Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Due Diligence Report

Document Stage: Updated
Project Number: 35173-015
January 2020

NEP: Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project – Bhojpur Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject

Package No: W-02

Prepared by the Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation, Government of Nepal for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of 2 October 2018)
Currency unit - Nepalese rupee (NRs)
$1.00 = NRs117.24
NRs1.00 = $0.00853

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB - Asian Development Bank
DMA - District Metered Area
DWSSM - Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management
PMO - Project Management Office
RDSMC - Regional Design Supervision and Management Consultant
RVT - Reservoir Tank
TDF - Town Development Fund
UWSSP - Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project
VDC - Village Development Committee
WSS - Water Supply and Sanitation
WTP - Water Treatment Plant
WUSC - Water Users and Sanitation Committee

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m^3 – cubic meter
km – kilometer
lps – liter per second
msl – mean sea level
mm – millimeter
m^2 – square meter

NOTE
In this report, "$" refers to United States dollars.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1. The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP) will support the Government of Nepal expand access to community managed water supply and sanitation (WSS) in 20 project municipalities by drawing on experiences and lessons from three earlier projects funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).[1] The project will fund climate-resilient and inclusive WSS infrastructure in project municipalities and strengthen institutional and community capacity, sustainable service delivery, and project development. Subprojects will be demand driven by Water Users Associations (WUAs) and project municipalities and selected based on transparent criteria[2] including population growth, poverty index, existing WSS infrastructure, community willingness for cost sharing, and long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) contract.[3]

2. The project will build upon the on-going efforts of the Government of Nepal in providing water supply and sanitation (WSS) services in urban areas of Nepal. It will help the country to meet Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-6 to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030 and it is aligned with sector objectives laid out by the government's Fourteenth Plan, National Urban Development Strategy, and updated 15-year Development Plan for WSS in Small Towns, which is to improve water supply and sanitation service delivery in urban areas across Nepal.

3. The project will have the following impact: quality of life for urban population, including the poor and marginalized, through provision of improved sustainable WSS services.[4] The project will have the following outcome: Inclusive and sustainable access to water supply and sanitation services in project municipalities improved. The project will have two outputs: (i) water supply and sanitation infrastructure in project municipalities improved; and (ii) institutional and community capacities strengthened.

4. The Ministry of Water Supply (MOWS) is responsible for planning, implementation, regulation, and monitoring of WSS. The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM) under the MOWS supports the provision of WSS facilities in municipalities where large utilities do not exist, and these are operated by Water Users and Sanitation Committee (WUSCs)5 or municipalities.6 Shortage of investment funds, skilled personnel, and inadequate operation and maintenance (O&M) budgets, hinders municipalities from providing adequate, cost-effective services. The Local Governance Operation Act, 2017, established municipalities as autonomous government institution with responsibility for WSS services. While municipalities' capacity is being built, the government and residents have been receptive to the decentralized, participatory, and cost-sharing service provision model by Water Users Associations (WUAs). Development support for municipal WSS has been channeled through a combination of (i) government

[1] ADB. Nepal: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (2000); Nepal: Second Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (2009); and Nepal: Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (2014).
[2] Subproject selection criteria are detailed in the PAM (footnote 24). Selection of future investments to be designed under the project will follow same criteria, with preference for investments located in Kathmandu Valley, provincial headquarters, and strategic border municipalities.
[3] Procurement can only commence after DWSSM and municipality sign management agreement with WUSC for 20 years O&M service. The municipality will own the system and the WUSC will be the operator.
[4] Government of Nepal. 2009. Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Policy. Kathmandu.
[5] The WUSCs, formed under the Nepal Water Resource Act, 1992, are the elected executive bodies of the Water Users Association.
[6] The DWSSM assists in preparation of investment plans, project design, and establishing sustainable service delivery.

grants through DWSSM, (ii) loans by the Town Development Fund (TDF),7 and (iii) contributions from municipalities and beneficiaries.8 The TDF also supports WUAs in institutional and financial management including the introduction of tariffs.

5. The project will be implemented over a five-year period (indicative implementation period is 2018 to 2023) and will be supported through ADB financing using a sector lending approach. The MOWS is the executing agency and DWSSM the implementing agency. The project management office (PMO) established under ongoing Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (footnote 1) will be responsible for the overall management, implementation and monitoring of the project. There will be regional PMOs (RPMOs) to manage day-to-day project implementation at the subproject/municipality level. After construction including a one-year O&M period by the contractor, subprojects will be operated by the WUSC or municipality.

1.2 Scope of this Report

6. This draft land acquisition and resettlement due diligence report (DDR) is prepared for the proposed Bhojpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject, under the UWSSP. A due diligence process was conducted to examine land acquisition and resettlement issues in detail, in line with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. This report describes the findings and provides copies of available land-related documents and photographs. This DDR was prepared based on the Resettlement Framework for UWSSP. A separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is prepared to address Indigenous Peoples issues.

7. Upon project implementation, the Social Safeguards Officer at PMO will be required to undertake a review of this due diligence, prepare a confirmation letter or report documenting any modifications for the subproject and submit to ADB; and receive a 'no objection' confirmation from ADB prior to start of construction in the subproject.

8. The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP) is designed with the principle of community management, making it demand responsive, and adopting participatory approach. Participatory approach aims for greater community participation in planning, implementation along with their O&M activities. Demand responsiveness is demonstrated by willingness to pay for improved service delivery and ultimately aims at 30% cost recovery. Community management is essential for community empowerment so that the community could take full responsibilities on financial, technical and managerial aspects on operation & maintenance activities.

9. In terms of financing, 70% of the cost will be contributed by GON. In regard to cash contribution to be made by WUSC, the initial cash contribution of WUSC should be minimum 5 present of the civil works contract in the form of upfront cash contribution. The remaining 25 present to be borrowed from the TDF as a loan at an interest rate not exceeding 5 % per annum with a maturity of 25 years including a grace period of five years. The project ensures full participation of Water Users and Sanitation Committee in the formulation, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supply, sanitation and drainage facilities.

10. The main objectives of the report are (i) documentation of due diligence conducted, and (ii) assessment of Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts and related issues.

[7] The TDF is a government-owned entity established under the Town Development Fund Act, 1997. Loans from the government to WUAs or municipalities are generally on-lent by TDF under a subproject financing agreement.
[8] WUAs contribute 30% of project costs for water supply subprojects (25% from TDF loan and 5% from users' upfront cash contribution) and 15% for sanitation subprojects (subsidy from municipalities).

II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location and Accessibility

11. Bhojpur Municipality (27°10′N 87°3′E) is a town in Eastern Nepal. It was established on 18 May 2014 merging the existing Bhaisipankha, Bokhim, Bhojpur,Taksar Village Development Committees (VDCs). As the area of present-day municipality is complete ward area of four former VDCs, total population in 2001 and 2011 has been estimated by summing population of these four VDCs. The project area of Bhojpur Water Supply Subproject lies in Bhojpur Municipality of Bhojpur District in Province no.1 of Nepal. The project area is delineated in consultation with WUSC and the local community. The service area of the proposed project covers complete areas of three wards (wards 6, 7 and 8) and partial areas of six wards (wards 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11) of the Bhojpur Municipality.

12. The project area covers Bhojpur Main Bazar, Taksar, Buspark, Bhokim and Bhaisipankha of Bhojpur municipality. The core bazaar area is located in ward no. 7 and 8 where density of population is high. Similarly, Taksar area is the old popular Bazar of Bhojpur District where district level airport is also located. The ward-wise population of the project town according to Census 2001 and 2011 is presented below:

2.2 Population

Table 1 : Population of the Project Town

Ward	Ward Area (Ha)	Census 2001			Census 2011			Growth Rate
		Households	Population	Populations Density (PPHA)	Households	Population	Population Density (PPHA)	
1	1908.00	334	1,841	1.0	256	1,500	0.8	-2.03
2	2077.00	415	2,379	1.2	319	2,211	1.1	-0.73
3	1731.00	426	2,336	1.4	417	1,914	1.1	-1.97
4	1747.00	635	3,111	1.8	314	2,842	1.6	-0.9
5	1600.00	653	3,147	2.0	664	2,882	1.8	-0.88
6	403.00	343	1,493	3.7	408	1,710	4.2	1.37
7	229.00	506	1,859	8.1	862	2,805	12.3	4.2
8	475.00	217	1,002	2.1	311	1,160	2.4	1.47
9	238.00	362	1,527	6.4	489	1,771	7.4	1.49
10	1828.00	574	3,019	1.7	535	2,434	1.3	-2.13
11	1644.00	554	3,093	1.9	575	2,635	1.6	-1.59
12	2072.00	880	4,264	2.1	824	3,350	1.6	-2.38
Total	**15,952**	**5,899**	**29,071**	**1.8**	**5,974**	**27,214**	**1.7**	**-9.25**

Source: CBS 2001 and 2011.

13. The total population of Bhojpur Municipality as per Census 2011 is 27,214. The population of the municipality in 2001 was 29,071. The analysis of the census population shows that the overall annual growth rate is declining. The declining population growth rate attributed to the Maoist insurgency around year 2000. The former Bhojpur Municipality along with other neighbouring VDCs was badly affected by the insurgency. Ward no. 7 of the municipality (ward no.7 of former Bhojpur Municipality or old Bhojpur main bazaar area) is the only comparatively densely populated ward of the municipality. The population density of this ward is comparatively high. The overall gross population density of the project area decreased from 1.8 (2001) to 1.7 (2011) persons per hectare.

14. Ward wise information (based on former Wards) regarding direct beneficiary population

is presented for Bhojpur Municipality. The project consultants conducted a socio-economic survey in 2016 of the proposed service areas. The survey shows that the total beneficiary population of the service area is 12,323.

Table 2 : Beneficiary households

Former Ward	HHS	Population
3	29	148
4	142	698
5	284	1,458
6	232	1,515
7	456	3,239
8	332	1,864
9	260	1,300
10	248	1,091
11	207	1,010
Total	**2190**	**12,323**

Source: Socio-economic survey 2016

15. Bhojpur bazaar is home to many Newar businessmen as well as skilled Newar craftsmen, and is famous for its metal work, particularly khukuri knives. Other major towns in the district include Dingla to the north, Ghoretar to the south, and Taksar near the airstrip, from where flights connect to Biratnagar (about 202 km) and Kathmandu.

16. There is a road link to Bhojpur Bazaar with Hile which in the North-South Koshi Highway which joins Project area to Dhankuta, Dharan and Itahari. Distance between Bhojpur Bazaar to Hile, Dhankuta, Dharan is approximately 92 km, 118 km and 167 km, respectively.

17. The proposed system will draw water from different sources at three locations. The existing sources; Jor-sanghu, Tindhare and Daduwa are clustered in ward no.1 of the municipality near Khurila (Cluster-1 Source). The existing source of Bhulke is located in ward no. 3 of the municipality near Dhunge (Cluster-2 Source). Similarly, two new stream sources (Cluster-3 Source) are located at Tin-Bhangale of Tyamke Maiyum Rural Municipality. These proposed sources are stream sources and located in Tin-bhangale streams near village Sumlikha.

2.3 Design Concept and Project components

18. The Bhojpur sub-project has been conceptualized as a fully gravity-based surface water system. The overall concept has been developed with distribution system comprising bulk water system (BDS) and household distribution system (DS). Altogether the Bhojpur Bazaar system comprises of ten sub-systems. The service area has been divided on the basis of elevation difference and proximity of distribution system. At the same time, it will also reduce pipe cost considerably, provide flexibility to operate the system, avoid excessively large numbers of break pressure tanks and follows principles of DMA.

1. Intake

19. A total of six intakes are proposed. Out of these six intakes, four are existing intakes, which comprise the old sub-system. Out of these existing four intakes, three are spring

intakes and one is a stream intake. As water is being drawn from these sources with accumulative safe yield of 10.74 lps, the cumulative safe yield for these sources of Cluster-1 with Bhulke source has been adopted as 10.74 lps. These sources are located in the range of 1958 m to 2052 m above mean sea level. The existing Bhulke spring source is very safe source in terms of source protection from intrusions by animals and human beings.

20. Two new stream intakes have been proposed at Tin-Bhangale stream located in Sumlikha village in ward No. 1 of Tyamke Maiyum Rural Municipality (former Tima VDC) of the Bhojpur district. Water from the two streams will be collected in collection chambers. In totality, cumulative discharge of 12.42 lps is proposed from these sources. Slightly high discharge has been proposed for diversion than actual required assuming about 5% leakage in the transmission system. The Relative Level of these intakes is around 2150 m above mean sea level.

21. The Tinbhangale source is located in Tyamke Maiyum Rural Municipality ward No.1. The intake area is a remote place on the river bank. No cultivated land is seen around the intake location and settlement is far from the intake area. The required land for construction work is owned by Rural Municipality. The Rural Municipality has issued a consent letter or no objection letter to draw the proposed volume of water, to the WUSC. The downstream impact assessment was carried out up to 4 km lower site from the intake. There is no possibility of any adverse impact in terms of losing income or livelihood. The stream source/river is Tinbhangale tribute of Pikhuwakhola. Near the intake i.e. source; land area is barren, and infertile, not used for any productive purposes or any income generation activities. The water is not used for irrigation and there is no settlement along both sides of the river.

2. Transmission Main

22. Three transmission systems have been proposed. Re-alignment of existing transmission from Bhulke source is necessary to treat water at the water treatment plant (WTP-1) located at Hattigauda, and to distribute water for settlement located at higher elevation.

23. As the pipe used in existing transmission line from Cluster-1 sources are sub-standard in terms of pressure rating, it is not recommended to incorporate the same in the proposed transmission system. A new transmission pipe has been proposed for water transmission from Cluster-1 sources (existing sources other than Bhulke). The total cumulative length of transmission mains for existing sources is about 11.299 km. Polyethylene pipes of 50 mm to 90 mm outside diameter have been proposed.

24. The transmission length of the Tin-Bhangale source to WTP-2 at Kafle is about 24.937 km. The required capacity of this transmission line is11.83 lps. However, in order to manage transmission losses (about 5%) slightly higher discharge of 12.42 lps has been adopted. The transmission comprises a combination of 150 OD DI and 140 to 180 OD PE pipes. The need for valley crossing and pipeline in steep terrain are the main reason to adopt DI pipe. After review of feasibility study, two numbers of water treatment plants are proposed.

25. The entire pipeline network will be laid within the ROW of public roads. Any unanticipated temporary impact during the construction to shops and small businesses (Ghumti, Taanki, khoka etc.) shall be compensated in accordance with the agreed Resettlement Framework for UWSSP, through a provisional sum included in the Bill of Quantity (BOQ).

3. Thrust Blocks, Saddle Blocks and Thrust Beam

26. Thrust blocks have been proposed for DI pipes (both transmission and distribution mains) from being moved by forces exerted within the pipe arising from the internal pressure of the pipeline or the flow of water hitting bends, tapers and closed or partially closed valves. Typical thrust Blocks for horizontal bend, vertical bend have been designed for pressure of 37.5kg/sqcm and 24kg/sqcm for transmission and distribution line, respectively.

27. Similarly, thrust beam and saddle blocks are proposed for DI pipes laid in sloping areas and un-buried portions. All saddle blocks are proposed to be anchored with concrete at the centre of each pipe to prevent movement. Provision of RCC Support for the stretches of buried and un-buried DI pipeline which are laid in sloping area has been made to prevent pipe movement.

4. River and Stream Crossing

28. There are a number of small river crossings in the proposed transmission system. A simple crossing by providing SP-4 type concrete saddle blocks are recommended for small type of crossing for DI pipes. These types of crossing are used only when span of crossing is less than 5 m. There are about fifteen numbers of these types of crossings in the all transmission system. In case of crossing near existing bridge and culvert, provision has been made for pipe clamps.

5. Water Treatment Plant

29. The Bhojpur Bazaar water supply system will have two water treatment plants. As the SS-A or DMA-A is drawing water from the Bhulke spring source, a small water treatment plant (WTP-1) comprises of only slow sand filter (SSF) has been proposed for SS-A at Hattigauda. This is at a higher elevation than the proposed main water treatment plant WTP-2 located at Kafledanda. As this area is presently served by the existing system, therefore separate treatment plant has been proposed for this SS-1. The required capacity of the SSF is 2.64 lps. However, in order to filter more water during wet season a design discharge is adopted slightly higher as 3.0 lps.

6. Bulk Distribution Mains

30. All the storage reservoirs of the sub-system will get required water from the corresponding water treatment plant as shown in schematic diagram. The BDS comprises of PE Pipe from 50 mm OD to 125 mm OD of three ratings (6 PN, 10 PN and16 PN). The cumulative length of BDS mains is about 10.925 km.

7. Distribution Main

31. The distribution system comprises a pipe network, which is looped in certain cases and branched in other. The network has been analysed using EPA net, a design analytical software tool. The entire system has been designed using Polyethylene (PE), Ductile Iron (DI) and Galvanized Iron (GI) pipes. The size of DI pipes is 150 mm and above. In order to have proper saddle arrangement at household connection in distribution pipe, minimum

diameter of distribution pipe has been adopted as 50 mm.

8. House Connection

32. Private house connections are included in system design. All the existing connections will be replaced by new household connections with identical meters. The total households of the project area were about 2,190 during 2016. It has been estimated that household connections in the project area will be 2,280 during 2018 AD with the adopted population growth rate. Most of the all connection will be private.

