

Resettlement Plan

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

Package No: W-09

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 05 April, 2020)

Currency unit	-	Nepalese rupee (NRs)
\$1.00	=	NRs121.29
NRe1.00	=	\$0.0082

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
DWSSM	-	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LAA	-	Land Acquisition Act
MoWS	-	Ministry of Water Supply
PMC	-	Project Management Consultant
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PMQAC	-	Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultant
RDSCMC	-	Regional Design, Supervision and Management Consultant
RPMO	-	Regional Project Management Office
SSO	-	Social Safeguards Officer
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSS	-	Social Safeguard Specialist
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
UWSSP	-	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project
WUSC	-	Water Users and Sanitation Committee

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	-	kilometer
m ²	-	square meter
mm	-	millimeter
µg/m ³	-	micrograms per cubic meter

NOTE

In this report “\$” refers to United States dollars.

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A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background: The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP) is supporting to the Government of Nepal expand access to community managed water supply and sanitation (WSS) in 20 project municipalities by drawing on experiences and lessons from three earlier projects funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project has been providing fund climate-resilient and inclusive WSS infrastructure in project municipalities and strengthen institutional and community capacity, sustainable service delivery, and project development. 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.

Subproject Description: The proposed town project covers Ward Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Gurbhakot Municipality in Surkhet district. There are 3052 Households, accommodates a total population of about 16381; of which 15854 comprised property owner and 527 comprises tenants. The 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 they are associated. Dalit, comprising 52.7 percent of total households are major caste group in the service area. Brahmin/Chettris are the next major group with 31.6percent, followed by Janajati which constitutes about 15.6 percent.

Resettlement Plan: This Resettlement Plan is prepared for Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation subproject under Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP). This resettlement plan is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and Government of Nepal laws. ADB and based on the detail engineering design report.

Categorization: The subproject is classified as Category B in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Total 9845.6 sq. m of land at different locations is required for construction of project components. All the required land for construction of project components belong to Gurbhakot municipality/Government of Nepal. Subhaghat Water User and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) has received consent letters to use the land from the municipality. Land acquisition is not required to construct project components.

440 sq. m of Government land required for construction of a sump well, a generator house and a guard house at Gurbhakot-6 is found to be cultivated by a non-titleholder hence, the non-title holder is entitled to receive compensation as per applicable provisions in Entitlement matrix of Resettlement Framework for the project.

Transmission Mains and Distribution Network: Transmission main of 17.769 km. and distribution network of 113.340 Km length is proposed along existing right of way of Government roads and vacant Government land. Hence, no permanent involuntary impacts due to laying of transmission mains and distribution lines is anticipated. Temporary impacts

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

Consultation and Disclosure: 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 and project related information disseminated. Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed to stakeholders. Total five meetings and interactions were held during the course of preparation of this report with total participation of 177 (Male-142 and Female-35) participants. The participants were Municipality Mayor, Executives and members of WUSC as well as beneficiaries of the project. The major agendas of the discussion were disseminating project concept, financial modality and land requirement for the project purpose.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): A project specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is established to receive record, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected person project related concerns, complaints and grievances.

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan: The total resettlement cost of NRs. 41,491 includes compensation for permanent loss of agriculture based livelihood, income restoration and loss of standing crops. The resettlement cost for the crops compensation is estimated at NRs. 49,789 (including contingency). The resettlement budget which will be met from WUSC and counterpart (Government) funds.

Institutional Arrangement: The Ministry of Water Supply (MoWs) is the Executing Agency with responsibility for subproject execution delegated to Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM). A PMO assisted by PMQAC and two RPMOs of under DWSSM have been established. The participating Municipalities supported by RDSMC, Social Safeguard Specialist and Social mobilizers. At the local level, WUSCs will work closely with the RDSMC during design and Resettlement Plan preparation.

Monitoring and Reporting: Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMO with an effective basis for assessing progress in implementation of resettlement plan progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMQAC and PMO/RPMO.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I. Introduction

1. The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP) is supporting the Government of Nepal to 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 has been supporting climate-resilient and inclusive WSS infrastructure in project municipalities and strengthen institutional and community capacity, sustainable service delivery, and project development. The Subproject is demand driven by Water Users Associations (WUAs) and project municipality 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) contract.³
2. The project has built 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)- 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. The sector loan modality of ADB is proposed for UWSSP.
3. The project will have the following impact: quality of life for urban population, including the poor and marginalized, through provision of improved sustainable WSS services.⁴ The project will have the following outcome: Inclusive and sustainable access to water supply and sanitation services in project municipalities improved. The project will have two outputs: (i) water supply and sanitation infrastructure in project municipalities improved; and (ii) institutional and community capacities strengthened.
4. The Ministry of Water Supply (MOWS) is responsible for planning, implementation, regulation, and monitoring of WSS. The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM) under the MOWS supports the provision of WSS facilities in municipalities where large utilities do not exist, and these are operated by WUSCs⁵ or municipalities.⁶ Shortage of investment funds, skilled personnel, and inadequate operation and maintenance (O&M) budgets, hinders municipalities from providing adequate, cost-effective services. The Local Governance Operation Act, 2017, established municipalities as autonomous government institution with responsibility for WSS services. While municipalities' capacity is being built, the government and residents have been receptive to the decentralized, participatory, and cost-sharing service provision model by Water Users Associations (WUAs). Development support for

¹ ADB.Nepal: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (2000); Nepal: Second Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (2009); and Nepal: Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (2014).

² Subproject selection criteria are detailed in the PAM. Selection of future investments to be designed under the project will follow same criteria, with preference for investments located in Kathmandu Valley, provincial headquarters, and strategic border municipalities.

³ Procurement can only commence after 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.

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

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

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

municipal WSS has been channeled through a combination of (i) government grants through DWSSM, (ii) loans by the Town Development Fund (TDF),⁷ and (iii) contributions from municipalities and beneficiaries.⁸ The TDF also supports WUAs in institutional and financial management including the introduction of tariffs.

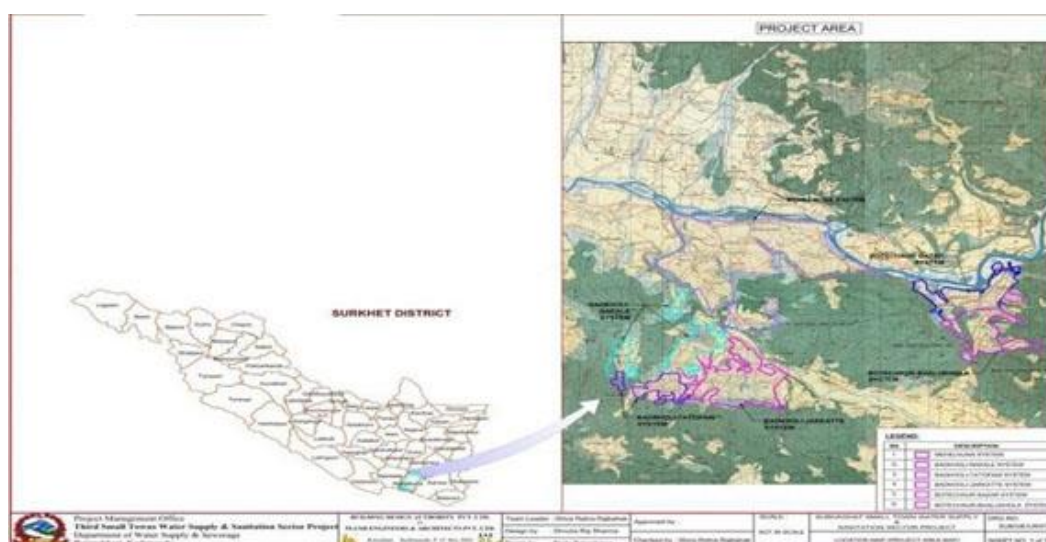
5. The project will be implemented over a five-year period (indicative implementation period is 2018 to 2023) and will be supported through ADB financing using a sector lending approach. The MOWS is the executing agency and DWSSM the implementing agency. The project management office (PMO) established under ongoing Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (footnote 1) is responsible for the overall management, implementation and monitoring of the project. The RPMOs is managing 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.
6. ADB requires the considerations of social safeguard issues in all aspects of its operations, and requirements for assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts are describe in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). This resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with ADB SPS's requirements for involuntary resettlement category B projects.

II. Subhaghat Sub-project Description

a. Location and Accessibility

7. Subhaghat Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject lies in Gurbhakot Municipality in Surkhet district of Karnali Pradesh. Gurbhakot Municipality was formed by merging Subhaghat Gangamala Municipality and Malarani, Dharapani and Sahare Village Development Committees in March 2017. It is surrounded by Salyan district in the East Simta and Chingadh Rural Municipalities in the North, Bheriganga and Lekbesi Municipalities in the West and Salyan district in the South. Subhaghat is located in the inner Terai on the banks of Bheri River. The subproject is located about 21 km east of Chhinchu on Surkhet-Jajarkot Highway.

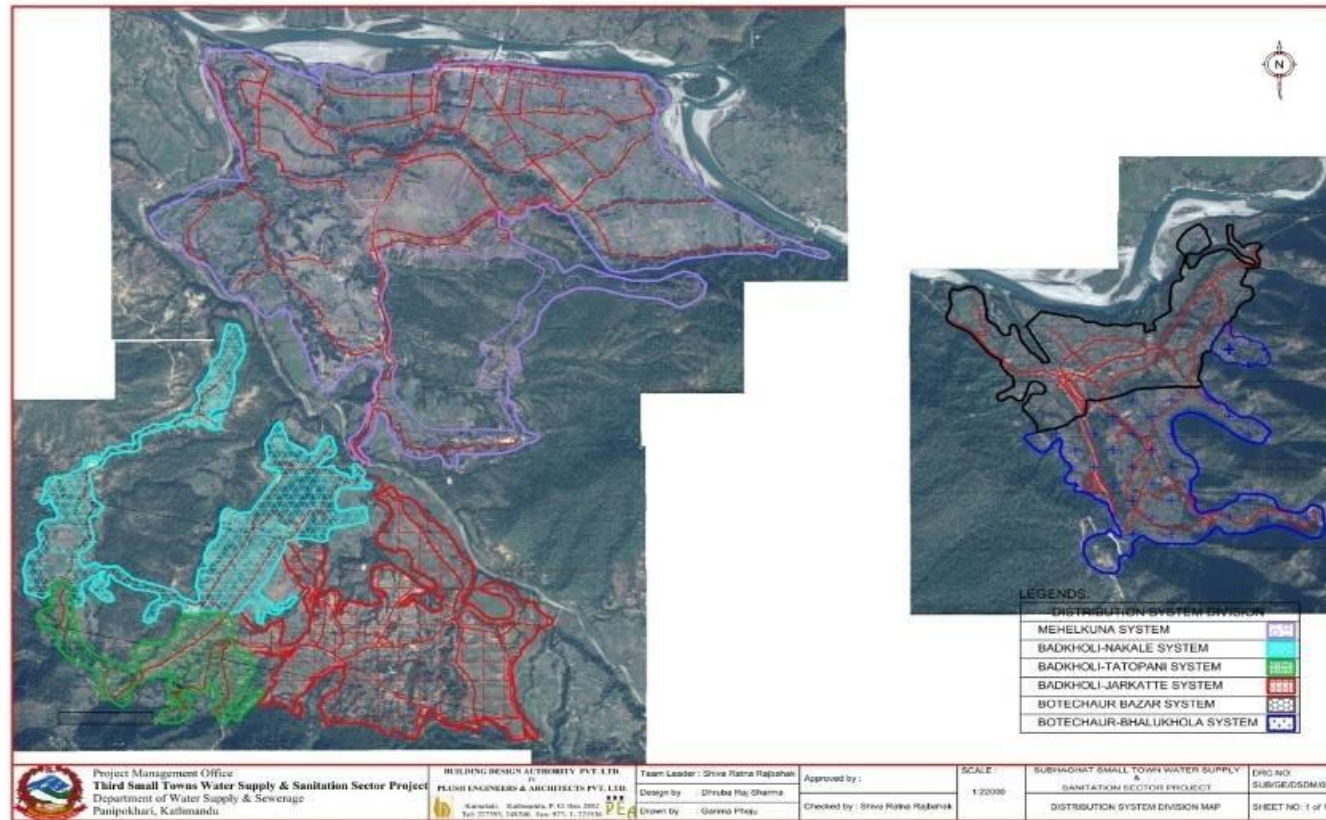
Figure 1: Location map of project



⁷ The TDF is a government-owned entity established under the Town Development Fund Act, 1997. Loans from the government to WUAs or municipalities are generally on-lent by TDF under a subproject financing agreement.

