

Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Due Diligence Report

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Project – Chainpur, Water Supply and Sanitation
Subproject, Bajhang

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 14 September 2018)

Currency Unit	=	NPR
NPR 1.00	=	\$0.0084745
\$1.00	=	NPR 118.00

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BPL	–	Below Poverty Line
CBS	–	Central Bureau of Statistics
CBO	–	Community Based Organization
CDC	–	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	–	Chief District Officer
CPR	–	Common Property Resource
DDC	–	District Development Committee
DSMC	–	Design, Supervision and management Consultants
DWSS	–	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
EMP	–	Environmental Management Plan
GON	–	Government of Nepal
GESI	–	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
MOWSS	–	Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
MPPW	–	Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
NGO	–	Non-Government Organization
NLSS	–	Nepal Living Standards Survey
NPC	–	National Planning Commission
OBA	–	Output Based Aid
PMO	–	Project Management Office
PPTA	–	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
SSO	–	Social Safeguard Officer
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSE	–	Social Safeguard Expert
STWSSSP	–	Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
TDF	–	Town Development Fund
TOR	–	Terms of Reference
WHH	–	Women Headed Household
WSSDO	–	Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office
WUSC	–	Water Users and Sanitation Committee
WRDSMC	–	Western Region Design Supervision and Management Consultant

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m^3	–	cubic meter
km	–	kilometer
m^2	–	square meter
mm	–	millimeter

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1. The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP) will support the Government of Nepal (GoN) 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 Water Supply and Sanitation (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), project municipalities and selected based on transparent criteria² including population growth, poverty index, existing WSS infrastructure, community willingness for cost sharing, and long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) contract³.

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 is anticipated to have the following impact: improved quality of life for urban population, including the poor and marginalized, through provision of improved sustainable WSS services⁴. 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 (DWSS) 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 municipalities⁶. Shortage of investment funds, skilled personnel, and inadequate 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 WUAs. Development support for municipal WSS has been channeled through a combination of (i) government grants through DWSS, (ii) loans by the Town Development Fund (TDF)⁷, and (iii) contributions from municipalities and beneficiaries⁸. The TDF also supports WUAs in institutional and financial management including the introduction of tariffs.

¹ADB. 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).

²Subproject 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.

³Procurement can only commence after DWSS 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.

⁴Government of Nepal. 2009. *Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Policy*. Kathmandu.

⁵The WUSCs, formed under the Nepal Water Resource Act, 1992, are the elected executive bodies of the Water Users Association.

⁶The DWSS assists in preparation of investment plans, project design, and establishing sustainable service delivery.

⁷The 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.

⁸WUAs 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).

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 DWSS 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 Chainpur Water Supply Project. 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.

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 operation and maintenance 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 making the community empowerment so that the community could take full responsibilities on financial, technical and managerial aspects on operation and 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% of the civil works contract in the form of upfront cash contribution. The remaining 25% 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 WUSC in the formulation, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supply, sanitation and drainage facilities.

II. . SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 . Location and Accessibility

10. Chainpur, the district headquarters of Bajhang district, lies in Seti Zone in province -7 of Nepal. It is situated in Seti River basin at the confluence of SetiRiver and BauliGaadRiver. It is an ancient town and market center of the district. The town has been declared as a Municipality in May 2014 called Jayprithvi Municipality.

11. Chainpur is connected by Jayaprithvi Highway, and located at a distance of about 260 km North from Attariya on East-West Highway. It has sub-tropical type of climate. Almost 80% of rainfall occurs during monsoon (June to September). The location of the project area is 29° 33' North Latitude and 81° 12' East Longitude. The altitude of the town varies from 1325 m above the sea level.

12. In general, the local economy is predominantly agriculture based. However, the core project area being a market center with compact settlement, the economic base is secondary activities, with business and commercial activities.

2.2 Service Area, Households and Population

13. The proposed sub project covers ward no. 9, 10 and11 of Jayprithvi Municipality of Bajhang district. The previous ward numbers for - wards 3, 4 and 6 are now changed to ward number 9, 10 and 11 respectively. Major settlements / Tole of the service area as well as ward wise households and population distribution are as shown in the table below. As the data reveals the area accommodates a total population of about 7752; of which 6454 is permanent population and 1298 comprises tenants. The tenants are coming from outside of project area. They are living there for the only purpose of business, jobs and study. So, they are not included here as a household but only presented as a population which is given by table below.

Table-1: Households and Population by Ward

Municipality	Ward No.	Tole/ Community	Household	Population		
				Permanent	Tenants	Total
Jaiprithivi	9	Chaud, Dewal, Kholabada, Rithapata, Simkhet	202	1184	21	1205
	10	Chainpur Bazar (Damdhur, Badi Bada, Bangala Tole, Bank Tole, Basanta Tole, Bista Tole, Bypass Road, Campus Road, Chari Dhunga, Chauraha, Surma Devi Marga, KulaliGaun, Shanti Marga)	766	4593	1192	5785
	11	Bhopur, RuinaBagar, Laltin Bazar	97	677	85	762
	Total		1065	6454	1298	7752

Source: Socio-economic Survey, December 2015

14. There are a total of 1065 households in the project service area with an average

household size of 6.3, which is higher than national average (4.8). The distribution of households by ward is presented in table below, which reveals that Ward no. 10 is densely populated as compared to other wards. Among the total permanent population (6454) in the service area, 3313 are male and 3141 are female. Male population is slightly higher (51.3 %) than the female population (48.7 %).

Table-2: Population and Household Size

Municipality	Ward No	Household	Population			Average Household Size
			Male	Female	Total	
Jaiprithivi	9	202	597	587	1184	5.9
	10	766	2393	2200	4593	6.0
	11	97	323	354	677	7.0
	Total	1065	3313	3141	6454	6.3
	Percentage		51.3%	48.7%	100%	

Source: Socio-economic Survey, December 2015

15. The proposed project service area comprises multi caste/ethnic groups. Each caste and ethnicity is characterized by its own customs, traditions, culture and nature of occupation with which it is associated. Brahmin and Chhetri, comprising 75.96% of total families, are the most prevailing caste group in the service area. Dalit are the next major group with 17.37%, followed by Janajati and others constituting about 4.79% and 1.88% respectively (Table-3).

Table-3: Household Size by Caste/Ethnicity

S.N.	Ethnicity	Ward No			Total	%
		9	10	11		
1	Brahmin/Chhetri	175	554	80	809	75.96
2	Janajati	2	41	8	51	4.79
3	Dalit	25	152	8	185	17.37
4	Others	0	19	1	20	1.88
Total		202	766	97	1065	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, December 2015

16. Since Chainpur is the district headquarter of Bajhang district level government offices and other institutions have been established in the service area. There are a total of 28 district level offices of government line agencies including office of District Development Committee and Municipality. Besides these, a significant number of government and private institutions / organizations are in the town. Among them are 14 financial institutions, 13 educational institutions i.e. college/schools, 4 health institutions (hospital/health centre), 3 FM stations, 7 I/NGOs (International/National/District level Nongovernmental Organizations) and 172 local community-based organizations. The details of the institutions in the service area are presented in the following table.

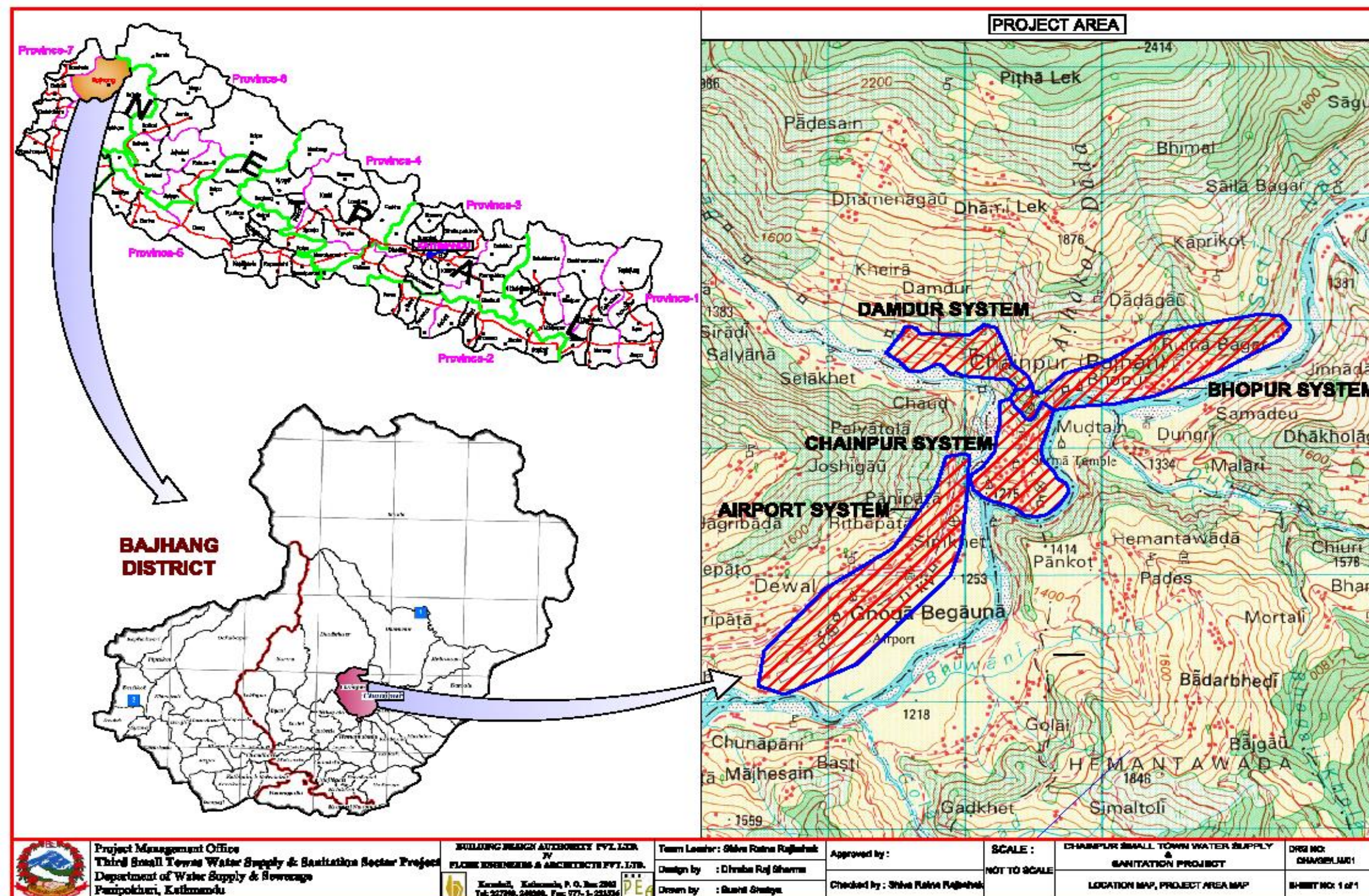
Table 4: Institutions in the Service Area

S.N.	Type of Institution	Sub-type	Number	No. of Staff/students
1	Government Office	District level line agencies	28	261

		DDC, Municipality	2	28
		Police / Army Barrack	6	320
2	Financial	Bank	7	55
		Cooperative	7	25
3	Education	Government / Public College / School	8	3336
		Private/ Boarding school/hostel	5	1338
4	Health	District Hospital / Health Centre	4	75
		Private Clinic / Medical Store	7	35
5	Communication	FM station	3	18
6	I/NGO	International / National / District level Organization	7	70
		Local Organization/Club	172	860
7	Community Forest Users Group		4	40
8	Hydropower	Micro-hydropower	1	3
9	Small Cottage Industries		20	200
10	Hotel / Lodges		22	330
Total			303	6994