33. The house service connections shall comprise about 12 m PE pipe and water meters. The house connection pipe shall be PE-100 (20 mm outer diameter pipe of rating PN-16). Tapping of household connections in PE and GI pipes have been proposed from PE saddles with ferrule. The saddles for PE pipes shall be of electro fusion type whereas in case of GI pipes, the saddle shall be of general type tightened with screws/ nut bolts.

34. Distribution from DI pipes shall be discouraged, if possible, by providing reticulation lines. However, provisions of saddle for distribution from DI pipes have also been considered.

9. Office Building and Guard House

35. The Bhojpur Town project is the expansion of existing supply the town project has one office building with guard house in moderate facilities in Panitanki area. Three guard houses (GHR1) and seven small guard house will be constructed within the compound of WUSC in different location. One dosing house will be constructed at Kafledanda WTP.

10. Sanitation Facility

a. Public toilet: The public toilet is compulsory in urban town project but location is yet to be finalized. Exact sites will be finalized before award of contract. Updated DDR will provide detailed information regarding location, land ownership with photographs. It will also inform if identified site/s involve any involuntary resettlement impact. The updated document will in that case will also make safeguard provisions as per ADB SPS 2009 and resettlement framework requirements.

b. Individual Household Toilets: Individual household's toilet access is a major component of sanitation improvement. The social survey which was carried out by social or design consultant team in 2016, shows that 3% households were without toilets in Bhojpur. The poor households, who do not have toilet, will be encouraged to construct through OBA grant program. For improvement of toilet facilities, house owner should provide land.

Table 3 : Salient features

S.N.	Items	Description
1	Name of Project	Bhojpur Bazaar Water Supply and Sanitation
2	Type	Gravity
3	Study Level	Detailed Engineering Design
4	Location Area	
	Region	Province 1
	District	Bhojpur
	VDC/Municipality	Bhojpur Municipality
	Ward	Complete area of Ward No. 6 to 8 and partial area of ward No. 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11
5	Available Facilities	
	Road	Hile-Bhojpur road (92 km)
	Supply Water System	WUSCs
	Electricity	Available
	Communication	Available
	Health Services	Available
	Banking Facilities	Available
6	Social Status	
	Present HHs Numbers (2016)	2,190
	Present Population (2016)	12,323
	Base Year Population (2018)	12,807
	Design Year Population (2038)	19,011
	Weighted Growth Rate%(WGR)	~2.00
	Projected HHs in Design Year	~3,378
7	Water Demand (MLD)	
	Base Year (2018)	1.296
	Design Year (2038)	1.924
8	Source	
	Source Name	Apart from existing source, Tin-Bhangale is proposed source
	Source Type	Perennial River at two stream
	Source Location	WN1, Tyamke Maiyum Rural Municipality
	Safe Yield(lps)	20 to 22 of proposed source at Tin-Bhangale
9	Type of Structures	
	Proposed intakes	6 No. with rehabilitation of 4 No. Existing intakes
	Water treatment plant	WTP-1 of 3 lps capacity +WTP-2 of 24 lps capacity
	Ground Reservoir-No/Existing(E)/New(N)/UC (Under Construction) and Capacity in Cum	Total 10 No. (1E-40cum+1N-150cum+1E-60cum+ 1E-75cum+1E-200cum+1E-150cum+1UC-100+3N-150)
	Valve Chamber (Bricks/RRM/RCC)	50

	Guard House(G1)/ Small Guard House(G2)/ Dosing House (DS)	3-G1/ 7-DS
	Household Connection	2,280
	Fire Hydrant	10
	Total Length of pipe in transmission and Bulk Distribution	Transmission line of about 36.236 km and BDS of 10.925 km.
	Total Length of pipe in Distribution	76,578m
9	Total Cost of WS Component (Inclusive of all) NRs.	685,260,194.10
10	Cost Sharing Arrangement	
	GON Component (75%)	479,682,135.87
	TDF Loan (25%)	171,315,048.53
S.N.	Items	Description
11	WUSC's Commitment for O&M as upfront (Cash)	34,263,009.71
12	Tariff	
	Up to 6 cum/monthly (NRs)	180
	7 to 10 cum/monthly (NRs)	45
	11 to 20 cum/monthly (NRs)	68
13	Economic Analysis	
	EIRR (Base case) %	34.58
14	Safeguard Finding	
	ADB Category	C, Only DDR necessary
	Safeguard Finding	No land acquisition, No relocation, No adverse impact on livelihood.
15	Per Capita Cost for W/S component	
	Per Capita Cost (for base year pop.)	53,507
	Per Capita Cost (for design year pop.)	36,045

Source: Final Detailed Design Report of Bhojpur Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject

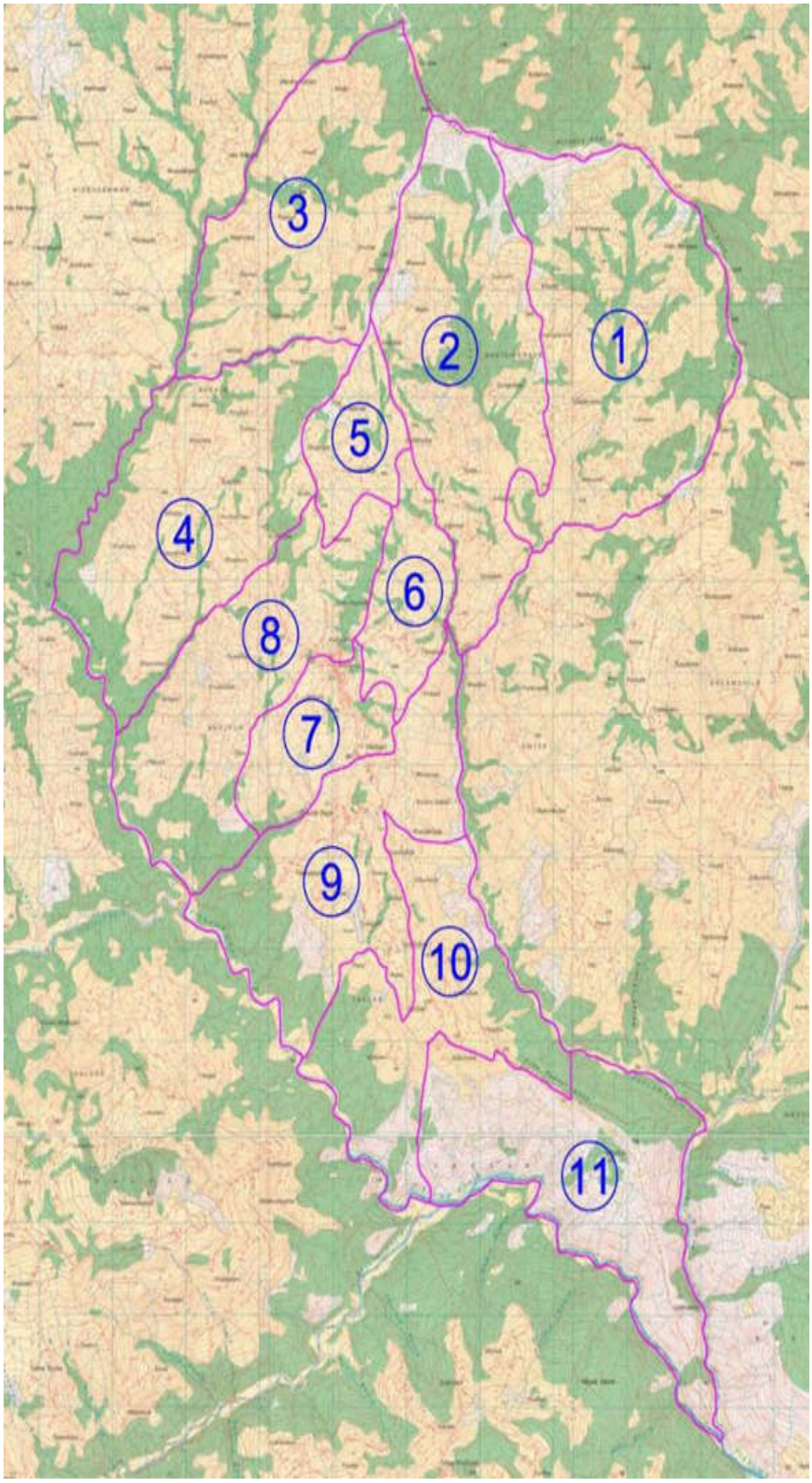


Figure 1 : Map of Bhojpur Town Project

III. FIELD WORK: SURVEYS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

3.1 Outline of Field Work

36. Desk review was the first step adopted for the study. Relevant reports and documents available at PMO/DWSSM, RPMO, WUSC office and reports prepared by regional design supervision and management consultant (RDSMC) were reviewed in order to assess the land acquisition requirement and level of likely impact. The followings are the main reports and documents reviewed for the DDR: (i) Detailed Engineering Design Report, (ii) socio-economic profile prepared by TAEC-ICONJV, and (iii) WUSC minutes and documents.

37. Field visit to all proposed sites RVT, WTP location, transmission main alignments, distribution pipeline alignment and consultations with stakeholders were conducted to confirm land ownership and use, the need for surveys and further consultations. “No objection letter” from Bhojpur Municipality, Tyamke Maiyum Rural municipality and documents for identified components were obtained for the land use of different structures and pipeline required for the project during field work.

38. Direct observation and interaction with local people who are beneficiaries of the project near the proposed project construction sites was carried out during field visit. The details of field visit and interaction are presented below in Table 11.

39. During the survey, respondents were asked in term of existing water quality in the project area. The survey revealed that about 4% (86) of respondent feel as good quality where as large numbers 96% (2103) feel satisfactory or moderate in term of water quality.

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1 Project Area

40. The beneficiaries' households of water supply service area are 2190. The total beneficial population including institutional is 12,323. The average household size of the households is 5.6 which is higher than national average 4.88. The composition of community by caste/ethnicity is heterogeneous in nature. Therefore, diversity of culture, custom, tradition, norms and values exist in the project area. The household survey of the subproject area has also reflected the cross section of major ethnic groups of the country.

41. The service area of the proposed project covers complete areas of three wards (wards 6 to 8) and partial areas of six wards (wards 3,4,5, 9, 10 and 11) of the Bhojpur Municipality.

42. The project area has been delineated in consultation with WUSC and the local community. As per social survey total HHs and population are 2,190 and 12,323 respectively in survey year 2016 with average family size of 5.6. The forecasted population of the town are12,807 and 19,011 in 2018 and 2038 respectively with average weighted growth rate of nearly 2%.

43. The households social survey reveal that Janajati/ethnic (Newar, Rai, Magar, Tamang etc.) are the main ethnic group of the project area comprising of 63.7%(1395) of total household whereas Brahmin/Chhetri, Dalit and other caste (Madeshi, Musalman etc.)

comprising 26.5%(580),8.4%(184) and 1.4%(31) respectively. Details of information are presented in the table 4.

Table 4 : Distribution of households by ethnic composition

Caste/Ethnic Status	Ward									Grand Total	%
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Brahman/ Chhetri	0	23	112	105	87	78	43	86	46	580	26.5
Janajati	27	112	158	114	322	204	196	125	137	1395	63.7
Dalit	2	7	0	13	44	49	21	31	17	184	8.4
Others (Madhesi, Musalman etc.)	0	0	14	0	3	1	0	6	7	31	1.4
Grand Total	29	142	284	232	456	332	260	248	207	2190	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Survey 2015/16

44. The educational status of the project district is sound. The overall literacy rate is about 68% which is above than national average. The agriculture, trade/business and migration for foreign employment are major occupations of the people in service area. The people engaged in service (government and non-government) sector are found to be nominal (10.8%). More than 78% of households have food sufficiency for whole year. The sanitation and hygiene situation is satisfactory in the project area. About 97.5% households have toilet in the project service area. The access of women in property, decision making, health, and education development work and community participation is significantly good. Details of information are presented in the table 5.

Table 5 : Education status of household head

Education	Ward									Grand Total	%
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Illiterate	7	15	92	36	24	13	23	40	44	294	13.4
Literate	18	116	48	141	423	248	237	144	116	1491	68.1
Primary	0	1	44	12	0	14	0	3	1	75	3.4
Secondary	0	4	3	10	0	27	0	9	5	58	2.6
SLC	4	1	25	25	2	19	0	27	25	128	5.8
Intermediate	0	5	11	3	2	5	0	16	13	55	2.5
Bachelor	0	0	61	4	3	2	0	7	3	80	3.7
MA	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	6	0.3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.1
Grand Total	**29**	**142**	**284**	**232**	**456**	**332**	**260**	**248**	**207**	**2190**	**100.0**

Source: Socio-economic Survey 2015/16

4.2 Settlement Pattern

45. The settlement pattern of project area is mixed type. The core bazaar area which is located in ward no 7 is dense and populated. Similarly, settlement pattern of the other wards are scattered type due to peri-urban and rural in characteristics of area. The settlement pattern is gradually changing and rural cluster are developing as market.

4.3 Indigenous Peoples

46. According to ADB SPS, the Indigenous Peoples safeguards are activated if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term Indigenous Peoples is used to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the characteristics such as self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group; geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories; distinct customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions; and a distinct language.

47. The composition of community by caste/ethnic is heterogeneous in nature. So, diversity of culture, custom, tradition, norms and values are existing in the project area. The household survey of the sub project area has also reflected the cross section of major ethnic groups of the country.

48. The field observation reveals that the settlements/clusters in the service area are mostly heterogeneous in terms of caste/ethnicity and no traditional territory of indigenous people has been observed. However, the Janajati comprise a large proportion of population (63.7%) and are reported to live in clusters or neighborhoods. In the context of the service area, belonging to the indigenous/Janajati group does not necessarily mean that they are underprivileged. The WUSC policy and rules reflect that all are treated equally and there is no discrimination on receiving water supply service based on ethnicity and caste. The project's framework for inclusion of poor and vulnerable households in project benefits (refer to Appendix 6 of Project Administration Manual) will ensure that poor OBA recipients households should be included in project benefits. The impacts on indigenous people will be positive, increasing the access to drinking water facilities rather than adverse impacts. No physical displacement and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) of indigenous peoples is anticipated as a result of the proposed water supply subproject in Bhojpur.

V. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

5.1 Findings

49. The subproject components are proposed both in land owned by WUSC and public land. The WTP and RVT system is proposed within the land owned by WUSC and the distribution network will be laid down within existing Right of Way (RoW) of road network. The require land for construction of component other required land will be provided by Bhojpur Municipality. The recommendation letter for availability of land for Buspark area, Lowar Taxar, Upper Taxar, welfare area, CTEVT area near the Municipality office has been received from the Bhojpur Municipality.

50. No relocation impacts or impacts on structures are anticipated at any of the identified sites or alignments for water supply proposed in Bhojpur Town Project. Temporary impacts of network laying and house connections are limited to potential access disruptions for shops and residences. However, mitigation measures like placing of simple wooden planks or walkways will be provided to ensure continued access. Land ownership documents for water supply components are annexed to this due diligence report.

5.2. Mitigation Measures

51. About 77.335 km long distribution network is proposed along public road within rights of way. No road closures will be required during construction; contractor will undertake construction on one side of the road first and on completion of the same, start work on the other side to minimize impact on traffic. The contractor will be accountable to provide signage at appropriate locations indicating available alternate access routes to minimize traffic disruptions. The contractor will have to ensure continued access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways where necessary and limit the excavation to a length of 300 m at a time to minimize disruption. The contractor will be accountable to provide signage at appropriate locations indicating road closure or available alternate access routes to minimize traffic disruptions. Contractors are responsible for providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to workers and monitor the proper use of it in the site. Construction contracts will include the above provisions.

52. The efforts are maximized to reduce the impact. The technical components are designed with close coordination with safeguard team and WUSC executive members to avoid involuntary resettlement impacts. For the construction of WTP, RVT and other project components required 2546.97 m^2 land. The WUSC has recently purchased a piece of land for treatment plant at Kafledanda in Ward no 9 of Bhojpur Municipality.

53. A due diligence process was conducted for proposed project sites and alignments in line with the Resettlement Framework prepared for the UWSSSP and ADB SPS 2009. This report describes the findings and provides copies of relevant legal documents, resolutions, minutes of meetings and photographs. Upon project implementation, the Social Safeguards specialist at DRTAC/DSMC and Social Safeguards Officer at PMO will be required to undertake a review of this due diligence, prepare a confirmation letter or report documenting any modifications for the subprojects in Bhojpur and submit to ADB; and receive a ‘no objection’ confirmation from ADB prior to start of construction.

Table 6 : Proposed and Existing Water Sources and Intakes for BhojpurTown Water Supply and Sanitation Project.

SN	Component/ Source	Type of stream	Amount of water for diversion	Status	Ownership status of land	Minimum land Required	plot no	Land Area Available	Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impacts Summary
1.	Temke Maiyung Rural Municipality Bhojpur, Ward no 1 Tin Bhanghale Intake –S1	Perennial	6.42 lps	New	GoN land	50 m^2	NA	50 m^2	Temke Maiyung Rural Municipality has agreed to divert 6.42 lps water. No impact. Vacant government land; no non-titled users.
2.	TemkemaiyungRural Municipality Bhojpur, Ward no 1 Tin Bhanghale Intake –s2	Perennial	5 lps	New	GoN land	50 m^2	NA	50 m^2	Temke Mmaiyung Rural Municipality has agreed to divert 6 lps water. No impact. Vacant government land; no non-titled users.
3.	Bhojpur Municipality ward no 5, Bhulke Intake S3	Perennial	5 lps	Existing	GoN land	25 m^2	NA	25 m^2	None; Rehabilitation on of existing intake
4.	Bhojpur Municipality ward no. 10 Tindhara Intake S4		2.5 lps	Existing	WUSC	8 ropani 3 anna, 3 paisa (4182.613 m^2)	500	8 ropani 3 anna , 3 paisa (4182.613 m^2)	None; Rehabilitation on of existing intake
5	Bhojpur Municipality, Daduwa Intake S5		0.74 lps	Existing					None; Rehabilitation on of existing intake
6	Bhojpur Municipality Ward no 10, Jorsanghu Intake S6		2.5 lps	Existing					None; Rehabilitation on of existing intake
	Total		22.16 lps						

Source: Final Detailed Design Report of Bhojpur Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject.