⁸ WUAs contribute 30% of project costs for water supply subprojects (25% from TDF loan and 5% from users' upfront cash contribution) and 15% for sanitation subprojects (subsidy from municipalities).

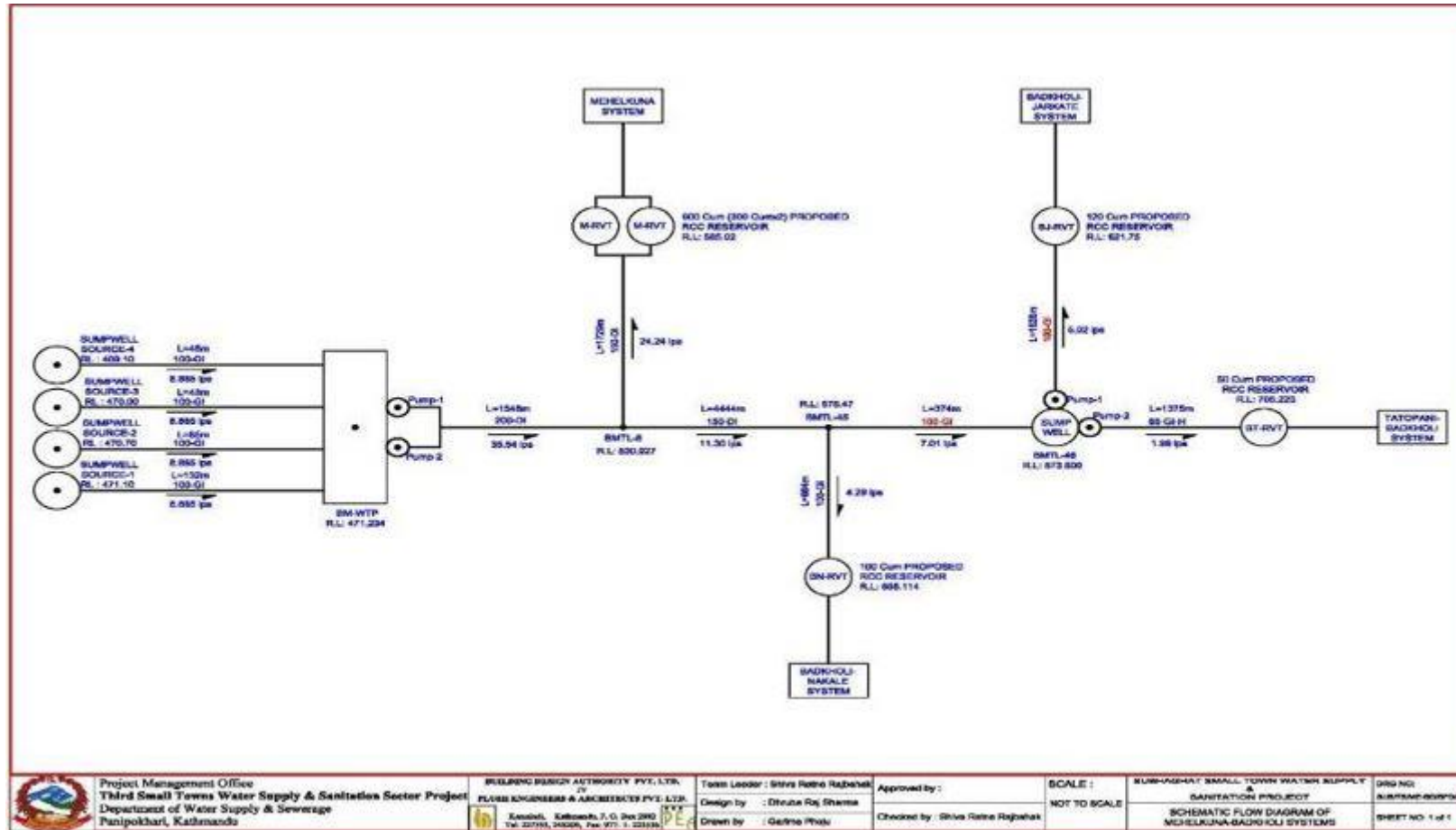
Figure 2: Google image of service area of project



b. Sub-Project Components

8. Subhaghat Urban water supply and sanitation subproject is conceptualized as a piped water supply system considering ground water (deep tube well) and river as source of water. Considering the topography, land use and settlement pattern; Land at 13 different locations is required for construction of project components such as sump well, RVTs, treatment unit, office building, public toilet and guard house. All other water supply components such as transmission mains and distribution network are proposed on unused government land and right-of-way of government roads. Major proposed components of sub-project are described below:
9. **System A:** This is a pumping system. The source of this system is sump well proposed nearby Bheri River at Mehelkuna in ward 7. The water is pumped from the sump well to the water treatment plant, from which water is pumped to the reservoirs of the four distribution subsystems. Subsystems wise distribution is as described below.
10. Badkholi Nakale Subsystem: This subsystem serves Badakhola Bazar, Madhya Gaile, Mokare, Mom, Purba Gaile, Pashim Gaile, Wadakhola Bazar, Sano Nakale and Thulo Nakale areas of ward 6 of Gurbhakot Municipality. A 100 Cum RCC reservoir is proposed at Thulo Nakale in ward 6.
11. Badkholi Tatopani Subsystem: This subsystem serves Kapase, Kapasi and Tatopani areas of ward 6 of Gurbhakot Municipality. A 50 Cum RCC reservoir is proposed at Tatopani in ward 6.
12. Badkholi Jarkate Subsystem: This subsystem serves Satmule, Santichaur, Sotarkholi, Nimare and Toribari areas of ward 6 of Gurbhakot Municipality. A 120 Cum RCC reservoir is proposed at Nimare in ward 6. The water from the reservoir is supplied to the service areas through gravity.
13. Mehelkuna Subsystem: This subsystem serves Aasapatal Line, Badhitole, Mehelkuna Bazar, Bhural, Gangate, Gharibehelkula, Gimaal, Karki Tole, Khatang, Kumalpani, Mulyal, Pabitra Bazar, Pulchowk, Sundarkhali, Simana Khotang, Simaha Khatanga and Santi Chowk areas of wards 7 and 8 of Gurbhakot Municipality. Two RCC reservoirs, each of 300 Cum capacity is proposed at Sundarkhali in ward 8. The water from the reservoir is supplied to the service areas through gravity.
14. **System B:** This is a pumping system. The source of this system is sump well located nearby Bheri River at Botechaur in ward 9. The water is pumped from the sump well to the water treatment plant, from which water is pumped to the reservoirs of the two distribution subsystems. This system is proposed to serve service areas in ward 9 of Gurbhakot Municipality through 2 subsystems as described below.
15. Botechaur Bazar Subsystem: This subsystem serves Botechaur Bazar, Chisapani, Damarugaon, Kopchi, Mathillo Simghat, Nayabazar, Bairechaur, Simghat, Sriwani, Tallo Botechaur and Tallo Simghat areas of ward 9 of Gurbhakot Municipality. A 140 Cum RCC reservoir is proposed at Botechaur in ward 9. An existing RCC reservoir of 100 Cum capacity is also to be used in this system. The water from the reservoir is supplied to the service areas through gravity.
16. Botechaur Bhalukhola Subsystem: This subsystem serves Bhalukhola Gaon, Mathillo Bhalukhola, Nilukhola, Kaprekholi, Karki Tole, Majhe Khand, Khahare Khola, Patihalla and Simghat areas of ward 9 of Gurbhakot Municipality. An 80 Cum RCC reservoir is proposed at Bhalukhola Gaon in ward 9. The water from the reservoir is supplied to the service areas through gravity.

Figure 3: Schematic diagram of project components



17. **Water Source:** All the proposed sources are sump wells. The proposed sump well site for Mehelkuna System (SystemA) is along the bank of the Bheri River located at Mehelkuna, ward 7 of Gurbhakot Municipality. The proposed sump well site for Botechaur System (System B) is along the bank of the Bheri River located at Botechaur, ward 9 of Gurbhakot Municipality. Looking at the topography and geological structure, the sump well may yield about 16.6 lps water. Since the water demand of this System A and B is about 35.54 and 12.69 lps respectively, four and two numbers of sump wells will be required to meet the water demand in the Mehelkuna System (System A) and Botechaur System (System B) respectively. The existing sump well has also been proposed to be used in Botechaur System,

Table -1: Water source and yield

SN	System	Source type	Tapped Discharge(lps)
System A			
1	Nakale	Sump well	8.8
2	Tatopani	Sump well	8.8
3	Jarakatte	Sump well	8.8
4	Mehelkuna	Sump well	8.8
	Total		35.54
System B			
1	Botechaur Bazar	Sump well	6.3
2	Botechaur- Bhalukhola	Sump well	6.3
	Total		12.6

Source: Final DEDR, September, 2018

18. **Service reservoir:** The service reservoir is required to store the water to meet the hourly fluctuation of consumers' water demand. This allows the peak flow in the distribution network. The total storage requirement for the system at the end of design period i.e. 2039 is calculated as 1190 Cum. Existing reservoirs are very small in capacity and have not been utilized in the proposed system except a 100 Cum capacity RCC reservoir located at Botechaur, ward 9. This reservoir is recently constructed and is in good condition.

Table-2: Requirement of Reservoir

SN	System	Reservoir Size (Cum)	Remarks
1	Badkholi -Nakale	100	Proposed
2	Badkholi -Tatopani	50	Proposed
3	Badkholi-Jarakatte	120	Proposed
4	Mehelkuna	600	Proposed 2 RVTs
5	Botechaur Bazar	100	Existing
		140	Proposed
6	Botechaur-Bhalukhola	80	Proposed
	Total	1190	

Source: Final DEDR, September, 2018

19. **Transmission main:** The transmission main conveys the water from the tube well to overhead service reservoirs. The total transmission main pipe length of the proposed systems including the existing pipeline of 1.038 km is 17.769 km.

Table-3: Transmission mains

SN	System	Length of pipe (m)		Total
		Proposed	Existing	
1	Mehelkuna	12467	-	12467
2	Botechaur	4264	1038	5302
Total		16731	1038	17769

Source: Final DEDR, September, 2018

20. **Distribution network:** The distribution system comprises pipe network, which consists of mainly loops and branch Distribution pipes are laid along both sides of the all-weather and major roads. Single line pipes are proposed in earthen and other minor roads. PE pipes are predominantly used. The total distribution pipe length of the proposed systems is 113.340 km.

Table-4: Distribution network

SN	System	Length of pipe (m)
1	Badkholi -Nakale	13435
2	Badkholi -Tatopani	6848
3	Badkholi-Jarakatte	15656
4	Mehelkuna	50523
5	Botechaur Bazar	14121
6	Botechaur-Bhalukhola	12755
Total		113340

Source: Final DEDR, September, 2018

21. **Pipe Materials for Transmission and Distribution Network:** Much of the pressure head loss in pipelines is attributed to pipe materials used for transmission and distributing the water. Following a detailed analysis of various pipe materials used for water supply are suggested for consideration in Transmission and distribution network. GI pipes are highly corrosive and life span is short, therefore use of GI pipes shall be avoided as far as possible. Generally GI pipes are used in small quantity for bridge, culvert crossing, and household connection.