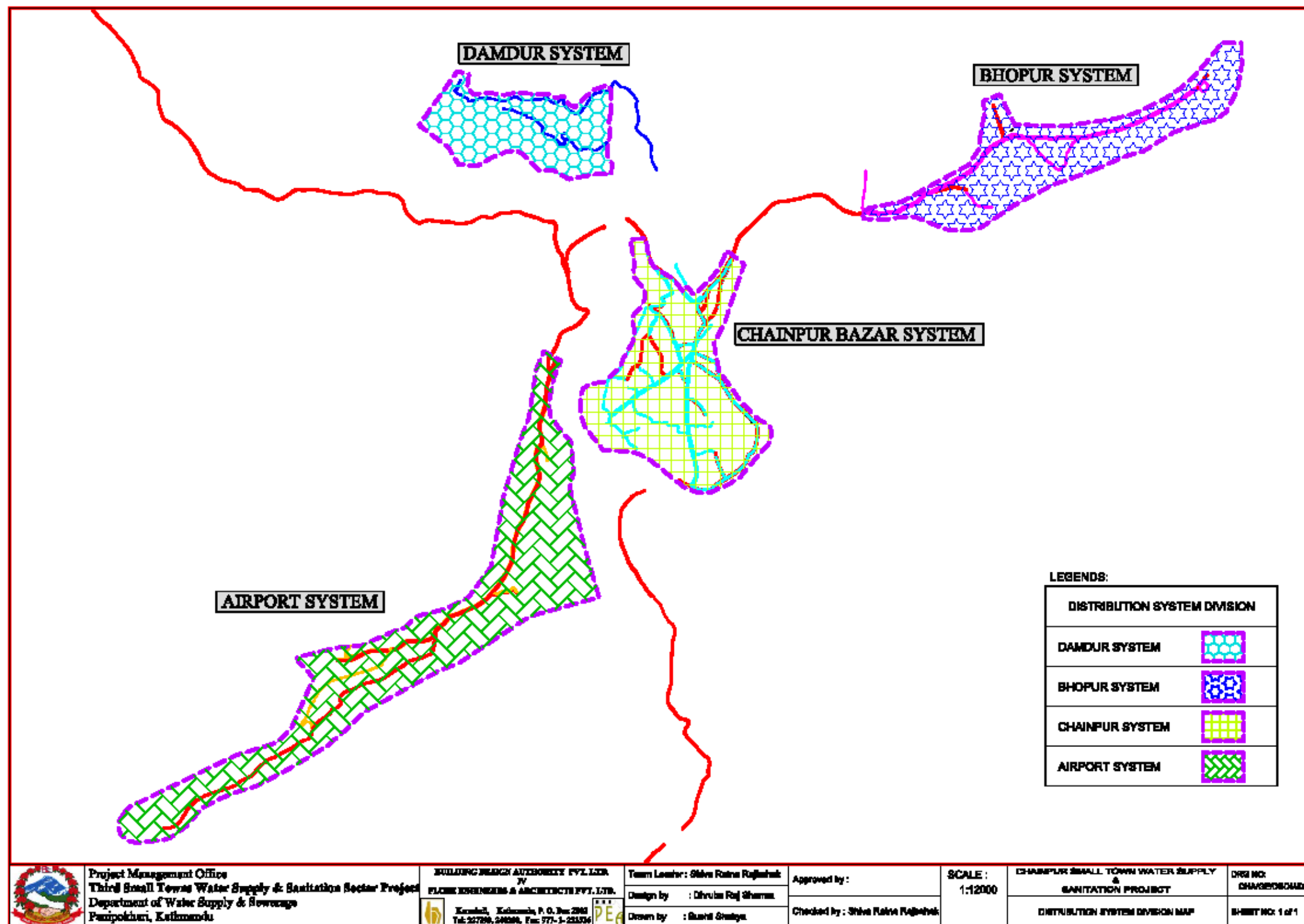
Source: Socio-economic Survey, December 2015

Figure-1: Project Location Map



¹ Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

Figure- 2: System Division Map



2.3 Proposed Components

16. This involuntary resettlement due diligence report is prepared for Chainpur water supply and sanitation project, under the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (UWSSSP). This section describes the different components of the proposed sub-project.

2.3.1. Water Source: Intake

17. The Subproject proposes to use two types of water sources, one is the existing spring water sources in the project area and the second is the proposed Seti River source for which tapping discharge will be 23.41 lps. Two sump wells have been proposed in the bank of the Seti River at Bhopur, ward number 11. Each sump well is expected to yield minimum of 14.6 lps discharge. As the water demand is 23.41 lps, the amount of water to be tapped from each sump well is 11.705 lps. The existing source in the project area is given below:

- i. Vankha (spring source), dry season discharge 67 lps,
- ii. BireKhola (Spring source), dry season tapping 1.5 lps, (presently used)
- iii. Kharakhola discharge 1.3 lps (presently used)
- iv. Balzade spring 0.6 lps (presently used)

2.3.2. Distribution Sub System

18. Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project has been conceptualized as a piped water supply system using surface water sources. Service area has elevation difference of 300m. Considering the topography, land use and settlement pattern; four separate distribution schemes have been proposed and are briefly described below:

- i. **Chainpur Bazaar Sub system:** This subsystem is the largest subsystem which serves main bazaar of the service area. Permanent households are 697; and population is surveyed as 4,166. Considerable rental populations (1192 in numbers) is recorded, Badi Tole, Badiwada, BagalaTole, Bagar, Baiketole, BistaTole, Bramada tole etc. are the major toles that are covered by this scheme.
- ii. **Bhopur Sub system:** This will serve parts of ward 11 and part of 10. Major settlements viz. Bhopur, Laltin Bazaar, Ruinabagaretc. is the main settlements that will be served by this subsystem. This subsystem is designed to serve (1,195+150) 1,345 populations.
- iii. **Damdhur Sub system:** This scheme is proposed to serve part of ward 10 that is north-west portion of the service area. Rural characteristics prevail in this area. This scheme will mainly serve Damdhur settlement located in higher elevation. Presently 69 households with 427 populations are residing; and this scheme is designed to serve 673 populations. Existing 25 m³ ground based reservoir will distribute water to the community.
- iv. **Airport Sub system:** This scheme is proposed to serve part of ward 9 that is south-west portion near the Airport. Few government offices and Bajhang District Hospital are located in this location. Chaud, Dewal, Kholabada, Simkhet etc are the major settlements served by this subsystem. Presently 202 households with 1184 permanent and 21 rental population are residing; and this scheme is designed to serve 2,810 populations. Proposed 120 m³ ground based reservoir will distribute water to the community.

2.3.3. Water Treatment Plant

19. Water treatment facility is proposed for distribution of safe drinking water across the service area. The proposed treatment facilities comprise:

- i. **Lime Dosing Unit:** Alkalinity in water is required to precipitate out dissolved iron present in raw water. Lime dosing is thus proposed to increase the alkalinity of water. It will act as a catalytic agent to increase the precipitation of dissolved iron by breaking bond between the irons with organic matter. The lime is to be dosed from lime dosing tank through a dosing unit. The dosing of lime is to be adjusted by dosing unit so that lime concentration in the raw water is between 1 to 2 mg/l. The lime solution is dosed at the inlet of the aeration tower.
- ii. **Aeration Tower:** Aeration tower made of mild steel is proposed to precipitate out dissolved iron. The tower is packed with pall rings. The raw water is applied at the top of aeration tower flowing downward while air is blown from the bottom of the aeration tower flowing in upward direction. The intermixing of air and water will increase the dissolved oxygen in water required to precipitate out dissolved iron and manganese. Air blower/compressor is proposed to supply the air. The air to water ratio is to be maintained for effective precipitation of iron and manganese. The excessive air is release through air valves provided at the top of the tower.
- iii. **Pressure Filter:** Pressure filters made of mild steel is proposed to remove precipitate iron. The pressure filters is to be packed with sand and gravel as per the design specifications. Back wash system should also be installed in the pressure filters. The pressure filter is expected to bring down the turbidity of water as per the NDWQS. Large number of coli forms is also expected to be removed in the pressure filter due to biological action.

2.3.4. Reservoir Tank

20. The entire distribution network is to be supplied from four reservoir systems. Three new reservoir tanks (RVTs) are proposed in Bhopur, Chainpur and Airport system, and one existing RVT at Damdhur will be connected to the system. The total storage requirement for the system at the end of design period 2038 is calculated as 625 m³. The following table summarizes the requirement of reservoir tanks subsystem wise.

Table 5: Requirement of Reservoir

S.No.	Sub Systems	Reservoir sizes (m ³)	Remarks
1	Bhopur	50	Proposed Ground based
2	Damdhur	25	Existing 38 cum RCC Reservoir will be used
3	Chainpur Bazaar	450	Proposed Ground based
4	Airport Subsystem	100	Proposed Ground based
TOTAL		625	

Source: DPR Chainpur, Water Supply and Sanitation Sub- Project, Bajhang

2.3.5. Pipe Line Network and House Connection

21. This scheme is proposed to build transmission main, distribution network and house connections to distribute safe drinking water in all service area. The proposed pipe line and house connection in this scheme are given below:

- i. **Transmission main:** Transmission mains of 5012 m are estimated to convey water from source to distribution reservoirs of all the four schemes. DI pipes are proposed for 250mm size. For other sizes ranging from 50 mm to 200 mm PE (HDPE) pipes are proposed.

Table 6: Transmission main

S. No	Systems	Length of Pipes (m)
1	Pumping Main	909
2	Gravity Main	4103
Total		5012

Source: DPR Chainpur, Water Supply and Sanitation Sub- Project, Bajhang

- ii. **Distribution Network:** Distribution pipes are proposed to be laid on both sides of all metal and major roads. Single line pipes are proposed in earthen and other roads. HDPE pipes will predominantly be used. Existing pipes will not be used as these are leaking and found substandard. The total distribution pipe length of the proposed system is about 19 km.

Table 7: Distribution Network

S. No.	Subsystems	Length of Pipes (m)
1	Damdhur	1,983
2	Bhopur	3,909
3	Chainpur Bazar	7,938
4	Airport	5,175
TOTAL		19,005

Source: DPR Chainpur, Water Supply and Sanitation Sub- Project, Bajhang

- iii. **House Connections:** The system has been designed to provide house to house connections. The system has design capacity of providing a total of 2131 house connections. However, initially during construction phase, only 1065 house connections are to be provided to satisfy the need for the base year population.

2.3.6. Office Building and Guard House

22. One office building consisting of a manager's room, cash counters, meeting hall, laboratory etcis proposed. Three guard housesand a dosing house will be constructed within the compound of the project components. The office building will be at the WUSC compound at Bhopur. Guard houses will be at Bhopur, Aatakot and Jalapa School respectively. The dosing house will be built at the Aatakot WTP compound.

2.3.7. Sanitation Facility

The proposed sanitation improvement components in this scheme are given below:

- i. **Public Toilet:** One public toilet is proposed in the Buspark area of Jayprithvi municipality ward no. 10. The toilet will have 5 urinals and 2 pans for male users, 4 female units in a separate compartment from the men's toilet; along with a unit for persons with disabilities and elderly persons with locomotor impairment. The Town Executive Officer of Jayprithvi Municipality has provided consent (Appendix 5) for the use of land required for the construction of public toilet at area within bus-park at municipal Ward number 10. The description of site and existing land use with IR impacts and photograph will be included and documented in the updated DDR after identification of the exact location.
- ii. **Individual Household Toilet Improvement:** The sanitation improvement component includes individual household toilets. The low income group will be encouraged to construct toilets through the OBA grant. For the improvement and construction of household toilets the house owners will provide the land. Therefore, land acquisition is not

required for household toilets. Proposed components of Chainpur sub project are given below:

Table 8: Proposed Water Supply Components of Chainpur subproject

S. N	Component	Location	Capacity / Length	Required land	Land ownership	Remarks
1	Intake					
1.1	Sump well 2 numbers at the bank of Seti River	JayprithviMunicipality- 11, Bhopur	23.41 lps	300m ²	Public/ Government Land	Jayprithvi Municipality has given consent to WUSC(Appendix 1)
2	Water Treatment Plant					
2.2	Lime dosing unit, Aeration unit, Pressure filter	JayprithviMunicipality- 10,Aatakot	23.41 lps	300 m ²	Public/ Government Land	Jayprithvi Municipality has given consent to WUSC(Appendix 1)
3	Reservoir tanks					
3.1	Existing old 38 Cum RVT for Damdhur system	JayprithviMunicipality- 10,Damdhur	38 Cum existing Rvt	772m ²	WUSC	Water Supply and Sanitation Division office has given consent to WUSC(Appendix 6)
3.2	Proposed 450 Cum RVT with guard house for Chainpur Bazar system	Jayprithvi Municipality- 10, Aatakot	450 Cum proposed RVT	508.74 m ² (same land of existing RVT)	WUSC	Water Supply and Sanitation Division office has given consent to WUSC(Appendix 6)
3.3	Proposed 50 Cum RVT with guard house for Bhopur system and office Building	Jayprithvimunicipality-11, Bhopur	50 Cum	450 m ² (30X15m)	Public/ Government Land	Toleni community forest consumer committee has given consent to WUSC(Appendix 2)
3.4	Proposed 100 Cum RVT with guard house for Airport system	Jayprithvimunicipality-9 Simkhet	100 Cum	450 m ² (35X15 m)	Public/ Government Land	Jalapa Secondary School has given consent to WUSC(Appendix 3)
4	Transmission Mains					
4.1	Transmission mains	Entire Project Area	Approx. 5 km		Public /Government Road alignment	Jayprithvi Municipality has given consent to WUSC(Appendix 1)
5	Distribution Network					
5.1	Distribution Network	Ward 9, 10 and 11	Total length 19 km		Public /Government Road alignment	Jayprithvi Municipality has given consent to WUSC(Appendix 1)
	Total			2780.74 m ²		

Source: DPR Chainpur, Water Supply and Sanitation Sub- Project, Bajhang, field survey and land records

Note: Town Executive Officer of Jayprithvi Municipality has provided consent (Appendix 5) for the use of land required for the construction of public toilet at area within bus-park at municipal Ward number 10. The description of site and existing land use with IR impacts and photograph will be included and documented in the updated DDR after identification of the exact location