Table 7 : Proposed and Existing Water Treatment Plants and Reservoir Tank for Bhojpur Bazar Water Supply and Sanitation

Location	Component	Capacity	Status	Service area	plot no	Minimum Land required	Land Available	Ownership status	Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impacts Summary
Bhojpur Municipality ward no. 9, Hattigauda	WTP-1, SSF	0.74 lps	New	DMA-A	267	105 m^2	1407 sq. m	WUSC	Rehabilitation of existing WTP (having 1407 m land) is not anticipated to have any IR impacts as all works will be undertaken within the existing WTP compound. WUSC have landowner certificate. Appendix-III D
Bhojpur Municipality ward no. 9, Hattigauda	RVT-A (Existing) RVT- C (Existing)	40 cu m 80 cu m				241 m^2			
Bhojpur Municipality ward no. 9, Kafle Danda	WTP-2, One HRF and SSF1(4m×8.8m)	3 lps	New		2410	4600 m^2	5157.62 sq. m	WUSC	WUSC is the owner of land, the land is barren land without any settlement, no non-titled users. WUSC have landowner certificate. Appendix-III B
	RVT-B (New)	150 cu m	New	DMA-B					
Bhojpur Municipality ward no. 9, Welfare Area, Gadi Danda	RVT-T (Existing)	75 cu m	Existing	DMA- T	NA	218 m^2	218 sq. m	Gov land	WUSC have received no objection letter from Municipality.
Bhojpur Municipality ward no. 9, Pani Tanki	RVT- F, (Two existing)	200 cu m 150 cu m	Existing	DMA-D,DMA-F	1779	3052 m^2	3052 sq. m	WUSC,	Existing WUSC compound, The existing main systems well managed office building, Guard house

Location	Component	Capacity	Status	Service area	plot no	Minimum Land required	Land Available	Ownership status	Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impacts Summary
									with quarter and RVTs are located. Having 3052 ms land WUSC have land owner certificate. . Appendix-III B
Bhojpur Municipality ward no. 6 CTEVT Area	RVT-K (New)	50 cu m	New	DMA-K		63 m^2	63 sq. m	GoN land	None: WUSC have received no objection letter from Municipality. Appendix-III A
Bhojpur Municipality ward no. 7 Buspark Area	RVT-J (New)	50 cu m	New	DMA-J	NA	205 m^2	205 sq. m	GoN Land	None; The land is barren land without any settlement, no non-titled users. WUSC have received no objection letter from Municipality. Appendix-III A
Bhojpur Municipality ward no. 12 lower Taxer Area	RVT-I (New)	50 cu m	New	DAM-I	NA	112 sq. m	112 sq. m	GoN Land	None; The land is barren land without any settlement, no non-titled users. WUSC have received no objection letter from Municipality. Appendix-III A

Location	Component	Capacity	Status	Service area	plot no	Minimum Land required	Land Available	Ownership status	Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impacts Summary
Bhojpur Municipality ward no. 12 Upper Taxer Area	RVT-G (Under construction)	100 cu m	New	DMA - G	NA	112 sq.m	112 sq.m	GoN Land	None; The land is barren land without any settlement, no non-titled users. WUSC have received no objection letter from Municipality. Appendix-III A
Transmission pipeline for intake to WTP and RVT		46 km					Public Road	Public Road	Transmission system will be laid in the RoW of public roads (Right of Way). The RoW is free of encumbrances without any structures or other income generating assets. Hence, no IR impacts anticipated.
Distribution pipelines:		77.33 Km					. Public Road	Public Road	The Distribution network will be laid in public roads ROW. No IR impact anticipated. No need any resettlement plan.

Source: Final Detailed Design Report of Bhojpur Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject

Table 8 : Pipe Used for Distribution Network (in meters)

PE PIPES	Pressure Rating			IR Impact	Mitigation Measures
	16Kg /sq.cm	10Kg /sq.cm	6Kg /sq.cm		
				All alignments proposed within existing road, GoN/RoW. No IR impacts.	During the contrcution period the Contractor will have to ensure access through provide simple wooden walkways where ever necessary as per condition, as per EMP provisions, which will be specified in the contract document.
50 OD PE Pipe	0	38,310	19,723		
63 OD PE Pipe	0	6,402	534		
75 OD PE Pipe	3,771	2,774	1,616		
90 OD PE Pipe	1,842	252	-		
110 OD PE Pipe	273	825	-		
125 OD PE Pipe	256	-	-		
140 OD PE Pipe	0	-	-		
160 OD PE Pipe	0	-	-		
Sub Total	6,142	48,563	21,873		
Total	**76,578**				

Source: Final Detailed Design Report of Bhojpur Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject

Table 9 : Valve Chamber and Fire Hydrant

SN	Item	Quantity/Length	Location/Service Area	Involuntary Resettlement Impact
1	Valve Chamber		Alignment	Ownership is with GoN. To be provided within the ROW of existing government roads. Access to shops and residences will be ensured by the contractor and temporary economic impacts will be avoided. Traffic disruptions will be managed through a proper traffic management plan. No IR impact anticipated.
	RCC/ RRM/Brick/	50		
2	Fire Hydrant	10	Main Junction of road	

Source: Final Detailed Design Report of Bhojpur Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject

Table 10 : Construction of Project Facilities

S.N	Item	Number	Location	Minimum Land Required (m^2)	Ownership of Land	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts
1	Guard House (GRH1) Medium	**3**	Kafledanda	5.8*5.05	WUSC	None. Proposed in vacant WUSC land within the compound of existing WTP/RVT complex.
			Panitanki (Existig RVT area)	5.8*5.05		
			Hattigauda	5.8*5.05		
2	Guard House Small	**7**	Settling basin area Sumlikha	4.5*3	WUSC	None. Proposed in vacant WUSC land within the compound of existing WTP/RVT complex.
			Jorsanghu -,Tindhara Intake site	4.5*3		
			Bhulke Intake area	4.5*3		
			CTEVT RVT- 50 Area	4.5*3		
			Lower Taxar Area	4.5*3		
			Upper Taxar Area	4.5*3		
			Gadidanda, Welfare area	4.5*3		
3	Dosing House (DPH)	1	WTP -2, WTP compound, Kafledanda	3.45*2.30	WUSC	

Source: Final Detailed Design Report of Bhojpur Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject

VI Public Consultation

54. Consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders in line with ADB's requirements pertaining to environment and social considerations. Tools used for consultation were stakeholder meetings and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Key concerns of the people related to the project and inclusion of poor in the drinking water supply scheme, willingness to pay, upfront cash collection, people's participation in project implementation were discussed.

55. During field visits to all proposed sites and pipeline alignments, potential impacts and mitigation measures were assessed and discussed with stakeholders. The consultations helped in identifying the felt needs/concerns and priorities of the stakeholders. The field visits/reconnaissance surveys also helped ascertain that no further surveys and inventories are required.

Table 11 : Summary of public consultations

SN	Meeting Date	Facilitator/stakeholders	Venue	Participants		Topic of discussion
				Male	Female	
1.	December-28, 2019	ERPMO, EDSMC, Construction Super vision Engineer , EMP	Kafle RVT, WTP	19	4	• Local Level consultation with Local and orientation training to labour on OHS
2.	June 17,18,-2019	Technical team, Safeguard Expert , GESI expert and PMO, ERDSMC team	Bhojpur Chamber of commerce Building	51	6	• Orientation training to stakeholder and WUSC • GESI mainstreaming (Women participation in WUSC and project work) • Modality of the project/ community contribution (5% upfront cash collection through Local level) • Social and Environment safeguards aspect/ requirement /availability of land • Inclusion of poor/backward community in water supply delivery
3.	24 May 2017	Technical team, Safeguard Expert, GESI expert and PMO, ERDSMC DRTAEC team	WUSC Office, Bhojpur	31	20	• Feasibility Study Report presentation. • Required land for project • Safeguard requirements and compensation.
4.	25 May 2017	Technical team, Safeguard Expert , GESI expert and PMO, ERDSMC DRTAEC team	WUSC Office	13	5	• Discussion about overall project and securing land for project. • Issue raised by concern stakeholder about the project and its implementation.

SN	Meeting Date	Facilitator/stakeholders	Venue	Participants		Topic of discussion
				Male	Female	
5.	27 May 2017	Safeguard and GESI Expert	Taxsar Area	11	10	• Tole and ward level discussion about UWSSP • GESI mainstreaming (Women participation in WUSC and project work) • Modality of the project/ community contribution (5% upfront cash collection through Local level) • Social and Environment safeguards aspect/ requirement /availability of land • Inclusion of poor/backward community in water supply delivery
6.	3 April 2017	WUSC members, ERDSMC team, GESI expert and Safeguard specialist	WUSC office	15	10	• GESI mainstreaming (Women participation in WUSC and project work) • Modality of the project/ community contribution (5% upfront cash collection through Local level) • Social and Environment safeguards aspect/ requirement /availability of land • Inclusion of poor/backward community in water supply delivery • Inclusion of poor and indigenous

SN	Meeting Date	Facilitator/stakeholders	Venue	Participants		Topic of discussion
				Male	Female	
						people in project work

Figure 2: Google Map of Bhojpur Town.

VI. Information Dissemination

56. This report has been prepared applying systematic procedure of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project. A desk study of the final design report of subproject components and drawings was undertaken before field visit. A team led by a water supply design engineer and social safeguard specialist, ten enumerators, including a design engineer, were engaged to identify the anticipated impacts resulting from the construction work. The technical design team guided the social assessment team to identify likely local shopkeepers that may be affected during the pipeline construction period. However, proper mitigation measures will be adopted during execution of civil work ensuring no loss of livelihood. The contractor will have to ensure continued access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways where necessary and limit the excavation to a length of 300 m at a time to minimize disruption. Throughout the water supply system area, transect walk was conducted for the proper assessment of impacts. Visit of each structure alignment was conducted to identify impacts. To avoid structure demolition and land acquisition appropriate modification in the design has been made maintaining required standard of the subprojects.

57. One day public orientation program and presentation of project design report at field level has been carried out in field level dated June 24, 2017. During the presentation program shared all the design aspect, cost estimate as well as dissemination of information and better understanding of social and environmental safeguard mechanism, formation of GRC, GRM documentation process, project activities, overall approach as well as modality, role and responsibility of all concerning stakeholders. The participants were familiarized, well informed and aware on subject matters for achieving the positive response from the local user.

58. During the construction period the DDR will be translated in local i.e. Nepali language and will be made available in WUSC and project regional/district office.

VII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

59. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social, environmental and other concerns on the project. Grievances may be channelled through letters, emails, text messages (SMS), verbal narration, grievance box and registers. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to resolve such concerns.

60. A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental or any other grievances related to the project. The GRM will provide an accessible forum for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. Project will publish the sample grievance registration form on its website and publish it in local language and/or indigenous peoples dialect, at the hoarding board of each of the participating WUA or municipalities' office. Every grievance shall be registered with careful documentation of process adopted for each of the grievance handled, as explained below. The environmental and social safeguards officer (ESO/SSO) at the project management office (PMO) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues. The Social Safeguards Officer at the regional project management office (RPMO) will be the focal person for facilitating the grievance redress at the local level.

61. A municipal-level public awareness campaign will be conducted on a regular basis as per the communication strategy of the project to ensure awareness on the project and it's GRM. The social and environmental safeguards experts of the PM QAC and regional DSMCs will support the WUA or municipalities in conducting municipality-wide awareness campaigns, which will ensure that all stakeholders including poor and vulnerable are aware of the GRM and project's entitlements.

62. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed at the Municipality level, comprising the Mayor as Chairperson of GRC, and Regional Project Manager RPMO as Secretary. The GRC members will comprise of (i) WUSC Secretary, (ii) RPMO Engineer, (iii) RPMO social/environmental (as relevant) officer,(iv) representative of affected persons,(v)regional DSMC's safeguards specialist (social/environment as relevant),(vi) a representative of reputable and relevant CBO/ SHG/ organization working in the project area as invitee[1] and (vi)contractor's representative. The secretary of the GRC will be responsible for convening timely meetings and maintaining minutes of meetings. The concerned social safeguards expert of regional DSMC will support the RPMO safeguard's officer and Project Manager of RPMO to ensure that grievances, including those of the poor and vulnerable are addressed. All GRCs shall have at least two women committee members. Along with representatives of the APs, civil society and eminent citizens can be invited as observers in GRC meetings. In case of any indigenous people impacts and in areas where Indigenous Peoples are present, the GRC must have representation of the affected indigenous people community, including at least one female indigenous person, leaders of the tribe(s) or a member of the tribal council as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and a non-government organization (NGO) working with indigenous people groups. A representative of the District Coordination Council will be invited to attend any GRC meetings where coordination between government departments is required, particularly to address indigenous peoples' issues.

63. The functions of the local GRC are as follows:(i) provide support to affected persons on problems arising from environmental or social disruption, asset acquisition (if necessary), and eligibility for entitlements, compensation and assistance;(ii) record grievances of affected persons, categorize and prioritize them and provide solutions within 15 days of receipt of complaint by WUA or local bodies; and (iii) ensure feed back to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. The GRM procedure is depicted in Figure 3, and is outlined below in detail, with each step having time-bound schedules and responsible persons to address grievances and indicating appropriate persons whose advice is to be sought at each stage, as required:

(i) **First Level of GRM** (WUA level): The first-level, which is also the most accessible and immediate venue for quick resolution of grievances will be the contractors, regional DSMC field engineers and RPMO super vision personnel, who will immediately inform the WUA. Any person with a grievance related to the project works can contact the Project to file a complaint. The municipal-level field office of the RPMO, in WUA's building, will document the complaint within 24 hours of receipt of complaint in the field, and WUA or local bodies will immediately address and resolve the issue at field-level with the contractor, supervision personnel of RPMO and regional DSMC field engineers within 5 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. The assigned regional DSMC's Social Mobilizer will be responsible to fully document: (i) name of the person, (ii) date of complaint received,(iii)nature of complaint,(iv) location and(v)how the complaint was resolved as well as to provide feedback to the complainant. If the complaint remains unresolved at the local level within 5 days, the WUA will forward the complaint to the municipality level GRM.

(ii) **Second Level of GRM** (Municipality level): The complainant will be notified by the WUA that the grievance is forwarded to the Municipality-level GRC. The Municipality level GRC will be called for a meeting, called and chaired by the Mayor. The GRC will recommend corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 10 days of receipt of complaint by WUA. If the grievance remains unresolved within 10 days of receipt of complaint by WUA, the matter will be referred to the third level. The RPMO Engineer will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings, providing feedback to complainants and taking follow-up actions so that formal orders are issued and decisions are carried out.

(iii) **Third Level of GRM** (PMO Level)**:** Any unresolved or major issues at Municipality level will be referred to the PMO for final solution. A representative of the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) will be invited to attend any meetings related to resolution of Indigenous Peoples grievances. Decision has to be made within 15 days of receipt of complaint by WUA. The PD will sign off on all grievances received by the PMO. The concerned Deputy Project Director (DPD) and environmental and social safeguards officers (ESO&SSO) of PMO will be involved with support from the PMQAC's social/environment safeguards experts. The SSO will be responsible to convey the final decision to the complainant.

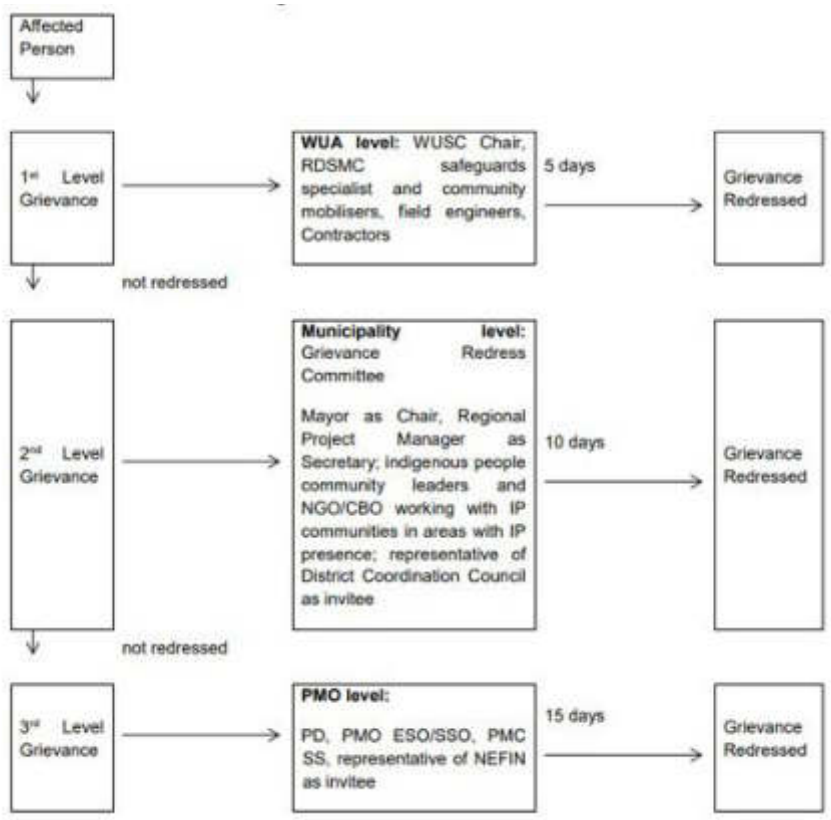
64. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the WUA member secretary assisted by regional DSMC and circulated to the WUA Chairperson and members. At Municipality level, the RPMO Engineer will be responsible for circulation of grievances to the Regional Project Manager, DWSSM, Mayor and other GRC members, prior to the scheduled meetings. The RPMO's Engineer will be responsible for follow-through of all

escalated grievances. All decisions taken by the GRC will be communicated to the affected persons by the RPMO's SSO.

65. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can runparallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

66. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use ADB's Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (inwriting) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Nepal Resident Mission. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries (DMCs). The ADB's AM information will be included in the Project Information Data sheet (PID), to be published in web and distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

Figure 3: Grievance Redress Process



ESO=environmental safeguards officer, GRC = grievance redress committee, NEFIN = Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, NGO = nongovernment organization, PD = project director, PMC = project management consultant, PMO = project management office, RDSMC = regional design, supervision, and management consultant, SDO=social development officer, SSO=social safeguards officer, WUA = water users' association, WUSC = water users' and sanitation committee

Record keeping and disclosure:

67. Records at the municipal-level will be kept by the concerned WUA or local bodies member secretary, assisted by regional DSMC, of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of the incident and final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMO office, WUA, and on the web, as well as reported in the safeguards monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis. For any grievance escalated to RPMO/ Municipality level, the RPMO's Engineer assigned as GRM focal person will be responsible for record-keeping, calling of GRC meetings and timely sharing of information with WUA or municipalities. For grievances escalated to PMO and above, the PMO's SSO will be responsible for maintenance of records, sending copies to RPMO and WUA for timely sharing of information with the person filing complaint.

Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.

68. The PMO's SSO will periodically review the functioning of the GRM at municipality or WUA level and field level and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances. Indicators pertaining to grievance redress (no. of grievances received, no. redressed/resolved to be reported by Member Secretary, WUA to RPMO SDO, and by RPMO to PMO SSO) in monthly and quarterly progress reports.

69. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) at local (field/ward/municipal) level will be borne by the concerned focal organizations at each level: WUA at local level, and municipality at municipal level; and PMO at central level. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

A. Summary and Conclusions

70. This draft due diligence report includes an assessment of Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts, based on final detail design. This report will be updated during monitoring period if some changes appeared as per field condition. This report is based on desk review of relevant documents as well as field assessment. The status of major resettlement due diligence activities and findings are summarized as follows.

71. The Bhojpur Water Supply Project is the upgrading or rehabilitation of Silichung existing water supply system. The Bhojpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee is the newly formed committee for UWSSP. The Bhopjpur Urban Water Supply Committee has well managed office with 15 staff including office manager, Plumber, Meter reader and Guards. The office building is located in Panitanki area ward no 7 in own building of WUSC.

72. The proposed Bhojpur subproject has been conceptualized as a piped water supply system using Gravity surface water as sources. Considering the topography, land use, settlement pattern and use of existing facilities, the project components are proposed to be built on both land owned by WUSC and public land. The intakes are proposed on river banks within the land owned by Government and the distribution and transmission networks will be laid down existing right of way (ROW) of road network. No relocation impacts or impacts on structures are anticipated at any of the identified sites or alignments for water supply proposed. The impacts of project construction activities will be minimal and there will be no need of physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) nor economic displacement (loss of assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods).

73. Temporary impacts of network laying and house connections are limited to potential access disruptions for shops and residences. However, no road closures will be required during construction; contractor will undertake construction on one side of the road first and upon completion of the same, start work on the other side to minimize impact on traffic. The contractor will be accountable to provide signage at appropriate locations indicating available alternate access routes to minimize traffic disruptions. The contractor will have to ensure access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways where necessary and limit the excavation to a length of 300 m at a time to minimize disruption. Construction contracts will include the above provisions. No temporary income loss is assessed.

74. Though the service area is heterogeneous in terms of caste/ethnicity, no specific territory of indigenous people has been reported. All are treated equally by WUSC and there is no discrimination on receiving water supply service based on ethnicity and caste. Poor indigenous people will be benefitted from OBA service. Therefore, the impact on indigenous peoples will be positive, increasing the access to drinking water facilities rather than adverse impact.

B. Next steps

- The self-certification of ownership by the Municipality over government lands and road RoW to be utilized for the project will be attached in the updated DDR during the monitoring period.

- Written permission from **Bhojpur Municipality** for operation of water tanks and other assets.
- The gender friendly public toilet is compulsory in urban town project. Location and land availability for such toilets will be finalised and details will be provided during the monitoring period. Exact sites will be finalized before award of contract. Updated DDR will provide this information (location, land ownership, photos). It will also inform if identified site/s involve any involuntary resettlement impact. The updated document will in that case will also make safeguard provisions as per ADB SPS 2009 and resettlement framework requirements.

Appendix I: Minutes of Meeting

a. English Translation of Minutes of Meeting, December 19,2019

Meeting was conducted under the coordination of Mr. Pravin Kumar Suwal, Chairman of Silichung Urban Town Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee; Bhojpur dated December 19, 2019. The following topics were discussed by conducting orientation program of the workers involved on behalf of the contractor in presence of concerned stakeholders.

Participants:

1. Mr. Pravin Kumar Suwal	Chairman WUSC
2. Mr. Laxmi Chaudhary	CSE ERDSMC, PEA- BN Jv
3. Mr. Nabin Kalyan	PE, HUSSHI- Kankai Jv
4. Mr. Kishowar Rai	Labour contractor
5. Mr.Jiven Adhikari	Supervisor Kankai
6. Mrs. Indu Kumari Gurung	Social Mobilizer Bhojpur
7. Mr. Suvash Chaudhary	Engineer PE, HUSSHI- Kankai Jv
8. Mr . Fung Tamang	Local Resident Kafle
9. Mrs. Saraswati Tamang	Local Resident Kafle

Agenda and decision:

1. Discussion about relation to the orientation of workers

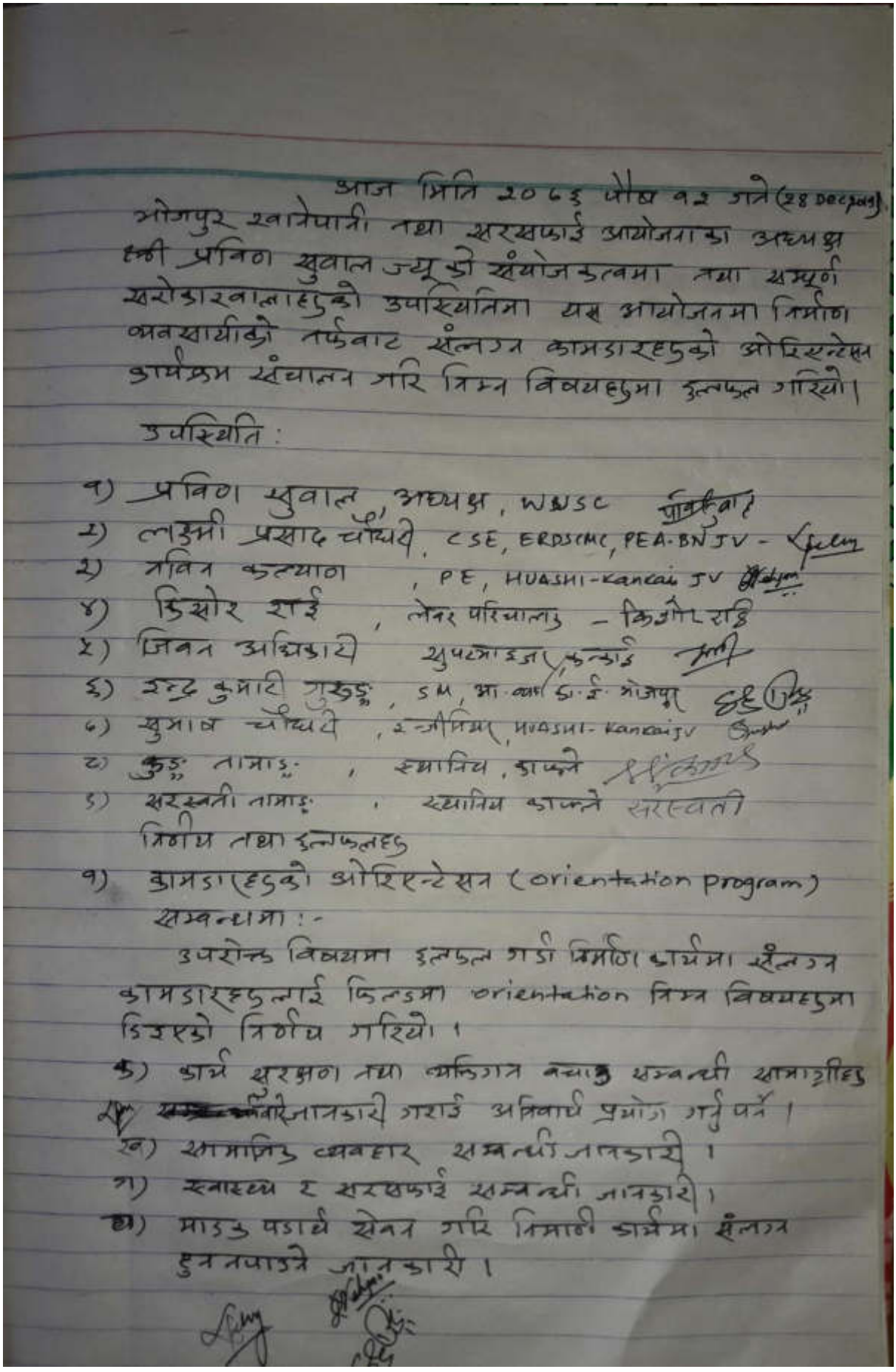
While discussing the above, it was decided to give orientation in the field to the workers involved in the construction work on the following topics.

- **i) Use of information on work safety and personal safety related materials should be used**
- **ii) Information about social behavior**
- **iii) Information about the health and Sanitation**
- **iv) Information about the use of drugs and not being involved in the construction work**

2. Discussion and information dissemination with locals on social safeguard issues

Decision:

While discussing the above, the treatment plant and the locals near the tank were informed about the project. The locals were also informed about social safeguard issues.



आज मिति २०६६ पौष १२ गते (28 Dec 2009) भोजपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजनाको अध्यक्ष श्री प्रविण खुवाल ज्यूको संयोजकत्वमा तथा सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवालाहरुको उपस्थितिमा यस आयोजनमा निर्माण व्यवसायीको तर्फबाट संलग्न कामदारहरुको ओरिएन्टेसन कार्यक्रम संचालन गरि निम्न विषयहरुमा छलफल गरियो।

उपस्थिति :

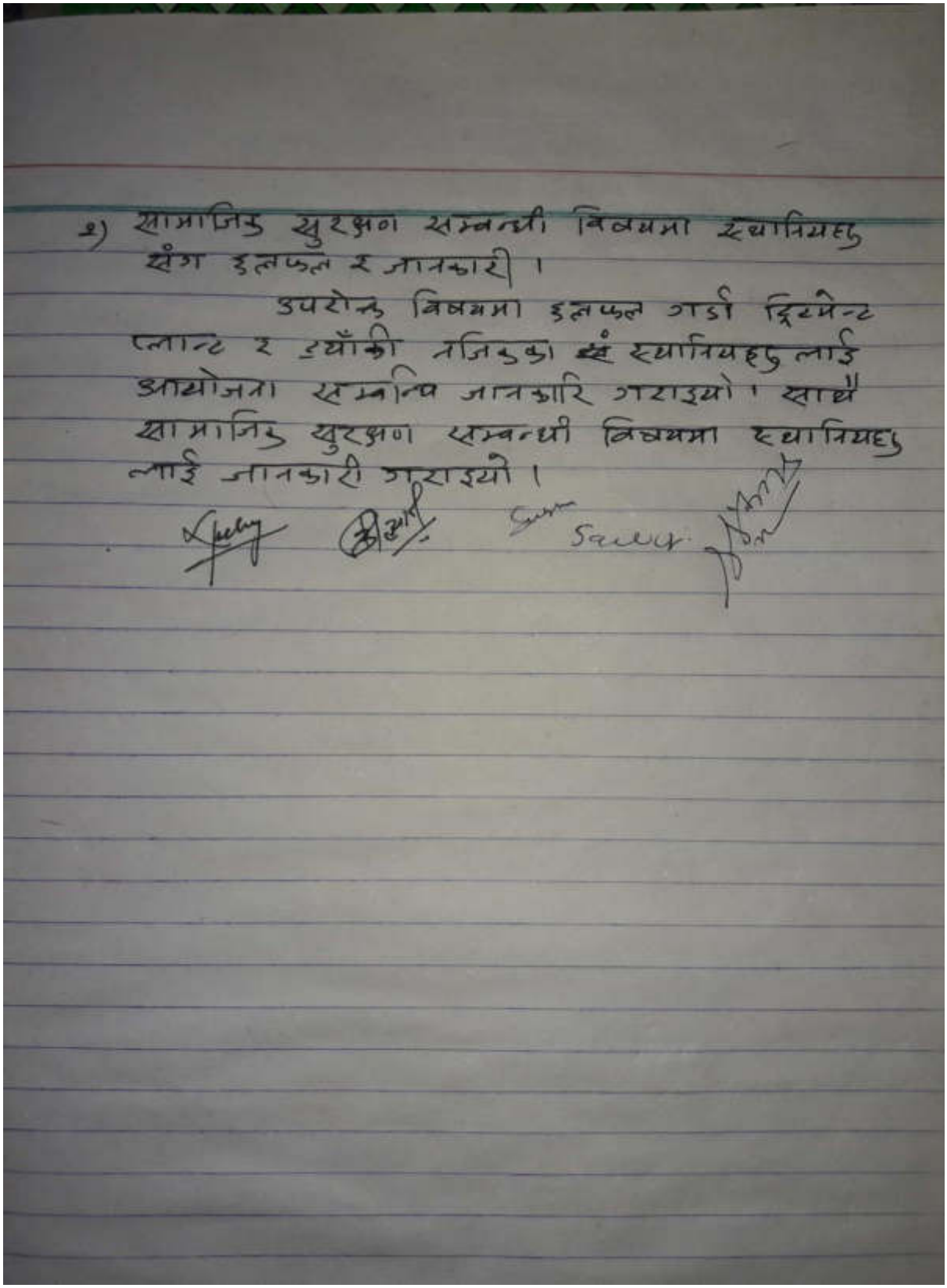
१) प्रविण खुवाल, अध्यक्ष, WSSC
२) लक्ष्मी प्रसाद चौधरी, CSE, ERDSMC, PEA-BNJV -
३) रविन कट्याण, PE, HUASHI-Kankai JV
४) किशोर राई, लेवर परिचालक - किशोर राई
५) जिवन अधिकारी, सुपरभाइजर, कन्ट्राई
६) इन्दु कुमारी गुरुङ, SM, भा.खा.सु.ई. भोजपुर
७) सुभाष चौधरी, इन्जीनियर, HUASHI-Kankai JV
८) कुङ्ग तामाङ, स्थानिय, डाक्ने
९) सरस्वती तामाङ, स्थानिय डाक्ने सरस्वती

निर्णय तथा छलफलहरु

१) कामदारहरुको ओरिएन्टेसन (orientation program) सम्बन्धमा :-

उपरोक्त विषयमा छलफल गर्दा निर्माण कार्यमा संलग्न कामदारहरुलाई दिनदिमा orientation निम्न विषयहरुमा दिइनुको निर्णय गरियो।

क) कार्य क्षेत्रमा तथा व्यक्तिगत सचाइ सम्बन्धी जानकारीहरु
ख) ~~[illegible]~~ बारेजानकारी गराई अनिवार्य प्रयोग गर्नु पर्ने।
ग) सामाजिक व्यवहार सम्बन्धी जानकारी।
घ) स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाई सम्बन्धी जानकारी।
ङ) माइन पदार्थ खेनन गरि निर्माण कार्यमा संलग्न हुन नपाउने जानकारी।


२) सामाजिक सुरक्षण सम्बन्धी विषयमा स्थानियहरु संग इलफल र जानकारी।

उपरोक्त विषयमा इलफल गर्दा ट्रिटमेन्ट प्लान्ट र त्यहाँको नजिकका स्थानियहरु लाई आयोजना सम्बन्धि जानकारि गराइयो। साथै सामाजिक सुरक्षण सम्बन्धी विषयमा स्थानियहरु लाई जानकारी गराइयो।

b. English Translation of Minutes of Meeting

The feasibility study report presentation program was conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Pravin Kumar Suwal, Chairman of Silichung Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee; Bhojpur dated May 24, 2017. Discussions were carried out in following subjects in presence of district level active political parties, concerned stakeholders and different institutions working in the Bhojpur.

