1968 to 1988 to handle policy level issues regarding resettlement and regularization of encroachments onto forestlands by spontaneous settlers whenever and wherever policy so dictated. Both entities were originally under the Ministry of Agriculture, but in 1977 they were transferred to the Ministry of Forestry for better coordination in both: a) assigning forest lands to resettlement, and b) with the Timber Corporation, which was given responsibility for initial land clearing. In 1988, both were transferred to the Ministry of Housing, where NRC remains, but the Department was soon thereafter disbanded.

Planned resettlement has not been very successful overall, due to inefficiency of operations as well as massive spontaneous settlement to the same and adjacent areas by people not included in the planned programs. With the strengthening of environmental planning in 1985, the government officially reversed its policy promoting resettlement and henceforth forbade any new agricultural resettlement, though the policy of not sanctioning new resettlement projects had been unofficially in place since 1980. The new policy is to undertake only non-agricultural resettlement – such as could be afforded in creating industrial estates, horticultural plantations, cottage industry training, and so forth – for any new groups of settlers. An adjunct of this new policy is that where population displacement occurs through development activities, the agency causing the displacement is itself responsible for carrying out resettlement, rather than the NRC as was previously the case. Whether or not such agencies have the capability in fact to carry out such exercises does not appear to have been taken into account in formulating this policy.

Despite the new policy, spontaneous resettlement has continued because of the government's period regularization of encroachments in response to political unrest. Regularization was followed as a policy in 1961 (at the institution of the partyless panchayat system), in 1968, 1979 (during the "landless movement" and

⁴ Formal projects include: 1956 Rapti Valley Development Project; 1964 Nawalparasi District; 1974 IDA Resettlement Project in Kanchanpur, Bardia, and Jhapa (cancelled in 1962); and 1977 Dhanewa (West Nawalparasi) Project.

National Referendum), and there is another wave of spontaneous settlement of forest lands in the Terai in response to the recent democratic changes in 1990.

While planned resettlement was targeted to the poorest (primarily the landless and victims of natural disasters such as floods and landslides), many targeted were refused land due to bureaucratic inefficiency, corruption, and from 1973 forward because of stringent requirements to furnish proof of landlessness or near landlessness (only obtainable through arduous efforts in dealing with Government bureaucracy at the migrant's place of origin). Because many potential settlers arrived in the Terai without the necessary papers, spontaneous migration spilled to unallocated forest lands or – as in the case of Chulachuli in Ilam District – over into areas already allotted for resettlement, with the results that the planned program derailed by the fact that newly allotted lands were already occupied by someone else.

The Nepal Resettlement Company has faced a number of problems, including, for example:

1. An unstated policy of settling lands in the southern Terai along the Indian border, which resulted in a poor choice of sites without requisite soil and water surveys to assure proper technical criteria for site selection;
2. Underbidding by logging contractors for clearing sites and undue bureaucratic and other delays by the Nepal Timber Corporation in undertaking this work after it was assigned to do so in 1976, so that settlers were on site for years before trees were cleared;
3. Inefficient site clearance, leading to large numbers of stumps left on the agricultural fields.
4. Understaffing, *very* frequent transfer of staff leading to lack of continuity of administration at project sites, compounded by a lack of written records creating a lack of trust between settlers and staff;
5. An overly centralized resettlement process (at district and zonal level) to diminish corruption – in common with Government across the board in Nepal – but which delayed allocation process and stymied routine administration;
6. Corruption, particularly in misapplication of funds and in assignments of land to relatives of staff and in response to pressures from influential people;
7. Lack of an adequate system of supervision or monitoring and evaluation (M&E) within NRC to monitor progress;
8. Lack of coordination with the Timber Corporation, so that NRC never knew siting plans in advance; and

9. Lack of extension packages suited to various agro-ecological areas or water availability

Families affected by land acquisition have therefore been understandably reluctant to uproot from their existing villages and move to the Terai, where there is no guarantee of prompt land allocation, nor of efficient support services or even that the land allocated will actually be fertile or vacant. And while the NRC was indeed extremely inefficient, it was the only institution set up specifically to undertake resettlement

Kulekhani Hydroelectric Reservoir

Nepal's first and only experience with population displacement by a large hydroelectric project was the Kulekhani, commissioned in the early 1980s. A covenant for providing the Bank with a Resettlement Plan was never fulfilled. Land was offered the population, but when the site in the Terai was rejected, no alternative areas were offered, and instead cash payment accepted by all affected. Studies indicate that while members of one of Nepal's more urbanized groups (Newars) were able to productively invest the cash compensation, the majority subsistence-farming community (Tamang) was unable to reinvest the cash productively. Land price inflation, the necessity to spend the cash on subsistence, and inexperience in handling large sums of money all have been cited as factors for the alleged impoverishment of this community. Tamang women, according to some accounts, attempted a mass protest against cash being given only to male household heads, but to no avail. (Pokkarel 1989).

activities. Since 1985, policy has dictated that only non-agricultural resettlement by NRC (which in any case has been further seriously undermined as an institution) is being contemplated; and Projects or agencies themselves are expected to undertake resettlement and rehabilitation of populations displaced by land acquisition – a capability they do not have.

Project Affected Families being given the choice between cash and land-for-land have, under these circumstances, understandably tended to opt for cash and, as in the case of the Kulekhani Hydro Project, apparently joined the ranks of the spontaneous settlers in the Terai.

Inadequacies in Compensation

The main inadequacies in the present system stem from the lack of Rules regarding the rate and amount of compensation for landowners and registered tenants and the lack of any compensation or rehabilitation for their families, for informal tenants and for landless or near-landless individuals also affected by the acquisition process or project activities.

Special Problem Areas

There are special problems in the Nepal context. For instance, viable farms in the Hills must include a diversity of plots to weather vagaries or a localized climate and natural disasters. When land acquisition leaves a family with too little farm diversity, it can be hard to reproduce their income in the same area, even when only some of their land is acquired. Hill, and some Terai, agriculture also depends heavily upon traditional systems of labor exchange. When families are dislocated, they may be able to find replacement land, but may not be able to duplicate system of labor exchange and will therefore find it much more

expensive to maintain their former standard of living. As in many other countries, those receiving compensation also suffer when there is a delay between awarding of compensation and payment of compensation, because land values rise and equivalent land can no longer be purchased for the compensation price. In highly populated areas, there are few land sellers, and it is extremely difficult for families to buy more land in their existing villages, particularly when a number of hectares have been acquired in the same village.

As in other countries with an illiterate, subsistence-level population, payment of cash compensation presents special problems for individuals not accustomed to handling large sums of cash and who are often heavily indebted to elites in the same area. Nepal has a strong history of bonded labor in the hill areas, and this relationship often persists informally, despite laws to the contrary. Even along the Arun III Access Road, where a comprehensive resettlement Plan and survey of the affected population was prepared early in the project preparation process, there is evidence that although most families opted for cash compensation rather than land-for-land, much of the cash so far distributed has already been dissipated on repayment of debt.

Eligibility of Major Sons and Women for Compensation

As mentioned above, only titled landowners and registered tenants are entitled to compensation in cash or land-for-land. One group that is severely harmed as a result is major sons in a joint family who have migrated temporarily for employment. They are unable to return home when proceedings are on going. Their families are usually left behind in the joint family. When cash compensation is given, it is not uncommon for these families to be left out of any allocation of the funds, particularly if the landowner opts to migrate to the Terai to purchase alternative land. Women are also not protected by law when cash compensation is given. While the land-for-land alternative would at least insure their rights to a share of the land under existing inheritance laws, the cash can be squandered legally without consulting them, or first ensuring their welfare.

Bureaucratic Inefficiency

Finally, a problem stems from the inefficiency, and often corruptness, of Government institutions in Nepal – one of the reasons behind the political upheaval of April 1990 and introduction of a multiparty democratic system of government. There have been cases – such as the Trisuli and Devighat Hydro Projects – where some land owners have claimed compensation five times on the same property, while others have not received any compensation at all. Incredible lengths of time have been recorded in awarding compensation.

Often HMG has not officially recorded the acquired property in the land office (again, as in the case of Trisule/Devighat), leading to apparent encroachment of Project land that has complicated upgrading of the project and, in other cases, caused the former landowner to have to continue paying taxes on land acquired

by the Government. Sums given have been so below the market rate that they have not been collected. Land has been acquired for stated purposes and left unused.

IV. Conclusions and Recommendation

Conclusions

Nepal has so far developed probably less than 2 percent of its large-scale hydroelectric potential. A couple of mega-sized projects involving large displacement of population and a number of other projects of varying sizes are on the drawing board. In many cases, resettlement planning is based on assumptions of availability of forest or other land in the Terai and the existence of an institution, the Nepal Resettlement Company, having many years experience in land-based resettlement in Nepal's Terai region. Unfortunately, the past history of this institution, a present policy that for valid conservation reasons eschews further agricultural resettlement projects in the Terai, and a history of appeasement of illegal encroachers on Terai forest lands lead to some negative speculation on Nepal's present policies regarding resettlement projects, and whether or not land identified as available for resettlement will in fact remain unoccupied, if in fact it presently is unoccupied. Given a population that is largely illiterate and subsistence-agriculture based, it is difficult to imagine proposed non-agricultural alternatives being viable.

Land acquisition is marked by bureaucratic inefficiencies, delays, and arbitrariness that lead to manipulation by sons and a sense of fatalism by most. Fair market rates are not required for acquisition by Government agencies, and the appeals process has from the beginning been largely ineffectual. Many of the formal procedures were in any case not followed in actual practice, and the recent fundamental political change in Nepal towards democratization has in fact made much of the process stipulated in the Land Acquisition Act, 2034, no longer applicable. Monitoring and evaluation of both resettlement and of land acquisition has remained at a day to day level either non-existent or far below what is required, given the immense obstacles in carrying out either efficiently with any sort of accountability.