Table-5: Pipe materials and size for transmission and distribution network

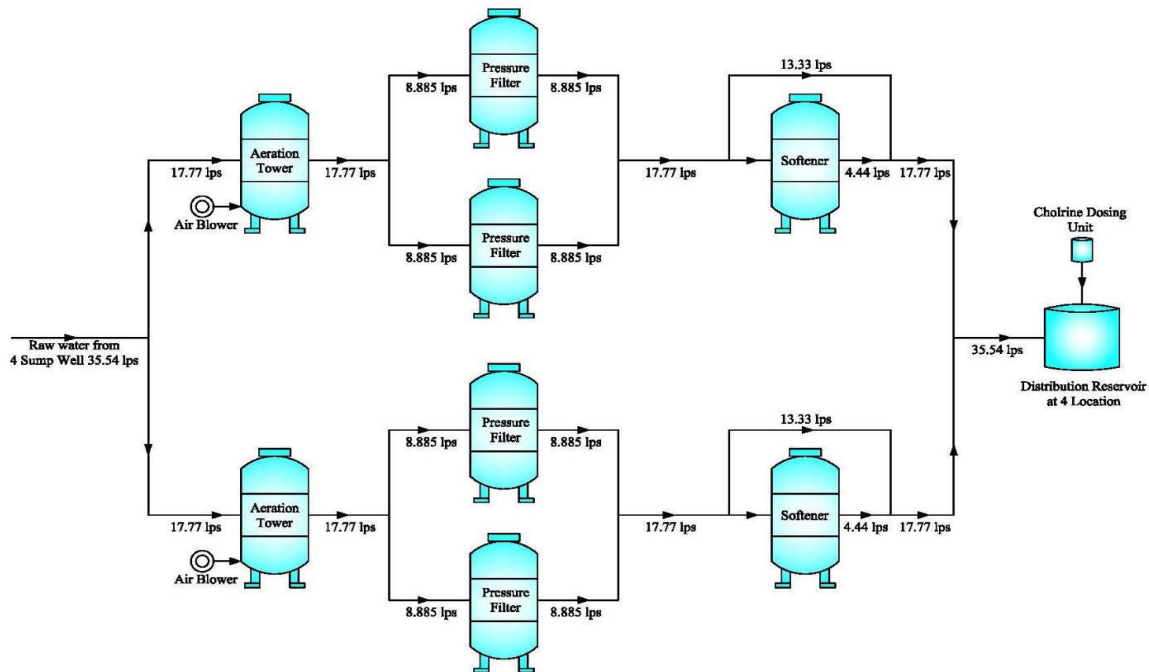
Recommended Materials	Pipe Diameter (mm)	Remarks
PE 100	50-215 mm	IS
PE $\geq 6\text{kg/cm}^2$	50 – 215 mm	NS 40 – 2040; IS 4984 - 1978
Galvanized Iron	50 – 100 mm	NS 199 - 2046; IS : 1239 – 1990
Ductile Iron	150 – 350 mm	ISO 2531

Source: Final DEDR, September, 2018

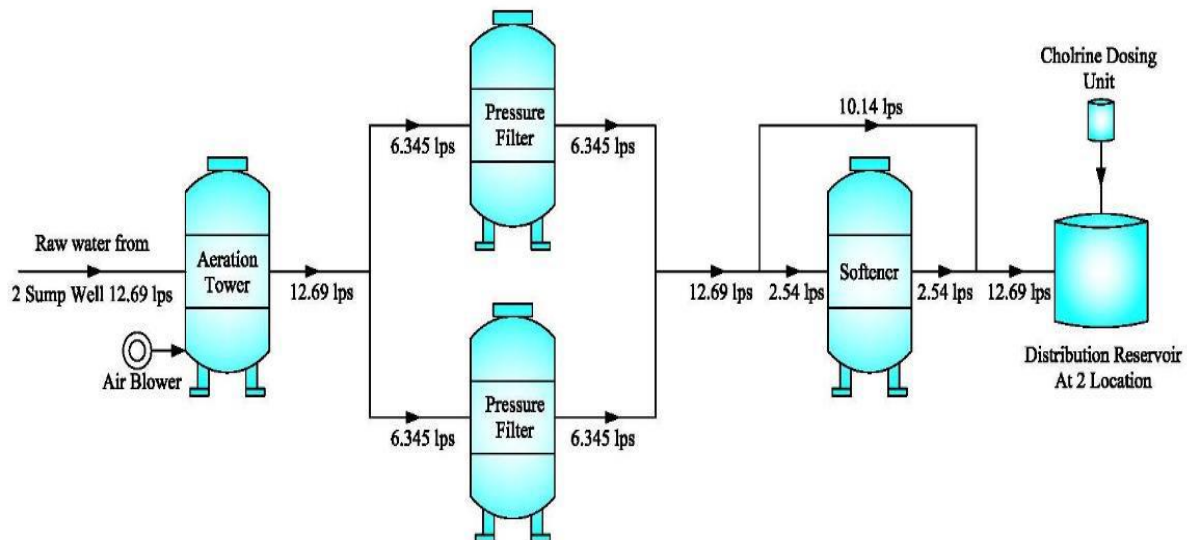
22. **Treatment Process:** The water treatment process has been selected based on the raw water quality. The proposed treatment process aims to remove the high concentrations of turbidity and hardness present in the raw water. It also kills pathogenic organisms present in raw water and ensures the presence of residual chlorine to kill the pathogenic organisms during the conveyance of treated water in pipelines. The treatment process consists of

aeration towers, pressure filters, softeners and disinfection with associated accessories like valves and pipes. The schematic diagram of the proposed treatment plants is shown in figures below.

Figure 4: Figure- 1 Schematic diagram of treatment facility
Schematic Diagram of Treatment Process for Mehalkuna System (System A)



Schematic Diagram of Treatment Process for Botechaur System (System B)



23. **Office Building/ Laboratory Room:** There is no office building in the existing system. Thus new one is proposed to accommodate the required facilities Laboratory room, counters, managers room cannot be accommodated in the present office building. The new will consists of manager's room, cash counters, meeting hall etc. Lab room, store will be placed in the office building.
24. **Guard House:** Nine guard houses are proposed in the Subhaghat UWSSP Project. The guard house is one storey building with a guard room, toilet and bath room. These guards are to be located at reservoir sites, water treatment plant sites and one of the sump well sites. The major components of subproject are given below table-6.

Table- 6: Major Components of the Project (Water Supply and Sanitation Component)

S. N.	Component	Location	Sub-component	Capacity /Length	Required Land
1	Sump Well site at Khatang on the bank of Bheri River,	Mehalkuna, Gurbhakot-8	-Sump Well (4×8.9) -Nakale sub system -Tatopani sub system -Jarkatte sub system -Mehelkuna subsystem	35.6 lps	3553.8 square meters
			-Treatment unit	35.6 lps	
			-Generator Operator / Guard House		
2	Sump Well site at Ghughutikhola on the bank of Bheri River,	Gurbhakot-9	-Sump Well (2×6.4) -Botechaur sub system Botechaur- Bhalukhola sub system	12.8 lps	1330.00 square meters
			-Treatment unit	12.8 lps	
			-Generator Operator / Guard House		
3	RVT at Badkholi- Nakale sub system	Gurbhakot-6	R.C.C Ground Reservoir with Guard House	100 cum	350.00 square meters
4	RVT at Budkholi- Jarkatte sub system	Gurbhakot-6	R.C.C Ground Reservoir with Guard House	120 cum	623.00 square meters
5	RVT at Badkholi – Tatopani sub system	Gurbhakot-6	R.C.C -Ground Reservoir with Guard House	50 cum	350.00 square meters
6	RVT at Mehelkuna Subsystem	Gurbhakot-7 & 8	2 R.C.C Ground Reservoir with Guard House	600 cum (2×300)	1440.00 square meters
7	RVT at Botechaur	Gorbhakot-	Proposed R.C.C	240 cum	660.00 square

	sub system	9	Ground Reservoir-1 Exiting Ground Reservoir-1 -Guard House	(140 + 100)	meters
8	RVT at Botechaur- Thulo Bhalukhola sub system,	Gurbhakot- 9	R.C.C Ground Reservoir with Guard House	80 cum	408.00 square meters
9	Mehelkuna-Badkholi system	Gurbhakot- 6	Collection sump well, generator house, guard house		440 square meters
10	Transmission mains	Entire project area	Public/ government RoW	17.769 km	
11	Distribution network	Gurbhakot- 6,7,8,9	Public/ government RoW	113.340 km	
12	Office Building site at Khaireni on the bank of Bheri river, Mehalkuna,	Gurbhakot -8	-Office Building with Laboratory		500.00 square meters
13	Sanitation component	Gurbhakot- 9	Public Toilet		190.8 square meters
	Total			1190 cum	9845.6 square meters

Source: Final DEDR, September, 2018

c. Sanitation facility

25. Individual Household Toilet Improvement: The sanitation improvement basically includes the individual household toilet improvement. The low income group will be encouraged to construct toilet providing 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 toilet. As per the OBA demand form, WUSC and DSMC will select the OBA households on the basis of demand. Actual number of household will be identified after the joint field verification by Water user and Sanitation Committee, integrated core group and design supervision and management consultant. OBA grant will be provided to those households who are selected for OBA grant on the basis of living below poverty line (NPR 13,500/month based on the Nepal living Standard Survey 2010/2011 updated in 2020 by the project) and other criteria for the implementation of OBA program. Gender and social inclusion expert and social mobilizer of design supervision and management consultant team will be mobilized. Approved below poverty line calculation sheet has been attached in Appendix 5.

26. Public Toilet: The site for public toilet is at Botechaur ward-9 of Gurbhakot Municipality. The municipality provided consent for the use of proposed land for public toilet construction. The consent letter is attached in Appendix-1b.

C. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

27. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation subproject under Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP). This resettlement plan is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and Government of Nepal laws. ADB and based on the detail engineering design report. This

draft Resettlement Plan is prepared for the Subhaghat Water Supply and Sanitation subproject. A due diligence process was conducted to examine land acquisition, resettlement and indigenous peoples issues in detail, in line with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. It is prepared based on the Resettlement Framework for UWSSP.

I. Findings on Land Availability resettlement and Indigenous People Impact

28. Land at 13 locations is required for construction of project components such as sump well, RVTs, treatment unit, office building, public toilet and guard house. All other water supply components such as transmission mains and distribution network are proposed on government land and right of way of government road.
29. No land acquisition is required to build a water supply structure in the project area. All the required lands for the project sites belong to Government of Nepal under community forest and Gurbhakot municipality. No objection letter to use the Government/Municipal lands for construction of project components is provided by Gurbhakot Municipality to the Water User and Sanitation Committee (WUSC), for all the proposed sites.
30. For deep boring, sump wells along with treatment units and guard house are proposed. The WUSC has identified nearly 3553.8 square meters lands at khatang on the bank of Bheri River in Mehelkuna Gurbhakot-8; 1330.00 square meters lands at Ghughuti Khola on the bank of Bheri River in Gurbhakot-9. All these lands are public/government land. As field observation reveals the lands in all two sites are barren without any public or private structure and also free of encroacher/ informal user. For use of the land, Gurbhakot Municipality has granted the letter of permission to WUSC, which is attached in Appendix-1b. Therefore, there are no Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People's impacts due to land use.
31. For RVTs at six sites are identified in Gurbhakot municipality. Out of six identified lands, three belongs to community forest, and three public lands owned by Gurbhakot municipality. RVT site at Nakale Gurbhakot-6 (350.00 square meters, appendix 1c), RVT site at Toribari-Jarkatte Gurbhakot-6 (623.00 square meters, appendix 1d) and RVT site at Khanidanda, Gurbhakot-8 (1440.square meters, appendix 1e) are owned by Community Forest User Groups. Land use permission letter is obtained by WUSC. RVT site at Badkholi, Tatopani Gurbhakot-6 (350.00 square meters), RVT site at Botechaur, Gurbhakot-9 (660.00 square meters), RVT site at Botechaur Thulo Bhalu khola Gurbhakot-9 (408.00 square meters) are owned by Gurbhakot Municipality. Land use permission letter is obtained by WUSC, appendix 1b. Therefore, there are no permanent Involuntary Resettlement and indigenous People's impacts due to construction of water supply components.
32. 440 sq. m of Government land proposed for construction of a sump well, a generator house and a guard house at Gurbhakot-6 is found to be cultivated by a non-titleholder hence, the non-title holder is entitled to receive compensation as per applicable provisions in Entitlement matrix of Resettlement Framework for the project. Gurbhakot municipality has granted the letter of permission to WUSC. The proposed land was being used by Mr. Bhimraj Ghartimagar since 2014 B.S. Vegetables (ladies finger/Bhindi) were cultivated on this proposed land. Permanent loss of agriculture based livelihood and loss of standing crops is the assessed impact to Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar. Municipality has constructed the access road upto to the residence of Mr. Bhimraj Ghartimagar. (Photograph is attached in Appendix-3). Mr. Bhimraj Ghartimagar has also provided consent to construct project structures in the land. Consent letters are attached in Appendix- 1k and 1g

33. For office building, WUSC has proposed 500 square meters land at Khairani on the bank of Bheri River in Gurbhakot-8. Existing Mehalkuna Water Supply System's office building and pump house is located on the proposed site.
34. For public toilet, land has been identified in Botechaur ward no-9. The land is public / government and free of informal users. The Municipality has given permission to WUSC for land use. There are no permanent involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impact due to construction works. The letters of permission is attached in Appendix – 1b
35. Transmission main of 17.769 km. length and distribution network of 113.340 km is proposed within existing right of way of existing government roads and vacant government land. No permanent involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated due to laying of transmission mains and distribution lines. No relocation/resettlement impacts or impacts on structures are anticipated along the alignment. Temporary impacts of transmission and distribution network laying and house connections will be limited to temporary disturbance in access to shops and residences.
36. 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 and limit the excavation to 50 m 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.
37. Available documents regarding land use permission, minutes of meeting and photographs of the proposed sites for water supply facilities are annexed in Appendix-1, 2 and 3). The details of land availability and ownership of proposed sites for the town project are given in table 7.