Figure 3 : Layout Plan Transmission 1

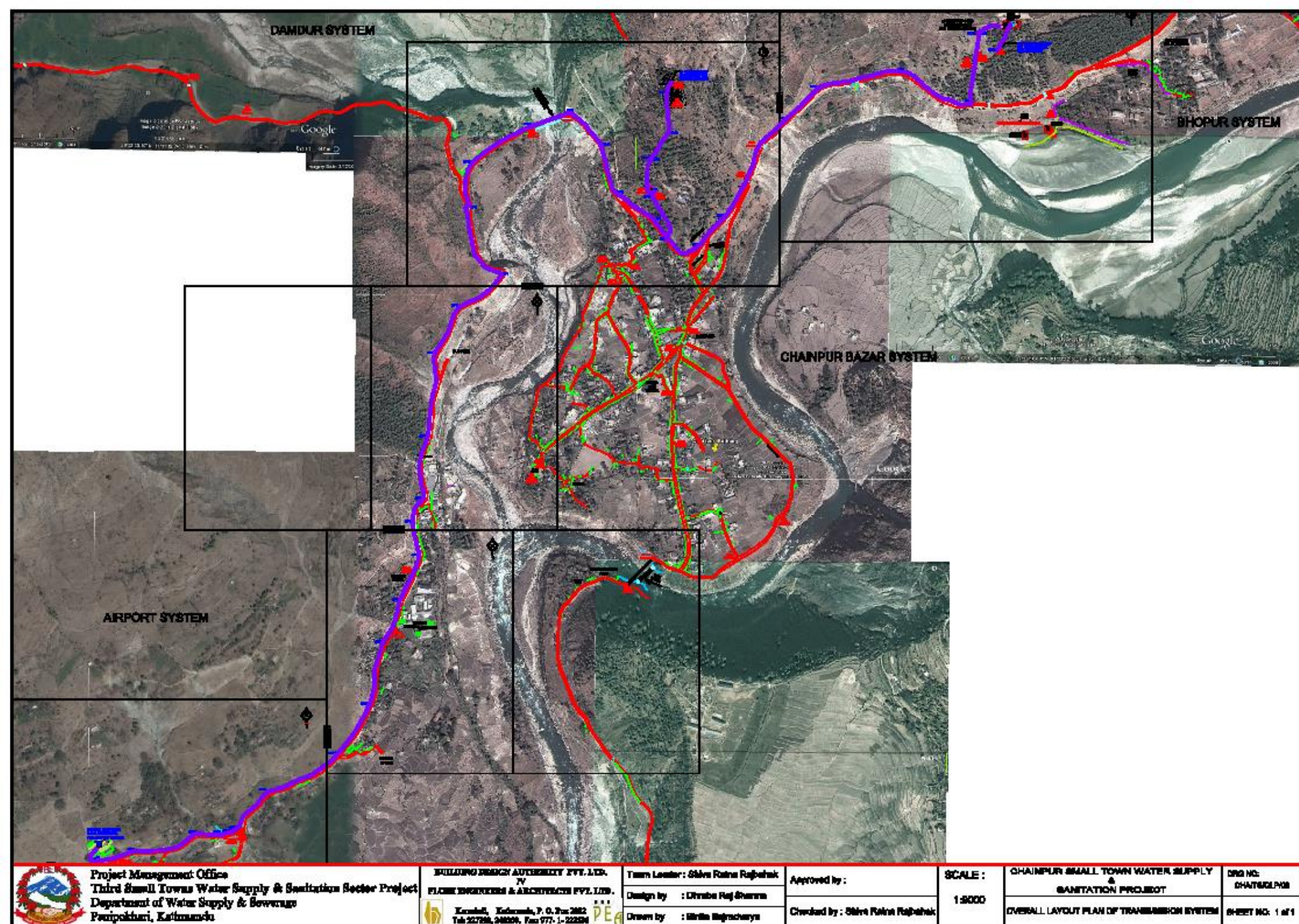


Figure 4 : Layout Plan Transmission 2

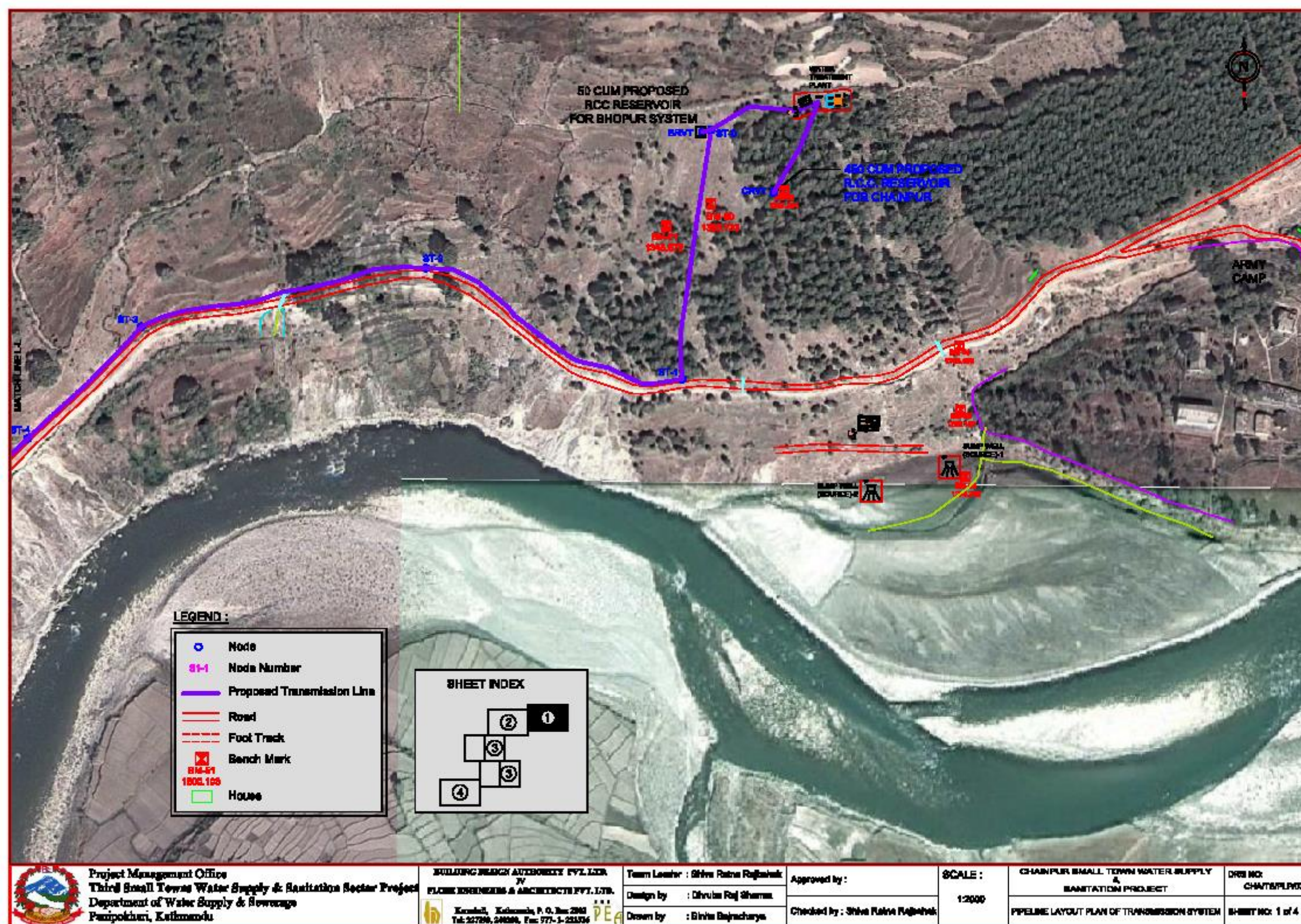


Figure 5: layout Plan Transmission 3

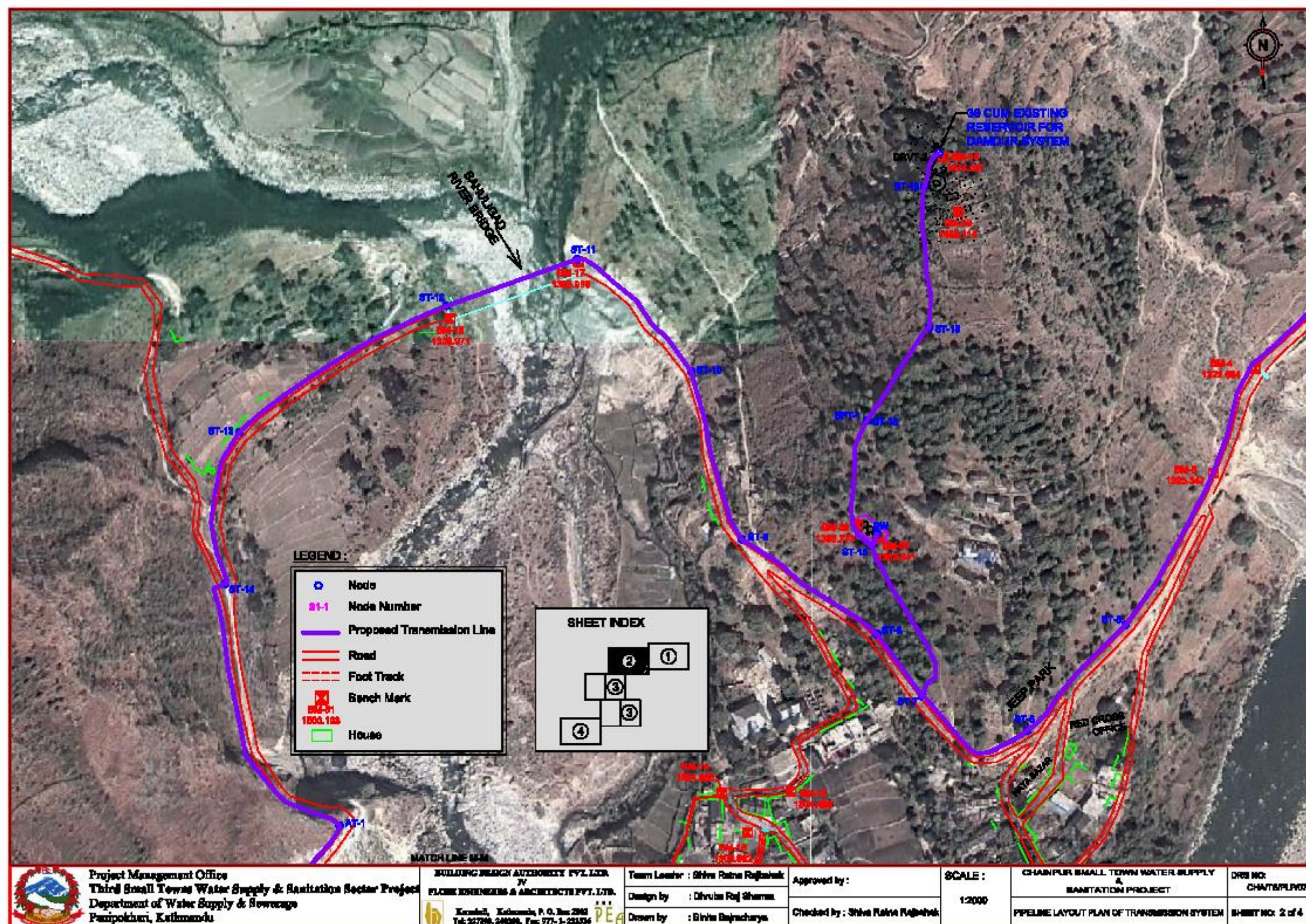


Figure 6: layout Plan Transmission 4

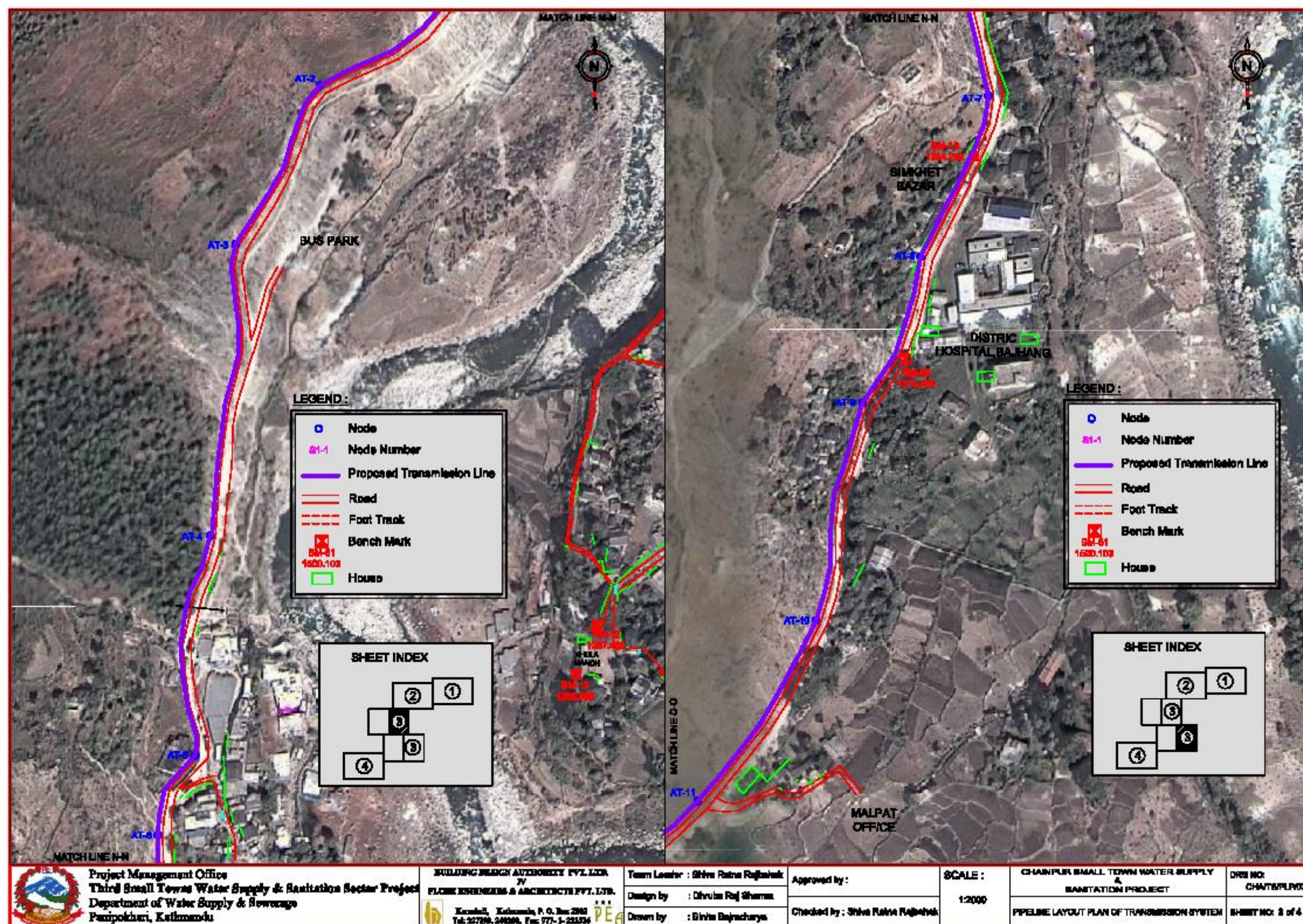


Figure 7 : Layout Plan Transmission 5

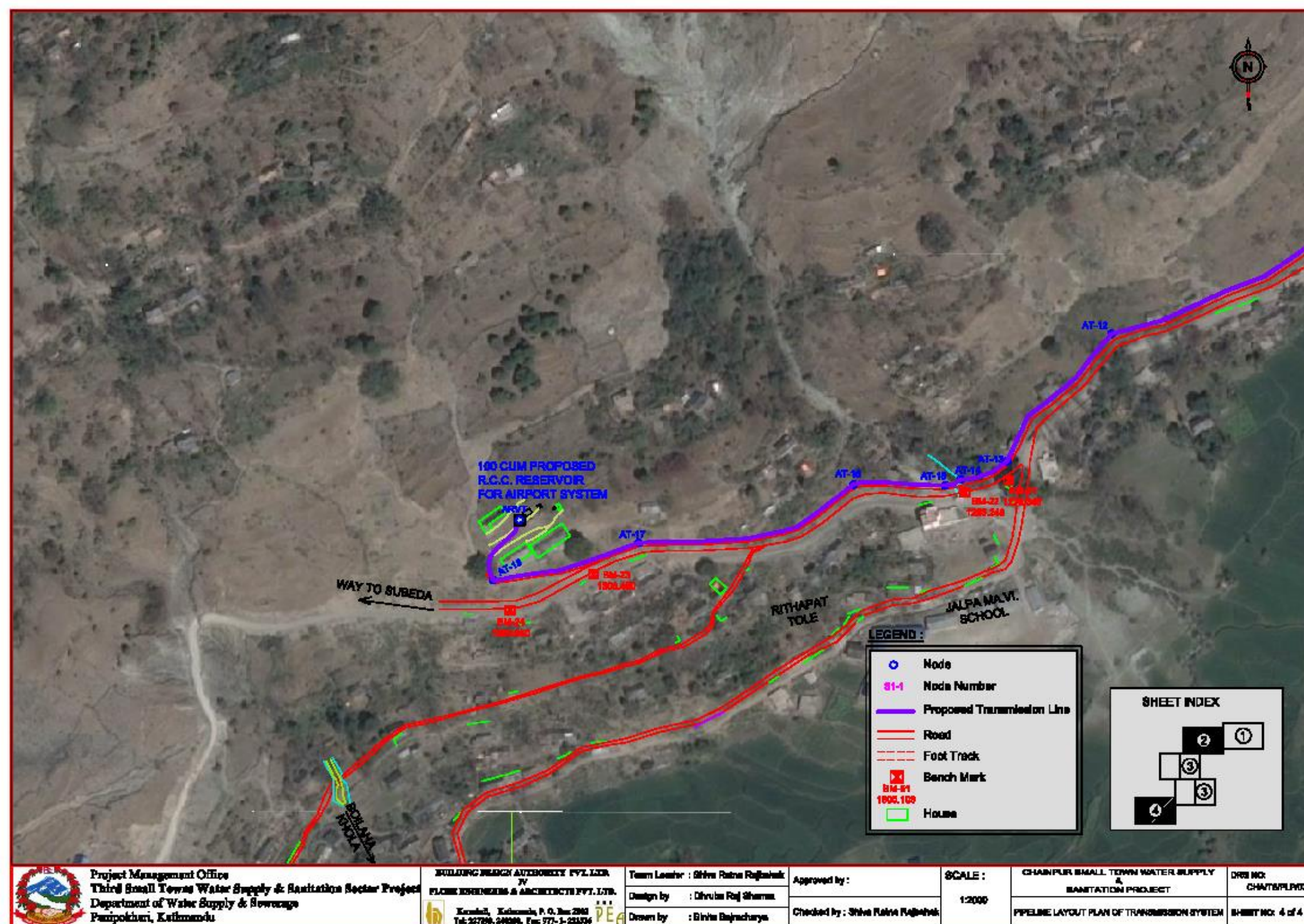


Figure-8: Schematic flow Diagram

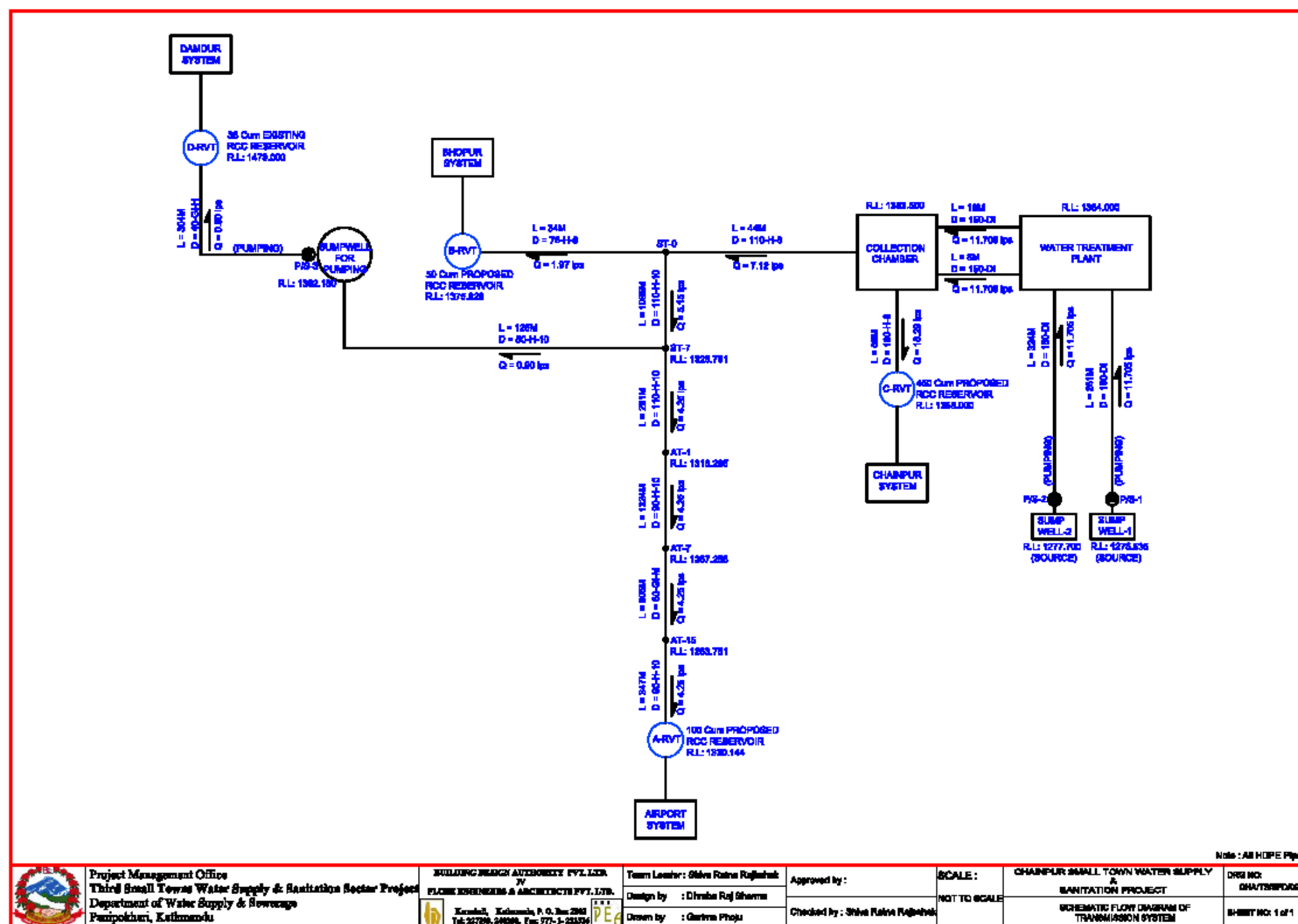
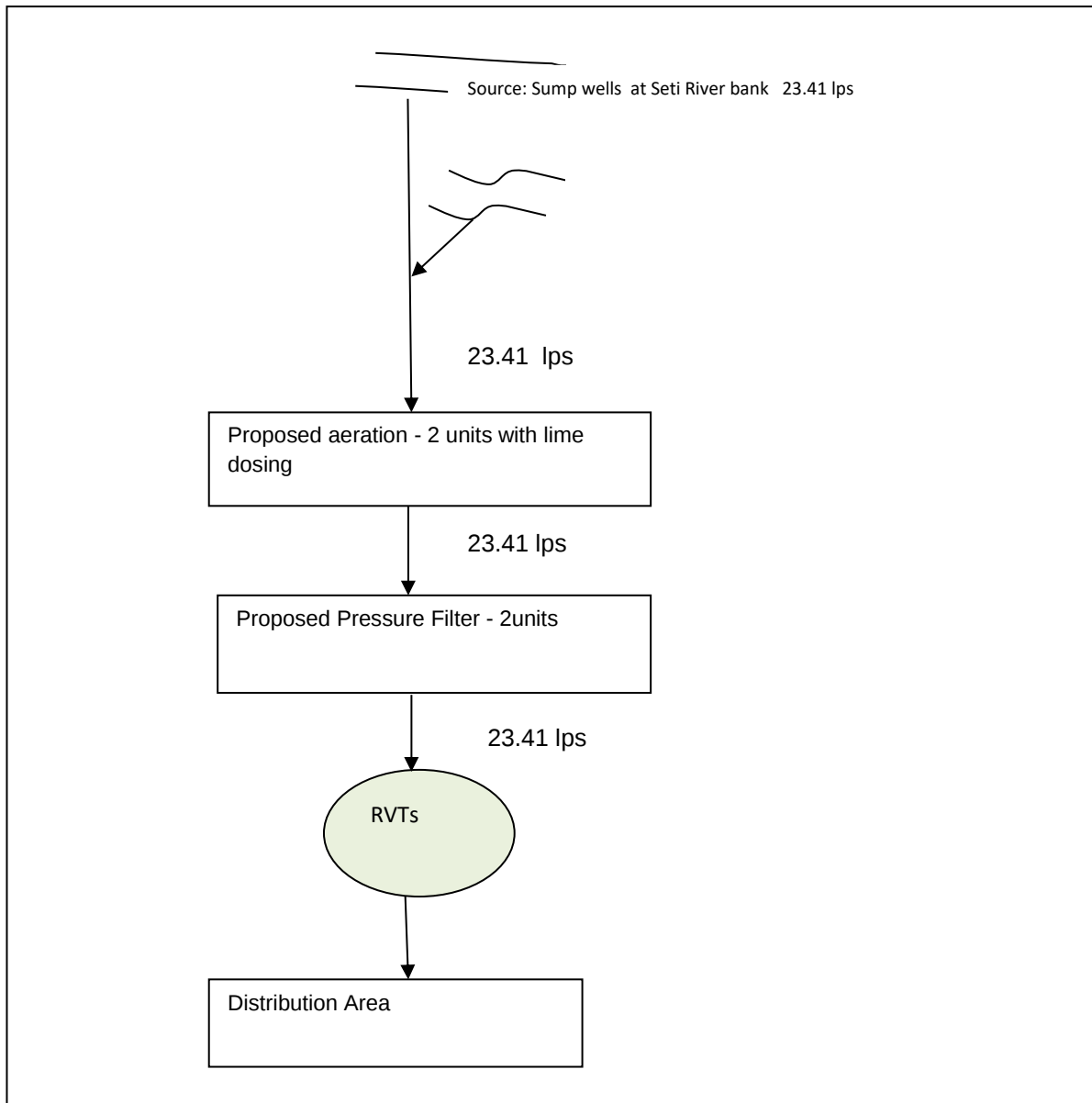


Figure-8: Schematic flow Diagram



III. FIELD WORK AND PUBLICCONSULTATION

3.1. Outline of Field Work

23. Desk review, field visit and observation and consultation methodology were adopted for undertaking the resettlement due diligence. Relevant reports and documents available at PMO/DWSS, WRPMO, WUSC office and reports prepared by Western Region Design Supervision and Management Consultant (WRDSMC) were reviewed in order to assess the land acquisition requirement and level of likely impact.

24. Field visit to the project site and major settlements/clusters in the service area was another step for the study. Many field visits were made onward June 2015 immediately after the contract awarded to Western Region Design Supervision and Management Consultant (WRDSMC) for the consulting services. Direct observation and interaction with local people likely to be affected by project construction activities was carried out during field visit. The details of field visit and interaction are presented below in Table-4.

25. Field inspection of proposed subproject facility locations and pipeline alignments that had been identified was undertaken dated on December 2015. These included field visit to the identified sites and alignments, and stakeholder consultations. Field visits to all proposed sites, RVTs, 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. Available “no objection letter” for land use from rural municipality/municipality school and documents for identified components to be located in government college/ community managed school were also collected during fieldwork. The land requirement for the rest of the project components were fulfilled by government land under Chainpur municipality and WUSC.