Recommendations

It is difficult to know what to recommend in light of the lack of field-level monitoring and evaluation that has characterized both resettlement and land acquisition processes in Nepal. Obviously, more follow up in both of these areas in ongoing projects, such as the Arun III Access Road and Hydroelectric Project is one pertinent recommendation. Much more emphasis and resources need to be placed on monitoring and evaluation.

An in-depth policy and institutional appraisal of Nepal's resettlement capabilities – particularly of the Nepal Resettlement Company, which has been forwarded in the Marsyangdi, Arun III, Karnali, and Pancheswar projects as the only appropriate agency in existence for handling resettlement/rehabilitation projects in Nepal – would seem another pertinent recommendation. It is not clear that land identified in the Terai for future resettlement can actually be made available. And it is not certain by any means that even a total institutional transformation of the NRC would make it a viable institution for the effective handling of involuntary challenges of displacing entire communities. If there are viable alternatives to the NRC approach, they need to be identified.

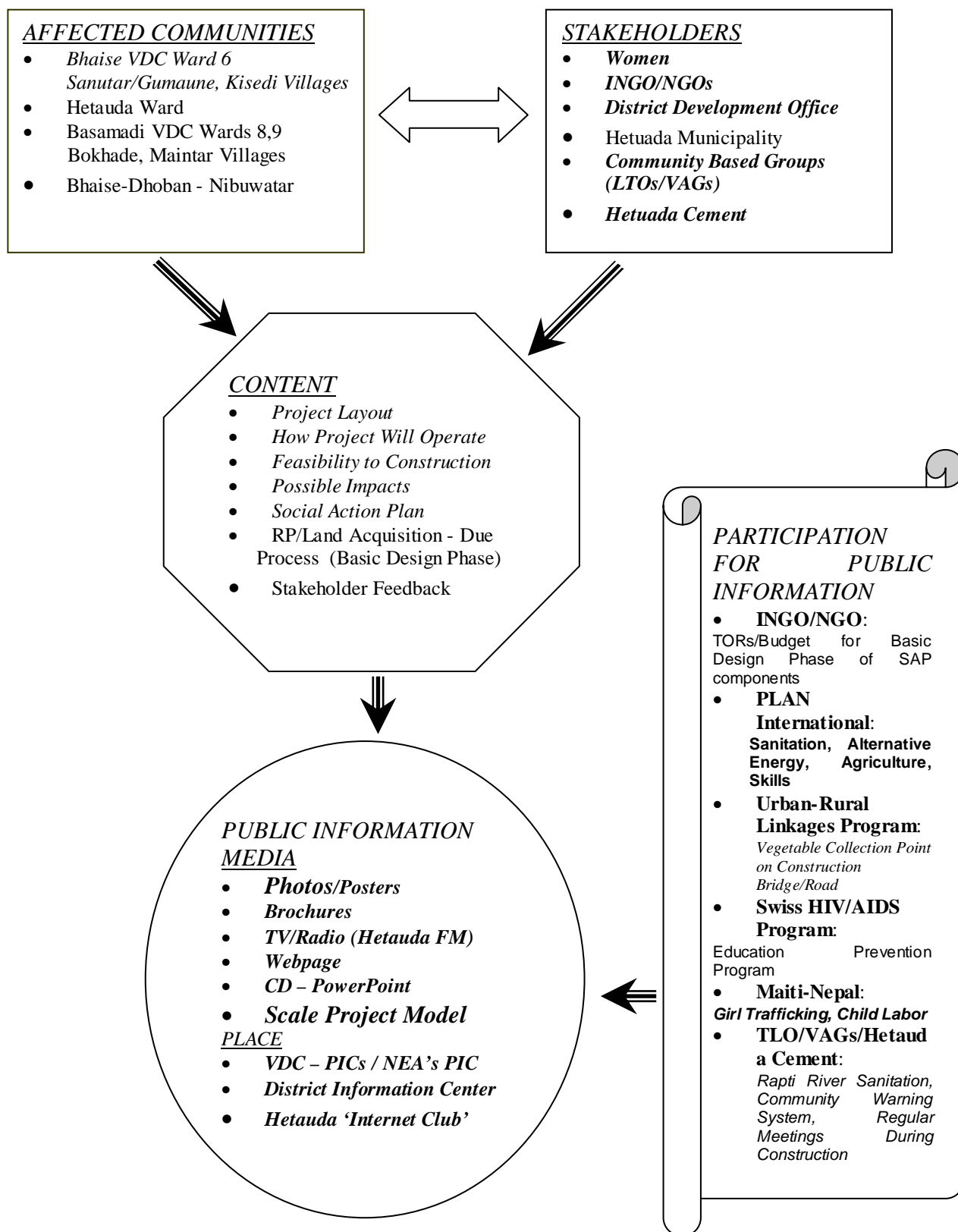
The Land Acquisition Act, 2034, and Rules and Guidelines that are supposed to buttress the implementation of land acquisition legislation would, under the new political conditions in Nepal, appear to be in need of a complete overhaul. Both legal, social science, and project management expertise could be brought to bear in re-writing the legislation to more closely conform to Nepal's more democratic political environment.

Specific Changes Recommended

There are a number of changes that would seem important to improve the acquisition and rehabilitation process. These include:

1. The Guidelines developed in the Arun project, particularly in regards to Project Affected Families and Special Project Affected Families should be a model for other projects;
2. More than the titled landowner/registered tenant should be eligible for compensation benefits, including landless, women, and major sons;
3. A better administrative structure/organization should be identified for carrying out the process of land acquisition and resettlement/rehabilitation, so that major responsibility does not rest with project engineers unprepared to handle this task, so that district officers have the necessary support, and so that an appropriate agency has resettlement responsibility.
4. A more viable appeals process needs to be devised; and
5. The experiences of public corporations who do not resort to compulsory acquisition should be examined to see if those giving up land have fared better in finding replacement assets.

Annex B8 Public Consultation Diagram



Public Consultation of Kulekhani III HPP

Annex B9 Public Consultation

1. The Study has carried out two Stakeholder Participation Meetings, the first one on May 5, 2002 at the Bhainse Village Development Committee (VDC) office and the second one in Hetuada on June 24, 2002.

2. **Stakeholder Meeting #1 of May 5th** This stakeholder meeting was organized through the Makwanpur District Development Committee (DDC) office in Hetauda and was attended by some forty (40) persons including the VDC chairmen of Bhainse and Basamadi VDCs, the ward chairman of Hetauda Municipality, Ward 1, local teachers, the Bhaise Ward 8 and 9 chairmen, NGO representatives, and villagers from Nayagaon, Baise, Ward 8. Dr. Toran Sharma, the Study Team Leader of NESS, chaired the meeting. Drs. Ram Kumar Sharma, the Study Team Socioeconomist and Madan Koirala, the Study Team Ecologist, also of NESS were also present.

3. Dr. Toran Sharma briefed the gathering about the proposed Kulekhani III design, key construction sites and potential impacts. Dr. Ram Kumar Sharma provided some background on the possible socio-economic impacts and asked the participants to give their views on the possible impacts as visualized by them, what sort of mitigation measures they would envisage for such impacts and such institutions as they saw as appropriate for carrying out such mitigative measures.

4. The participants expressed their appreciation for the project briefing and noted this was the first time for them to be informed in this way. According to the participants, the few meetings arranged by NEA earlier had not sufficiently included the local community.



Dr. Raj Kumar Sharma addressing meeting

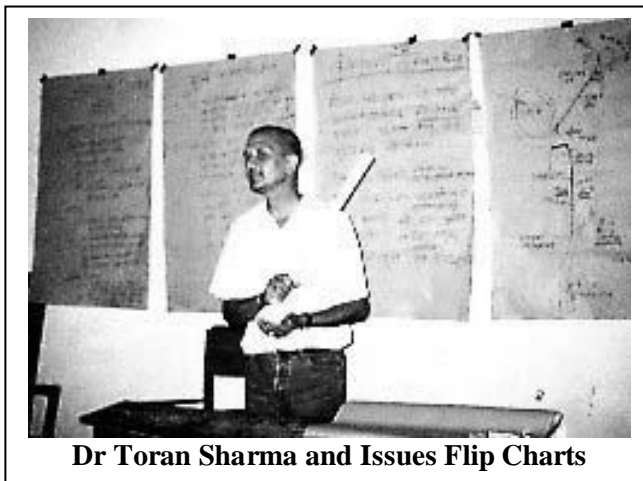
5. The participants asked for the clarification the purpose of the present study. The VDC officials noted that there could not be any consensus agreement on the issues put forward by the study team such meetings were organized in each of the affected VDCs separately, so that the majority of the affected persons could express their views on the issues.

6. It was agreed that each VDC would schedule a meeting in their area and invite the Study Team to attend the meeting. Besides the representatives of various institutions (VDCs, schools, NGOs) many villagers from Bhaise Ward 8 were also at the meeting in order to know about the project benefits, compensation criteria, amounts to be awarded and such specific information.

7. The Study Team prepared a set of flip charts on issues raised during the meeting. The VDC officials requested this so that each of the affected VDC could share the chart,

inform the local community about the project, and seek their ideas prior to the planned local information sharing meetings the Study Team will attend during the course of their work. In the future, the Study Team will bring copies of these Flip Charts back with them as a public record of the proceedings.