Table-7: Proposed sub-project components and their Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impact

S. N.	Component	Sub-component	Capacity Length	Require Land	Land ownership	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Remarks/Mitigation Measures
1	Sump Well site at Khatang on the bank of Bheri River, Mehalkuna, Gurbhakot-8	-Sump Well-4 -Treatment unit -Generator Operator / Guard House	35.6 lps	3553.8 sq.m	Gurbhakot Municipality	Proposed lands for Sump Wells, treatment unit, generator/guard house are owned by Gurbhakot Municipality. Proposed land sites are barren without any public or private structures and also free of encroacher / informal users. For use of the land Gurbhakot municipality has granted the letter of permission to WUSC. Therefore, no involuntary resettlement impacts due to land use.	The proposed lands sites are mostly barren public lands. Vegetation losses are insignificant due to project components construction; no cultural or religious spot, hence there are no IP impacts.	Mutual understanding of WUSC and Gurbhakot Municipality. WUSC has obtained consent letter for use of proposed land from Gurbhakot Municipality. Consent letter is attached in Appendix-1b
2	Sump Well site at Ghughutikhola on the bank of Bheri River, Gurbhakot-9	-Sump Well-2 -Treatment unit -Generator Operator / Guard House	12.8 lps	1330.00 sq.m	Gurbhakot Municipality			
3	RVT site at Badkholi-Nakale, Gurbhakot-6	R.C.C Ground Reservoir with Guard House	100 cum	350 sq.m	Radha devi Community forest	Proposed lands for RVTs and guard house are owned by Community Forest. Proposed land is barren without any public or private structures and also free of encroacher /	None	For use of the land Radha devi community forest has granted the letter of permission to WUSC, Community forest user group agreed to provide access road to the contractor

S. N.	Component	Sub-component	Capacity Length	Require Land	Land ownership	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Remarks/Mitigation Measures
						informal users Therefore, no involuntary resettlement impacts due to land use.		during construction. Letter is attached in Appendix-1c.
4	RVT site at Badkholi-toribari-Jarkatte, Gurbhakot-6	R.C.C Ground Reservoir with Guard House	120 cum	623 sq.m	Toribari namuna community forest	Proposed lands for RVTs and guard house are owned by Community Forest. Proposed land is barren without any public or private structures and also free of encroacher / informal users. Therefore, no involuntary resettlement impacts due to land use.	None	For use of the land Toribari Namuna community forest has granted the letter of permission to WUSC, Community forest user group agreed to provide access road to the contractor during construction. Letter is attached in Appendix-1d.
5	RVT site at Badkholi, Tatopani Gurbhakot-6	R.C.C Ground Reservoir with Guard House	50 cum	350 sq.m	Gurbhakot Municipality	Proposed lands for RVTs and guard house are owned by Gurbhakot Municipality. Proposed land sites are barren without any public or private structures and also free of	The proposed lands sites are mostly barren public lands. no cultural or religious spot, hence there are no IP impacts.	WUSC has obtained consent letter for use of proposed land from Gurbhakot Municipality. Letter is attached in Appendix-1b

S. N.	Component	Sub-component	Capacity Length	Require Land	Land ownership	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Remarks/Mitigation Measures
						encroacher / informal users. Therefore, no involuntary resettlement impacts due to land use.		
6	RVT site at Khanidanda, for Mehelkuna sub system, Gurbhakot-7 & 8	2 R.C.C Ground Reservoir with Guard House	600 cum (2x300)	1440 sq.m	Mulpani Community forest	Proposed lands for RVTs and guard house are owned by Community Forest. Proposed land is barren without any public or private structures and also free of encroacher / informal users. Therefore, no involuntary resettlement impacts due to land use.	None	For land use, Mulpani community forest has granted the letter of permission to WUSC, Community forest user group agreed to provide access road to the contractor during construction. Letter is attached in Appendix-1e.
7	RVT site at Botechaur, Gurbhakot-9	R.C.C Proposed and Exiting Ground Reservoir -Guard House	240 cum (140 + 100)	660 sq.m	Gurbhakot Municipality	Proposed lands for RVTs and guard are owned by Gurbhakot Municipality. Proposed land sites are barren without any public or private structures and also free of encroacher / informal users. Therefore, no involuntary	The proposed lands sites are mostly barren public lands. No cultural or religious spot, hence there are no IP impacts.	For use of land, Gurbhakot municipality has granted the letter of permission to WUSC, which is attached in Appendix-1b.
8	RVT site at Botechaur-Thulo Bhalukhola , Gurbhakot-9	R.C.C Ground Reservoir with Guard House	80 cum	408 sq.m				

S. N.	Component	Sub-component	Capacity Length	Require Land	Land ownership	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Remarks/Mitigation Measures
						Resettlement impacts due to land use.		
9	Mahelkuna-Badkholi System, Gurbhakot-6	- Sump Well -Generator Operator House -Guard House		440 sq.m	Gurbhakot Municipality / Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar, currently land user)	The proposed land is a public which is used by Mr. Bhimraj Ghartimagar since BS 2014. The proposed land is not registered in the land registered office. Written consent has been given to Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee by Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar of Gurbhakot Municipality Ward No: 6. Similarly, Gurbhakot municipality has given permission to WUSC for land use and Municipality has constructed an access road as demanded by Mr. Ghartimagar. Therefore, there are No involuntary resettlement impacts due to land	A crop (Ladies finger/ <i>Bhindi</i>) was cultivated on this proposed land. The compensation cost for the crop is estimated at NRs. 39,915 which will be provided by WUSC and counterpart (government) funds to Mr. Bhimraj Ghartimagar. Hence, there is no indigenous peoples impacts.	For land use, Gurbhakot Municipality has granted the letter of permission to WUSC. Letter is attached in Appendix-1k Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar had provided consent to construct project structure in that land without any pressure or threat. Consent letter is attached in Appendix-1g. Third Party Certification from Mayor of Gurbhakot Municipality attached in Appendix-1f Photograph of access road is attached in Appendix-3

S. N.	Component	Sub-component	Capacity Length	Require Land	Land ownership	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Remarks/Mitigation Measures
						use.		
10	Transmission Mains	Entire project area	16.731 km	Public/Government Road RoW	Gurbhakot Municipality	Public/Government land and right of way of public road will be use for transmission and distribution network. Hence, there are No involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.	None	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 and limit the excavation to 50 m at a time to minimize disruption. No road closures are anticipated during construction;
11	Distribution net wok	Gurbhakot ward number 6,7,8 and 9	113.340 km	Public/Government Road RoW				

S. N.	Component	Sub-component	Capacity Length	Require Land	Land ownership	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Remarks/Mitigation Measures
								contractor to undertake construction on one side of the road first and on completion of the works start same on the other side to minimize impact on traffic.
12	Office Building site at Khaireni on the bank of Bheri river, Mehalkuna, Gurbhakot-8	-Office Building with Laboratory		500 sq.m	Gurbhakot Municipality	Proposed land sites are barren without any public or private structures and also free of encroacher / informal users. Therefore, no involuntary resettlement impact due to land use.	None	For land use, Gurbhakot municipality has granted the letter of permission to WUSC, which is attached in Appendix-1b
13	Sanitation Component	Public Toilet		190.8 sq.m		Proposed land site is barren without any public or private structures and also free of encroacher / informal users. Therefore, no involuntary resettlement impact due to land use.	None	For land use, Gurbhakot municipality has granted the letter of permission to WUSC, which is attached in Appendix-1b

II. Indigenous Peoples Impact

38. According to the ADB's Safeguard policy, 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.
39. The field observations reveal 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.
40. The categorization in terms of IP as per ADB SPS, 2009 of this subproject is category B. The impacts on indigenous people will be more positive increasing the access to drinking water and sanitation facilities rather than adverse impacts. Permanent economic impact (an involuntary resettlement impact) is assessed to one household (informal user of government land) belonging to Magar community, which falls under aadibasi/janajati category. No indigenous peoples impact involving direct or indirect impacts to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples as their ancestral domain or asset, is anticipated. Therefore, Indigenous People Plan is not required for this subproject.
41. The WUSC policy and rules reflect that all are treated equally and there is no discrimination on receiving water supply service based on ethnicity and caste. The project's framework for inclusion of poor and vulnerable households in project benefits⁹ will ensure that all indigenous people's households are included in project benefits. The project ensured 100% household water connections (including to Indigenous Peoples households). Furthermore, there is a provision of OBA for poor Indigenous Peoples households without household toilets.

D. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

I. Service Area, Households and Population

42. The proposed town project covers Ward Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Gurbhakot Municipality in Surkhet district. Major settlements/Tole of the service area as well as ward wise Households and population distribution are as shown in Table-8. As the data shows there are 3052 Households, accommodates a total population of about 16381; of which 15854 comprised property owner and 527 comprises tenants.

Table-8: Population and Household Size

⁹ Appendix 6 of Project Administration Manual 'Framework for Inclusion of Poor and Vulnerable'

Municipality	Ward No	Households	Population								
			Permanent			Tenants			Grand Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gurbhakot Municipality	6	872	2398	2318	4716	25	33	58	2423	2351	4774
	7	624	1681	1651	3332	49	52	101	1730	1703	3433
	8	847	2096	2115	4211	135	131	266	2231	2246	3433
	9	709	1786	1809	3595	50	52	102	1836	1861	3697
	Total	3052	7961	7893	15854	259	268	527	8220	8161	16381

Source: Socio-economic Survey, May 2017

43. The 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 they are associated. Dalit, comprising 52.7 percent of total households are major caste group in the service area. Brahmin/Chhetris are the next major group with 31.6 percent, followed by Janajati which constitutes about 15.6 percent as shown in table below.

Table-9: Caste / Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Gurbhakot Municipality / Wards				Total	Percent
	6	7	8	9		
Brahmin/Chettri	278	176	194	317	965	31.6
Janjati	119	109	103	145	476	15.6
Dalit	475	337	550	247	1609	52.7
Other		2			2	0.1
Total	872	624	847	709	3052	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, May 2017

II. Socio-economic status of non-tiltle holder land user

44. One non tittle holder household was found using Gurbhakot Municipality's land since 2014 B.S (1957 A.D). Consultation and socio-economic survey was conducted with the household to assess the socio-economic status and economic impact due to permanent loss of agricultural land and income.

45. The Land User: Only one household was found using Gurbhakot Municipality owned land. The land user family has been using that land since 2014 BS (1957). The land user, Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar was found to be the head of household as he bears the household's economic and social responsibilities. The family comprises six members. The general information including of education level of the each members of the family is presented in table-10.

Table-10: Information of Land User Family

S.No.	Name of family Member	Age (years)	Male/ Female	Relation with Head of Family	Education Level
1	Bhiraj Gharti Magar	65	Male	Head of family	Literate
2	Dil Maya Gharti Magar	52	Female	Wife	Literate
3	Kamal Raj Gharti Magar	20	Male	Son	Secondary Level
4	Khima Roka (Gharti)	20	Female	Daughter-in law	Secondary Level
5	Sharita Gharti Magar	23	Female	Daughter	Higher Secondary Level
6	Khristal Gharti Magar	2	Male	Grand son	Child below 6 years

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2019

46. Ethnicity/Caste: The land user belongs to the *Aadibasi-Janajati* group, considered as indigenous people of Nepal.

47. Educational status of the household members: The education status of land user family is shown in table-11. The table shows that all family members are literate except two years old grandson. Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar and his wife Mrs. Dil Maya Gharti Magar have not attended primary school level education but they are literate. Their son and daughter in law; Kamal Raj Gharti Magar and Khima Roka (Gharti) have secured secondary level education and daughter Ms. Sharita Gharti Magar has secured higher secondary level education.

Table- 11: Education level (6 years and above)

S.N.	Educational Level	Male	Female	Total
1	Illiterate	-	-	0
2	Literate	1	1	2
3	Up to class ten	-	-	0
4	S.L.C.	1	1	2
5	10+2(Intermediate) & above	0	1	1
	Total	2	3	5

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2019

48. Occupation: The main source of income of the family is income from services and agricultural production. Mrs. Khima Roka (Gharti), daughter- in-law of Mr. Magar is working as office assistant in Sahari Swasthya Kendra (Urban Health Post). Son, Kamal Raj Gharti Magar is in service. The following table shows that four family members are engaged in agriculture and two are in service.