Participants:

Chairman WUSC:	Pravin Kumar Suwal
Chief Guest:	Sita Pariyar Local Development Officer
MrNabin Kumar Pradhan	Past President
Mr. Shiva Adhiakri	Social Safeguard Specialist
Mr. SirjanAryal	Design Engineer TAEC-ICON
Ms. Bishunu Kumari Rai	Ra. Pra. Pa.
Mr. Hari Prasad Sharma	Coordinator DRTAC
Mr.Chandeshowar Prasad Sah	ERPM, Manager
Mr. Narayan Prasad Acharya	Deputy Project Manager
Mr. Suwas Raj Panta	Head of Technical Branch TDF
Mr.RamPukar Safi	Chief Engineer Sub Division
Mr.Madan Kumar Dangol	DRTAC Engineer
Hom Jyoti Adhikari	Environment Safeguards Specialist
Renuka Poudel	TSTWSSP
Mr. HrishiDhan Rai	
Mr. IshowarPokharal	Engineer TAEC-ICON
Mr. Sunil Devkota	Engineer
Mr. Dhurba Lal Shrestha	Senior Member District Business Development Committee
Ms. Krishna Maya Tamang	
Ms. Kalpana Tamang	
Mr. NabinBhudaThoki	Ward Coordinator
Mr. Khadak Bahadur Rai	
Mr. Daya Prasad Ghimire	
Mr. Gaya Prasad Ghimire	UML Town Coordinator
Mr. Durga Bahadur Baniya	Engineer ICON
Mr. PrasuramTiwari	Civil Society Member
Mr. DurgaBdr. Baniya	Engineer
Mr. ParasuramTiwari	Civil Society
Mr. GopalBdr. Khatri	coordinator
Mr. Raj Kumar Shrestha	
Mr. BhimBdr. Shrestha	Coordinator
Mr. JagatBdr. Tamang	Member
Mr. KhadkaBdr. Karki	Nepali congress
Mr. Sagar Narayan Moktan	
Mr. Surya Bdr. Bhandari	
Mr. RoshanSubedi	GESI Specialist/ERDSMC
Mr. Krishna SagarTamang	Office Manager
Mr. SailendraKarki	Secretary

Mr. Narayan Karki	Member
Mr.Laxmi Kumari Khatri	
Mr.SahimanRai	
Mr.SaritaRai	Reporter
Mr.JamunaRai	
Mr.Tirtha Raj Bhatta	
Mr.KirtiKumari Kami	
Mr.NirmataBasnet	
Mr.SandesBantawa	Nepal Reporter Organization
Mr.CheringSharpa	
Mr.KajiBdr. Karki	
Mr.BinamShrestha	
Mr.SaraswatiShrestha	

Proposed Agenda

1. **About the feasibility Report Presentation;**
2. **About the information dissemination on Technical, Social safeguard and Environment aspect.**
3. **Providing land for construction of essential structures, collection of 5% up font cash and commitment on those matters;**
4. **About the water tariff.**

Decision

1. **Rigorous discussion over the agenda number 1, among the feasibility report presenter, district-based political parties, concerned stakeholder and various organizations committed to explore alternative water sources and limit the service area to enhance the project and thus carry ahead the project.**

2. **On discussion over agenda number 2, the presenter disseminated the information on Technical aspects, Social safeguards, Social and Environment aspect of the project.**

3. **On discussion over agenda number 3, it was decided with majority to commit in providing required land for construction of various structures and collection of 5% of total estimated project cost within a certain time.**

4. **On discussion over agenda number 4, it was committed with majority to rollout the tariff rate that will be proposed based on the study by consultant of Bhojpur Municipal water supply project and economic analysis of Town Development Fund.**

आज मिति २०६४ जेठ ११ गते बुधवार दिनको साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति, भोजपुरको अध्यक्ष श्री प्रविण कुमार खुवालज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा दोस्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी आयोजना अन्तर्गत भोजपुर बजार खानेपानी आयोजनाको सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुतीकरण कार्यक्रम जिल्ला स्थित सम्पूर्ण राजनैतिक दलका सदस्यहरू, विभिन्न संघ-संस्थाहरूको उपस्थितिमा निम्न विषयहरू माथी छलफल गरियो।

उपस्थिति :-

१. अध्यक्ष – श्री प्रविण कुमार खुवाल [signature]
२. प्रमुख अतिथि – श्री [illegible] [illegible] अधिकारी जिल्ला परिषद [signature]
३. वि. अतिथि – श्री [illegible] (जि. [illegible]) [signature]
४. [illegible] अधिकारी सामाजिक [illegible] [signature]
५. [illegible] , इन्जिनियर, [illegible] TEAC [signature]
६. [illegible] राई [illegible]
७. हरि प्रसाद शर्मा Coordinator, DRTAC [signature]
८. चन्द्रेश्वर प्र० साह जो. [illegible], RPMO, [illegible] [signature]
९. नारायण प्रसाद [illegible], [illegible] उप निर्देशक, PMO, काठमाडौं [signature]
१०. [illegible] प्र. [illegible] TDF [signature]
११. [illegible] [signature]
१२. महेन्द्र कुमार ढुंगाना DRE, DRTAC [signature]
१३. होम ज्योति अधिकारी वातावरण [illegible] [signature]
१४. [illegible] पौडेल [illegible] साना शहरी (वा. [illegible]) [signature]
१५. [illegible] राई [illegible] [signature]
१६. ईश्वर पोखरेल D Engineer ICon Tech [signature]
१७. सुमित देवकोटा Engineers [signature]
१८. [illegible] [illegible] [signature]
१९. [illegible] माया तामाङ [illegible] [signature]
२० [illegible] तामाङ
२१. [illegible] वडा ५ [illegible] [signature]
२२. [illegible] पौडेल [illegible] [signature]
२३. [illegible] बहादुर राई [illegible] [signature]
२४. [illegible] प्रसाद घिमिरे संयोजक [illegible] [signature]
२५ [illegible] संयोजक

२६ - दुर्गा ब. कार्कि महिला समिति
२८ - परशुराम तिवारी नगर विकास समिति
२९. गोपाल प्र. खत्री वडा नं. ८ सचिव
३० राजकुमार श्रेष्ठ वार्ड नं ६
३१ भीम बहादुर श्रेष्ठ " १२ संयोजक
३२ जगत बहादुर तमाङ २. वडा ६ सदस्य
३३ खड्ग बहादुर कार्की नेपाली कांग्रेस
३४ पूर्ण अध्यक्ष
३५ पुरुषोत्तम भण्डारी नि.का.अ. भो.न.पा.
३६ ऋषि राज चतुर्वेदी, GESI Spe./ERDSML R-Sub
३७, कृष्ण कुमार तामाङ
३८ त्रैलोक्य कार्की
३९ नारायण कार्की ६
४० लक्ष्मी कुमारी खत्री लि.प्र. समिति सदस्य
४१. स्वाभिमान राई, उपाध्यक्ष आदिवासी जनजाति समूह
४२ सुनीता राई पत्रकार
४३) कमला राई . चौमोलुङ्मा रेडियो
(४४) तिलक राज भट्ट (ICON)
४५ किरण कुमारी कार्की
४६ निर्मला वनिता
४७ सन्देश वान्तवा नेपाल पत्रकार महासंघ
४८ हिरा छिरिङ शेर्पा भो.न.पा.६
४९ कामी का. शर्मा
५०, विक्रम श्रेष्ठ
५१. सरस्वती देवी तामाङ - उ. समिति सचिव

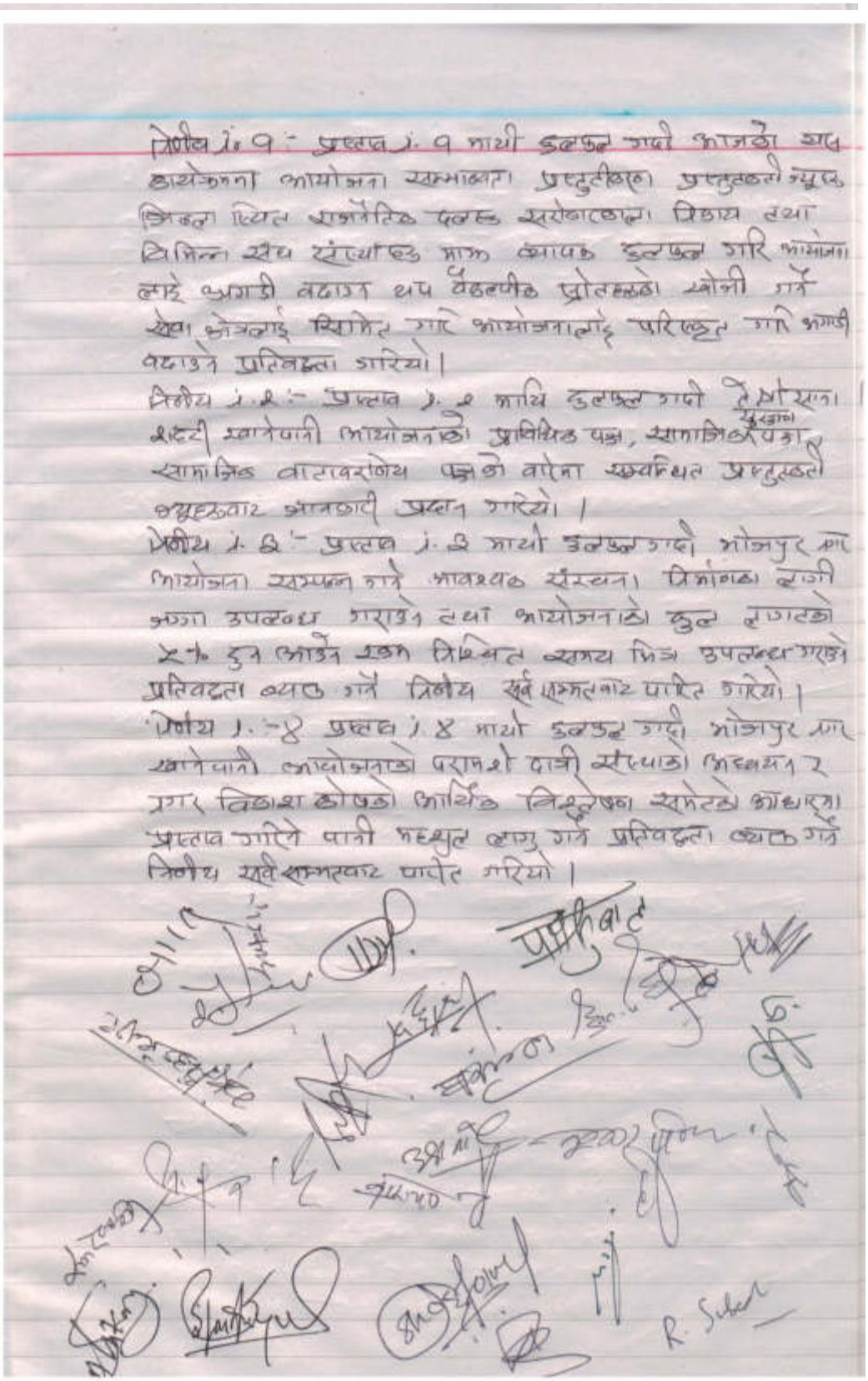
<u>प्रस्ताव तथा निर्णय</u>

प्रस्ताव नं. १ :- भोजपुर नगर आयोजनाको सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुतिकरण सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्ताव नं. २ :- प्राविधिक पक्ष, सामाजिक सुरक्षण पक्ष, सामाजिक वातावरणीय पक्ष जानकारी सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्ताव नं. ३ :- संस्था निर्माणका लागी जग्गा उपलब्ध गराउने तथा अग्रिम रकम ५% संकलन गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्ताव नं. ४ - पानी महसुल सम्बन्धमा ।



निर्णय नं. १: प्रस्ताव नं. १ मायी छलफल गर्दा आजको शुद्ध कार्यक्रमका आयोजना सम्भावना प्रस्तुतीकरण प्रस्तुतकर्ता ब्युरो, विज्ञ तथा राजनैतिक दलका सरोकारवाला विषय तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्र संस्थाहरु प्राप्त व्यापक छलफल गरि आयोजना लाई अगाडी बढाउन थप बैठकमा प्रोत्साहन खोजी गर्ने क्षेत्र क्षेत्रलाई विशेष गरे आयोजनालाई परिक्षेत्र गरे अगाडी बढाउने प्रतिवद्धता गरियो।

निर्णय नं. २:- प्रस्ताव नं. २ मायि छलफल गर्दा देहाय बमोजिम सहरी खानेपानी आयोजनाको प्राविधिक पक्ष, सामाजिक सुरक्षण पक्ष, सामाजिक वातावरणीय पक्षको बारेमा सम्बन्धित प्रस्तुतकर्ता ब्युरोबाट जानकारी प्रदान गरियो।

निर्णय नं. ३:- प्रस्ताव नं. ३ मायी छलफल गर्दा भोजपुर मा आयोजना सम्पन्न गर्न आवश्यक संरचना निर्माणका लागी जग्गा उपलब्ध गराउने तथा आयोजनाको कुल लागतको २५% हुन आउने रकम निश्चित समय भित्र उपलब्ध गराउने प्रतिवद्धता व्यक्त गर्ने निर्णय सर्वसम्मतबाट पारित गरियो।

निर्णय नं.-४ प्रस्ताव नं. ४ मायी छलफल गर्दा भोजपुर मा खानेपानी आयोजनाको पराम्शी दाता संस्थाको अध्ययन र प्रगर विज्ञाश कोषको आर्थिक विश्लेषण समेतको आधारमा प्रस्ताव गरिने पानी महशुल लागु गर्न प्रतिवद्धता व्यक्त गर्ने निर्णय सर्वसम्मतबाट पारित गरियो।

C. English Translation of Minutes of Meeting

Meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Pravin Kumar Suwal, Chairman of Silichung Urban Town Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee; Bhojpur dated May 25, 2017. Discussions were carried out in following subjects in presence of district level active political parties and concerned stakeholders and different institutions working in the Bhojpur. Consensus and decision has been made in technical, social safeguard and GESI implementation.

Participants:

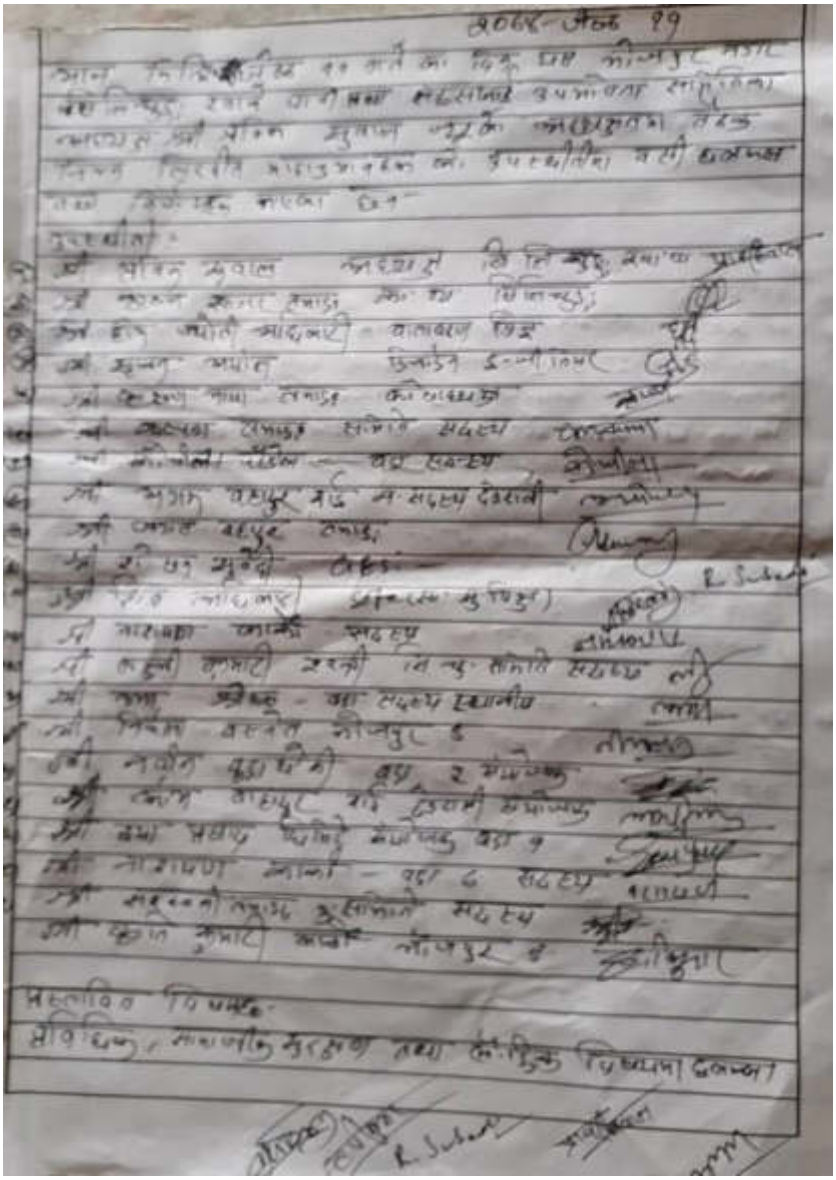
Mr. Pravin Kumar Suwal	Chairman WUSC:
Mr.Krishna Sagar Tamang	Office manager WUSC
Mr. Homjyoti Adhikari	Environment specialist TAEC
Mr. Sirjan Aryal	Design Engineer
Mrs. Krishna Maya Tamang	Treasurer WUSC
Mrs. Kalpana Tamang	WUSC Member
Mrs. Kopila Poudel	Ward Member Municipality
Mr. Agam Bdr Rai	Nagar Committee member Deurali
Mr . Jagat Bhahadur Tamang	User
Mr. Roshan Subedi	GESI Specialist, ERDSMC
Mr. Shiva Adhikari	Safeguard Specialist, ERDSMC
Mr. Narayan Karki	Member
Mrs. Laxmi Kumari Khatri	Silichung Committee member
Mrs. Uma Shrestha	Ward Member , local
Mr. Nirmal Basnet	Bhojpur ward no.9
Mr. Nabin Bhudhathoki	Ward Coordinator ward no.5
Mr. Om Bdr Rai	Coordinator Deurali
Mr. Daya Prasad Ghimire	Coordinator Ward no.1
Mr. Narayan Kari	Member ward no.7
Mrs Saraswati Tamang	Sub Committee Member
Mrs. Kriti Kumari Karki	Bhojpur ward no. 9