8. Some of the female participants from Nayagaon Village, situated above the proposed tunnel alignment expressed their concern about the drying up of local springs and water sources due to tunnel excavation. One old lady said that mitigation might be partially achieved by bringing water supply pipes from a long distance; however the ground moisture loss will also require some sort of mitigation and compensation, as it is vital for dry season crops.



Dr Toran Sharma and Issues Flip Charts

9. While the Study Team did not retain a copy of the issues flip charts from the meeting, it did come away with a short list provided by the Nayagaon villagers of their priorities for development.

Nayagaon Village's Felt Needs (*Translated from Nepali*), as of May 2002:

- Provision of drinking water facilities;
- Employment for local people in the Project, according to their qualification;
- Construction of a school;
- Construction of a road;
- Compensation for houses cracked or damaged by project activities, particularly by blasting;
- Electrification of Ward No.8 as a whole; and
- Housing Facilities for the schoolteacher

Stakeholder Meeting #1 Attendees - May 5, 2002 (2059 Baishak 22)

Study Team, NESS

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Toran Sharma | Study Team Leader |
| 2. Madan Koirala | Study Team Ecologist |
| 3. Ram Kumar Sharma | Study Team Socioeconomist |

Political Representatives

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 4. Uttam Sharma | Ward Chairman, Hetauda, Ward 1 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5. | Ratna Bdr. Moktan | Chairman, Bhaise VDC |
| 6. | Hari Bdr. Pandit | Chairman, Basmadi VDC |
| 7. | Hari Bdr. Rumba | Chairman, Basmadi VDC, Ward 9 |
| 8. | Sita Ram Devkota | Chairman, Basmadi, Ward 8(?) |

Teachers

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---|
| 9. | Narayan Prashad Devkota | Principal, Barahi Primary School, Basmadi |
| 10. | Ram Kumar Nabaulee | Teacher, Hetauta, Ward 1 |

NGOs

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---|
| 11. | Gopal Adhikhari | Chairman, <i>Samaj Jagaran Manch</i> , Hetauda, Ward 1, |
| 12. | Dipendra Kumar Shrestha | <i>Samaj Jagaran Manch</i> |
| 13. | Sangeeta Puri | <i>Maitee Nepal</i> , Hetauda, Ward 1 (Choki Tole) |
| 14. | Dil Bdr. Sunar | <i>Nabin Bikash Sashta</i> |

Nayagaun, Ward Number 8

- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 15. | Pancha Lal Ghishing |
| 16. | Hak Bdr. Ghishing |
| 17. | Bhalan Ghishing |
| 18. | Akkal Bdr. Nage |
| 19. | Som Lal Ghishing |
| 20. | Buddha Lama Pakhrin |
| 21. | Prem Lal Naeye |
| 22. | Ajay Thapa |
| 23. | Prem Bdr. |
| 24. | Biya Raja Praja & wife |
| 25. | Sita Rama Nidi |
| 26. | Prem Lal Nidi |
| 27. | Akal Bdr. Praja |
| 28. | Nirmala Rumba |
| 29. | Santi Naeye |
| 30. | Sanu Maya Naeye |
| 31. | Parbati Pokhrel |
| 32. | Sita Maya |
| 33. | Prativa |
| 34. | Phool Maya Naeye |
| 35. | Uddav Bdr. Ghishing |
| 36. | Bir Bdr. Ghishing |
| 37. | Sun Maya Praja |
| 38. | Tirtha Maya Praja |
| 39. | Sanu Maya Praja |
| 40. | Kanchi Maya |
| 41. | Thuli Maya |
| 42. | Sita Kumari |
| 43. | Rabina |

Stakeholder Meeting #2 of June 24th. The second Stakeholder's meeting was held at Hetauda municipality, in the Avocado Motel's conference hall. Refreshments were provided for the approximately 130 attendees representing a wide cross section of officials, military, NGOs, and affected communities. Transportation was arranged for a large contingent from the affected community of Sanutar, of whom between 60-70 villager arrive, representing the various women's and resource user groups as well as VDC officials. The Study Team, introduced by its NEA counterpart, presented a PowerPoint presentation

of the project's proposed design and its expected social impacts. Attendees were registered and issues recorded, after a long and lively discussion following the presentation.

Public Consultation



Second Stakeholder's Meeting, Hetauda, June 24th – 130 Attendees, Cross Section of Officials, NGOs, Many (50-70) Sanutar Villagers

The following is a list of Issues raised by the stakeholders who attended the meeting, as recorded by the Study Team. These will be taken into account in preparing the Social Action Framework:

Narayan Devkota, HeadMaster Primary School, Basamadi Village, Basamadi VDC

- Due to the project KL II, water flow in the cultivatable land has been decreased ultimately resulting in the low fertility of the land
- Overflow of Yangran khola water may also cause associated problem
- A number of community forests lie within the project area, issues regarding all the community forests needs to be incorporated
- Irrigation water supply from damming the water for Sanutar site needs to be reviewed, whether it is possible or not?
- Riverbed rise problem persists in the Rapti river, it needs proper addressal
- Release of 40 m³ water at once in the Rapti river may create problem to the primary school students, in addition it may lead to land slide
- A clear-cut policy is envisaged regarding the relocation of the settlement like Chauki tole and Powerhouse area.
- Scouring of the bank due to 40 cu mec water release at once need to be considered properly
- Downstream irrigation of Thana bhanjyang, Bastipur, Community forest, Jyamire need to be considered
- Blasting around Nakoli khola has caused crack formation in the walls of the surrounding houses. Simply siren may not be able to control the problem
- Residents nearby Chauki Tole may be drowned during defecation period around the khola

Madhav Subedi; Chairman, Users Group for Rapti Nawalpur Basamadi Irrigation Project

- Tapping of the upstream water may impact the irrigation facility of the downstream cultivable land, in economic terms irrigation outweighs the electricity generation in the region
- Local farmers are cautious about the possible decline in water flow

Maiya Devi Lama, Rapti, Naawlpur

- Local people have painful and bitter experiences about the incoming projects, as diesel plant of NEA caused corrosion in the nearby houses, Hetauda Cement Factory affected the public health by emission of smoke and suspended particulate matters. Projects come with sugar coated tablets and leave the people hurt. If the present project is also coming with the lip service only, local people will not tolerate, rather we want the project not come here.
- Generally projects are feeding the affluent only, the poor are normally displaced.
- Generally the farmers in Sanutar are the poor, whereas, compensation is distributed to the affluent..

Narayan Prasad Sapkota, Bhaise- 6

- It is assumed that the irrigation water is supplied through damming, in case of load shading it is not possible
- Land slide because of Hetauda Cement Factory has affected many households in the project area, we expect that the present project consider these issues
- Spoil disposal at Sanutar area during the construction work is a problem, we need its alternative site for disposal

Gopal Adhikari, Samaj Jagaran Manch, local NGO

- Hetauda Cement Industry has made the people threatened due to dust pollution, blasting and other activities, KL HP Project III is thankful in this regard for notifying the people in advance about its future activities
- Chauki Tole is under threat due to the future damming of the water
- Hospital and NEA Diesel plant might get impacted due to the project activity
- A bridge is required in the Chauki tole and the adjoining village to cross the river
- We request the project to consider its impact as limestone extraction by Hetauda Cement Industry (HCI) forum is formulated named "Movement to save Hetauda and Bhaise"

Mom Lama, Bhaise 1

- Sanutar has been negatively impacted due to the blasting activity of HCI
- Sanutar is full of fertile land, it need to be saved well for production
- Acquisition of necessary land need to be clarified in advance
- Alternative need to be looked for, in case local people do not agree to available the necessary land

Rameshwor Thing , Chairman, Bokedaha Community Forest

- Necessary land in the Sanutar area need to be acquisitioned
- Land slide and erosion problems arisen during construction period need to be addressed properly
- Compensation ane/or any alternative measures should be looked after for the housed cracked during construction

Shanti Karki, Bhaise – 6, Sanutar, Chairman, Mother's Group

- Compensation of the land should be at par of life maintenance of the local people

Neeraj Gole, Sanutar 6

- Complete Sanutar area need to be acquisitioned
- As the road passes from the top of the terrace, land downwards may be useless, thus need addressal

Public Consultation



June 24th Stakeholder's Meeting

- ❖PowerPoint Presentation
- ❖Very Wide Range of Issues Raised – Recorded by Study Team
- ❖Keeping continuous record of Public Consultations, beginning with EIA – through Construction, Operation
- ❖Designing a detailed Public Consultation Program for next, Detailed Design Stage

• Hetauda Ward 1 Felt Needs:

- Embankment Chauki Tole to the High way bridge
- Suspension bridge to link Hetauda with Maintar
- Sanitation program in Ward No. 1
- Improvement of facilities of Jyoti Primary school at Chaukitar
- Improvement of Maranghat [Cremation] Ghats at Hetauda Highway Bridge

Dhan Prasad Sapkota, Basamadi 9

- We are worried about the diversion of the river water, let it not create problem
- Water diversion from the village canals may snatch the livelihood of the local people, we are not ready to bear the cost of life for hydroelectric project. Project must clarify the exact situation