Table-12: Occupational status of land user household

S.N.	Main Occupation	Male	Female	Total
1	Agriculture	1	1	2
2	Self-Employment	-	-	0
3	Student	-	1	1
4	Children	1	-	1
5	Service	1	1	2

Total	3	3	6
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Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2019

49. Food Sufficiency: The family is growing sufficient food for 12 months. The family is growing sufficient food for their own consumption for 12 months. They are meeting all other expenses from the income earned by Mrs. Khima Roka (Gharti) from Urban Health Post and son, Kamal Raj Gharti Magar from service (regular jobs). They also sell surplus animal products like meat, eggs and chicken to supplement their income.
50. Livestock: The family has two bulls, one buffalo, three goats and chickens. They also sell surplus goat, eggs and chicken etc. in the local market.
51. Type of house: The family has *Semi-pakki* type house i.e. the structure is made of stone and mud having tin roof. The house is two storey and the wall is made up of stone and cement (please see photograph in Appendix-3).
52. Asset Ownership: The family possesses a television and a radio and has access to electricity facility. The area is connected by national grid. Mobile phone service is available in the area. The family owns smart mobile phone for communication.
53. Drinking water: The family is getting water through dug well. They have their own dug well. The family is also the beneficiary of the project and will be benefitted by the project through reliable and quality water supply.
48. Health and Sanitation: The family has a permanent type of toilet and access to water supply. It was reported that all the family members including children are using the toilet and the personal health and hygiene condition of the family members was found satisfactory.
54. Income and Expenditure: As reported by Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar, his daughter-in law earns NRs.1,30,000 per year, son earns NRs. 521,868.83 per year and NRs. 50,000 from surplus animal products. The annual income from agriculture products is NRs. 54413. Hence, the annual income of the household from agriculture products and other sources of income is NRs.756281.83.
55. The monthly income of the family is NRs. 63,023.48 and thus per capita income of the family member is NRs. 10503.91 per month which is more than the BPL threshold for UWSSP¹⁰. The family belongs to adivasi/janjati/indigenous peoples category but is not vulnerable¹¹.
56. Income Loss of Household: The family was holding total of 17 ropani (8,648.52 sq.m)m of land of which 7 ropani (3561.15 sq. m) is Government land. Thus the the land user has 10 Ropani of registered land with land ownership certificate. The land user agreed to provided provide 440 sq. m of government land for the project (appendix 2).Thus 12.35% of government land holding (without landownership certificate) will be permanently lost for

¹⁰ As per approved threshold for identification of poor households under the urban water supply and sanitation project, households of average family size 4.8 with average monthly income below NRs. 62749.41 are considered as below poverty line (BPL) households. The BPL definition is determined as NRs 2786.07 per capita and monthly household income of NRs. 13,373.16 (appendix 5).

¹¹ Vulnerable Groups include those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land (ADB, SPS 2009; page-17, policy principle- 2)

future cultivation. This land area loss accounts 5.08 percent out of total land holding being used the family (including land with land ownership certificate).

57. Seasonal vegetables were cultivated in 440 sq. m of land. Insignificant loss in permanent agricultural production is anticipated therefore, the income loss due to loss in agricultural production is calculated based on the prevailing local market price of the agricultural production. The Table-13a and Table-13b shows the crop type, area under cultivation, productivity, current local price of the crops and income loss from agriculture production. Based on the prevailing local market price, the value of agricultural production is NRs 9193.4 per year. This is 16.89% of total income from agricultural products.

Table-13a: Agricultural Production and Income

S.N	Crops	Area under cultivation	Agricultural Production (Kg/Ropani)	Total Production	Local Price (Rs/Kg)	Total Price
1	Vegetable(winter season)	13.7 Ropani	42	575.4	20	11508
	Vegetable(Rainy season)	13.7 Ropani	40	548	25	13700
2	Maize/year	3.3 Ropani	45	148.50	30	4455
	Potato, vegetables/year	3.3 Ropani	375	1237.50	20	24750
Total from agriculture product only						54413
3	Goat, eggs and chicken					50,000
Total				2509.4		104413

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2019

58. Table-13b depicts the permanent loss of annual income from agriculture product due to permanent loss of use of 440 sq.m (0.86 ropani) of Government land and loss from standing crop. The permanent loss of income from agricultural product is calculated to be NRs 9193.4 per year. The loss of income from standing crop is NRs. 722.4. Since the loss of income from the productive asset i.e agricultural land is 1.21 percent of total income which is significantly less, the family is not economically vulnerable.

Table-13b: Estimation of Crop Loss to Land User Family

S.N.	Crops	Area under cultivation (Ropani)	Agricultural Production	Total Production/ Year	Local Price (Rs/Kg)	Total Price
			(Kg/Ropani)			
a. Value of agricultural produce in a year from affected land						
1	Vegetable Winter season	0.86	42	36.12	20	722.4
	Vegetable summer season	0.86	40	34.4	25	860

2	Maize	0.86	45	38.7	30	1161
	Potato, vegetables	0.86	375	322.5	20	6450
Total						9193.4

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2019

59. The loss of income is calculated to be NRs 9193 per year. Since the loss of their income from the productive asset is significantly less about 1.31 percent of total income, the family will not fall under significantly Project Affected Family.

E. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

I. Outline of fieldwork

60. Prior to the field visit and public consultation, desk review was carried out for better understanding of the subproject. Relevant reports and documents available at PMO/DWSSM, regional project management office (RPMO), WUSC office and reports prepared by RDSMC were reviewed in order to assess the land requirement and level of likely impacts. The main reports and documents reviewed include: (i) Detailed Engineering Design Report, (ii) socio-economic profile prepared by RPMO, and (iii) WUSC minutes and documents. Following the desk review, field visits and consultations were undertaken.

a. Field Visits

61. Field visits to the project sites and major settlements/clusters in the service area were conducted after agreement was made between the PMO and consultant 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. Consultations with key stakeholders also 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. The details of field visit and interaction are presented below in Table-14.
62. During the 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

b. Public Consultations

63. Consultation and meetings started holding with the WUSC, local community and different stakeholders since from subproject preparation i.e. inception phase to different stages project of project cycle to disseminate project information and to discuss and identify likely issues, problems/constraints and prospects and feedback from the participants. The consultations disseminated information about the subproject and its scope, cost sharing modality, likely positive and adverse impacts, provisions in Resettlement Framework of the project if land acquisition is required for implementation of the subproject, procedures of compensation valuation and payment of compensation, grievance redress mechanism, and local concerns and recommended mitigation measures.
64. As depicted in the table-14, total five such major meetings and interactions were held during the course of preparation of this report in different time with 177 (Male-142 and Female-35) participants. The main participants were Municipality Mayor, executives and members of Water Users and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) as well as common beneficiaries of the project. The major agendas of the discussion were disseminating project concept and modality with land requirement for project purpose.

Table-14: Summary of Public Consultations

S.N .	Date	Location	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics Discussed	Concerns/ Issues Raised	Recommended Measures
1.	12 July 2019	Ward Office, Ward No. 6, Gurbhakot	8 (Male-7, Female-1)	DCC member, Land user and family members, WUSC Joint Secretary, DSC Consultant	Providing used land for the project	Voluntarily consent by Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar and family	To prepare socio economic profile of Mr. Gharti Magar's family
2.	12 July 2019	Botechaur, Gurbhakot Ward No. 9	14 (Male-14, Female-0)	Ward Chairperson- Ward No.9, Vice Chairperson of WUSC, DSC Consultant and local residents	Location of public toilet and consultation for public consent	Consensus on the location with no objection	Municipality provided land use consent letter
3.	29 May, 2019	Gurbhakot Municipality	30 (Male-25, Female-5)	WUSC members and locals	-Regarding Public Toilet -Regarding WUSC building - Regarding on the land from Community Forest User Groups - Regarding Public land in the ownership of municipality - Regarding private land - Regarding Public/ government land.	Land requirement and appropriateness for the structures	Community Forest Users Group to provide consent letter to use the land for project purpose

4.	26 August, 2018	Gurbhakot Municipality	58(Male-51, Female- 7)	WUSC members, WRDSMC and locals	-Detail engineering design report and tentative estimated cost of the Subhaghat Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. -5% upfront cash (NPR. 35750682/ household sharing NPR.15000) out of total cost of water supply part NPR. 715013651.68. - register required water sources within 5 September 2018 in the name of Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. - Acquire required land certificate from concern authorities within 5 September 2018 for the construction of project structures in the different site of Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project.	Upfront cash requirement as provision of project	Agreed and decision had been made on the presentation of detail engineering design report and tentative estimated cost of the Subhaghat Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project.
5.	10 April, 2018	Gurbhakot Municipality	67 (Male-45, Female- 22)	WUSC members, WRDSMC and locals	-Concept and modality of UWSSP, land requirement, safeguards etc.	Getting land ownership of required land for the construction of water supply structures	It has been decided that, required land use documents will be acquired from the concern stakeholders and municipality.

II. Information Disclosure

65. To provide for more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of displaced persons and other stakeholders, project information will be disseminated through disclosure of the translated versions of the summary of resettlement plan in Nepali as well as English. The information will also be made available at public places including the offices of WUSC, WSSDO, RPMO and PMO offices. Project signboards shall be put up at strategic locations in the project area. A copy of the Resettlement Plan will be disclosed on the ADB, PMO/DWSSM websites and will also be available from the PMO on request.

F. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

66. The purpose of the Grievance Redress Mechanism is for satisfactory resolution of complaints on the social and environmental performance of the subprojects under the UWSSP. The mechanism, developed in consultation with key stakeholders, ensures that: (i) the basic rights and interests of every person adversely affected by the social and environmental performance of a Subproject are protected; and (ii) their concerns are effectively and timely addressed.
67. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is established to receive, evaluate and facilitate resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social, environmental and other concerns on the project. Grievances may be channelled through letters, emails; text messages (SMS), verbal narration, grievance box and registers. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to resolve such concerns.
68. A common GRM is in place for social, environmental or any other grievances related to the project. The GRM will provide an accessible forum for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. Project will publish the sample grievance registration form on its website, and publish it in local language and/or indigenous peoples dialect, at the hoarding board of each of the participating WUA or municipalities' office. Every grievance shall be registered with careful documentation of process adopted for each of the grievance handled, as explained below. The environmental and social safeguards officer (ESO/SSO) at the project management office (PMO) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues. The Social Safeguards Officer at the Regional Project Management Office (RPMO) will be the focal person for facilitating the grievance redress at the local level.
69. 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 Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultant (PMQAC) and RDSMCs 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.
70. A grievance redress committee (GRC) 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 (1) WUSC Secretary; (2) RPMO Engineer; (3) RPMO social /environmental (as relevant) officer, (4) representative of affected persons, (5) RDSMC's safeguards specialist (social/environment as relevant), (6) a representative of reputable and relevant CBO/SHG/organization working in the project area as invitee¹², and (7) 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 RDSMC 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

¹² If the complaints are related with IP/Dalits/other vulnerable groups, specific NGO/CBO that actively involved in development of these communities should be involved.

council as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and an 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.

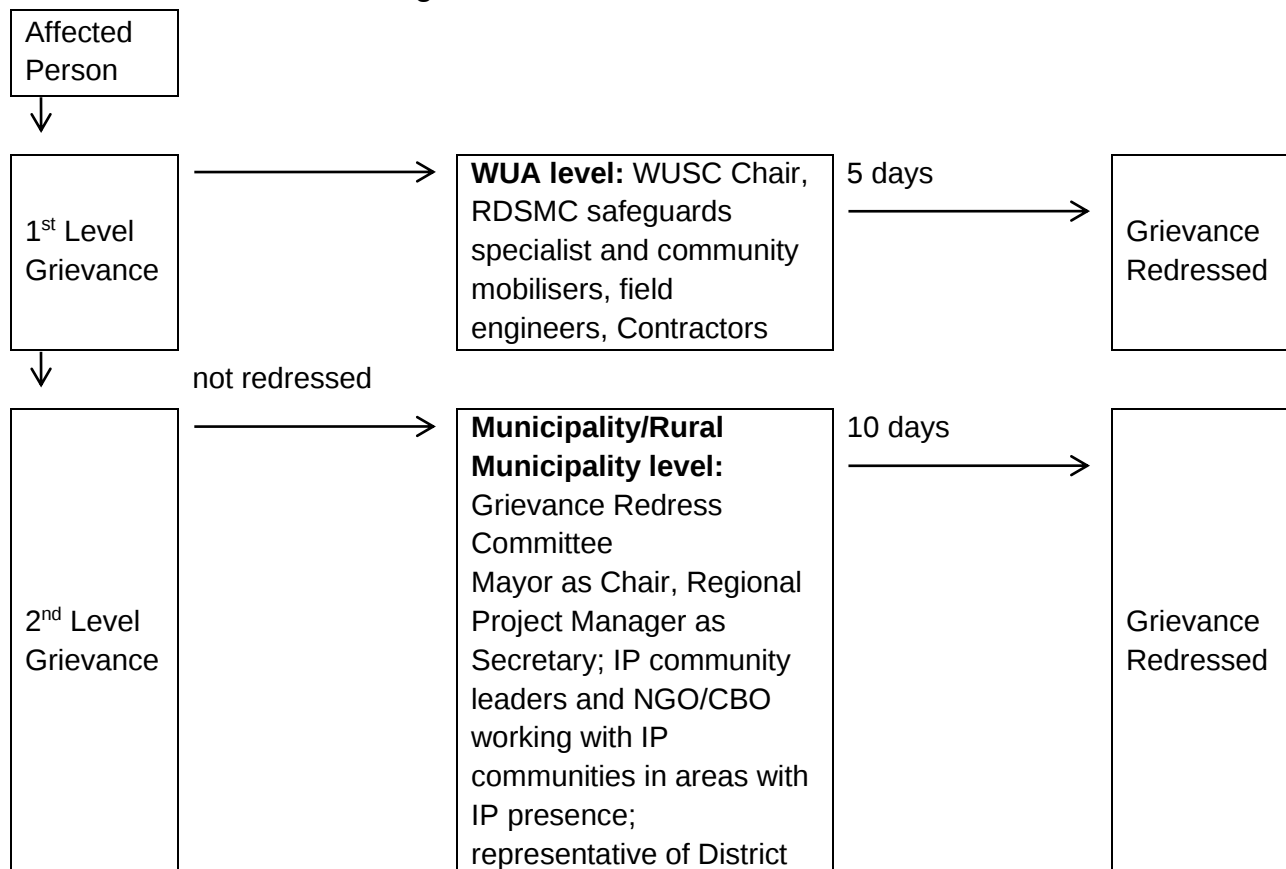
71. The functions of the local GRC are as follows: (i) provide support to affected persons on problems arising from environmental or social disruption; asset acquisition (if necessary); and eligibility for entitlements, compensation and assistance; (ii) record grievances of APs, categorize and prioritize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