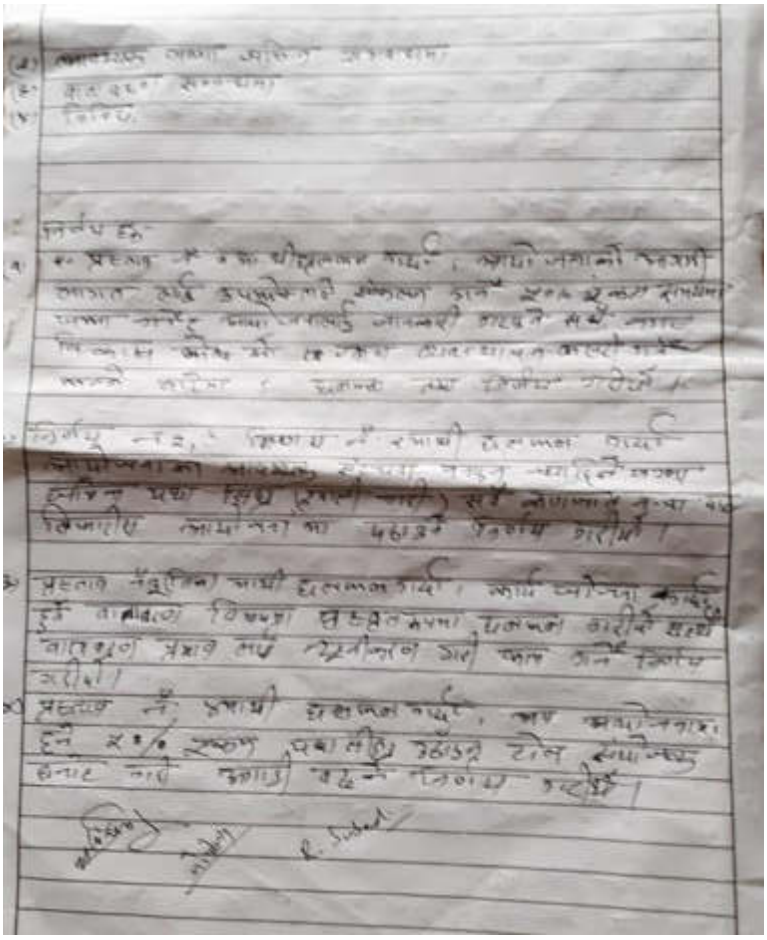
Agenda:

1. Discussion about the Technical, Social Safeguard and GESI topic.
2. Discussion about required land
3. about Environment Subject.
4. Miscellaneous

Decision

1. **Discussion over agenda number 1, Detail discussion and decision has been made disseminated the information on Technical aspects, Social safeguards, Social and Environment aspect of the project. As well as 5% upfront cash should be collected in given time and inform to project office. Regarding the subject of TDF loan and its management and recovery.**
2. **Discussion over agenda number 1, Decision has been made for required land where as the various structures will be constructed that will be cleared as soon as possible and necessary document and recommendation letter from municipality to sent to project.**
3. **Discussion over agenda number 3, Discussion has been made in the topic an environment as well as during construction period adverse impact an environment will be minimize as possible as and work should be carried out.**
4. **Discussion over agenda number 3, Tole coordination committee should be form in tole level as soon as possible to accelerate for 5% upfront cash collection.**



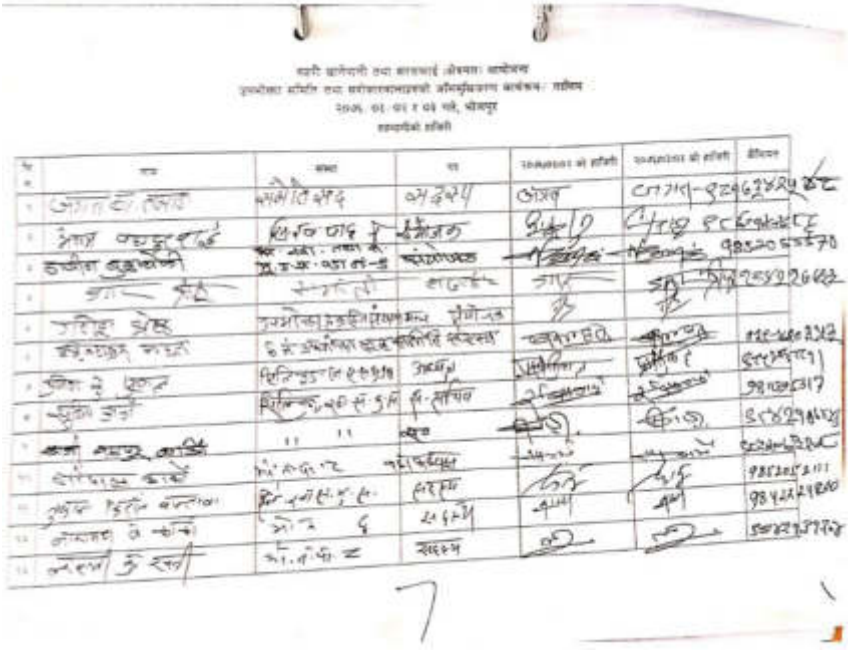


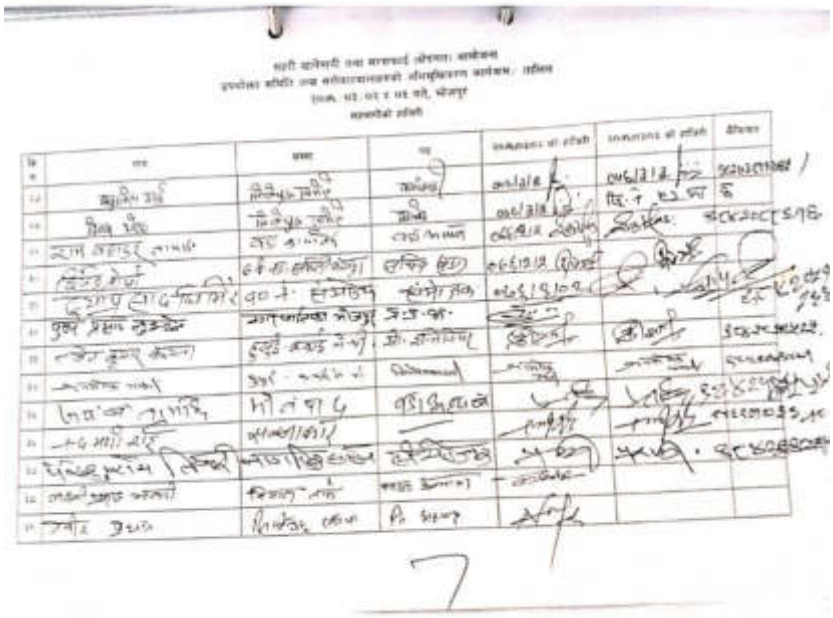
e. Training Attendance sheet , Name list

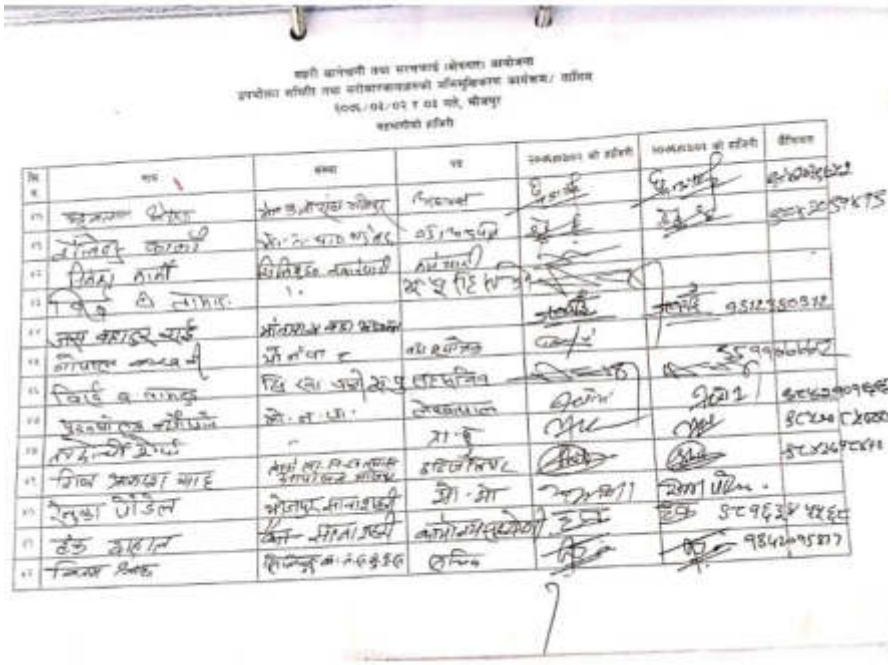
	Bhojpur		
	Date:-	June 17-18, 2019 (2076-03-02 and 03)	
S. N.	Name	Organization	Designation
1	Jagat Bd. Tamang	Member WUSC	Member
2	Aagan Bd. Rai	Silichung WUSC	Coordinator
3	Nabin Budathoki	Silichung WUSC	Coordinator
4	Nar Shrestha	Committee	Member
5	Ganesh Shrestha	Users' Right	Coordinator
6	Nar Bahadur Mahat	User	Member
7	Prabin Kumar Shuwal	Silichung WUSC	Chairman
8	Sudip Karki	Silichung WUSC	Secretery (s. Sachiva)
9	Kaji Bd. Karki	Silichung WUSC	Member
10	Gopal Karki		Ward Secretery
11	Tufal Kirat Bantawa		Member
12	Narayan Bd. Karki		Member
13	Lakshmi Kumari Rani		Member
14	Krishna Sagar Tamang	Silichung WUSC	Manager

15	Lila Maya Tamang	Ji. Kha.	Under- Secretery
16	Kalpana Devi Tamang		Member
17	Dhurba Tamang		Plumber
18	Hari Kaji Pradhan		Office Helper
19	Indra Pradhan		Office Helper
20	Siddha Bd. Tamang		Technisian
21	Min Bd. Tamang		Plumber
22	Parshuman Tamang		
23	Mamita Rai	Bhojpur	
24	Krishna Maya Tamang		Treasurer
25	Min Bd. Shrestha	9. 11	Coordinator
26	Chajapati Nepal	12	ward Member
27	Susila Rai		Collector
28	Binaya Bora		
29	Ram Bd. Tamang	ward office	Ward Secretery
30	Chiing Sherpa		ward Secretery (Sachib)
31	Daya Pd. Ghimire		Coordinator
32	Punya Pd. Luitel	Bhojpur Municipality	
33	Nabin Kumar Kalyan	Husue Kakai J.V	Engineer
34	Shrenabik Majhi	Husur	
35	Jay Bd. Tamang	Bhojpur Municipality	Ward Secretery
36	Nanda mani Rai	Municipality	adviser
37	Parshuram Tiwari	civil	Coordinator
38	Lakshmi Pd. Pradhan	Siling Kha. Pa	
39	Nain Pradhan	Siling Kha. Pa	
40	Dhurbalal Shrestha	Bhojpur Chember of commerce	Chairman
41	Shailendra Karki	Bhojpur Municipality-6	ward Chairman
42	Nimesh Karki	WUSC , Staff	
43	Birkha Bd. Tamang	WUSC , Staff	
44	Jash Bd. Rai		
45	Gopal Khatri	Bhojpur Municipality-5	ward Chairman
46	Birkha Bd. Tamang	WUSC	Vice -secretary
47	Purushottam Neupane	Bhojpur Municipality	Accountant
48	Ladorchi Sherpa	Bhojpur Municipality	Ass . Administrative, Staff
49	Rib Prakash Shah	Third Small Town	
50	Renuka Poudel	small town	Social mobilizar
51	Tanka Dahal	small town	Office assistants
52	Binam Shrestha	WUSC	Secretary
53	Tikaram Pradhan	Bhojpur -6	Local
54	Padam Karki	Human right association Bhojpur Chapter	
55	Lakshmi Pd. Chaudhary	TAEC-ICON J.V	
56	Jitendra Chaudhary		
57	Shreeram Chaudhary	Consultant	

Training Attendance sheet,







Appendix II: Project Photographs

<table>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Existing RVT (200cum) at Pani Tanki Area</td><td>Interaction/meeting with WUSC at WUSC office</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Existing RVT (150cum) at Pani Tanki Area</td><td>Interaction/meeting with WUSC at WUSC office</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Proposed Land for Kafedanda WTP-2, RVT and SSF; free from crops and vegetation</td><td>Hatigauda Ex- RVT 40,60 and proposed WTP-1</td></tr>
</table>

	
Proposed land for RVT at Bus park area[9].	Proposed land at Lowar Taxar Area for RVT (50 Cum); free from crops and any vegetation
	

[9] The land belongs to government. Trees are naturally regenerated pine. Construction of 50 cum RVT and a small guard house is proposed in this area, which requires total land area of 205 m^2. Loss of trees will be compensated through implementation of Environment management plan (EMP). A budgetary provision is made in EMP. As per EPR 1997, number of tree saplings will be compensated in 1:25 ratio.

Proposed land for RVT at CTEVT institute area; free from crops, (Note: the temporary structure is outside the boundary of proposed land for RVT)	RVT at Upper Taxar Area, (Under construction)
	
Bhulke Intake (temporary sheds are constructed for protection of intake and pipe connection area by WUSC)	Daduwa Intake (Dadula)
	
Tindare Intake	Jorsangu Intake area

	
Tin Bhangale Intake area (Proposed source)	Tin Bhangale Intake area (Proposed Source, during survey with Chairperson of WUSC in white cap)
	
Upper side of Tinbhangale Intake area	Bazer area, ROW for distribution pipelying

Main Bazar area, sufficent width/ROW for transmission and distribution pipelaying

Main Bazar, distribution pipelaying on the way to District Coordination Committee office

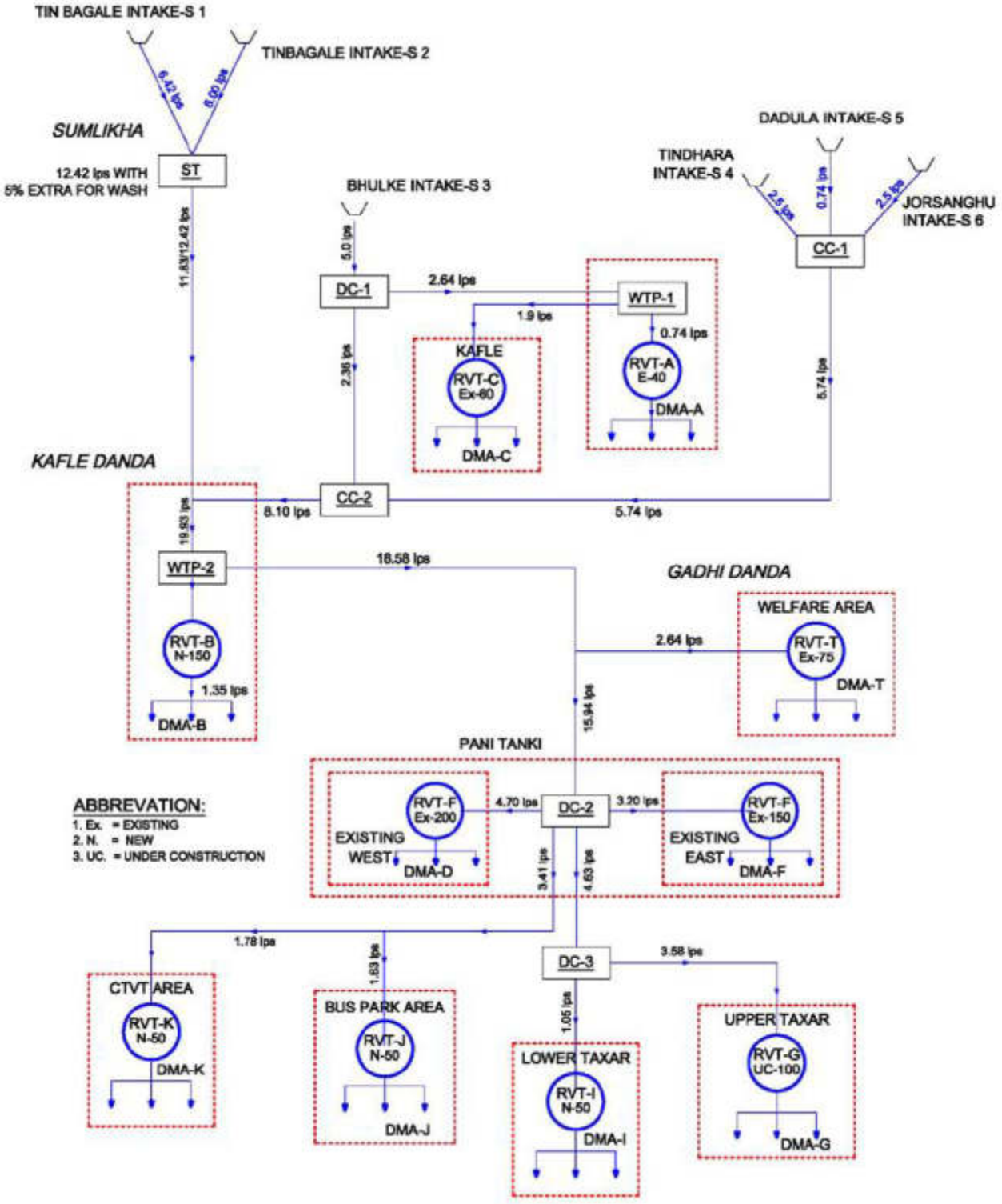
Bazar Area, RoW for distribution pipelaying

Main Bazar area, on the way to airport, for transmission and distribution RoW

Stakeholder Orintation training/Consultation at Bhojpur	Stakeholder Orintation training/Consultation at Bhojpur
	
Stakeholder Orintation training/Consultation at Bhojpur	Stakeholder Orintation training/Consultation at Bhojpur
	
Contractor/labor Training by CSE at field site	Contractor/labor Training , Bhojpur

	
Orientation to Labour before work start	Contractor/labor Training , Bhojpur

Schematic Diagram of Project Structure & Location



Appendix III: Land Ownership Certificate and Other Legal Documents

A.