**Persons Present At Kulekhani III Hydroelectric Project's 2nd Stakeholders Meeting,
June 24th, 2002 (2059 Asadh 10)**

Study Team

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | Tod Anthony Ragsdale | JICA |
| 2. | Satish Chand Devkota | NEA, Kathmandu |
| 3. | Rabindra Chaudhari | NEA, Kathmandu |
| 4. | Toran Sharma | NESS, Study Team Leader |
| 5. | Madan Koirala | NESS, Ecologist |
| 6. | Uddabh Khatri | NESS, HH Surveyor |
| 7. | Japā Acharya | NESS, HH Surveyor |
| 8. | Hetauda | |
| 9. | Dor Mani Poudel | Mayor (Separate Meeting, Previous Evening) |
| 10. | Sangeeta Puri | Member of Municipality |
| 11. | Mon Lama | Member of Municipality |
| 12. | Uttam Sharma | Chairman, Ward 1 |
| 13. | Sidhilal Shrestha | Ward 2, Chauki Tol |
| 14. | Mina Shrestha | Ward 2 |
| 15. | Purushottam Khadka | Ward 2 |
| 16. | Mahadev Pd. | Ward 2 |
| 17. | Maina Ram | Ward 2 |
| 18. | Doj Bdr. Pandit | Ward 11, Chauki Tol |
| 19. | Govinda Pd. Pandit | Ward 11, Chauki Tol |
| 20. | Rajendra Bartula | Ward 11, Nabalpur |
| 21. | Dil Bdr. | Ward 11 |
| 22. | Prem Nath Parajuli | Ward 11 Irrigation |
| 23. | Manisa Sharma | Main Road |
| 24. | Ram Krishna Bhattarai | Hetauda |

Hetauda NGOs

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 25. | Prem Krishna Aryal | <i>Plan International Nepal, Makawanpur</i> |
| 26. | Benu K. Bhattarai | <i>Rural-Urban Partnership Program (RUPP)</i> |
| 27. | Gopal Krishna Adikhari | <i>Samaj Jagaran Manch, Chairman, Ward 1</i> |
| 28. | Purustom Suvedi | <i>Samaj Jagaran Manch</i> |
| 29. | Devraj Pudasainy | <i>Samaj Jagaran Manch</i> |
| 30. | Maya Tamang | <i>Maiti Nepal, Ward 1</i> |
| 31. | Ramesh Dhital | <i>Khani Udogh Mahashaka</i> |
| 32. | Siddhi Shrestha | Rotary Club, Hetauda |

Hetauda Officials, Other

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| 33. | Madan Pd. Barma | District Forest Office, Makawanpur |
| 34. | S.C. Verma | Senior Divisional Engineer, Irrigation Department |
| 35. | Bharti Khadka | <i>General Welfare Pratistan (GWP)/FHI - Field Coordinator (STD/HIV Program)</i> |
| 36. | Saraswati Bartula | GWP/FHI - Project Coordinator |
| 37. | Sujan Pandit | GWP/FHI Project |
| 38. | Mularidhar Jha | Hetauda Cement |
| 39. | Partik Bhandari | Manakamana FM Radio Station |

40.	Bikram Shrestha	Internet Club, Ward 10
	Sanutar (Baise VDC, Ward 6)	
41.	Bhim Maya Gole	Sanutar
42.	Bhim Bdr. Ghising	Sanutar
43.	Kopila Sapkota	Sanutar
44.	Jit Bdr. Syangtan	Sanutar
45.	Ganesh Kumar Gole	Sanutar
46.	Laxmi Aale	Sanutar
47.	Krishna Maya Praja	Sanutar
48.	Thuli Maya Pulami	Sanutar
49.	Kanchhi Maya Praja	Sanutar
50.	Sabitri Singtan	Sanutar
51.	Devi Maya Thapa	Sanutar
52.	Kumar Maya Thapa	Sanutar
53.	Makhamali Rakhal	Sanutar
54.	Mailee Maya Thing	Sanutar
55.	Kumari Maya Syagtan	Sanutar
56.	Hira Maya Thing	Sanutar
57.	Dhan Pd. Sapkota	Sanutar
58.	Narayan Pd. Sapkota	Sanutar
59.	Renu Gurung	Sanutar
60.	Phul Maya Syangtan	Sanutar
61.	Thuli Maya Syangtan	Sanotar
62.	Buddhi Maya Gole	Sanutar
63.	Phul Maya Tithung	Sanutar
64.	Hira Maya Tamang	Sanutar
65.	Padam Maya Lama	Sanutar
66.	Kamala Devi Gole	Sanutar
67.	Jag Maya Thing	Sanutar
68.	Laxmi Sapkota	Sanutar
69.	Ranju Tamang	Sanutar
70.	Kumari Tamang	Sanutar
71.	Bhim Maya Sapkota	Sanutar
72.	Ram Kumar Thing	Sanutar
73.	Hem Kumari Sapkota	Sanutar
74.	Santi Karki	Sanutar
75.	Nar Bdr. Gole	Sanutar
76.	Rajesh Lama	Sanutar
77.	Iman Singh Syantan	Sanutar
78.	Krishna Bdr. Gole	Sanutar
79.	Lekh Nath Gole	Sanutar
80.	Shyam Bdr. Aale	Sanutar
81.	Kanchi Mai Sangtan	Sanutar
82.	Seti Maya Syangtan	Sanutar
83.	Yadu Maya Sapkota	Sanutar
84.	Hari Bdr. Pakhrin	Sanutar
85.	Gyan Lala Dong	Sanutar
86.	Buddhi Man Gole	Sanutar
87.	Bhim Bdr. Joshi	Ghumaune

88.	Krisna Bdr. Syangtan	Ghumaune
89.	Induri Maya Gole	Shikaribas
90.	Saili Maya Ghalang	Shikaribas
Bhaise VDC (Other than Sanutar)		
91.	Ran Bdr Lama	<i>Chairman, Bhaise VDC</i>
92.	Shankar Thapa	<i>Bhaise VDC office</i>
93.	Raju Khand	Ward 6
94.	Nidhi Sapkota	Ward 6
95.	Niroj Gole	Ward 6
96.	Pushpa Bal	Ward 6
97.	Arjun Lama	Ward 6
98.	Bal RamBal	Ward 6
99.	Akkal bdr. Singh	Ward 6
100.	Rameshor Thing	Ward 6
101.	KumarMaya Syangtan	Ward 6
102.	Dev Lal Gole	Ward 6
103.	Basanta Tamang	Ward 6
104.	Ramkaji Lama	Ward 6
105.	Sancha Bdr. Gole	Ward 6
106.	Jit Bdr.	Ward 6
107.	Man Bdr.	Ward 6
108.	Hom Bdr. Bal	Bhaise
109.	Amber Lama	Bhaise
110.	Ram Hari Pariyar	Bhaise
111.	Bijeshwor Josi	Bhaise
112.	Bir Bdr. Yonjon	Kisedi
113.	Yobraj Lama	Kisedi
114.	Rana Bdr. Thing	Kisedi
115.	Som Bdr. Galan	Kisedi
116.	Kumar Syangtan	Kisedi
117.	Tek Bdr. Lama	Kisedi
118.	Aana Sinda Ghalan	Kisedi
119.	Rana Bdr. Bal	Kisedi
120.	Ram Singh Galan	Kisedi
Basamadi		
121.	Hari bdr. Pandit	Chairman, Basmadi VDC
122.	Narayan Pd. Devkota	Ward 9, Mainetar
123.	Ganga Pd. Devkota	Ward 9
124.	Sunta Pd. Gautam	Ward 9
125.	Krishna Prashad Parajuli	Ward 9
126.	Sita Ram Devkota	Ward 9
127.	Purna Bdr. Blone	Ward 9
128.	Raj Kumar Bartula	Rapti Nawalpur Irrigation
129.	Arjun Bartula	Rapti Nawalpur Irrigation
130.	Shyambu Bartula	Rapti Nawalpur Irrigation
131.	Tulashi Mishra	Rapti Nawalpur Irrigation
132.	Other	
133.	Dinesh Lama	Kathmandu

10. Study Team Consultations. During the socioeconomic studies being carried out, the Study Team has asked Sanutar villagers for their development priorities. These are as follows:

Sanutar Village's Felt Needs, as of June 2002

- **Electrification**
- **Telephone service**
- **Post office (*local students who go to Bhaise and Hetauda bring letters from the post office*)**
- **Health post (*nearest health post is Bhaise and Hetauda, Common disease of the area is fever, Pneumonia, dysentery*)**

11. Given NEA's policy of providing 1% of generation revenues towards rural electrification, as was carried out for the Kali Gandaki "A" HEP and the new motorable bridge across the Rapti that will be a part of the Project's contribution to the local area's development, these Sanutar 'felt needs' may be quite realistic for inclusion in the Social Action Plan to be prepared during the next study phase.

12. Other Stakeholder Interactions. The Study Team has held numerous meetings with the several Project Stakeholders in the Hetauda and Project area, particularly with Government officials, the military camp at Suparitar, local formal and informal leaders, and the numerous NGOs that are based in Hetuuda and with whom it is proposed to develop the current Social Action Framework (SAF) into a feasible and actionable Social Action Plan, with specific staffing, budget, scheduling and terms of reference developed during the next study phase, the Kulekhani III Detailed Design. The Study Team has also met with a wide variety of officials and affected peoples, including the Chief District Officer of Makwanpur, the Mayor of Hetauda, the Chairman of Hetauda's Ward 1 (the ward most affected), irrigation user group members of possibly affected schemes, and others. During the meeting the Ward 1 Chairman put forth a number of felt needs. Not all of these may not be a realistic as the rural proposals, but they illustrate the high level of expectations the Hetauda municipality has regarding the Project and need to be made note of early on.