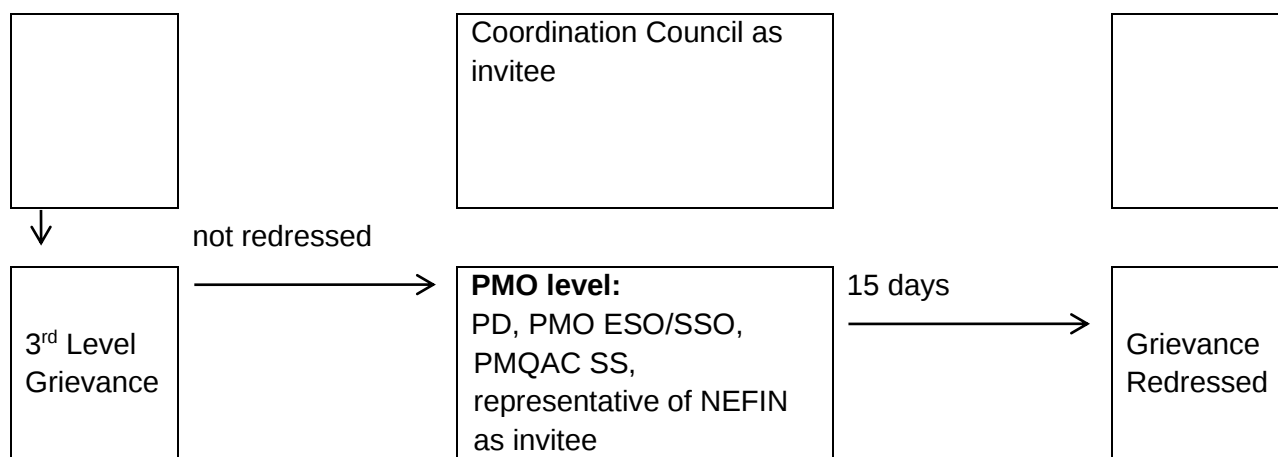
- (i) **First Level of GRM (WUA level):** The first-level, which is also the most accessible and immediate avenue for quick resolution of grievances will be the contractors, RDSMC field engineers and RPMO supervision personnel, who will immediately inform the WUA. Any person with a grievance related 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 contract supervision personnel of RPMO and RDSMC field engineers within 5 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. The assigned RDSMC'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 M 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. The PMO's Project Director (PD) will have special meeting to find solutions. 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 and 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.

72. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the WUA member secretary and circulated to the WUA Chairperson and members. At Municipality level, the Municipality SDO will be responsible for circulation of grievances to the Regional Project Manager, DWSSM 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.
73. 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.
74. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use ADB's Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (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 AM information will be included in the Project Information Datasheet (PID), to be published in web and distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

Figure 5: Grievance Redress Process





RDSMC=regional design, supervision and management consultant; ESO=environmental safeguards officer, SDO=social development officer, SSO=social safeguards officer, GRC = grievance redress committee; PD = project director; PMQAC = project management and quality assurance consultants; PMO = project management office, NEFIN = Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities.

75. Record keeping and disclosure: Records at the municipal-level are kept by the concerned WUA or local bodies member secretary, of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of the incident and final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMO office, WUA, and on the web, as well as reported in the safeguards monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis. For any grievance escalated to RPMO/ Municipality level, the RPMO's Engineer assigned as GRM focal person will be responsible for record-keeping, calling of GRC meetings and timely sharing of information with WUA or municipalities. For grievances escalated to PMO and above, the PMO's SSO will be responsible for maintenance of records, sending copies to RPMO and WUA for timely sharing of information with the person filing complaint.
76. Periodic Review and Documentation of Lessons Learned: The PMO's SSO will periodically review the functioning of the GRM at municipality or WUA level and field level and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances. Indicators pertaining to grievance redress (no. of grievances received, no. redressed/resolved to be reported by Member Secretary, WUA to RPMO SDO, and by RPMO to PMO SSO) in monthly and quarterly progress reports.

G. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

77. This resettlement plan is prepared based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the government, namely the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977 and its subsequent amendment in 1993 and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The Resettlement Framework for the UWSSP specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail.
78. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009): The three important elements of ADB's SPS, 2009 are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and

(iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same standard of living with the project as without it. In addition, the absence of legal title to land should not be a bar to compensation. ADB SPS requires compensation prior to actual loss. In cases where the contractors know which streets will be closed and for how long, compensation is to be paid out to the affected businesses prior to construction.

79. Government of Nepal Laws and Policies: LAA does not cover non-titleholders, such as encroachers, informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and leaseholders without documents. LAA also does not provide for replacement cost of the property acquired and has no provision for resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of displaced persons, except for legal compensation for land and structures. Gaps between national law and ADB's SPS were identified, and bridging measures included in the entitlement matrix for the project. ADB's SPS applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered sovereign projects and their components, regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan, a grant, or other means. The resettlement plan and Entitlement Matrix therein represents a uniform document agreed upon by both the Government of Nepal and ADB to ensure compliance with their respective rules and policies.
80. In accordance with the entitlement matrix for the project, all displaced households, persons and groups will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons and groups will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost; (ii) compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; (vi) livelihood/ transitional cash assistance for six months for all physically displaced persons at official minimum wage of the appropriate affected persons' occupation for each head of the affected family.

H. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

81. According to ADB's safeguard requirement described in ADB SPS 2009, displaced persons are eligible for compensation, assistance and benefits as follows.
- (i) Person who lost land/ assets in entirety or in part having formal legal title over land.
 - (ii) Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized of recognizable under national laws.
 - (iii) Persons occupying land over which they neither have legal title, nor have claims recognized or recognizable under national law.
 - (iv) Vulnerable households defined as poor households BPL as determined by the state, female headed households, indigenous people, as determined by the government of Nepal, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those without legal title to land.
82. Except for the permanent loss of 440 sq. m of agriculture land, no permanent loss of residential/commercial structures; loss of business; loss of work days/incomes, and relocation of households and businesses; loss of rental premises; and loss of access to premises for residence and trading are expected under the subproject. The compensation

for crops and loss of income will be paid to the affected person as per provisions in Entitlement Matrix as follows:

- (i) No compensation for land loss.
- (ii) Subsistence cash allowance based on three months' income from lost plot.
- (iii) Provision to use the remaining land as titled or rental/lease land

83. In case of loss of crops, cash compensation will be paid at current market rate that is proportionate to the size of the lost plot for one year's future harvests, based on crop/fish stocks type and highest average yield over the past three years. If any other unanticipated impacts result from the subproject activities, entitlements will be determined in accordance with the Involuntary Resettlement safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS 2009 and the project resettlement framework. The main type of losses envisaged and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in accordance with government and ADB policies are given in table-15.

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. Land			
Loss of land Agricultural (Including crop land, pastures, wasteland, ponds, etc.)	Partial loss of plot (<50%)	Non-titled user (squatter/informal land users)	- No compensation for land loss - Provision to use the remaining land as titled or rental/lease land - Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot.
2. Income Restoration			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	- Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop/fish stocks type and highest average yield over past 3 years - Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction
Permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	- Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable - Additional financial supports/grants if land/crop compensation is insufficient for additional income-generating investments to maintain livelihood @ Rs.30,000/ HH
3. Special provisions			
Other impacts	unanticipated impacts and negotiated changes to entitlement	All affected Persons	- To be determined in accordance with the involuntary resettlement safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and project resettlement framework. - Project resettlement plan to be updated and disclosed on ADB website - Standards of the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan not to be lowered

I. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

84. The objective of income restoration activities is to ensure that no affected person shall become worse off compared to pre-project status due to project. Accordingly, the Entitlement Matrix has the following provisions:
- (i) Cash compensation will be paid at current market rate that is proportionate to the size of the lost plot for one year's future harvests, based on crop/fish stocks type and highest average yield over the past three years.
 - (ii) Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction.
 - (iii) Additional financial supports/grants if land/crop compensation is insufficient for additional income-generating investments to maintain livelihood at Rs.30,000/household.

J. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

85. The resettlement cost estimate includes compensation for permanent loss of agriculture based livelihood, subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot and cash compensation proportionate to the size of the lost plot for one year's future harvests. The compensation is determined NRs 41,491. These costs are managed by WUSC and counterpart funds, as indicated item-wise in Table-16.
86. **Compensation for crop loss:** Subsistence cash allowance based on three months' income from standing crop loss as a result of lost plot is calculated at NRs. 2,298.
87. **Income Restoration:** Cash compensation of NRs. 9,193 is calculated at current market rate that is proportionate to the size of the lost plot for one year's future harvests.
88. **Permanent loss of agriculture based livelihood:** Additional financial supports/grants of lumpsum NRs. 30,000 for additional income-generating investments to maintain livelihood.
89. Affected person will have continued use of the remaining land under informal use. Since affected person is already a titleholder of adjacent agricultural land, and will not be rendered vulnerable or landless, hence conferring title is not considered. Provision of a mutually beneficial rental/lease agreement between municipality and affected person regarding government land presently under informal use will be discussed by the concerned parties. Such discussions will be facilitated by the project and a mutually agreeable solution will be worked out. Counselling/guidance will be provided to the affected person regarding appropriate use of the grant for income generating investments to ensure that the affected person's livelihood is restored to previous or better condition.
90. The resettlement cost for the Subhaghat project is estimated at NRs. 49,789 including contingency which is allocated by WUSC counterpart (government) funds. All compensation and resettlement assistances will be paid to the entitled affected person prior to commencement of civil works. Other costs such as safeguards training cost for personnel of PMO / RPMO, DWSSDO, field staff and supervisors of Contractor, and contingencies to cover damages to government /private property will be under separate project cost.

Table -16: Estimated Resettlement Cost for Crops

Compensation

S. N.	Item	Cost	Remarks
1	Cash compensation proportionate to the size of the lost plot for one year's future harvests.	9,193	WUSC/ Local Government is responsible for managing the fund
2	Subsistence cash allowance based on 3 months' income from lost plot .	2,298	
3	Assistance for investments to support livelihood restoration (permanent loss of agriculture based livelihood)	30,000	
	Total (a)	41,491	
4	Contingency @ 20% of (Total a)	8,298	
	Total (a+b)	49,789	

Note: The budget is based on the agreed entitlement matrix in the Resettlement Framework and estimation of crop loss from affected land parcel. The cost of rent/lease agreement if any, will be borne from contingency provisions. The Resettlement Budget does not include costs related to consultation, awareness generation, surveys etc. as those are covered under administrative costs of PMU, PIUs as well as consultancy costs. Grievance redress costs if any borne by affected persons (e.g transport cost to attend GRC meeting), will be met from contingency provisions. Compensation will be paid prior to start of civil works on the affected land parcel.