26. Field visit was conducted to all proposed sites, RVTs, WTP location, transmission main alignments, distribution pipeline alignment together with WUSC members, local government representatives, indigenous people’s representative and officer-in-charge of municipal water supply in intake site located in Jayprithvi municipality ward no 11 Bhopur, ward no. 10 Chainpur Bazar, Damdhur and ward no. 9 Simkhet airport area.

27. Site visits and consultations were conducted to confirm land use and willingness of stakeholders to provide land. A discussion with local government officials and assurance was sought from local governments to achieve consent to use of public land. The stakeholders guaranteed to support smooth implementation and operation of the project. Water is diverted from Seti River for proposed supply system. The consultation with downstream users has been conducted and no any implication on their existing water use is anticipated.

3.2. Public Consultation

28. Consultations with key stakeholders were carried out in line with ADB’s requirements related to environment and social considerations. During the consultation key concerns of people related to the project were discussed. During field visits to all proposed sites and pipeline alignments, potential impacts and mitigation measures were assessed and discussed with stakeholders. The consultations helped to identify the felt needs/concerns and priorities of the stakeholders.

29. Consultation and meetings were conducted with the WUSC, local community and different stakeholders since subproject preparation i.e. inception phase and continued at different stages to disseminate project information and to discuss and identify likely issues, problems/constraints, prospects and feedback from the participants. The consultations conducted so far were primarily information dissemination about the subproject and its scope, cost sharing modality, likely positive and adverse impacts, requirement of land acquisition, procedures of compensation valuation and payment of compensation if required, grievance redress mechanism and local demand etc.

30. Consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders in line with ADB SPS 2009 requirements pertaining to environment and social considerations during the planning phase and feasibility study phase. Formal stakeholder meetings were held in Jayprithvi municipality (municipal staff, district administration, local residents, WSS officials, representatives of local NGOs including men and women. Discussions and interviews of affected persons were held near proposed project sites of Chainpur to understand their key concerns related to the project. Inclusion of poor households in the drinking water scheme was also discussed.

31. The study team has maintained constant contact with the stakeholders during the survey period. Several meetings and consultations were held with key stakeholders at DWSS, Regional Project Management Office, Nepalgunj and WUSC regarding the need for the project, technical issues, source conservation and potential conflict and other issues relating to resettlement and social safeguards. During the socio-economic survey, households were informed about the project. They were requested to provide socio-economic information and their opinion on the detail study of project. Potential impacts and mitigation measures were also discussed.

32. Some consultations have been carried out with the local governments, WUSC, indigenous peoples, local community and other stakeholders by the staff and consultants of PMO during detailed design phase of the project. The major meetings and interactions held during the course of the preparation this report are summarized in table below:

Table-9: Summary of Consultations

SN	Date	Location	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
1.	21 Feb, 2018	Chainpur	58 (M-51, F-7)	WUSC members, WRDSMC, PMO, RPMO, DRTAC, TDF representatives, beneficiaries and representatives of community.	Detail Engineering Design and Socio-economic Report presentation	• Upfront cash collection • Land ownership documentation, • WUSC Registration as per the water source act 2049 etc.
2.	17 June 2017	Chainpur	45 (M-39, F-6)	WUSC members, Toile committee representatives, college/school teachers, political party representatives, beneficiaries and representatives of Dalits and	Presentation and discussion on Detailed Engineering Report including environmental and social safeguard, land requirement and acquisition process,	• Issue raised about Socio-economic status • Detailed engineering design • Project coverage area and 5 % upfront cash collection

				Indigenous community	5% upfront cash collection.	
3.	December 2015	Chainpur	19 (M-15, F-4)	WUSC members, Social Mobilizer, and DSMC representatives	Engineering topographic survey and socio-economic household survey, land requirement etc.	No issues
4.	24 June 2015	Chainpur	18 (M-15, F-3)	WUSC members, WRDSMC representatives, beneficiaries and representatives of indigenous community.	UWSSSP concept, role & responsibilities of stakeholders, project scope, design parameters, financing aspect, Land acquisition requirement, GESI, environmental and social safeguard, Institutional requirements	• Land requirement and responsibility for making land available, • WUSC composition, subsidy for poor Households etc.

IV. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

4.1 Findings

33. Land is available at four different locations for construction of project components such as sump wells, RVTs, treatment unit, office building and guard house. All other water supply components such as transmission mains and distribution network are proposed on government land and public road right of way (RoW). The downstream of the proposed source has no agricultural land, industries and other businesses which has an interrelation with availability and use of water. No impact to downstream community is anticipated.

34. Nearly 2780.74m² land is required for construction of 450 m³ RVT, office building and pressure filter unit at Atakot in Jayprithvi Municipality, ward number 10. The land is within the premises of existing Chainpur Water Supply System where existing old 38 m³ RVT is located. It is public land which was initially used by District Water Supply Office, Chainpur for many years and later handed over to Chainpur Water Supply Users Committee along with the structures of the Water Supply System. Municipality has granted permission to WUSC for use of same land, which is included in Appendix-1. There are no private structures on the site. Non-title holders/informal users are not present on the said site. Hence, no IR impacts are anticipated.

35. Another 450 m² land is required for proposed 50 m³ RVT with a guard house for Bhopur system. The land is available at Bhopur, Jayprithvi Municipality, warn number 10. It is public land where existing old RVT for Bhopur Water Supply system is located. Jayprithvi Municipality has given consent for use of land (Appendix 1). There are trees and the area resembles a forest area. However, barren vacant land available within the site is proposed for building structures to avoid tree cut. The site is free of non-title holders/informal users/encroachers and or any private structures. No IR impacts or income loss due to project works is anticipated.

36. Nearly 450 m² land is required for proposed 100 m³ RVT along with a guard house for Airport sub system. Land is available within the premises of old land of Jalpa secondary school in Jayprithvi Municipality-9. The school has willingly granted the permission for use of available vacant land. The land is vacant, without any structure and trees. The old play ground of school is not in use these days. The purposed land (old play ground of the school) is located at the upper side of highway and new building with new play ground. Jalpa School is a public school which is governed by local government. The chairperson of ward no. 9 of Jayprithvi municipality and school has agreed to use the land for this project. The letter of consent is attached in Appendix3.

37. Transmission main pipelines of 5km length are proposed within existing public road RoWs/vacant government and public land as far as possible. Likewise, distribution network of 19 km is proposed along existing public road RoWs and government vacant land. Hence, no permanent IR impacts are anticipated due to laying of transmission mains and distribution lines. No relocation/resettlement impacts or impacts on structures are anticipated along alignment for water supply component of the town project.

38. Temporary impacts of transmission and distribution network laying and house connections will be limited to temporary disturbance in access to shops and residences. The

contractor will be required to provide signs at appropriate locations indicating available alternate access routes for movement. The contractor will have to ensure access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways where required to provide continued access and limit the excavation to 500 m length at a time to minimize disruption. No road closures are anticipated during construction; contractor to 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. Provision of house connections may cause temporary disruptions in access to residences during construction. The contractor will be required to maintain access using appropriate engineering practices. Construction contracts will include the above provisions.

39. Available documents regarding land acquisition and photographs of the proposed sites for water supply facilities are annexed to this due diligence report. A letter issued by Ministry of Land Reform, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation Survey Department, (Survey Office, Bajhang) substantiating the ownership/s of the multiple land parcels as proposed to be used for construction of water supply facility has been attached in this DDR as Appendix 4. The details of land availability for different components and likely impacts are given in table below.

4.2 Land Requirement for the Proposed Components

40. Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project has been conceptualized as a piped water supply system using surface water sources. Considering the topography, land use and settlement pattern, four separate distribution schemes have been proposed. This section deals with land requirement for different components of the proposed sub project and resettlement impacts. For the construction of proposed components/structures land is required at four different sites. Details of land area, location and proposed components are as shown in table below.

Table-10: Land Requirement Site and Proposed Structures for Water Supply and Sanitation Components

S. N	Component	Location	Required land Area	Available Land	Proposed Structure	Land Ownership	Remarks
Intake							
1	Two Sump Well	Bhopur ward no. 11, Seti River	300 m ²	600 m ²	Two sump Well	Public Land/ Municipal land	Jayprithvi Municipality has given consent for use of land 600 m ² for construction of two sump well, Water treatment Plant, lime dosing unit, aeration unit and pressure filters. Consent letter
1.1	Water Treatment Plant	Bhopur ward no. 11	300 m ²	Same land of above no. 1	Lime dosing unit, Aeration unit, Pressure filter	Public land	

							attached in Appendix 1.
Reservoirs Tank							
2	Proposed 450 m ³ RVT for Damdhur System	Atakot Jayprithvi municipal ity ward no. 10 where existing old 38 RVT is located	(772+508.74)=1280.74 m ²	2806.96 m ² (WUSC will be used only require d 1280.74 m ² land for propos ed structur e among the 2806.96 m ² availabl e land)	- Existing old 38 cum RVT - Proposed 450 cum RVT for Chainpur Bazar system - Proposed Guard House - Lime Dosing, aeration unit and pressure filter	Public Land Using by existing Chainpur water supply system	Municipality has given consent for use of land and Water supply division office has also given no objection letter/ consent letter of Municipality is attached in Appendix 1 and No objection letter of Water supply division is attached in appendix-6.
3	Proposed 50 m ³ RVT for Bhopur sub system	Bhopur, Jayprithvi municipal ity ward no.11	450 m ²	450 m ²	- Proposed 60 cum RVT - Office Building - Guard House	Public Land/Gover nment- Forest land	Municipality has given consent for use of land and Toleni Community forest consumer committee has also given consent for use of land, Consent letter of Municipality and Toleni forest committee are attached in Appendix 1 and 2.
4	Proposed 100m ³ RVT for Airport system	Jalpa School premise, Jayprithvi municipal ity, ward number 9	450 m ²	450 m ²	- Proposed 120 cum RVT - Guard House	Public school	Jalapa Secondary School authority has given consent for Land use and construction of the water

							supply facility. Consent letter has attached in Appendix 3
5	Transmission Mains					Public Road RoW	Impacts are not anticipated Municipality has given consent letter in appendix-1
6	Distribution Network	Ward no. 9,10 and 11				Public Road RoW	
	Total		2780.74 m²	2780.74 m²			

Note: Town Executive Officer of Jayprithvi Municipality has provided consent (Appendix 5) for the use of land required for the construction of public toilet at area within bus-park at municipal Ward number 10. The description of site and existing land use with IR impacts and photograph will be included and documented in the updated DDR after identification of the exact location

4.3 Social Safeguard Assessment

4.3.1 Involuntary Resettlement

41. As mentioned in ADB SPS 2009, the involuntary resettlement safeguards basically cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

42. Nearly 2780.74m² of public/government land is required in four different locations for construction of different project components for which consent from Municipality and other relevant agencies has been provided to WUSC. Involuntary land acquisition is not required for this sub-project.

4.3.2 Indigenous Peoples

43. According to the ADB SPS 2009, 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 in a generic sense 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.

44. The Chainpur Town Project area is mosaic of multi Caste/Ethnic groups. It is the district headquarters of Bajhang district and also an ancient town and market center of the district. The availability of district level government offices, educational, financial and health institutions and other services as well as business opportunity are attracting the people of different caste and ethnicity in this area

45. Each caste and ethnicity is characterized by its own customs, traditions, culture and nature of occupation with which they are associated. Brahmin and Chhetri, comprising 75.96 percent of total families, are the most prevailing caste group in the service area. Dalit are the next major group with 17.93 percent, followed by Janajati which constitutes about 4.15 percent.

46. The field observation reveals that all the settlements/clusters in the service area are heterogeneous in terms of caste/ethnicity and no specific territory of indigenous people has been observed. Furthermore, in the context of service area, belonging to the indigenous 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.

47. The impacts on indigenous people/janajatis will be positive increasing the access to drinking water and sanitation facilities. No adverse impacts are anticipated. No physical displacement and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) of indigenous people is anticipated as a result of land acquisition. Therefore, Indigenous People Plan is not required for this sub-project.

4.3.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

48. 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 channeled 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. 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 grievances 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. 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 its GRM. The social and environmental safeguards experts of the PMQAC 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.

49. 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 invitee¹ 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.

50. The functions of the local GRC are as follows: (i) provide support to affected persons on problems arising from environment al or social disruption, asset acquisition (if necessary), and eligibility for entitlements, compensation and assistance; (ii) record grievances of affected persons, categorize and prioritize the provide solutions within 15 days of receipt of complaint by WUA or local bodies; and (iii) ensure feedback to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. The GRM procedure is depicted in Figure 1, 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:

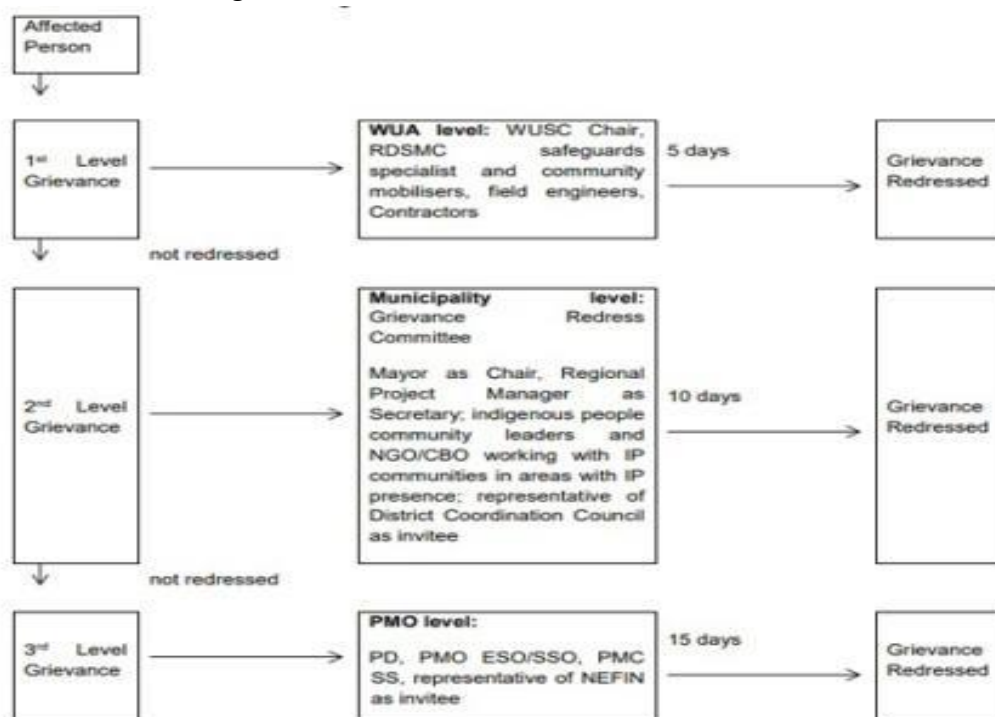
- (i) **First Level of GRM (WUA level):** The first-level, which is also the most accessible and immediate venue for quick resolution of grievances will be the contractors, regional DSMC field engineers and RPMO supervision personnel, who will immediately inform the WUA. Any person with a grievance related 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.