Hetauda Ward 1 Felt Needs

- **Embankment Chauki Tole to the High way bridge**
- **Suspension bridge to link Hetauda with Maintar**
- **Sanitation program in Ward No. 1**
- **Improvement of facilities of Jyoti Primary school at Chaukitar**
- **Improvement of Maranghat [Cremation] Ghats at Hetauda Highway Bridge**

Public Consultation

**Study Team
Socioeconomist
meeting with *Maiti
Nepal* NGO**



**Meeting with Hetauda Mayor
and Ward 1 Chairman**



**Study Team Leader
Interviewing Sanutar
Women's Savings
Group *Aama Samuha*
Secretary**

13. **Public Consultation Strategy.** Although there has been considerable progress made by the Study Team in public consultation, the effort has necessarily been somewhat ad hoc, with little budget, preplanning or resources applied to this important work as yet. Deficiencies have included a monopolizing of discussion by Hetauda political elites during the meeting held in the municipality, frequent electric stoppages during the Powerpoint presentation made there so, lack of resources for assisting villagers from the affected VDCs to reach Hetauda, lack of budget for important materials such as brochures, posters, flip chart equipment, lack of advance sufficient advance notice of meetings, especially for going through formal channels to make the stakeholder meetings in any way 'official,' and the like.

14. It is important to carefully plan for and budget the next phase of the Public Consultation, during the Detailed Design Study. It is recommended to have three Stakeholder's meetings held in Hetauda. One should be at the beginning and reiterate the findings of the feasibility stage studies. The second should come approximately six months into the next phase studies to present inception findings and obtain public feedback. The third and final meeting should present the final study findings.

15. The Hetauda Stakeholder meetings will need to be set up through the Chief District Officer's (CDO's) office and sufficient time allotted both to accommodate this formal process

and to assure all attendees have adequate advance notice. It is recommended that sufficient budget is allotted to produce brochures and posters, as well as to have flip chart equipment, for these meetings to properly record issues and recommendations. Preparation of PowerPoint presentations is recommended. However, it will be a good idea to rent a small back up generator for assuring an uninterrupted supply of electricity during the presentations. Adequate budget for refreshments is recommended, say for about 200 attendees per meeting, as well as for conference hall rental. Finally, it will be an important courtesy to the village attendees to rent at least one van or small bus to assist the villagers in coming to and returning from Hetauda.

16. Experience in other development project has shown the importance of a continuing and complete documentation of the public consultation process. Therefore, this study phase will produce a set of 3-ring binders that will include a detailed account of public meetings and other stakeholder interactions, including photographs, issues discussed, decisions reached and the like. It is highly recommended that this record of public consultation activities be kept through the next, detailed design study stage, through construction and into the operation phase as a chronological record.

17. The Stakeholders to be included in the meetings will include:

- **Women** – The experience of PLAN International and resettlement elsewhere is that there need to be separate meetings for women organized by women staff members, in addition to the more general community meetings, to assure that these critical stakeholders are fully informed and allowed sufficient opportunity to voice their concerns and provide feedback to the Project. Without this, social problems may arise unexpectedly later on the Project preparation, when it will be more difficult to address them.
- **INGO/NGOs** – Hetauda is a center for International Non-Government Organizations and domestic NGOs (INGO/NGOs). The DDC has promised to provide a list of those located in Hetuada. The Study Team has met with Plan International, the Rural-Urban Partnership Program (UNDP), the HIV/AIDS STD (Swiss Technical Development) Program, and Maiti-Nepal (Girl Trafficking, Child Labor). As an example of how broad the NGO community found in Hetauda is, during the most recent field visit, Amnesty International was holding a conference there, where it also maintains a branch office. The strategy for involving the most relevant INGO/NGOs will be to seek their assistance in assessing community needs and opportunities and to involve them in both the design and implementation of the proposed SAP. Plan International, for instance, has worked for over eight years in Bhainse VDC putting into place many of the essential elements of the SAP.

To ignore the work these organizations have done in the Project Area and not include them early in the SAP planning could have disastrous results later on in the Project planning phases – as is borne out in the experience of many Projects that have in the past ignored NGOs working in their affected communities -- so it is essential that their local contributions are recognized and that they are integrated as much as possible into the SAP design process. On the other hand, relying on their specialized expertise and experience with the local communities has great potential for assuring that the Project resources expended in the social area are well used.

It is expected that these NGOs will work under KESMU supervision and with assistance of an Environmental/Social Liaison Officer attached to the Project Engineer assuring compliance with all social impact agreements. Plan International has given the Study Team their digitized mapping/GIS data for the affected VDCs, and the Team has agreed to share the study GIS data with them as it is developed.

It is proposed that the most relevant NGOs be requested to prepare terms of reference (TORs) and budgets for carrying out assessments and SAP component design during the next phase of the Project studies, the Basic Design phase. These TORs may be prepared in June, once the Project final design is decided upon and the results of the mapping/GIS and socioeconomic studies have been completed to serve as a basis for sharing with the INGO/NGOs. This has already been suggested informally to the INGO/NGOs and has received a positive response. The Study Team will prepare a generalized Program of Activities, or Overall TOR, within which these more detailed TORs will be integrated, and this will be gone over with the relevant INGO/NGOs prior to their preparing their detailed TORs.

In particular, the Study Team will work with Plan International/HIV-AIDs/Maiti Nepal, Urban-Rural Linkages. to develop terms of reference and budget for basic design of SAP components. Plan International has already put into place many of the elements required. The proposed assessment/SAP design exercises will adopt these elements to the Project situation, particularly to informal construction camps, where sanitation, water supply, alternative energy and public health planning will be imperative. The Urban-Rural Linkages Program will maximize the potential of the construction Access Road and Bridge by determining the best location for an Off-Season Vegetable Collection Center, linking this up with the Hetuuda market community, as well as Bhainse-Dhoban and Bhimpedi linkages already established by the program. In this regard, Plan International may work with the rural communities to develop off-season vegetable production, as is seen elsewhere in the Rapti region. The Project Area is already well known for its production of a variety of beans, and this may be expanded upon.

The Urban-Rural Linkages Program has has formed community groups for marketing rural products in Hetauda, and these may be linked to rural production cooperatives formed in the Project Area. These are preliminary ideas which will be explored by competent INGO/NGO specialists in these fields of expertise during the Basic Design Phase, in preparing a detailed SAP.

Other training provided by Plan International will be market linked as well, based on assessments by the Rural-Urban Linkages Program. An example of the need for this is the expressed desire for women in the affected communities to have training in sewing, for which there is no market due to an abundance of inexpensive mass produced textiles in Nepal. Training having ready urban-market linkages will be sought out and incorporated into the SAP.

- Specific NGOs involvement will need to include the following:

- ***Plan International*** is increasingly working through local NGOs. Has had 8-year history in the Project area. Education, Sanitation, Integrated Forest Management Groups, Plantation, Forestation, Rejuvenating Degraded River Banks, Integrated Forest Management Groups Plan International is increasingly working through local NGOs.. *Application to Project:* (a) agricultural development to provide new winter vegetable (Hydroponics) and other produce to take advantage of new bridge across Rapti and collection points for Hetauda markets, (b) alternative energy, e.g., briquettes for construction camps, (c) sanitation and drinking water for any service community that might grow up within Project area
- ***Rural-Urban Partnership Program.*** Has created 200 micro-enterprise groups, linkages between Hetuada, Bhaise-Dhoban, Bhimpedi – collection points for vegetable and other produce, to urban markets. Are active in eleven wards of Hetauda, creating 10 Tole/Lane Organizations (TLOs) meeting monthly in Ward 1 for various community development activities, such as drains, sanitation, drinking water. *Application to Project:* (a) Protection of Hetauda irrigation facilities, (b) Income Generation program in Ward 1, assuming any loss of income from effects on land of Tailrace water release (still to be determined), (c) Taking advantage of new bridge across Rapti to choose a collection point for Hetauda marketing of vegetables, produce. Linking this to agricultural development program for Sanutar/Gumaune and other communities now better linked to Hetauda because of bridge, (d) Community-based Warning System for Tailrace water release, (e) Sanitation program along Rapti.
- ***Samaja Jagaran Mancha,*** Hetauda, Ward 1: Has number of environmental related projects along Rapti River in Hetauda, Ward 1. Involved in Income Generation Projects. *Application to Project:* (a) Income Generation program in Ward 1, assuming any loss of income from effects on land of Tailrace water release (still to be determined), (b) Community-based Warning System for Tailrace water release, (c) Sanitation program along Rapti lessening defecation along riverbanks.
- ***Maiti Nepal.*** Has awareness program on women trafficking, HIV/AIDS in Bhainse and Basamadi VDCs, also income generating and skill training programs for women. Application to KL III . *Application to Project:* (a) income generation and skills training for women, (b) HIV/AIDS awareness, (c) program for direct intervention in women trafficking, prevention of child labor (monitoring contractors), (d) providing income generation alternatives to prostitution for vulnerable women.
- ***HIV/AIDS STD Swiss Technical Development.*** Have extensive education materials, condom distribution program. *Application to Project:* (a) HIV/STD education and prevention program before and during construction period.
- **District Development Office/Municipality/VDC Leaders** – The Study Team will continue meetings with the Chief District Officer (CDO), the Local Development Officer (LDO), the District Development Officer (DDO) as well as with Hetauda's Mayor (Mr. Dor Mani Poudel). The Study Team has purchased from District Information Center the latest socioeconomic and infrastructure analysis reports for the District and affected Village Development Committees (VDCs) and will maintain a

close liaison with the DDC and municipal government offices in Hetauda. The same will be the case for VDC officials, particularly Ward members in the affected communities.