भोजपुर नगरपालिका
नगरकार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय,
भोजपुर
प्रदेश नं १, नेपाल

प.स. : २०७४/०७५
च.नं. : ६०२

मिति :२०७४/१०/१९

विषय :- जग्गा उपलब्ध गराईने सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री आयोजना निर्देशक ज्यू ,
तेश्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सर सफाई आयोजना ,
आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय , काठमाण्डौ ।

यस नगरपालिका अन्तरगत नगरक्षेत्रमा संचालन हुने खानेपानी आयोजना संचालानार्थ पानी टंकी निर्माणको लागी आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गाहरु मा खानेपानी टंकी निर्माण गरि भोगचलन गर्ने गरि तपशिलका स्थानहरुमा जग्गा उपलब्ध हुने व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

तपशिल
वडा नं ६ स्थित शैक्षीक तालिम केन्द्र/सुम्नीमा पोलीटेक्नीक ईन्टीच्यूट आसपास ।
वडा नं ७ स्थित नगर कार्यपालिका को कार्यालय आसपास ।
वडा नं ९ स्थित हात्तीगौडा २०००० लि.पानी टंकी रहेको स्थान आसपास ।
वडा नं १२ स्थित पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्र आसपास ।

बोधार्थ
श्री तेश्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सर सफाई आयोजना ,
क्षेत्रिय आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय ,
ईटहरी , सुनसरि ।

(कैलास कुमार आले)
प्रमुख
कैलासकुमार आले
प्रमुख

English translation of Letter from Municipality

Bhojpur Municipality
Municipal Office
Province No. 1, Nepal

L.N 2074/2075

D.N 602

Date:02-02-2018

Subject: About providing land

Project Director
Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
Project Management Office
Kathmandu

It is requested to inform that for implementation of water supply project in town areas within this Municipality, required land for construction of water tanks will be provided in proposed locations mentioned below and furthermore will grant permission for operation of it.

Particulars:

1. Around Educational Training Centre area (locally knows as CTEVT area) /Sumnima poly-technical institute in ward no. 6;
2. Around office of Municipal Office in ward no. 7
3. Around Existing Hattigauda, 20000 litre RVT in ward no. 9
4. Around Tourist information centre in ward no. 12

CC:

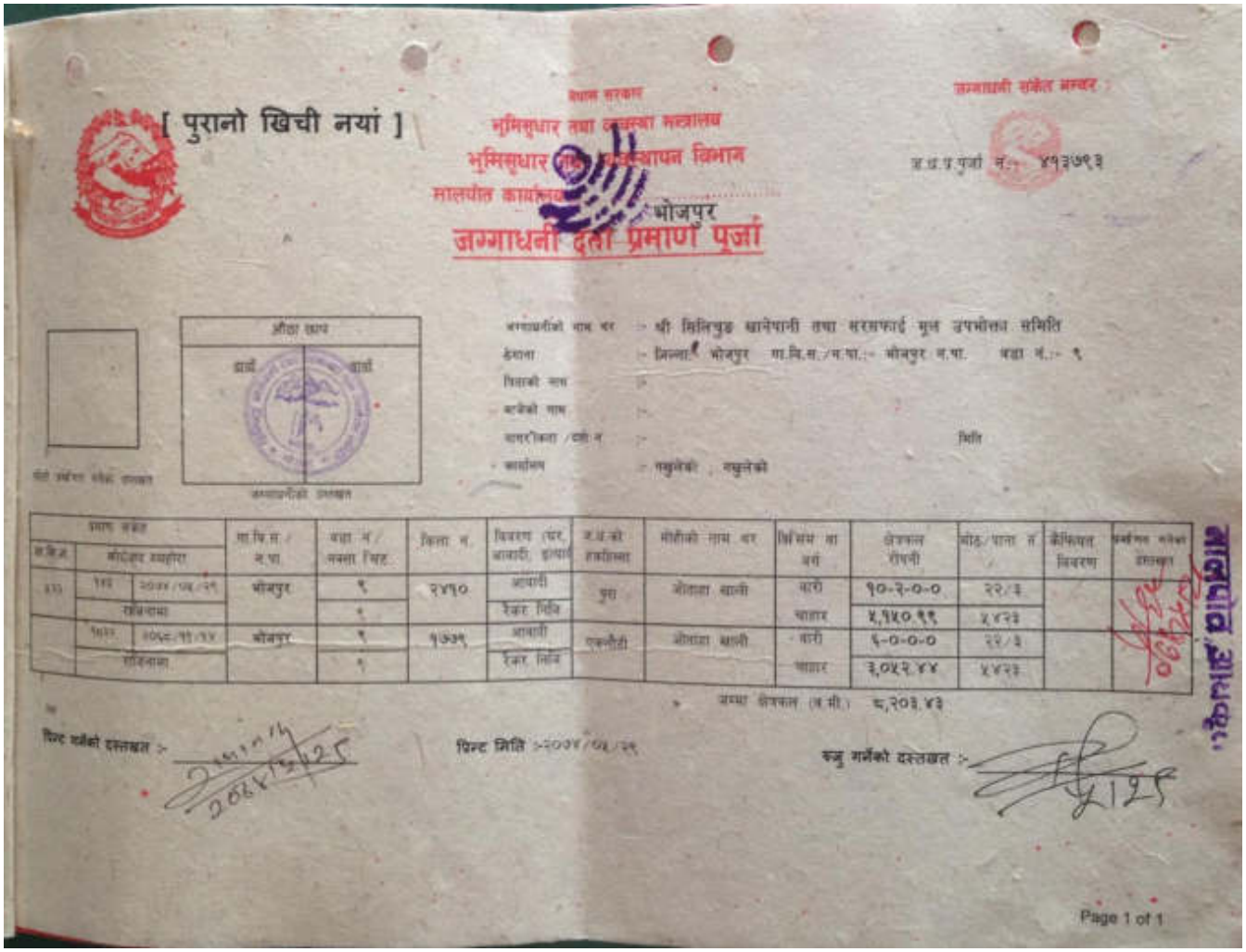
TSTWSSSP Regional office

Itahari, Sunsari

Kailas Kumar Ale

Mayor, Bhojpur Municipality

B.



[पुरानो खिची नयां]

नेपाल सरकार
भूमिसुधार तथा व्यवस्था मन्त्रालय
भूमिसुधार [illegible] स्थापन विभाग
मालपोत कार्यालय, भोजपुर

जग्गाधनी संकेत नम्बर :

ज.ध.प्र.पूर्जा नं.:- ४१३७९३

जग्गाधनी दर्ता प्रमाण पूर्जा

औंठा छाप

दायाँ | बायाँ

जग्गाधनीको दस्तखत

जग्गाधनीको नाम थर :- श्री त्रिलिचुड खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई मुख उपभोक्ता समिति
ठेगाना :- जिल्ला भोजपुर गा.वि.स./न.पा.:- भोजपुर न.पा. वडा नं.:- ९
पिताको नाम :-
बाजेको नाम :-
घरपरिवार / दर्ता नं :- मिति
कार्यालय :- नयुलेको , नयुलेको

स्थान बुझ्ने		गा.वि.स./न.पा.	वडा नं./नक्सा सिट	किता नं.	विवरण (घर, आवादी, इनार)	ज.ज.को हकदारिमा	मोहीको नाम थर	जिन्सम वा वर्ग	क्षेत्रफल रोपनी	बोट/पाना नं.	कैफियत विवरण	
ज.कि.ज.	भोजपुर म्यूनिसिपालिटी											
३३३	१४१ २०७४/०५/२९	भोजपुर	९	२४१०	आवादी	पुरा	भोगता खानी	खरी	१०-३-०-०	२२/३		
	खोकनामा		९		रैकर निचे			चाहार	४,१५०.९९	४४२३		
	१४१ २०७८/११/१४	भोजपुर	९	१७३९	आवादी	एकलौटी	भोगता खानी	खरी	६-०-०-०	२२/३		
	खोकनामा		९		रैकर निचे			चाहार	३,०४२.४४	४४२३		

जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (ज.मी.) ८,२०३.४३

प्रिन्ट गर्नेको दस्तखत :- २०८४/१२/२५

प्रिन्ट मिति :-२०७४/०५/२९

कजु गर्नेको दस्तखत :-

Page 1 of 1

English translation of Certificate

Government of Nepal

Ministry of Land Reform and Management

Depart of Land Reform and Management

Land Reform Office: Bhojpur

Land Ownership Certificate , symbol Number : .413793

Finger print left **Government of Nepal (Stamp)**

(StampGovernment of Nepal **Finger print right**

Land Owner Signature

Photo proofreader's Signature

Land owner Name: SilichungDrinking Water Main User Committee Bhojpur
Address : Distrct: Bhojpur , ward no. 9

Naationality / Register No.

Office : Cooperative Office Bhojpur Date:

Original Plot number	Endorsement symbol	Transaction detail	VDC/Municipality	Ward No/ Map Sheet No.	Plot No.	Details (House, plot, etc.)	Ownership (full/partial/sole/partnership)	Name and Surname of tenant	Type and Class	Area (Ropani/ sq.m)	Page no.	Remarks	Sign
	143	2074-5-29 BS		9		"Aabadi"[10]		No tenant/vacant	Open field	10-2-0-0	22/3		
	With consent		Bhojpur	9		"RaikerNIji" [11]							
522					2410		Full			5150.99 sq. m	5423		
	1822	2068-11-14 BS	Bhojpur	9	1779	"Aabadi"	sole	No tenant/vacant	Open field	6-0-0-0	22/3		
	With Consent			9		"RaikerNiji"				3052.33 sq. m	5423		

Printer's signature Date:2074/5/29

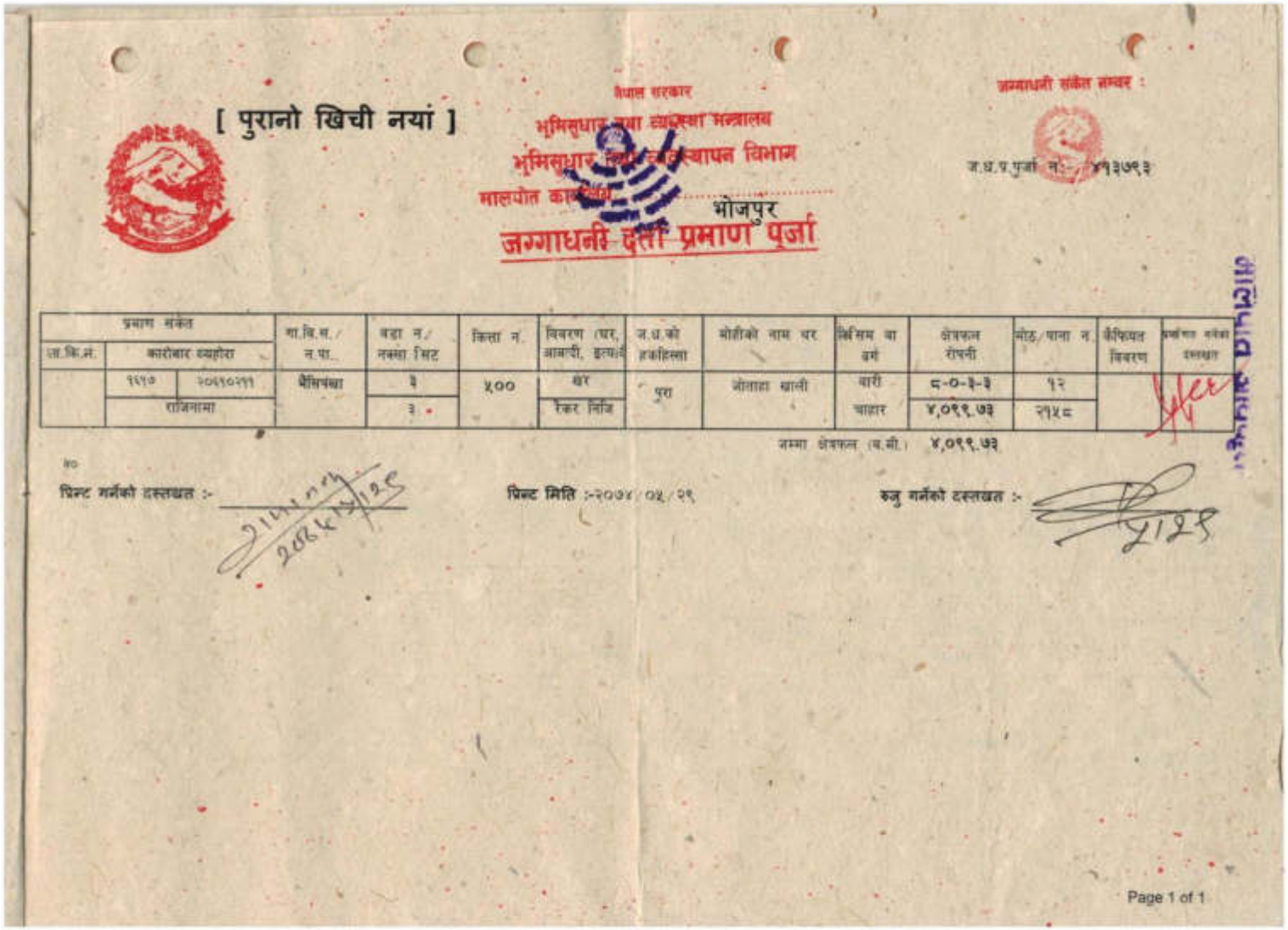
Print date: 2074/5/29

Verifier's Signature Date: 2074/5/29

[10] *"Aabadi" is type of land entitled to purchase/ sell by land owner or cultivable or other use. It confirms that land does not belong to category of forest, river or protect land.*

[11] *"Raikar Niji" means privately owned, transactional.*

C.



[पुरानो खिची नयां]

नेपाल सरकार
भूमिसुधार तथा व्यवस्था मन्त्रालय
भूमिसुधार [illegible] स्थापन विभाग
मालपोत कार्यालय
भोजपुर

जग्गाधनी दर्ता प्रमाण पूर्जा

जग्गाधनी संकेत नम्बर :

ज.ध.प.पूर्जा नं: ४१३७९३

प्रमाण संकेत			ग.वि.स./ न.पा.	वडा नं./ नक्सा सिट	किल्ला नं.	विवरण (घर, आवादी, इत्यादि)	ज.ध.को हकहिस्सा	मोहीको नाम थर	किसिम वा दर्ज	क्षेत्रफल रोपनी	मोठ/पाना नं.	वैफियत विवरण	प्रमाणित गर्नेको दस्तखत
ज.कि.नं.	कारोबार व्यहोरा												
	१६१७	२०८१०२११	भैसिपंखा	३	५००	घर	पुरा	जोताहा खाली	पारी	८-०-३-३	१२		
	राजिनामा			३		रिकर निजि			चाहार	४,०९९.७३	२१५८		

जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.) ४,०९९.७३

प्रिन्ट गर्नेको दस्तखत :- 2081/7/25

प्रिन्ट मिति :-२०७४/०५/२९

रुजु गर्नेको दस्तखत :-

Page 1 of 1

D.