K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

91. **Executing agencies and Implementing Agencies:** The Ministry of Water Supply (MOWS) is the executing agency and the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) the implementing agency. The project management office (PMO) established under ongoing Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project is responsible for the overall management, implementation and monitoring of the project. There are regional PMOs (RPMOs) to manage day-to-day project implementation at the subproject/municipality level. The PMO is assisted by Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultant (PMQAC). The participating municipalities and Water Users Associations is supported by the Regional Design Supervision and Management Consultants (RDSMC) social safeguards specialist and RDSMC social mobilizer. At the local level, WUSCs as the executive body of the WUAs work closely with the RDSMC for resettlement plan preparation or updating and implementation.
92. DWSSM is responsible for resettlement activity under the project. The Project Management Office (PMO) within DWSSM is responsible to manage and ensure resettlement plan implementation
93. **Project Management Office:** The PMO is staffed with a social development officer as involuntary resettlement safeguards officer (IRSO) who will receive support from Social Development and Safeguards Specialist (SDSS) of the Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultants (PMQAC) as well as the Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS) of the regional design and supervision consultants (RDSMC). Key tasks and responsibilities of the PMO IRSO on Involuntary Resettlement safeguards are as follows:
 - (i) ensure that the RF provisions are adhered to and the RPs are updated based on detailed designs, and that new RPs or DDRs, as required, are prepared in accordance with the RF and government policies;

- (ii) review, approve, RPs or DDRs for new subprojects with support from the social safeguards expert of PMC;
- (iii) provide oversight on social safeguards policy compliance of subprojects and ensure timely implementation of RPs by regional project management offices (Eastern, Central, and Western RPMO) prior to the start of civil works;
- (iv) supervise and provide guidance to the RPMOs to properly carry out the monitoring and assessments as per the RF;
- (v) Consolidate quarterly social monitoring reports from RPMOs and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. The monitoring reports should record the progress of resettlement activities and any compliance issues, grievances, corrective actions taken, follow-up actions required and status of compliance with relevant loan covenants.
- (vi) ensure timely disclosure of final RPs in project locations and in a form accessible to the public; and
- (vii) Ensure any grievances brought about through the GRM are addressed in a timely manner.

94. Regional Project Management Office: Three Regional Offices of DWSS (East, West and Centre, of which the RPMO-Centre is located within the PMO) are the regional Project offices, which will carry out procurement and contract management with support from PMO. The RPMOs will depute required supervision personnel in the municipalities, who will be supported by the regional design, supervision and management consultants (RDSMC) field engineers. The social and indigenous peoples development officer appointed and deputed by DWSS to the RPMOs will receive support from; (i) the PMO social safeguards officer; and (ii) the social specialist and the social mobilizers of the RDSMC teams to carry out the following:

- (i) review, update prepared draft RPs/PPs upon completion of detail design;
- (ii) screen impacts and prepare new RPs and IPPs in accordance with RF/PPF and government rules;
- (iii) engage in ongoing meaningful consultations with stakeholders and affected persons particularly through implementation of the consultation and participation;
- (iv) ensure provision of timely payments to the affected persons by the WUA before displacement/impact occurs in project sites ready for construction;
- (v) oversee implementation of RPs and/or IPPs by WUAs;
- (vi) advise and take corrective actions when necessary to minimize/avoid social safeguards impacts;
- (vii) submit monthly social safeguards monitoring reports to PMO;
- (viii) Assist in establishment of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at Municipality level and assist in redressed of grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner.

95. The participating municipalities and WUAs : The participating municipalities and WUAs will be supported by RDSMC social safeguards specialist and RDSMC social mobilisers. At the local level, WUSCs will work closely with the regional design and supervision consultants during design/resettlement plan preparation or updating stage, in identifying affected persons and alternative sites and reviewing the ownership status of such sites. WUSC will be responsible for procurement of suitable land for project-related works and will be supported by the municipality to obtain land. When plot owners decide to negotiate

directly with WUSC, WUSC will come to mutual agreement for land/structure compensation and deliver all payments and assistance/allowances to affected persons (titled, non-titled, and vulnerable) as per the resettlement plan prior to award of civil works contract. WUSC will be responsible for resettlement plan implementation at local level. In case of any land donation or negotiated purchase, WUSC will be responsible for appointing the independent third party, as per resettlement framework. WUSC will take corrective actions when necessary to ensure avoidance/minimization of involuntary resettlement impacts. WUSC will implement the local level project awareness campaign with the assistance of RDSMC. It will disclose the project GRM to the affected communities; and address any grievances brought about through the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner.

96. WUSCs will involve Municipality in the dissemination of RF and RPs to the public and seek any necessary support from them during resettlement plan implementation.
97. **Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultants:** The PMQAC will have a social development and safeguards specialist (SDSS). The SDSS assists the PMO to implement and manage safeguards requirements and policy compliance of the project. The SDSS will implement the capacity building program for PMO, RPMOs, project staff and contractors involved in project implementation on (a) ADB SPS (2009) and approved resettlement framework, (b) National law on involuntary resettlement (LAA, 1982) and other relevant regulations (c) core labor standards, (d) the roles of PMO, RPMO, RDSMC and contractors on the project's GRM, public relations and on-going consultations.
98. **Regional Design, Supervision and Management Consultants:** The RDSMCs have one Social Safeguards Specialist each at the RPMOs. The DSMC SSS is supported by a team of Social Mobilizers.
99. **Civil Works Contractors:** The contractor will be required to designate a resettlement supervisor to (i) ensure compliance with resettlement plan and RF during civil works, to (ii) carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures such as rebuilding of damaged structures/private property outlined in their contract, (iii) to register all grievances received by the contractor's field personnel and notify the DSMC social mobiliser about the same; (iii) resolve minor grievances and complaints received from people in consultation with the WUSC or DSMC social mobilizer.
100. The government will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with all: (i) applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities, on (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity or caste, and on (c) elimination of forced labor; and (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites.
101. **Institutional Capacity Development Program:** The safeguards personnel of project consultants (SSS of PMQAC, SSS of RDSMC, SSO of PMO, SDO of RPMO), contractor's safeguards personnel and other key project related staff of PMO and RPMOs, will be oriented and trained by ADB on ADB safeguards policy and the approved project resettlement framework; resettlement plan preparation and updating process; monitoring, reporting and disclosure requirements, roles of different stakeholders in safeguards implementation and GRM, envisaged consultation and participation process, reporting and monitoring requirements, core labor standards for contractors, typical implementation issues, and lessons learnt in safeguards implementation in the first and second small towns water supply and sanitation projects. The key focus area of the training program will be ADB resettlement policy and principles and the training will focus on the differences between the

provisions of the ADB policy and Government of Nepal laws, as the awareness of these differences and the need to follow the provisions of the ADB policy are critical for successful implementation of resettlement plans.

102. The SDSS of the PMQAC, assisted by RDSMC's SSS is responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (RDSMC community mobilisers, contractor(s), WUSC members), and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. These will be jointly conducted by the SDSS and the RDSMC's SSS. Basic principles of resettlement planning, avoidance of involuntary resettlement impacts and minimization measures with an emphasis on protection of the poor and vulnerable, access to project information and benefits by affected persons, grievance redress process and its importance, and monitoring shall be covered in the training.
103. Typical modules will be (i) sensitization to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues, (ii) resettlement planning and typical issues in implementation, (iii) introduction to social safeguards policy, including ADB policy, GRM, entitlements, compensation and social safeguards monitoring requirements and mitigation measures; (iv) monitoring and reporting on resettlement plan implementation, including monitoring methods and tools (v) core labor standards, including equal pay for equal work etc.

L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

104. The subproject components identified in Subhaghat are to be implemented over a period of 2 years. The design stage commenced in June 2017 with the agreement between PMO and RDSMC and the detailed design of the town project completed in Jan 2019. The tender was awarded in July 2019. The construction period is expected to commence in Q3 2019 and will cover 24 months. Further 12 months period is expected for O & M period. The time bound resettlement plan implementation schedule is as shown below:

Table-17: Time Bound Schedule for RESETTLEMENT PLAN Implementation

S.N.	Activities	2017				2018				2019				2020				2021	
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
1	Setting of GRC formation in first and second level																		
2	Briefing on grievance redress committee;s function and responsibility																		
3	Finalize project sites and related agreement as applicable																		
4	Third party to oversee land legalization process if applicable; obtained third party certification																		
5	Conduct socioeconomic survey																		
6	Consultation and awareness program																		
7	Capacity Building Training for field level staff, contractor and WUSC																		
9	Compensation for affected person																		
10	Handover of site to WUSC/Contractor to commence civil works																		
11	Start of civil works																		
12	Monitoring and reporting																		

M. MONITORING AND REPORTING

105. Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the information to PMO with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the WRDSMC coordination with WRPMO and PMO/PMQAC. ADB SPS 2009 requires monitoring and measuring the progress of implementation of the Resettlement Plan. It also requires the preparation of a semiannual monitoring report that describes the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. This will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information from sub-project preparation; and reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any.
106. **Internal Monitoring:** Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMO/WRPMO/WRDMSC with the assistance of Social Safeguards Specialist of PMQAC. Internal monitoring indicators will relate to process outputs and results, will be collected directly from the field, and will be reported monthly to the PMO to assess the resettlement plan implementation progress and adjust the work plan if necessary. Monitoring indicators include: (i) Livelihood restored to pre project level or higher; (ii) Residual harvest taken away without any deduction; (iii) Compensation is paid prior to start of construction work; (iv) continued access to remaining land by affected person. The reports will be quarterly consolidated in the supervision reports for ADB.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX- 1

Certificate and consent letters to use land required for the Subproject

a. WUSC Registration Certificate

 **गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका**
नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका, सुर्खेत
लुम्बिनी प्रदेश, नेपाल

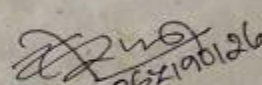
दर्तामिति: ०६६११०/१८
दर्तानं: १/०६४-६९

मिति: ०६६११०/१८

उपभोक्ता संस्था दर्ता प्रमाण पत्र

शुभाघाट सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई गुर्भाकोट नगर कार्यपालिकाको बैठक संख्या १३/०७५-०७६ मिति २०७५/१०/२५ को निर्णय नं.३ तथा यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७५/१०/२७ गतेको निर्णय बमोजिम यस कार्यालयमा दर्ता गरी यो दर्ता प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान गरिएको छ । नगरपालिकाको निर्देशन तथा कार्यविधि बमोजिम कार्यक्रमसंचालन गर्नु होला । संस्थाको कार्यक्षेत्र नगरपालिकाको वडा नं. ६, ७, ८ र ९ रहनेछ ।

(नोट: यो प्रमाण पत्र प्रत्येक २/२ वर्षमा नवीकरण गर्नुपर्नेछ ।)


(दिकासम ढकाल)
प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत

Translation

**GURBHAKOT MUNICIPALITY
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPALITY
KARNALI PROVINCE, NEPAL**

Registration Date: 2075/10/27
Registration number: 1/075-76
Date: 24 Feb, 2019

Sub: User Committee Registration Letter

Working committee of Gurbhakot Municipality had conducted meeting on 22 Feb, 2019 and made decision on agenda No: 3 of meeting No: 13-075-076 to register Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee and provide registration certificate on 24 Feb, 2019. Hereby, requested to execute program as per the instruction and working procedure of Municipality. The working area of the Users Committee will be Ward no 6, 7, 8 and 9.