- **Community Based Groups (CBOs)** – TLOs have already been organized in Hetauda's several wards and Village Advisory Groups will be organized through INGO/NGO involvement, most likely based on community organizations already set up to effect a wide variety of community objectives, from drinking water to modern latrines, biogas, irrigation, education and health facilities.
- **Hetauda Cement** – Major landowner in Project area, Hetuadua Cement is also sharing roads when traffic increases during construction period. *Application to Project:* Will need to acquire land and right of way from them. Promised right of way for adit access road near inlet. Also promised NITI a map of their boundaries, though this is not shown on GIS mapping so far. Hetauda Cement has promised detailed layout maps for the Study Team's mapping/GIS activities, and the Study Team will share mapping/GIS data in return. Regular scheduled meetings will be set up to exchange information and concerns.
- **Suparitar Military Camp.** Chief of the Army Unit and key officers: project briefing, future consultation, passage for construction, project constructing its explosives bunker within the camp for military protection. *Application to Project:* Key to allowing Construction Camps to be in Hetauda, since construction traffic must pass through the Camp. As yet, there has been little communication with this facility. However, it will be a critical stakeholder, as the military camp facility sits between Hetauda and the Project Area on either side of the main Hetauda-Kathmandu Highway (Nep: *Tribuwan Rajpath*). Regular meetings will be established with the military camp authorities, as well as Hetuadua police authorities through the DDO, to exchange information and share concerns.

18. For assuring that VDC opinions are given sufficient attention, a special post-meeting discussion may be scheduled for these attendees. Also, it is important that each of the Hetauda stakeholder meetings be supplemented by local meetings in the affected rural VDCs. The current process whereby the VDCs organize local meetings and invite the Study Team to attend may be replicated, as it makes the VDC the host and ensures their ownership of the process. Powerpoint presentations can also be used with a laptop projector and portable generator for rural as well as municipal community presentations, providing opportunities for discussion and feedback.

19. The local affected communities in which meetings will be scheduled will include:

- **Sanutar/Gumaune/Shikarbas Villages** – These three villages will bear the most direct construction effects, from the Access Road to construction camps. It is proposed to set up a small Public Information Center for the benefit of these communities. Issues will include health and sanitation attendant with construction activities as well as land acquisition and resettlement, with a broad range of SAP components.
- **Kisedi Village** – This is also a part of Bhainse, Ward 6, is probably where the Reservoir Area will impinge, and is where the Ward 6 Member (Nep: *Sadasya*) lives.

As such, the village will need to be included in Project consultation and made a beneficiary of the SAP. Ward 6 will require creation of informal community based Village Advisory Groups (VAGs), including women and vulnerable group representatives, to meet regularly with Project authorities to keep on top of issues as they arise throughout the planning and construction periods. These will be analogous to the TLOs that have been organized in Hetuada and which will also serve this purpose for Project consultations in the municipality. The Access Road and Construction Bridge will provide new economic opportunities to Ward 6 as well as to the hinterlands beyond, and exploring ways to maximize these opportunities will be an essential part of the consultation strategy.

- **Bhainse-Dhoban/Nibuwater** – Any Construction ‘footprints’ such as construction camps, store yards and such in this area will need to be identified by the preliminary Project layout expected to be completed by March 31st. Construction traffic between the Intake Area and Nibuwater, where NEA will put its construction camp in the existing NEA facilities used for Kulekhani II, will be greatly increased. As such these areas will need to be included in the consultation strategy, with VAGs established. Especially in Bhainse-Dhoban a SAP may be appropriate, with attention to not only socioeconomic improvement but also restoration of some of the town’s unique historical architecture. There will in addition be health issues attendant with construction activities here.
- **Bokheda** – The Community Forest in Bhokheda is a SAP component, and some land will be acquired for the Tailrace Outlet. A VAG will be appropriate, as well as extensive interaction with the community’s forest user group(s). Relevant information on these is currently being collected and will be assessed in June.
- **Hetauda Ward 1** – There are ten community-based Tole/Lane Organizations (TLOs) in Ward 1, along the Rapti River the 4 km expected to be affected by the Tailrace Outlet water releases, up to the Hetauda Bridge. The TLOs are examples of a more generic term, Community-Based Organization, or CBO. These TLOs have been active in a number of community works, involving drainage improvement, drinking water, and health activities. They will be consulted especially with regards to building public sanitation facilities along the Rapti and to creating some form of a community-based Warning Organization and other relevant solutions to public safety along the Rapti River course. The TLOs will be consulted regularly, in the same fashion as VAGs in the rural areas. A Public Information Center (PIC) will be established in Hetauda, both at the District Development Committee (DDC) office District Information Center but also at one of the commercial Internet providers on the main road, where maximum accessibility will be assured. Posters, photographs and relevant brochures will also be provided a PIC in a more immediate community setting, of for instance a centrally located TLO.

20. In addition to the above, it may be that a Stakeholder’s Meeting in Kathmandu, hosted by NEA may be planned. This will be investigated during the remainder of this study phase. One outcome of this study in October will be a schedule, staffing and resources plan, and budget for the next phase Public Consultations.

21. The consultation media type and its placement for maximum public consultation is recommended as below:

- **Vianet's Internet Club on Hetauda's Main Road** – This commercial establishment has been requested to provide the Study Team with a proposal for developing a web page, a CD presenting the Project in an illustrated PowerPoint format, brochures, and a fee for the annual use of their facilities. The establishment has good accessibility and using a local, Hetauda firm for developing such multimedia materials may provide good public relations. This multimedia approach fits the requirements of many of Hetauda's municipal stakeholders, where a 'wired' community is considered a valued community attribute. Hetauda's existing web pages, for instance, advertise the community's environmental awareness and achievements, and free community Internet access was a featured part of a recent festival held in the city.
- **Posters, Photos and CD** may be placed at Vianet and at DDO's District Information Center, as well as in PICs in Sanutar and Bhainse-Dhoban. The District's official Web Page currently under construction and existing private ones may be linked to Project's Web Page. A PIC at NEA in Kathmandu may be explored, though experience seeking public documents at the existing PIC at NEA has seemingly not been very effective.
- **Manakamana FM Station** has agreed to disseminate information and awareness programs related to Project, potential environmental impacts and precaution measures to be adopted by affected communities. The Study Team is getting their rates, to include in next phase budget.
- **TV** – Hetauda receives two Nepal TV channels, and there are battery-operated village TVs, for instance at least one observed in Sanutar. Programs utilizing this media option will be explored.
- **Physical Model** – The Study Team will explore building a to scale physical model to illustrate the Project. The Melamchi Water Project had such a scale model at a recent international water resources conference held in Kathmandu and other Projects have effectively utilized such models. This may provide a highly mobile way to demonstrate Project's workings to the affected municipal and rural communities, especially to those who are not literate.

22. The Public Consultation will focus on a few things and use considerable repetition. These include:

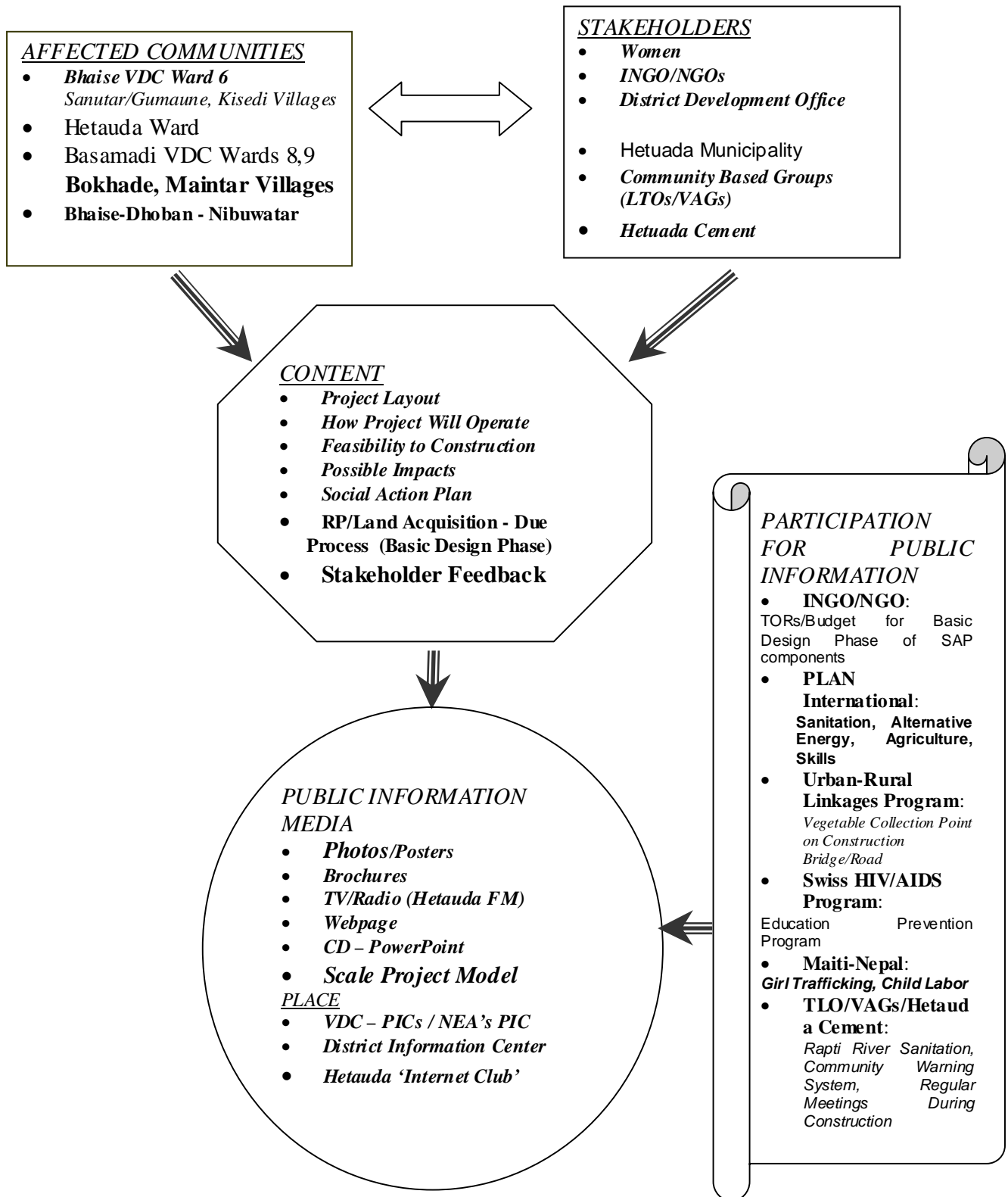
- **Project Layout** – The Mapping/GIS illustrating the Final Design is expected to be completed in June. Local communities will be interested in knowing what the Project will 'look like,' as well as how it will operate and to what benefit for Nepal.
- **Project Design Schedule and Process** – A question that arises frequently is 'when will construction begin?' The consultation will explain the processes of feasibility, basic, and final design phases, and especially how long these design phases will take, so that the APs, stakeholders and the communities at large understand that the process

is still in an early stage and that at some point – 3-4 years? – The Project activities will become more definite. The Public will need to know what to expect and when.