51. 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. 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 run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. In the event that the established GRM is not in apposition to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use ADB's Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) 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 A 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 6: 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

4.3.4 Mitigation Measures

52. Impacts on structures are not anticipated at any of the identified sites or alignments for water supply proposed in Chainpur subproject. Temporary impacts of distribution network along the public road within rights of way of government road and 1065 house connections are limited to potential access disruptions for shops and residences during construction, which will be avoided through good engineering practices.. The 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 the impact on traffic. The contractor will have to ensure access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways/planks where necessary and limit the excavation to a length of 500 m at a time. Hence, loss of livelihood due to temporary loss of access is not envisaged. To minimize disruption where deep trenches and valve chambers are to be constructed, contractor will ensure use of barricade and signage indicating caution of ongoing construction work to avoid potential accidental risks. 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. Summary of assessment of Involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts and mitigation measure of proposed components are given in the table below:

Table-11: Proposed sub-project components and their Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impact status

S. N	Component	Area	Capacity / Length	Location/ ward no./ municipality	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Photograph
1	Intake							
1.1	Two Sump well	300m ²	23.41 lps	Seti river, Jayprithvi municipality ward no.11	The source falls in the bank of Seti-River, it is a public land and under the ownership of Jayprithvi municipality. Site observation reveals the site is non-agricultural land without any shrubs. There is no structure in and around the site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated. There are no fishermen, washermen, boatmen, water mill operators and agriculturists.	None		
2	Water Treatment Plant							
2.2	Lime dosing unit, Aeration unit, Pressure filter	300 m ²	23.41 lps	Setiriver, Jayprithvi municipality ward no.11	Proposed at same land 1.1	None		Proposed at same land 1.1
3	Reservoir tanks							

S. N	Component	Area	Capacity / Length	Location/ ward no./ municipality	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Photograph
3.1	Proposed 450 Cum RVT with a guard house for Chainpur Bazar sub system	(772+508.74) = 1280.74 sq.m. required out of 2806.96sq. m.	Existing old 38 Cum existing RVT + 450 Cum proposed RVT	Atakot, Jayprithvi municipality ward no. 10	It is a public land which had initially been used by District Drinking Office Chainpur for many years and later handed over to Chainpur Water Supply Users Committee along with the structures of the Water Supply System. Municipality has granted permission to WUSC for use of same land. The land parcel is devoid of any private structure on the site and also free of encroacher / informal users. Hence no IR impacts are anticipated.	None		
3.2	Proposed 50 Cum RVT with a guard house for Bhopur sub system and an office Building	450 m ²	50 cum	Bhopur, Jayprithvi municipality ward no.11	It is public land where existing old RVT for Bhopur Water Supply system is located. Jayprithvi Municipality has given consent for use of land (Annex-1). There are trees and the area resembles a forest area. However barren vacant land available within the site will be used avoiding tree falling. It is free of informal users / encroachers and private structures are not erected on the land. Therefore, no IR	None		

S. N	Component	Area	Capacity / Length	Location/ ward no./ municipality	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Photograph
					impacts are anticipated.			
3.3	Proposed 100 Cum RVT with a guard house for Airport sub system	450 m ²	100 Cum	Jalpa School, Jayprithvi municipality, ward no 9	The land is within the premises of Jalpa Secondary School. The school has given permission for use of available vacant land within its premises (Appendix-1). Since there is no need of private land acquisition, no IR impacts are anticipated.	None		
4	Transmission Mains							
4.1	Transmission mains		Approx. 5 km	Jayprithvi municipality wards no. 9,10 and 11	The alignments are proposed on government land and public road rights of way as far as possible. Permanent land acquisition is not required and no IR impacts are anticipated.	None	- Providing signs at appropriate locations indicating available alternate access routes for movement. - Ensured continued access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways where required - Limit the excavation to 500 m at a time to minimize disruption. No road closures are anticipated during construction; - Undertake construction on one side of the road first	

S. N	Component	Area	Capacity / Length	Location/ ward no./ municipality	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Photograph
							and on completion of the same start work on the other side to minimize impact on traffic.	
5	Distribution Network							
5.1	Distribution Network		Total length 19 km	Jayprithvi municipality wards no. 9,10 and 11	Distribution pipes will be laid both sides of the major roads. Single line pipes are proposed in earthen and other roads. Since alignments are proposed on government land and public road rights of way as far as possible, no land acquisition required and no IR impacts are anticipated.	None	- Providing signs at appropriate locations indicating available alternate access routes for movement. - Ensured access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways where required - Limit the excavation to 500 m at a time to minimize disruption. - No road closures are anticipated during construction; - 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.	

Note: Town Executive Officer of Jayprithvi Municipality has provided consent (Appendix 5) for the use of land required for the construction of public toilet at area within bus-park at municipal Ward number 10. The description of site and existing land use with IR impacts and photograph will be included and documented in the updated DDR after identification of the exact location

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary and Conclusions

53. This Involuntary Resettlement Due Diligence Report places on review of safeguard documentation and Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts. 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.

- ▶ 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) and no economic displacement (loss of assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods). Nearly 2780.74 m² lands are required at four different sites for construction of project structures such as Intakes, RVTs, Treatment units, Office Building. Private land acquisition is not required for any site.
- ▶ 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 program. Therefore, the impact on indigenous people will be positive i.e. increase in access to drinking water and sanitation facilities. No indigenous peoples plan is required.
- ▶ Distribution pipes will be laid on both sides of the major roads. Since alignments are proposed on government land and public road rights of way as far as possible. Contractor will use the appropriate alignment of pipe laying for avoiding the effect on private structure. Any unanticipated impacts will be treated as per the Resettlement Framework and Entitlement Matrix for UWSSP, through a provisional sum included in the Bill of Quantity (BOQ). Unanticipated impacts will be mitigated through corrective action plan, and reported in the social safeguard monitoring report. For this, Grievance Redress Mechanism should effectively be implemented and emphasis should be given on information dissemination and frequent interaction with local people and dealing local issues in a participatory approach.

5.2 Next Steps

54. The draft due diligence report will be updated based on final detailed design and ADB's approval of the same sought prior to start of construction. Town Executive Officer of Jayprithvi Municipality has provided consent (Appendix 5) for the use of land required for the construction of public toilet at area within bus-park at municipal Ward number 10. So, the description of site and existing land use with IR impacts and photograph will be included and documented in the updated DDR after identification of exact location with consultations of WUSC and other stakeholders.

Appendix- 1:

Consent letter from Municipality regarding use of Municipal land for construction of water supply facility under Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project



जयपृथ्वीनगरपालिका
नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
चैनपुर, बझाङ
सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश, नेपाल

फोन नं. ०९२-४२१०६४
फ्याक्स नं. ०९२-४२१०६४

पत्र संख्या : ०७५/०७६
च.न. : १५३६

मिति : २०७६/०२/०९

विषय :- सहमति सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री चैनपुर शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई परियोजना
चैनपुर, बझाङ ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका भित्र संचालन हुने चैनपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई परियोजनाको लागि चाहिने संरचनाहरू निर्माण गर्नको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गा यस नगरपालिकाको मातहतमा रहेको सार्वजनिक जग्गा मध्येबाट Sump Well र Treatment Unit निर्माणको लागि वडा नं. ११ भोपुर स्थित सेती नदीको किनारामा रहेको ५०० वर्ग मिटर जग्गा, RVT, Guard House, Office Building निर्माणको लागि भोपुर बजार जाने बाटो माथीको ४५० वर्ग मिटर जग्गा र वडा नं. १० आटाकोटमा RVT, Guard House, र Pressure Filter निर्माणको लागि चैनपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलेनै उपभोग गर्दै आएको २८०६.९६ वर्ग मिटर जग्गा प्रयोग गर्ने गरि उपलब्ध गराउने साथै पाइप लाइन विछुराउनको लागि समेत आवश्यक जग्गा नगरपालिका भित्र उपलब्ध गर्ने गराउने सहमति गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।


(नाम बहादुर राई)
२०७६/०२/०९
सहकारी सेवापरिपक्व अधिकारी

English Translation

Jaya Prithvi Municipality

Telephone: 092-421064

**Municipal Executive office
Chainpur, Bajhang**

Fax No: 092-421064

Sudurpaschim Province, Nepal

Letter No.: 075/076

Letter Dispatch No.: 603

Date: 23-05-2019

Subject: Consent letter for land use

Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project,
Chainpur, Bajhang.

With reference to the above subject matter, land required for the necessary infrastructures required for Chainpur Water Supply and Sanitation Project to be implemented within this municipality, it is recommended and agreed that 600 m²land at the river banks of Seti River in ward number 11 will be used for construction of Sump Well and Treatment unit; similarly 450 m²of land located upwards from the road to Bhopur market will be used for construction of RVT, Guard House, Office Building; and 2806.96 m² of land in Aatakot of ward number 10 - that has been under use-right of Chainpur Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee will be used for construction of RVT, Guard House and Pressure Filter; and along with this land required for laying of pipelines will be made available by the municipality.

(signed)

(Lal Bahadur Khati)

Audit officer

(stamped)

Appendix- 2:

Permission letter from Tolani Community Forest User Group for construction of water supply facility under Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project,

**तोलेनी सा. वन उपभोक्ता समिति**
चैनपुर-८ भोपुर, बझाङ्ग

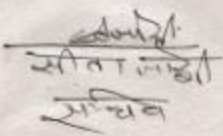
पत्र संख्या : ०५४/०८०६
बलाची नम्बर : ३

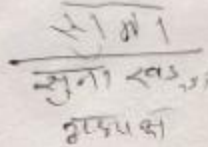
मिति ०८/११/१९

विषय: सहमति स्वीकृति

श्री-चैनपुर झाहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई
परियोजना चैनपुर बझाङ्ग,

प्रस्तुत विषयमा जयपृथ्वी न.पा. भित्र सञ्चालन
हुने चैनपुर झाहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई
परियोजनाको लागि चाहिने संरचनाहरू निर्माण गर्न
को लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गा यस सा. व. को
भारतभरमा रहेको जग्गामा संरचना निर्माण गर्न
कुनै पनि किसिमको वनजंगलमा क्षति नपुग्ने गरी
सा. जग्गा मध्येबाट RVT Guard House
office building निर्माणको लागि वडा नं. ११
भोपुर स्थित भोपुर बजार जाने बाटो बायाँ
४२० वर्ग मिटर खाली जग्गा चैनपुर झाहरी
खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्थाले
प्रयोग गर्ने गरी सहमति गरीरहेको व्यवहार
अनुरोध छ।


सीता लक्ष्मी
सचिव


सीता लक्ष्मी
सचिव

English Translation

Toleni Community Forest User Group

Chainpur - 8, Bhopur, Bajhang

Date: 25-02-2019

Reference No.: 3

Subject: About Consent

M/S Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project,
Chainpur, Bajhang.

With reference to the above subject, we hereby recommend and inform that we have agreed for the use of 450 m² of the open forest land, which lies above the road to the Bhopur market, and lies in ward number 11 - and within this Community Forest for construction of RVT, Guard House and Office building under Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project as it doesn't have any type of impacts on the forest. It has also been agreed that Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee will use the land for the purpose.