Government of Nepal

Ministry of Land Reform and Management

(On replacement of old) Depart of Land Reform and Management

Land Reform Office: Bhojpur

Stamp of Government of Nepal Land Ownership Certificate no 413793

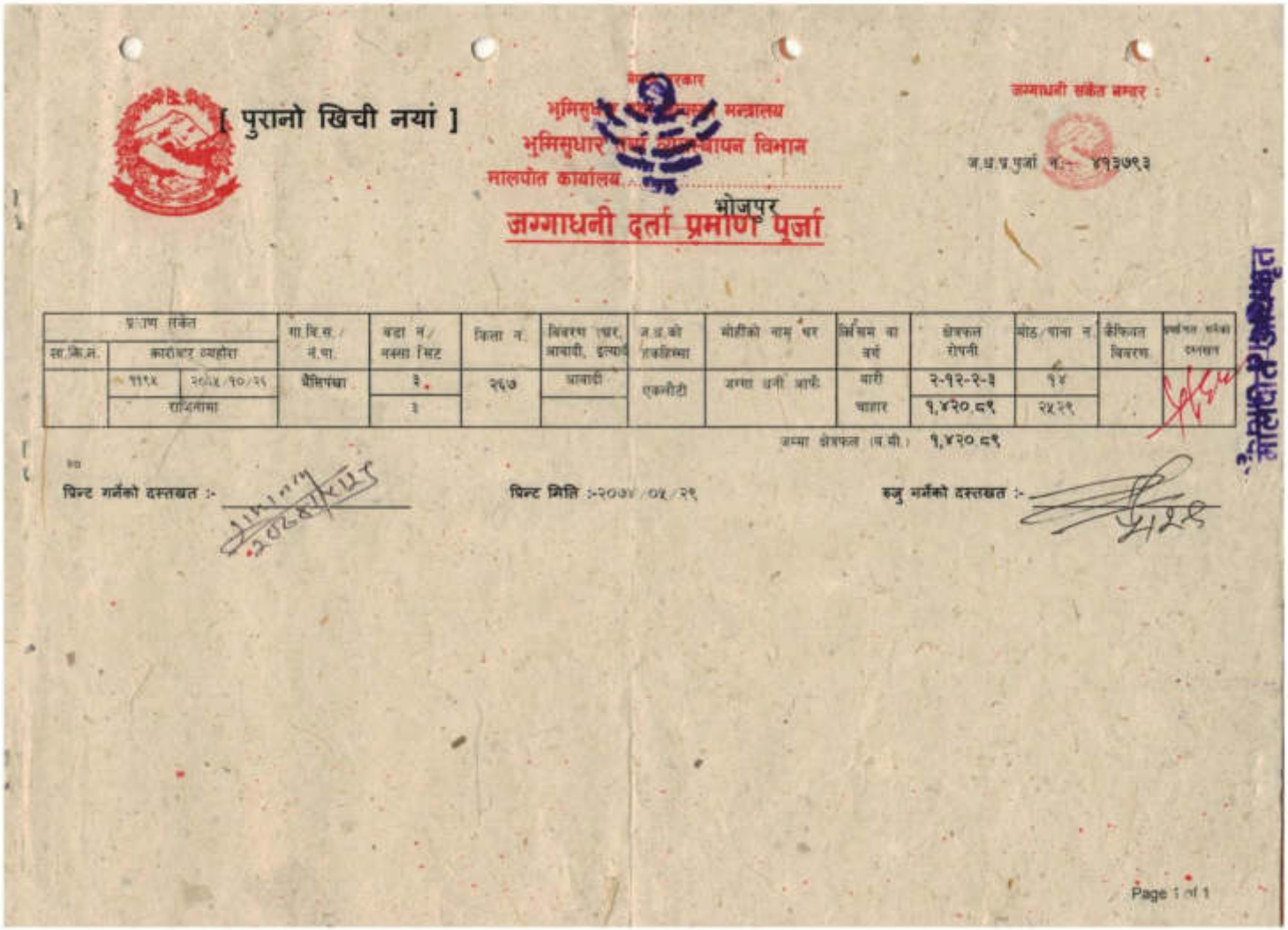
Original Plot number	Endorsement symbol	Transaction detail	VDC/Municipality	Ward No/ Map Sheet No.	Plot No.	Details (House, plot, etc.)	Ownership (full/partial/sole/partnership)	Name and Surname of tenant	Type and Class	Area (Ropani/ sq. m)	Page no.	Remarks	Sign
	1617	2061-02-11 BS	Bhaisipankha	3		Open Field		No tenant/Vacant	Open field	8-0-3-3	12		
	With consent			3	500	"RaikarNiji"[12]	Full			4099.73 sq. m	2158		

Printer's signature
Date:2074/5/29

Print date: 2074/5/29
2074/5/29

Verifier's Signature
Date: 2074/5/29

[12] *"Raikar Niji" means privately owned, transactional.*



[पुरानो खिची नयां]

नेपाल सरकार
भूमिसुधार [illegible] मन्त्रालय
भूमिसुधार [illegible] विभाग
मालपोत कार्यालय, भोजपुर

जग्गाधनी संकेत नम्बर :

अ.ध.प.पुर्जा नं.:- ४९३७९३

जग्गाधनी दर्ता प्रमाण पुर्जा

प्रशा. संकेत			गा.वि.स./ न.पा.	बडा नं./ नक्सा सिट	किता नं.	विवरण (घर, आवादी, इत्यादि)	ज.ध.को हकहिस्सा	धनीको नाम थर	जिन्सि का वर्ग	क्षेत्रफल रोपनी	बोठ/घाना नं.	कैफियत विवरण	[illegible]
सा.जि.नं.	कारोबार व्यहोरा												
	१११४	२०५४/१०/२६	वैशिमंधा	३	२६७	आवादी	एकलौटी	जग्गा धनी आफै	बारी	२-१२-२-३	१४		
	राँढलामा			३					चाहार	१,४२०.८९	२५२९		

जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.) १,४२०.८९

प्रिन्ट गर्नेको दस्तखत :- [illegible]

प्रिन्ट मिति :-२०७४/०५/२९

रजु गर्नेको दस्तखत :- [illegible]

मालपोत कार्यालय भोजपुर

Page 1 of 1

Government of Nepal

Ministry of Land Reform and Management

(On replacement of old) Depart of Land Reform and Management

Land Reform Office: Bhojpur

Stamp of Government of Nepal

Land Ownership Certificate no 413793

Original Plot number	Endorsement symbol	Transaction detail	VDC/Municipality	Ward No/ Map Sheet No.	Plot No.	Details (House, plot, etc.)	Ownership (full/partial/sole/partnership)	Name and Surname of tenant	Type and Class	Area (Ropani/ sq. m)	Page no.	Remarks	Sign
	1195	2065-10-29 BS	Bhaisipankha	3		"Aabadi"[13]		No tenant/Self	Open field	2-12-2-3	14		
	With consent			3	267		Sole			1420.89 sq. m	2529		

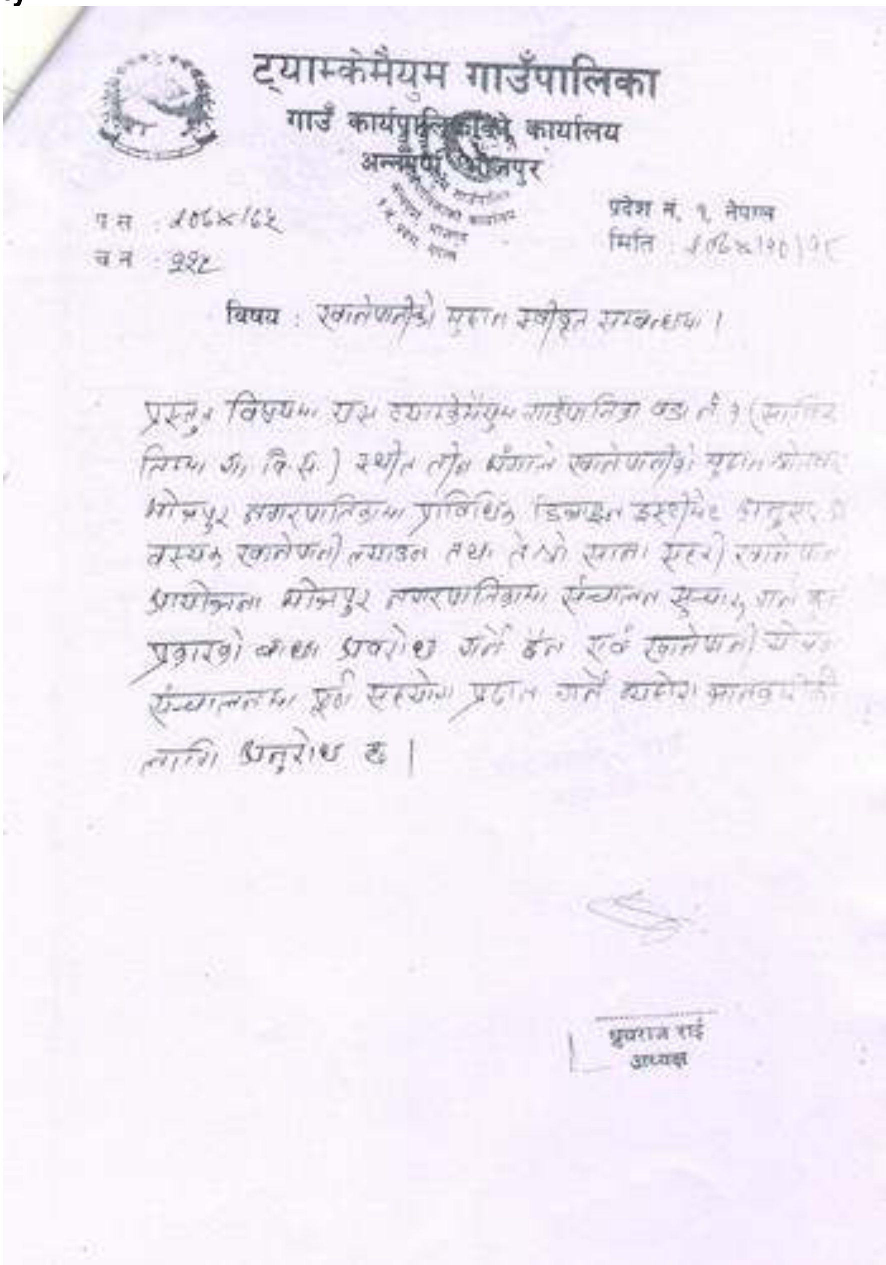
Printer's signature
Date:2074/5/29

Print date: 2074/5/29
2074/5/29

Verifier's Signature
Date: 2074/5/29

[13]*"Aabadi" is type of land entitled to purchase/ sell by land owner or cultivable or other use. It confirms that land does not belong to category of forest, river or protect land.*

Appendix IV: Letter of Water Sources approval from Tyamkemaiyum Rural Municipality



ट्याम्केमैयुम गाउँपालिका
गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
अन्नपूर्ण, भोजपुर

प.सं. : २०७४/७५
च.नं. : ९९८

प्रदेश नं. १, नेपाल
मिति : २०७४।१०।१८

विषय : खानेपानीको मुहान स्वीकृत सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस ट्याम्केमैयुम गाउँपालिका वडा नं १ (साविक [illegible] गा.वि.स.) स्थित [illegible] खानेपानीको मुहान [illegible] भोजपुर नगरपालिकामा प्राविधिक [illegible] [illegible] खानेपानी ल्याउन तथा [illegible] आयोजनाले भोजपुर नगरपालिकामा सञ्चालन सम्पन्न गर्न कुनै प्रकारको बाधा अवरोध गर्ने छैन एवं खानेपानी योजना सञ्चालनमा पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान गर्ने व्यहोरा [illegible] लागि अनुरोध छ ।

ध्रुवराज राई
अध्यक्ष

Tyamkemaiyum Rural Municipality
Village Executive officer Office
Annapurna, Bhojpur

Letter No. 2074/75
Dispatch No. 225

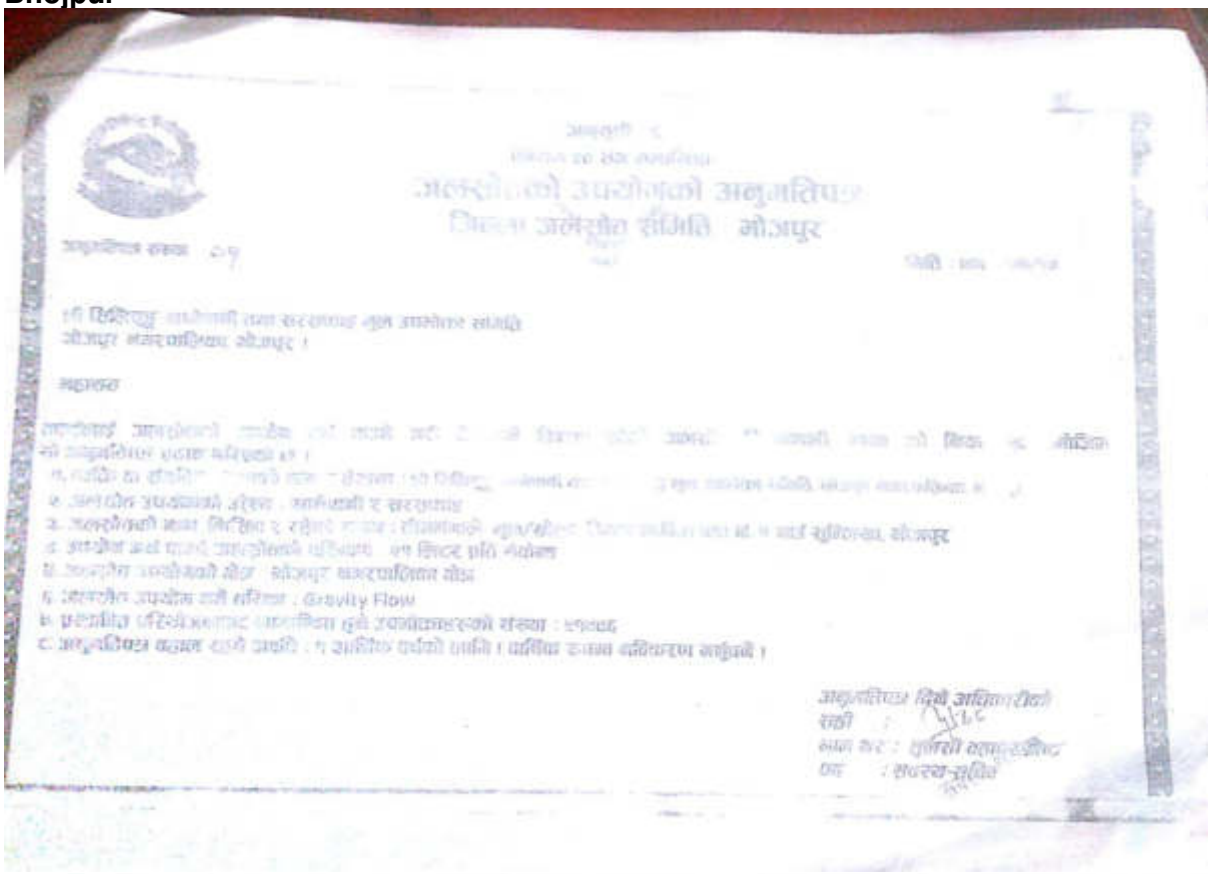
Province no.1,
Date: 2074.10.18

Subject: Regarding approval of water Source

Regarding the subject, it is requested to inform that Tyamkemaiyum rural municipality will not cause any hurdles and obstacles to provide required amount of water from Tin Bhangale source located in Tyamkemaiyum rural municipality ward no.1 (former Tima VDC), in accordance with technical design and estimate of Bhojpur municipality, to initiate the implementation of Third Small Town Water Supply project in Bhojpur Municipality and furthermore to provide full support to operate the project.

Dhurbaraj Rai
Chairperson

Appendix V: License for Water sources use, District Water Resources Committee, Bhojpur



नविकरण

मिति	प्रमाण पत्र वहाल रहने अवधि	दस्तुर भौचर नं.	नविकरण गर्ने अधिकारीको दस्तखत
२०६३/०६/२३	२०६४ आषाढ मसान्त सम्म	रु.नं. २०१५ बाट रु ९०,०००।- (दुइहजार)	२०६३।६।२३
२०६४/०६/२२	२०६५ साल आषाढ मसान्त सम्म	रु.नं. २४३१ बाट रु ९०,०००।- (दुइ हजार)	जिल्ला स्थानीय विकास अधिकारी
२०६५/०६/०१	२०६६ साल आषाढ मसान्त सम्म	रु. १००००।- (एक हजार) रु.नं. २६१६ बाट थप २५०००।- (पचिस हजार) रु.नं. ३६१६ बाट जोड इजाजत बापत	२०६५/६/१

नोट :- यो प्रमाण पत्र नियमानुसार नविकरण गराउनु पर्नेछ ।

Schedule-6
Related with Rule 20
License of Usage of Water sources
District Water Resources Committee, Bhojpur

License number: 01
Shree Silingchung Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Committee
Bhojpur Municipality, Bhojpur

Dear Sir,

You are entitled to utilize water sources by disclosing following details according to Rule 20 of water resources rules, 2050 rule 20 this license has been granted.

1. Person or organization name and address: Shree Silingchung Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Committee, Bhojpur Municipality, Bhojpur
2. Objective of water source use: Drinking water and sanitation
3. Water source's name, type, and location: Tinbhangale, Mul/Khola, Timma VDC Ward no. 1, Sumlikha Village, Bhojpur
4. Quantity of water source allowed using: 21 Litres per second
5. Area of use of water source: Area of Bhojpur Municipality
6. Method of usage of water source: Gravity Flow
7. Number of beneficiaries from the proposed project: 21996
8. Period of validity of the license: one fiscal year (Need to renew annually)

Renewal dates and fees paid