- **Possible Project Impacts** – These need to be explained in person with graphic displays and feedback sought.
- There will be a focus on the **SAP** as soon as possible, then on **Land Acquisition/Resettlement** at Detailed Design stage when these are more defined. For the latter, Due Process Brochures explaining the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) and the proposed Community Consensus Valuation (CCV) and its methodology will be prepared for distribution to APs.

23. The following is a graphic representation of the proposed Consultation Strategy and will be updated for the final report of this study.

CONSULTATION STRATEGY



Annex B10 Stakeholders and Groups Met During Socioeconomic Fieldwork

Sr. No.	Stakeholder consulted	Consultation Date	Issues discussed	Remarks
1	Sher Bahadur Ghalan Land and house owner opposite Adit 2, proposed access to powerhouse right bank of Yangrang Khola	17 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is registered or not, Is he using the houses himself? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is registered on his name, he is using the house himself and also has rented to the workers of Adit 2. Slash and burn agriculture is practiced
2	Shanti Karki, Hari Saran Karki Laxmi Sapkota Hem Kumari Sapkota (Residents of Sanutar village)	17 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethnic composition of Sanutar, Ghumaune, and Ghumaune pari Families residing in the area Land and land ownership Community organization Role of NGOs (national and international in community development) Community problems 	Details of observation are listed in Note 1. below
3	Mr. ///// Survey office Hetauda	17 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cadastral Survey maps of the project influence area 	Cadastral maps were requested for print and later collected.
4	Dr. Rishi Raj Adhikari - Director Mr. Prem Krishna Sambju - PM (WEP) Mr. Kanaiya Pokhrel - PM (Bhaise)	18 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities of Plan International in the project region of Influence Works conducted and their records Interest of the organisation to takeup social action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan international has programs on Health, Education, Income generation, critical issues (bad practice, women trafficking, child labor, trafficking for begging, early marriage etc.) gender equity, foster parent, sustainable environment (alternative energy, afforestation, bank protection, integrating resource with income generation and conservation) etc. besides they also conduct programs on early childhood care. Plan International is willing to co-operate to the project social development needs.
5	Mr. Dhani Singh Lama Mr. Ram Kaji Lama (resident Shikaribas)	19 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from NGOS Water Supply Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan International support on sanitation Plan support for Prarambhik Bal Bikash Kendra Plan support for Nari Sip Shrijana Kendra Water Supply source of Sanutar (about 40 HH) from the spring from the spring on the eastern slope of Shikaribas Water supply from Yangrang/Nalikatta Khola to Shikaribas (about 23 HH) by a 25 to 32" pipeline. Ethnic composition of Shikaribas (all Tamang) Agricultural production of Sikaribas (Millet, Maize, Phaper, and beans (Bodi, Masyang, Mas))
6	Purna Bahadur Lama	19 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biogas plant and its effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He has a biogas plant since 5 years and is sufficient for

	(resident Sanutar)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the plant establishment 	cooking and evening lighting
7	Mr. Seba Giri - Chief Pujari Mr. Dibyananda Giri - Assistant Pujari TriKhandeshwor Mahadev Temple	19 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Festivals at the temple site • Water requirement of the site during festival • Implications of the proposed proposal to the Rapti Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impacts to the water need due to reduction of water in Rapti
8	Mr. Ram Bahadur Adhikari Mr. Kul Bahadur Waiba Mr. Surya Dahadur Thapa Magar Mr. Hari Bahadur Thing (residents near the confluence of Bagjhora Khola and Rapti Confluence)	19 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land slide and associated debris at the confluence • Who is at fault for the landslide • Compensation demand and resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landslide occurred on 14th of Bhadra 2058 and blocked Rapti for 3 hour. One cowshed was damaged. • There are 15 House structures and all of them are build on the govt. Land. • Not compensated despite their request to HCI
9	Mr. Yugal Kishor Saha Sub-station manger, NEA	19 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land area at the sub-station • Land area in the Diesel power plant • Land occupancy and possibility of the land use for construction camp of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 2 additional camps of the substation. • Sub-station land is fully occupied. • Diesel power plant land is partially occupied and recently the plant has added 10 katthas (half hectare of land which is not used)
10	Mr. S.K. Shrivastav Mines Manager Hetauda Cement Industry	20 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security problems due to proposed project • River protection works • Spoil disposal from the mines • Drainage problems • Protection bridge across the Rope way line • Water supply to camps • Blasting, vibration and related stability problems • Causeway across Rapti and monsoon problems • Land area occupied by the mine • Environmental and watershed mangement programs initiated by mines • Causes of Bagjhora Khola landslide and conflict resolution • Sedimentation issue of Rapti downstream and activities of HCI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire hill opposite kulekhani II and above mine area on the right bank is occupied by mine. • Mine has no objection on the use of the land for access road but should be comminuted to the mine. • Across the access road for repair and maintenance of rope way protection bridge need to be constructed. • Access road should not obstruct the mines office drainage • Improvement of causeway is required for the monsoon period. • Mine is cautious about the spoil management • Environmental measures are partially undertaken by the mine.
11	Mr. Gauri Kanta Dhital	20 th February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood of Rapti and its impact to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedimentation and erosion of the land is a regular

	Mrs. Pabitra Dhital Mrs. Laxmi Sanjel (Residents of Nakoli gaon - Tailrace)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agricultural land Land registration Impacts of the project in the locals mind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> phenomenon Not all the land under agriculture is registered Think that the project will impact on their land and production
12	Mr. Ram Krishna Thapa (Information officer , Makawanpur DDC)	3 rd May 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About the project Potentially affected communities Information with regard to the project ROI Other potential project Stakeholders NGOs and CBOs working in the area, and the areas of works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped to organize a stakeholder meeting at Bhaise on the 5th of May. Informed all the related stakeholders about the consultation meeting.
13	Mr. (DDC vice Chairman)	3 rd May 2002		
14	Mr. Krishna Prashad Dahal (Member of Parliant)	3 rd May 2002		
15	Dr. Rishi Adhikari (District Coordinator. Plan) and Mr. Khanaiya Pokharel, (Program Coordinator of the Bhainse, Plan)	3 rd May 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project impacts on Sanutar settlement and other areas Social programs of the Plan and likely partnership with project for social action plan implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showed interest and asked the details of partnership and fields
16	Mr. Krisna Pd. Ghimire W.N 11, Hetauda, beneficiary of the irrigation schemes	4 th May 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nawalpur Basamadi Irrigation Scheme Simaltar- Golpingtar Irrigation Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided information with regard the user committees and the beneficiary groups
17	Mr. Dan Bahadur Rai (Peon of Nepal Food Corporation)	4 th May 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area and facilities of Food corporation 	
18	Mr Brikh Bahadur Tamang (Keeper <u>Nepal Transportation Corporation</u>)	4 th May 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area and facilities of <u>Nepal Transportation Corporation</u>) and <u>present status</u> 	
19	Mr. Nepal Manakamana FM	4 th May 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media broadcast of the project information for greater public information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willing to cooperate as per the FM rules Will forward a proposal for such broadcast.
20	Mrs Sangita Puri, Office Incharge of Maiti Nepal	4 th May 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project impacts on Sanutar settlement and other areas Social programs of the Maiti Nepal and likely partnership with project for social action plan implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showed interest for the project social action Plan
21	Mr Gopal Adhikari- Chairman (Samaj Jagaran Manch)	4 th May 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project impacts on Sanutar settlement and other areas Social programs of the Manch and likely partnership with project for social action plan implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showed interest for the project social action Plan
22	Colonel Mr. Prakash Jung K.C. (Chief Army Camp Suparitar)	4 th May 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Issues during project construction Explosive security and explosive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A formal letter of request before project Regular information to the camp Will co-operate with the project for the security