.....
Signed
(Sita Joshi)
Secretary
(stamped)

.....
Signed
(Suma Khadka)
Chairperson
(stamped)

Appendix 3:

Permission letter from Shree Jalpa Secondary School authority for construction of water supply facility under Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project

		फोन नं. :- ०९२-४२९०४८
श्री जालपा माध्यमिक विद्यालय		
ज.न.पा. ९ रिठाकोटा, देवल, बझाङ		
प.स. २०७५। ०७६		मिति: २०७५/११/१२
च.नं. १७२		
विषय: खानेपानी ट्याङ्की निर्माण सम्बन्धमा ।		
श्री चैनपुर शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई परियोजना चैनपुर, बझाङ		
प्रस्तुत विषयमा जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका वडा नं. ९ भित्रका सम्पूर्ण उपभोक्ता र विद्यालयका लागि चैनपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई परियोजनाले खानेपानी ट्याङ्की उपलब्ध गराउने क्रममा ट्याङ्की निर्माणको पुरानो खेल मैदानको जग्गा मध्ये ४५० वर्ग मिटर जग्गा मात्र उपयोग गर्ने गरी संरचना निर्माण गर्दा विद्यालय र विद्यार्थीलाई कुनै किसिमको असर नपर्ने भएकाले उक्त स्थानमा ट्याङ्की र गार्ड हाउस निर्माण गर्न जग्गा उपलब्ध गराउन विद्यालय सहमत भएको र उक्त जग्गा चैनपुर शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्थाले प्रयोग गर्ने गरी सहमति गरिएको व्यहोरा सिफारिस साथ अनुरोध छ ।		
 बजिर खड्का वडा अध्यक्ष/वि.व्य.स.सदस्य		 कृष्ण बहादुर रावल नि.प्रधानाध्यापक नि. प्रधानाध्यापक

English Translation

Shree Jalpa Secondary School
Ja.Na.Pa. 9 Rithapata, Dewal, Bajhang

Date: 24-02-2019

Reference No: 2075/076
Letter Issued: 172

Subject: Construction of Water Tank

M/S Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project,
Chainpur, Bajhang.

With reference to the above subject, we hereby recommend and inform that under the context where Chainpur Water Supply and Sanitation Project is going to be implemented for service to all the users and students of ward number 9, the school has agreed to provide 450 sq m of land within the old play ground of the school for construction of water tank and a guard house - as there will be no adverse impacts to the school and students from the construction work. It has also been agreed that Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee will use the land for the purpose.

.....
Signed
(BajirKhadka)
Ward Chariperson/School
Management committee

.....
Signed
(Krishna Bahadur Rawal)
Acting Headmaster

Appendix 4:

Certification letter about land ownership from Government of Nepal Ministry of Land Reform, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation Survey Department, Survey Office, Bajhang


नेपाल सरकार
भूमि व्यवस्था, सहकारी तथा गरिबी निवारण मन्त्रालय
नापी विभाग
नापी कार्यालय बझाङ

प.स. ०७५/०७६
मिति: २०७५/१२/०३

चलानी नं. ६८

विषय: खुलाई पठाएको बारे

श्री चैनपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई
उपमोक्ता समिति बझाङ

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा तह कार्यालयको को प.स. ०७५/०७६/च नं ११ मिति २०७५/१२/०१ को पत्र प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा अवगत भयो। सो सम्बन्धमा चैनपुर गा.वि.स. वडा नं. १ कि. नं. १४९ क्षे. फ. ००६७५ व. मि. , कि. नं. १५० क्षे.फ. ०११२० व.मि. को जग्गा जिल्ला खानेपानी कार्यालय बझाङको नाममा र चैनपुर वडा नं. ८ को कि.नं. ७९९ क्षे. फ. १४०६७० व.मि. जडगल को नाममा, कि.नं. १०२० क्षे. फ. १७५६० व.मि. वगर को नाममा र गा.वि.स. रिठापाटा वडा नं. ६ को कि. नं. ८०८ क्षे. फ. ०३४०० व.मि. श्री जल्पा मा.वि. रिठापाटा देवल को नाममा नाप नक्सा भएको व्यहोरा जानकारीका लागि अनुरोध छ।


शिव प्रसाद जोशी
न्यायी अधिकृत

नेपाल सरकार र जग्गा फेदी प्रशासन : नवीपनामा नृमन्थर
napibajhang77@gmail.com

English Translation

**Government of Nepal
Ministry of Land Reform, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation
Survey Department
Survey Office, Bajhang**

Letter No.: 075/076

Letter Dispatch No.: 98

Date: 17-03-2019 (2075/12/03)

M/S Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee,
Chainpur, Bajhang.

Subject: Clarify the land ownership

With the reference to the above subject matter, according to the received Letter of letter no. 075/076, dispatch no. 11, we would like to inform that kitta no. 149 (00675 Sq.m) and 150 (01120 sq. m.) land located at Chainpur VDC ward no. 1 (Currently ward no. 10) has registered in the name of District Water Supply office, Bajhang as a record of field Survey Map. Similarly, the land of Kitta no. 791 (140670 sq.m) located at ward no 8 (Currently ward no. 11) has seen in the name of Forest area (Jungle), Kitta no. 1020 (17560 sq.m) has seen in the name of Seti River (Bagar) and the Kitta no. 808 (03400 sq. m.) land has registered in the name of Jalpa secondary school Rithapata ward no. 6 (Currently ward no. 9).

(Signed)

.....

Shiva Prasad Joshi

Survey Officer

(stamped)

Appendix 5:

Consent letter from Municipality for use of land required for the construction of Public Toilet at area within bus-park at ward number 10



जयपृथ्वीनगरपालिका
नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
चैनपुर, बझाङ
सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश, नेपाल

फोन नं. ०९२-४२९०६४
फ्याक्स नं. ०९२-४२९०६४

पत्र संख्या : ०७५/०७६
च.न. : ९४९५

मिति : २०७६।०२।०९

विषय :- सहमति सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री चैनपुर शहरी खानेपानी आयोजना
चैनपुर, बझाङ ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा तह्राँ आयोजनाको प.सं. २०७५/०७६ च.नं. ७ मिति २०७५।०७।२९ गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार यस नगरपालिकाको स्वामित्वमा रहेको ज.न.पा. १० को बसपार्कको छेउछाउमा रहेको सार्वजनिक जग्गामा सार्वजनिक शौचालय निर्माण गर्नका लागि सहमति दिईएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।


साल बहादुर श्रेष्ठ
२०७६।०२।०९
नगर कार्यपालिका

English Translation

Jayaprithvi Municipality

**Town Executive office
Chainpur, Bajang
Province No:7, Nepal**

Telephone: 092-421064

Fax No: 092-421064

Letter No: 074/075

Date: 23-05-2019

Letter Dispatch No: 377

Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Chainpur, Bajhang

Subject: About Consent

With reference to the above subject matter, as per the letter no. 075/076-07 - dated 15-11-2018; we would like to provide consent for the use of land required for the construction of Public Toilet at area within bus-park at ward number 10.

(signed)

(Lal Bahadur Khatri)

Audit officer

(stamped)

Appendix 6:

Consent letter from Water supply and Sanitation Division Field office for use of land required for the construction of RVT at ward number 10, Chainpur


भारत सरकार
संघीय लोकतान्त्रिक गणतन्त्र नेपाल
भूमि, कृषि तथा रूखी विकास मन्त्रालय
खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ डिभिजन कार्यालय, बैतडी
फिल्ड कार्यालय, सिमखेत, बझाङ

०१२-४२०११०
Email: wss.bajhang@gmail.com

प. सं.:- ०७५/०७६
च. नं.:- १०३
मिति:- २०७५/११/१२

श्री चैनपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ उपभोक्ता समिति,
चैनपुर - १, बझाङ ।

विषय:- खानेपानी संरचना निर्माण सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त विषयमा चैनपुर खानेपानी योजना यस कार्यालयबाट चैनपुर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ उपभोक्ता समिति, चैनपुर - १, बझाङलाई हस्तान्तरण गरिसकिएको र उक्त खानेपानी योजनाको RVT बनाउने ठाउँमा अर्को RVT बनाउनु पर्ने भएमा उक्त जग्गामा निर्माण गर्दा कुनै फरक नपर्ने व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।


भक्त बहादुर खड्का
फिल्ड प्रमुख
फिल्ड कार्यालय प्रमुख

English Translation

Telephone: 092-420110
Email: www.bajhang@gmail.com

**Province Government
Sudurpaschim Province
Physical Infrastructure Development Ministry
Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office, Baitadi
Field Office, Simkhet, Bajhang**

Letter No.: 075/076

Letter Dispatch No.: 103

Date: 24-02-2019

M/S Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee,
Chainpur - 1, Bajhang.

Subject: About the construction of Water supply structure

With reference to the above subject matter, we would like to inform and recommend that *Chainpur Water Supply Project* has been handed over to *Chainpur Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee*, Chainpur - 1 of Bajhang; and it is also informed that we have no objection regarding the construction of new RVT at the site of existing RVT of the project.

(Signed)

.....

Bhakta Bahadur Khadka

Field Chief

(stamped)

Appendix-7:

WUSC Registration Certificate



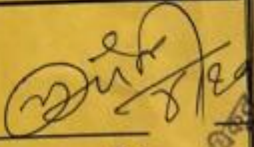
नेपाल सरकार
संघीय मामिला तथा स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय
जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका कार्यालय
चैनपुर, बझाङ

फोन नं. ०९२-४२१०६४
फ्याक्स नं. ०९२-४२१०६४

दर्ता नं. १८३
दर्ता मिति २०७१।४।२९

दर्ता- प्रमाणपत्र

श्री चैतपुर खोलेपानी तथा सूरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिको नाममा श्री जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका कार्यालय बझाङ मा दर्ता भएको दर्ता नं. १८३ को श्री चैतपुर खोलेपानी उपभोक्ता समिति नामक व्यवसायीक संस्था यस जयपृथ्वी नगरपालिका कार्यालयमा दर्ता गरिएको प्रमाणपत्र स-धन्यावाद प्रदान गरिएको छ ।


याम नारायण गौली
कार्यकारी अधिकृत

अनुसूची-२
नियम ६ को उपनिषद (५) सँग सम्बन्धित

उपभोक्ता संस्थाको दर्ता प्रमाण-पत्र

दर्ता मिति: २०६२/०६/१५ मिति २०६२/०६/१५

दर्ता नं: २०६२/०६२/०६/१५

भी अध्यक्ष एवं
उपभोक्ता संस्थाको अध्यक्ष जे.पु.स.कोषानी लामा स.प.स. उपभोक्ता संस्था

महोदय,

तपाईंले मिति २०६२/०६/१५ मा विनियमको दस्तावेज बमोजिम उपभोक्ता संस्था दर्ता गरी यो प्रमाण-पत्र दिइएको छ।

- उपभोक्ता संस्थाको नाम र ठेगाना: जे.पु.स.कोषानी लामा स.प.स. उपभोक्ता संस्था
- उपभोक्ता संस्थाको उद्देश्य: १. उपभोक्ता संस्थाको उद्देश्य २. स्वच्छ पानी पुर्याउनु
- उपभोक्ता संस्था संचालन गर्ने परियोजनाको नाम: जे.पु.स.कोषानी लामा स.प.स. उपभोक्ता संस्था
- परियोजनाको नाम: जे.पु.स.कोषानी लामा स.प.स. उपभोक्ता संस्था
- स्रोत रहेको सेती अञ्चल बाँझाङ जिल्ला: जे.पु.स.कोषानी लामा स.प.स. उपभोक्ता संस्था
- उपयोग गर्ने पाउने पानीको परिमाण: २०६२/०६/१५
- उपभोक्ता संस्थाको कार्य क्षेत्र: जे.पु.स.कोषानी लामा स.प.स. उपभोक्ता संस्था
- परियोजना सुरु गर्नु पर्ने अवधि: ०६/२०६३
- उपभोक्ता संस्थाले पालना गर्नु पर्ने सर्तहरू:
 - क) सामान्य मर्मत सम्भार उपभोक्ता संस्थाले स्वयम् गर्नुपर्ने छ।
 - ख) मर्मत सम्भार कोषको मूलगुठी खर्च गर्न भिन्ने छैन।
 - ग) खा.पा. मर्मत सम्भार कार्यकर्ताको व्यवस्था स्वयम् उपभोक्ता समितिले गर्नुपर्ने छ।
 - घ) जनश्रोत ऐन नियम एवं विधानको परिधि भित्र रही कार्य गर्नुपर्ने छ।

प्रमाण-पत्र दिने अधिकारीको
सहो: [Signature]
नाम: श्री लामा स.प.स.
पद: स्थानीय विकास अधिकारी
कार्यालय: जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय, बाँझाङ
मिति: २०६२/०६/१५

Users Committee Registration Certificate of Chainpur Water Supply and Sanitation Committee issued by District Water Resource Committee, Bajhang

Appendix-8 :
Minute of Meetings

आज मिति २०७४ सावन फागुन दुगौ का दिन चैनपुर लेखो		
माना शहरी स्वामिपति तथा सरसाई उपभोक्ता समितिबाट अध्यक्ष भनि		
हो उपस्थितिमा निम्न निर्णय पारित गरियो ।		
उपस्थिति		
१/ अध्यक्ष	श्री नैकेन्द्र व. विष्ट	
२/ उपाध्यक्ष	श्री खडक व. शुभाकर	
३/ सचिव	श्री प्रेम प्रकाश घण्टाल	
४/ कोषाध्यक्ष	श्री जुता आशी	
५/ सदस्य	श्री बन्ने खडका	
६/ "	श्री दिपक व. कोली	
७/ "	श्री चक्रवर्त व. सिंह	
८/ "	श्री निर्मला सिंह	
९/ "	श्री पुनम जोशी	
१०/ जयप्रकाश नगरपालिका प्रमुख	श्री विरेन्द्र व. खडका	
११/ क्षेत्रीय कार्योजना प्रमुख	प्रदिप तामा प्रधान	५३५
१२/ रिम रिडर, DATAC	हरि प्रसाद शर्मा	५५५
१३/ श्री. लं. महापात्रा प्रमुख, TDP	सुवास राजा पन्त	५५५/५५
१४/ मेड्यालन के. स.	पुनम नगरपालिका	५५५
१५/ श्री उपभोक्ता	मि. हनुमान्	५५५
१६/ "	विना के. सी	५५५
१७/ "	सुन्दर कुमार श्रेष्ठ	५५५
१८/ श्री. ज. पा. ड. रि. पा. ड.	रमेश बहादुर खडका	५५५
१९/ श्री. का. ड. ड. श्री. पा. ड. रि. पा. ड.	रमेश बहादुर खडका	५५५
२०/ श्री. का. ड. ड. श्री. पा. ड. रि. पा. ड.	रमेश बहादुर खडका	५५५
२१/ श्री. का. ड. ड. श्री. पा. ड. रि. पा. ड.	रमेश बहादुर खडका	५५५
२२/ श्री. का. ड. ड. श्री. पा. ड. रि. पा. ड.	रमेश बहादुर खडका	५५५
२३/ श्री. का. ड. ड. श्री. पा. ड. रि. पा. ड.	रमेश बहादुर खडका	५५५
२४/ श्री. का. ड. ड. श्री. पा. ड. रि. पा. ड.	रमेश बहादुर खडका	५५५
२५/ श्री. का. ड. ड. श्री. पा. ड. रि. पा. ड.	रमेश बहादुर खडका	५५५
२६/ श्री. का. ड. ड. श्री. पा. ड. रि. पा. ड.	रमेश बहादुर खडका	५५५
२७/ श्री. का. ड. ड. श्री. पा. ड. रि. पा. ड.	रमेश बहादुर खडका	५५५

[illegible]

आज मिति २०७४ साल फाल्गुन ५ का दिन चैनपुर तहसील स्थाना शरीर
स्वतन्त्रता उपभोक्ता समितिका अध्यक्ष श्री मोहन ब. बिल्लु ज्यूको अध्यक्षता
मा वसन्त वैठकले क्षेत्रीय समितिको सुपरिवेक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन परामर्श
दाताले प्रस्तुत गरेको सामाजिक आर्थिक विवरण तथा विस्तृत इन्जिनियरिङ
डिजाइन प्रतिवेदन माथी व्यापक छलफल भई आयोजना सम्बन्धि निम्न
वैमोर्जिप्रको निर्णय भयो।

छलफल पुदाहकः:-

- १) सामाजिक आर्थिक विवरण प्रस्तुती सम्बन्धमा।
- २) विस्तृत इन्जिनियरिङ डिजाइन प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुती सम्बन्धमा।
- ३) २.१. अग्रिम तगद रकम तर्काउने सम्बन्धमा।
- ४) अन्य:-

प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथी छलफल गर्दा डिजाइन सुपरिवेक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन परामर्श दाताबाट प्रस्तुत गर्दा सामाजिक आर्थिक विवरण माथी
छलफल भई सुभाष अनुसार सामान्य पुदाहकलाई परिभाषित गर्ने गरि
निर्णय गरियो।

प्रस्ताव नं. २ माथी छलफल गर्दा डिजाइन सुपरिवेक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन परामर्श दाताबाट प्रस्तुत विस्तृत इन्जिनियरिङ डिजाइन प्रविष्ट
माथी व्यापक छलफल भई वैठकबाट आएका सुझावहरूलाई समावेश
गर्ने गरि निर्णय गरियो।

प्रस्ताव नं. ३ माथी छलफल गर्दा प्रस्तुत विस्तृत इन्जिनियरिङ डिजाइन प्रतिवेदन अनुसार आयोजनाको कुल लागतको रूपले २.१. बाफत
उपभोक्ताबाट उठाउनु पर्ने अग्रिम तगद रकम रु १८८५४०००.२ प्रतिशत
रु १३०५२१ अक्षरेपी रु तहहल बहलर रूपिया पर्ने गर्छो सो रकम
मिति २०७४/११/१५ का दिन देखि १५ दिन भित्र अम्मा ठारि सो रकमको बैंक
अम्मा भौचर प्रमाण पत्रा गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

प्रस्ताव नं. ४ माथी छलफल गर्दा सोलाई क्षेत्रीय समिति सँग खास १ हलामि
अथ क्षेत्रीय आयोजनामा समावेश गर्ने समिति सँग खास १ हलामि
छलफल गरि निर्णय गर्ने

प्रस्ताव नं. ५ माथी छलफल गर्दा आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण
हुने संरचनाका लागि आवश्यक अड्डा रंग सम्बन्धित कागज-जात १
हलामि उपभोक्ता ठारि गर्ने निर्णय गरियो

Meeting Minute

Meeting has held on the chaired of the chairperson of Chainpur water supply and sanitation committee Mr. Lokendra Bahadur Bista dated on 21 February, 2018 (9 Falgun, 2074). Decision has made by Meeting in accordance with the presentation by DSMC about Socio-economic status and Detailed engineering design as following:

Participants:

SN	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Mr. Lokendra Bahadur Bista	Chair Person	WUSC
2	Mr. Khadak Bahadur Subarnakar	Vice Chair Person	WUSC
3	Mr. Prem Prakash Chhatyal	Secretary	WUSC
4	Mrs. Juna Jagri	Treasurer	WUSC
5	Mr. Kanvey Khandka	Member	WUSC
6	Mr. Deepak Bdr. Woli	Member	WUSC
7	Mr. Babin Bdr Singh	Member	WUSC
8	Mrs. Nirmala Singh	Member	WUSC
9	Mrs. Punam Joshi	Member	WUSC
10	Others Guest		
11	Mr. Birendra Khandka	Mayor	JP Municipality
12	Mr. Pradip Lal Karna	RPM	RPMO, Nepalgunj
13	Mr. Hari Prasad Sharma	TL	DRTAC
14	Mr. Subash Panta	Department chief	TDF
15	Mr. Giri Bahadur Sunar	Social S. Expert	BDA/DSMC
16	Mr. Mishri Prasad Shrestha	GESI Expert	BDA/DSMC
17	Mr. Prem Bahadur Subarnakar	Fed wash	Representative
18	Mr. Shreekrishna Airi	Consumer	
19	Mrs. Bina KC	Consumer	
20	Mr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha	Consumer	
21	Mr. Gyan Bdr. Khandka	Consumer	
22	Mr. Wojir Bdr. Khandka	Chairperson	JPM ward no. 9
23	Mr. Keshab Bdr. Khandka	Consumer	JPM-9
24	Mr. Keshab Raj Joshi	Consumer	JPM-10
25	Mr. Nishram Joshi	Consumer	JPM-10
26	Mr. Kalak Bahadur Bohara	Consumer	JPM-10
27	Mr. Suraj Devkota	Consumer	RPMO
28	Mr. Deepak Lothyal	Consumer	RPMO
29	Mr. Dhruvaraj Rokka	Consumer	RPMO
30	Mr. Bigenrda Kumar Nepali	Consumer	
31	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Bam	Consumer	
32	Mr. mahadev Joshi	Consumer	JPM-11
33	Mr. Devraj Joshi	Consumer	JPM-11
34	Mr. Harishankar Joshi	Consumer	JPM-11
35	Mrs. Jamuna Chanda	Consumer	JPM-10
36	Mr. Uddav Snehi	Consumer	JPM-10
37	Mrs. Pishna Devi Damai	Consumer	JPM-10
38	Mr. Narendra Bdr. Khandka	Consumer	JPM-9
39	Mr. Dharma raj rasaili	Consumer	JPM-10
40	Mrs. Laxmi Sunar	Consumer	JPM-10
41	Mr. Narendra Bdr. Kuwar	Consumer	JPM-10
42	Mr. Lokaraj Joshi	Consumer	JPM-10
43	Mr. bal Bdr. Sunar	Consumer	JPM-10
44	Mr. Nawaraj Upadhyaya	Consumer	JPM-4

45	Mr. Shiddapremi Joshi	Consumer	JPM-10
46	Mr. Krishna Bdr. Khatri	Consumer	JPM-4
47	Mr. Deepak Bdr. Khatri	Consumer	JPM-4
48	Mr. Deepak ram Joshi	Consumer	JPM-10
49	Mr. Rupendra Bdr. Rasaili	Consumer	JPM-10
50	Mr. Kamal Kumar Joshi	Consumer	
51	Mr. Sher Bdr. Bohara	Consumer	
52	Mr. Ammar Aidi	Consumer	

Meeting has made the following decision:

Meeting Agenda

1. About the Socio-economic stratus
2. About the Detailed engineering design report
3. About the 5% upfront cash collection

Agenda no.1; Participants had a discussion on the socio economic status and decided that there was a need to improve some data presented by DSMC.

Agenda no. 2; Participants had a discussion on detailed engineering design report of Chainpur water supply and sanitation project was decided to incorporate the recommendation given during the meeting into detailed design.

Agenda no 3; Participants had a discussion about 5% upfront cash collection was decided during the meeting to complete collection of 5 % cash contribution within 15 days. A decision was made to collect Rs. 13072/- per house from every household within 15 days and it was decided that bank statements would be submitted to the concerned office.

**Appendix-9 :
Photographs of proposed project sites**



Proposed Sump Wells 2 numbers at the Bank of Seti-River, view from top.



Existing RVT 38 cum for Damdhur system. The Land is already owned by WUSC



Existing RVT for Water Supply to Chainpur Bazar. The land is already owned by WUSC and same site will be used for proposed 450 RVT as shown in photograph below



Proposed site for RVT 450 cumwith guard house for Chainpur Bazar system the Land is located within the premises existing water supply system at Chainpur. Same site is proposed for Water Treatment Pant



Existing RVT for Bhopur Supply System. The same site will be used for proposed 60 Cum RVT for Bhopur system as shown in photograph below



Proposed site for 60 Cum RVT and Guard House for Bhopur system



Proposed area for WUSC building



Discussion / Interaction with WUSC members and Beneficiaries



Site observation with PMO/DRTAC/RPMO/TDF including WUSC members



Officials at site from RPMO/DRTAC/ TDF



View from the 450 Cum RVT with guard house for Chainpur Bazar system



Proposed area for WTP



Location for distribution network



Location for distribution network



Proposed site for 100 Cum RVT with Guard House for Airport system, Old Play ground of Jalapa Secondary School



Location of Transmission line Sump well to RVT

Appendix-10

SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREENING CHECKLIST

Country

Nepal

Subproject Name

Chainpur Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Date

January, 2018

I. Resettlement Impact Checklist

(Note: Involuntary Land Acquisition is not required for the town project)

A. Probable Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		√		2780.74sq.m. of land is required for different project components such as intakes, Treatment units and RVTs. The required land has been obtained by WUSC at 4 different sites. The remaining sites are municipality owned. No acquisition of private land is anticipated.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		√		Not applicable. There is no private land acquisition involved. All 4 sites for construction of project facilities are known, owned by government and available for the project. The site for public toilet is not yet finalized; however, only government land will be identified for the purpose.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		√		Same as above. The ownership status of lands in all sites is known. The land in 4 sites is public / government. For the use of public land WUSC has obtained consent from municipality (Annex- 2). The site for public toilet is not yet known; however, only government land will be used for the purpose.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	√			The pipe laying will be carried out within the existing government road rights of way in order to avoid the private land loss and to minimize the other possible adverse impacts.

5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		√		
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		√		Since the identified land parcels are non-agricultural land, there is no impact on agriculture and other productive assets.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		Land parcels in all sites is barren land with some herbs, and hence losses of crops, trees and fixed assets are not anticipated.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		Since there is no need of agricultural and residential land acquisition, there will be no loss of business or enterprises.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		Loss of income source and means of livelihoods are not anticipated due to vacant land use.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		There is no designated park and protected area in or near to the project. The land to be obtained is mostly barren vacant land. Since loss of vegetation will be insignificant, local people will not lose access to natural resources.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		No land and resources owned communally are identified for project facilities.
Information on Displaced Persons: Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Subproject? ☐ No ☐ Yes If yes, approximately how many? <u>NA</u> Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <u>NA</u> ☐ No ☐ Yes Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <u>NA</u> ☐ No ☐ Yes				

2. Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks)	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
--	-----	----	-----------	---------

column)				
Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the subproject area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), z"minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or"indigenous communities" in the subproject area?	√			Janajati comprise 4.79% of the total population. The service area of the sub-project is by and large heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity/caste and culture, and no specific territory of indigenous people or socio-cultural groups has been observed. Most indigenous people i.e. <i>Janajati</i> in sub-project areas are socially, economically and politically integrated into the mainstream society, and considering the nature and scale of the subproject, adverse impacts on indigenous peoples are not anticipated.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the subproject area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		√		N/A
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		√		N/A
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		√		N/A
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		√		N/A
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	√			The ethnic groups in the service area speak their own distinct languages among their members, but Nepali is spoken

				as common language.
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				N/A
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	√			There is legal provision of at least 33 % women participation in any formal decision-making at the national or local level and same provision is use in WUSC.

B. Identification of Potential Impacts

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaboration on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOW N	Remarks
9. Will the subproject directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	√			The subproject directly benefits the Indigenous i.e. Janajati because all the beneficiaries will get water supply service irrespective of their ethnicity/caste and economic status. Poor indigenous people will be benefitted from OBA service. Therefore, the impact on indigenous people will be more positive increasing the access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities rather than adverse impact.
10. Will the subproject directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		√		
11. Will the subproject affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		√		
12. Will the subproject be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous		√		

Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements				
<i>Will the subproject activities include</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		√		N/A
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		√		N/A
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		√		N/A
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		N/A
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		N/A

D. Anticipated subproject impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1.Civil Works: it includes the construction of following project components • Sump wells (2 no.) • Treatment units (2 no.) • Proposed RVTs (4 nos.) • Office Building	Regular safe water supply through efficient water supply system	None
2.Pipeline Network: includes excavation, pipe laying and backfilling for transmission mains and distribution network as following • Transmission main of 5 Km • Distribution pipe network of 19 Km	Regular water supply through improved distribution network.	None