			bunkers	arrangements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need a new bunker for explosive storage within the camp at Suparitar
24	Mr. Buddhi Lama Mr. Dhan Raj Lama Mr. Raju Thing (Residents of Chauki Tole and Users of the Rapti Left bank area)	21 st June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects of 1993 flood on left bank Effects of 1993 flood on Right bank Effects of 1993 floods on the sand bar between chauki tole and Lal Jundi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Left bank about 50 to 70 m wide stretch of the low land was flooded and eroded but was reclaimed in the next harvesting season Effect on the right bank was minimum, some side scouring at places at Ektare and Lal Jundi The sand bar used to be irrigated and paddy land before the flood. Since the flood it has turned into gravel area used now for grazing Water level after 1993 flood has not overflowed from the sand bar area in the flooding of subsequent years. Some land owners have now started reclaiming the area for paddy
25	Mr. Ram Bahadur Ghalan Mr. Sam Bahadur Ghalan Mr. Kul Bahadur Ghalan (Farmers of Chauki Tole Area, currently tenant farmers of the flooded land areas (1993 flood) of Rapti on the left bank of Rapti)	21 st June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood effects of 1993 flood Irrigation canal to the Chauki tole low land Tenancy of the land adjacent to the Rapti river affected by 1993 flood. Land ownership of the sand bar island between Chauki Tole and Lal Jundi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two irrigation canal irrigate about 15 ha of land on the left bank Water is used also for round the year water mill operation. There are four water mills. Mr. Gyane Magar owns 2 mills and the other 2 mills. Rent for milling is Adha mana for one pathi or RS. 2 for a kilo. The left bank land belongs to Santi Shaha and currently about a dozen-farmer crop these lands (Mr. Bal Ram Bal, Mr. Durga Bd. Ramba; Mr. Ram Bd. Ghalan, Mr. Bishnu Ghimire, Mr. Bir Bd. Waiba, Mr. Thakuri, etc.). They do not have any tenancy certificate and also do not pay to owner for the cropping. The sand bar island area belongs to about 9 households (Mr. Sam Bd. Lamba, Mr. Ganesh Bd. Thing, Mr. Harka Bd. Thing, Mr. Sher Bd. Thing, Mr. Guna Singh Sikari etc.) They have got ownership receipt but no ownership certificates (Lal purja). The receipts were given to them in 2024.2025 BS.
26	Mr. Hari Bd. Bal (resident Ghumaune)	22 nd June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on ward Information on community forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward committee Bhaise ward 6 Mr. Bhim Bd, Ghising - Chairman, Mrs. Ganesh Kumari Gole - M, Mr. Asok Kumar Bal - M. Mr. Ram Bd. Bal - M Two community forests; Bokedaha Community Forest (Start 2057, Mr. Rameshwor Thing - Chairman, Mr. Man Lal Dhong - secretary, User Bokedaha village and Sanutar Village) ; Kalika Community Forest (Start 2056, Mr. Dil Bd. Blon - Chairman, Mr. Man Bd . Bal - secretary; user

				Kisedi and Ghumaune Village)
27	Mr. Bhim Nath Upreti Mr. Krishna Pd. Parajuli Mr. Dal Bd. Rai, Mr. Prem Nath Pandey (resident Girija Chauk, Simara Opposite Lothar Rapti Confluence)	22 nd June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on Lothar and Rapti floods Information on the embankment of lothar and Rapti Information on east - rapti and lothar irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bed of both Rapti and Lothar are rising and risk of flood related erosion are potential. The constructed embankment is found robust The agriland behind the embankment are low and water logging is a problem The 40 m³/s release of Kulekhani III may not effect the embankment and east rapti irrigation
28	Mr. Sushil Pokherel Marketing Manakamana FM, Hetauda	22 nd June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of FM as a means to disseminate project information on regular basis Request to attend information exchange programme of 24th June 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show interest for the project information dissemination The project shall provide the needed project information FM will edit and broadcast on prime time regularly FM will put forward proposal for the broadcasting for project budgeting.
29	Mr. Deepak Kumar Joshi Chief District Officer Makawanpur	23 rd June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the project activities and the planned program of information exchange Request for the presence in the information exchange programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested not to raise the people's expectations from the project Give information to the people to the extent that is easier for subsequent project management as a CDO.
30	Mr. Akhileshwar Lal Prasad Karn (Assistant Regional Director, Central Development Region, Department of Forests, Makawanpur)	23 rd June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the community and national forests Request for the presence in the information exchange programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities in community forest require approval from the community forest user group
31	Mr. Mahadev Pd. Subedi Mr. Raj Kumar Bartaula (Chairman and secretary Nawalpur Irrigation scheme, user committee)	23 rd June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on user committee Total irrigation area and future programme Request for the presence in the information exchange programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 125 ha of land is planned for irrigation Both the irrigation scheme has a single user committee
32	Mr. Hari Bd. Pandit VDC chairman Basamadi VDC	23 rd June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for the presence along with other interested member of VDC in the information exchange programme 	
33	Mr. Manesh Madonovich Shrestha Mr. Vikram Shrestha Vianet Internet Club Hetauda	23 rd June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of club service as a means to disseminate project information on regular basis (web page design, Poster design etc.) Request to attend information exchange programme of 24th June 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show interest for the project information dissemination The project shall provide the needed project information Club will design the web page and information formats and also will provide services of project printers and other posters The club will put forward proposal for the web page design and others.
34	Mr. Bharat Kunwar General Manager	23 rd June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baghijhora Khola Land slide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visited the landslide area to assess the risk The landslide was an old one which has rejuvenated in the

	Hetauda Cement Industry			<p>recent years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HCI is thinking of plans to stabilise the landslide but needs support from other organisations as well.
35	Mr. Dor Mani Poudel (Mayor Hetauda Municipality) Mr. Uttam Ward Chairman ward No 1 Hetauda Municipality	23 rd June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the project Likely impacts of the project to Hetauda ward No 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested for the embankment of Rapti from Chauki tole to the High way bridge Requested for the suspension bridge to link Hetauda with Maintar Requested for the sanitation program in ward No. 1 Requested for the improvement of facilities of Jyoti Primary school at Chaukitar Requested for the improvement of Maranghat at Hetauda Highway bridge
36	Major Mr. Bhuvan Adhikari Captain Mr. Cizar Gurung (Suparitar Army Camp) Inspector Mr. Indra Narayan Chaudhari (Armed police Makawanpur, Hetauda)	24 th June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security issues of project construction and operation Need of explosive bunker for the tunnel excavation works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no specific security concern for the project work Project, however, shall provide information for the security management on regular basis Bunker if constructed within the Suparitar Military camp will be better for security reasons. But require permission from higher authority for such decisions.

Annex B11 List of Household Whose House Structure is Affected

SN	Name Of the House Owner	Address	Plot no	Name of land owner	Status	Total structure	Structure type
1.	Shyam Bdr. Aale	Sanotar, Bhaise Ward No. 6	193	Bir Bdr. Ghalan	LL	1+1	R+C
2.	Ram Bdr. Syangtan	Sanotar, Bhaise Ward No. 6	192	Tauke Syangtan	LL	1	R
3.	Lal Bdr. Lama (Syangtan)	Sanotar, Bhaise Ward No. 6	192	Tauke Syangtan	LL	1+2	R+2C
4.	Bir Bdr. Syangtang	Sanotar, Bhaise Ward No. 6	NI		LL	1+2	R+2C
5.	Indra Kumari Karki	Sanotar, Bhaise Ward No. 6	359	Indra Kumari Karki	OL	1+1	R+C
6.	Laxman Sapkota	Sanotar, Bhaise Ward No. 6	342/343	Laxman Sapkota	OL	1+1	R+C
7.	Nar Hari Sapkota	Sanotar, Bhaise Ward No. 6	342	Nar Hari Sapkota	OL	1+1	R+C
8.	Narayan Prashad Sapkota	Sanotar, Bhaise Ward No. 6	362	Dhan Prashad Sapkota	OL/S	1+1	R+C
9.	Dhan Prashad Sapkota	Sanutar, Bhaise Ward No 6	362/ 200	Dhan Pd. Sapkota	OL/ LeL	2+1	2R + C
10.	Som Bdr. Lama	Sanotar, Bhaise Ward No. 6	353	Som Bdr. Lama	OL	1+2	R + C
11.	Lal Bdr. Lama	Sanotar, Bhaise Ward No. 6	353	Som Bdr. Lama	LL	1	R
12.	Krishna Bdr. Syangtang	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	183	Kami Sing Syangtang	OL/S	1+1	R+C
13.	Kaman Singh Syangtan	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	183	Kami Sing Syangtang	OL/S	1+1	R+C
14.	Sabitri Singtang	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	177/ NI	Ganesh Kumari Gole	OL/D, LeL	2+2	2R+2C
15.	Jit Bdr. Syangtang	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	512	Jit Bdr. Syangtang	OL	1+2	R+2C
16.	Buddhi Man Gole	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	504	Buddhi Man Gole	OL	1+1	R+C
17.	Raj Kumar Gole	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	182	Raj Kumar Gole	OL	1+2	R+2C
18.	Ram Bdr. Gole	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	177	Ganesh Kumari Gole	OL/S	1+3	R+3C
19.	Purna Bdr. Thing	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	503	Purna Bdr. Thing	OL	1	R
20.	Ganesh Kumari Gole	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	177	Ganesh Kumari Gole	OL	1+1	R+C
21.	Binda Adhikari	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	175	Ganesh Kumari Gole	OL/D	1+1	R+C
22.	Sita Gurung	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	175	Ganesh Kumari Gole	OL/D	1	R
23.	Rajendra Syangtan	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	149	Jit Bdr. Syangtang	OL/S	1+1	R+C
24.	Binod Syangtan	Ghumaune, Bhaise Ward No. 6	149	Jit Bdr. Syangtang	OL/S	1+1	R+C
25.		Bhaise ward 8	GL	-	UR	+1	C
						26+29	

Note: LL means landless Household with residential structure in the leased land but without any legal document; LeL means Household with own land with residential structure in the leased land but without legal document; OL means owns both the land and residential structure; OL/S means married son who owns both the land and residential structure but the land ownership is not transferred to his name from his father; OL/D means married daughter who owns the residential structure but the land is not transferred to her name from her parents; R means residential structure; C means separate cow shed; NI means plot not identified; GL means Government land; UR means unregistered.