(Note: This certificate needs to renew in each two years)

.....
Tikaram Dhakal
Administrative Officer

- b. Letter from Municipality to land use for construction of Khatang sumpwell, Tatopani RVT, Bhalukhola RVT, Chisapani RVT, Ghugutikhola Sumpwell, Public toilet, office building



गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका
नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
कर्णाली प्रदेश, नेपाल

पत्र संख्या : ०७५/७६
चलानी नं. २२६९

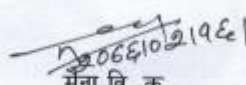
०८३-४९००७२
मिति : २०७६/०२/१६

विषय: अनुमति प्रदान गरिएको ।
श्री शुभाघाट साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति ,
गुर्भाकोट न.पा.८ , सुर्खेत ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा त्यहा समितिको च.न.०४ मिति २०७६/०२/१६को पत्रबाट माग भइ आए अनुसारका तपसिलमा उल्लेखित सार्वजनिक जग्गाहरु त्यस संस्थाले खानेपानीको संरचना निर्माण गर्नको लागि उपयोग गर्न अनुमति प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा जानकारी गराइन्छ ।

तपसिल

१. गु.न.पा. वडा नं. ८ खटाङ -४ वटा Sumpwell जेनेरेटर र गार्डहाउस निर्माण गर्न ३५५३.८ व.मी.
२. गु.न.पा. वडा नं ६ तातोपानी -५०००० घनलिटर टर्पोकी निर्माणको लागि ३५० व. मी .
३. गु.न.पा. वडा नं ९ भालुखेला ८०००० घनलिटर टर्पोकी निर्माणको लागि ४०८ व. मी
४. गु.न.पा. वडा नं ९ चिसापानी २४०००० घनलिटर टर्पोकी निर्माणको लागि ६६० व. मी
५. गु.न.पा. वडा नं ९ घुघुतीखोला २ वटा Sumpwell जेनेरेटर र गार्डहाउस निर्माण गर्न १३३० व.मी.
६. गु.न.पा. वडा नं ९ बोटैचौर सौचालय निर्माणका लागि १९०.८ व.मी.
७. गु.न.पा. वडा नं. ८ खटाङ खानेपानी कार्यालय भवनको लागि ५०० व.मी


मेना वि. क.
का बा नगर प्रमुख



Translation

**GURBHAKOT MUNICIPALITY
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPALITY
KARNALI PROVINCE, NEPAL**

Letter No: 075/76
Dispatched number: 2279

Phone: 083-410072
Date: 30 May, 2019

Sub: Regarding granted permission

Shree Subhaghat Sana SahariKhanepaniTathaUpabhoktaSammittee
Gurbhakot Municipality: 8, Surkhet

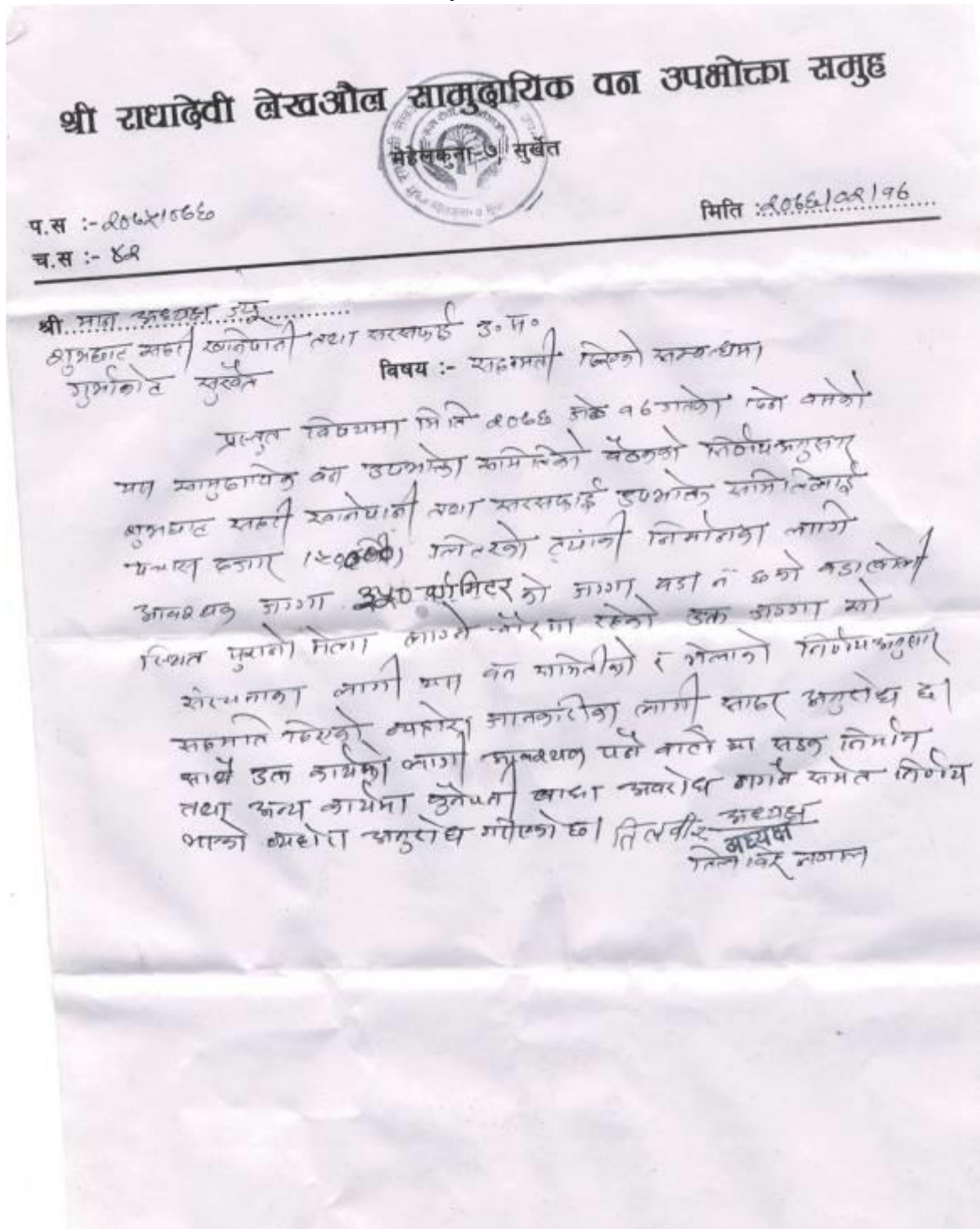
As per the request letter, dispatched no. 04, date 30 May, 2019, we would like to inform you that following public land has been provided to your organization to construct water supply structures.

Particulars

1. Gurbhakot Municipality, Ward No: 8, Khatang-4, for the construction of sump well, generator house and guard house-3553.8 square meter.
2. Gurbhakot Municipality, Ward No: 6, Tatopani, for the construction of 50000cubic meters-reservoir tank- 350 square meter.
3. Gurbhakot Municipality, Ward No: 9, Bhalukhola, for the construction of 80000 cubic meters-408 square meter.
4. Gurbhakot Municipality, Ward No: 9, Chisapani, for the construction of 240000 cubic meter reservoir tank,-660 square meters.
5. Gurbhakot Municipality, Ward No: 9, Ghughutikhola, for the construction of 2 sump well, generator house and guard house-1330 square meters.
6. Gurbhakot Municipality, Ward No: 9, Botechaur, for the construction of public toilet- 190 square meters.
7. Gurbhakot Municipality, Ward No: 8, Khatang, for the construction of WUSC office building-500 square meters.

Maina B.K.
Deputy Mayor

c. Letter from Radhadevi Community forest to land use for construction of Badakholi RVT



Translation

**SHREE RADHADEVI LEKHAAUL COMMUNITY FOREST USER GROUP
MEHELKUNA-7, SURKHET**

Letter No: 2075/076
Letter dispatched: 42

Date: 31May, 2019

Dear Chairperson,
Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee
Gurbhakot, Surkhet

Sub: Regarding granted permission

A meeting of forest user committee held on 31 May, 2019. The meeting has decided to provide required 350 squaremeter of land, located in Badkholi to the Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee for the construction of 50000 cubic meter water reservoir tank and other structures. It is also informed that the community forest users committee has no objection to providing access to the project siteand to construct the require water supply structures and access road.

Til Bir Nagal
President

d. Letter from Toribari Community forest to land use for construction of RVT



श्री तोरीवारी नमुना सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूह

मेहेलकुना-९, सुखेत
स्था. २०६६

त्र संख्या : ०८५१०८९

तलानी नं.: २१

मिति : २०६४.०२.१७ गते)

विषयः ब्रह्माली विश्वे, सम्बन्धम् ।

श्री मान अष्टावली जय
गुणगहाटे स्वामी स्वामी ज्ञानी तथा स्वस्वामी ३० श्री
गुणगहाटे र. सु. स्वामी ।

[illegible]

दीर्घः
उपस्थाप
हैपिलाल विद्या

Translation

**SHREE TORIBARI NAMUNA COMMUNITY FOREST USER GROUP
MEHELKUNA-9, SURKHET
ESTABLISHED: 2066**

Letter No: 2075/076
Letter dispatched: 21

Date: 31May, 2019

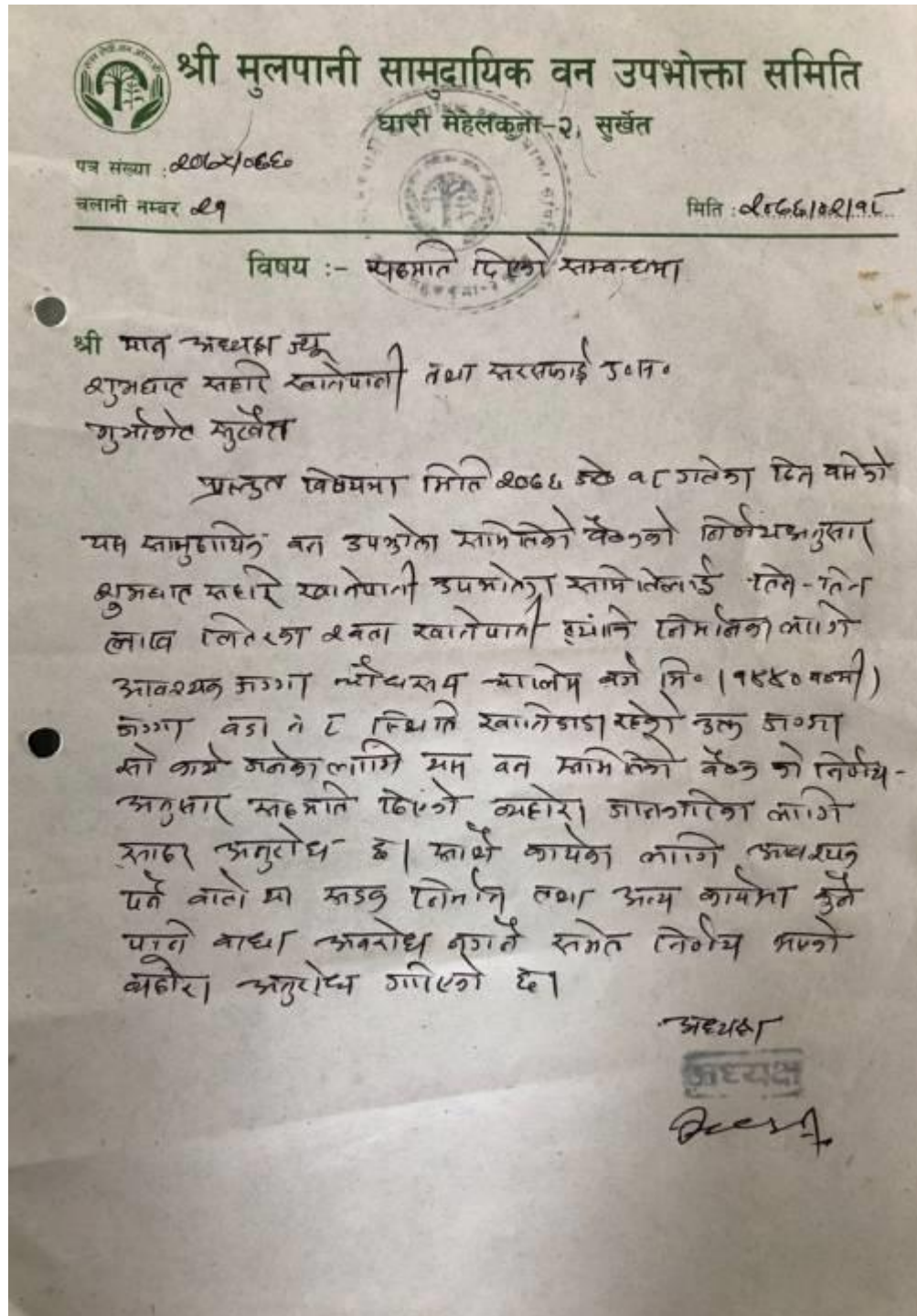
Sub: Regarding granted permission

Dear Chairperson,
Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee
Gurbhakot: 8, Surkhet

As per the request letter of your office, dispatched no. 04, date 30 May, 2019, we came to know your requirements. To address the required land for the construction of water supply structures, a meeting of forest user committee held on date 30 May, 2019 and made decision to provide 623 square meter lands located at Giritole, Sirat. It is also informed that the community forest users committee has no objection to providing access to the project site and to construct the require water supply structures and access road.

Debilal B. K.
Chairperson

e. Letter from Mulpani Community forest to land use for construction of RVT



Translation

**SHREE MULPANI COMMUNITY FOREST USERS COMMITTEE
BHARI, MEHELKUNA-2, SURKHET**

Letter No: 2075/076
Letter dispatched: 21

Date: 1 June, 2019

Sub: Regarding granted permission

Dear Chairperson,
Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee
Gurbhakot, Surkhet

Regarding of the above subject; a meeting of forest user committee held on date 1 June, 2019 made decision to provide 1440 square meter lands located at Ward no.8, Khanidanda for Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project to construct 2 nos. water supply tanks capacity of 30000 ltr each. It is also informed that the community forest users committee has no objection to providing access to the project site and to construct the require water supply structures and access road.

Chairperson

f. Mayor Certification

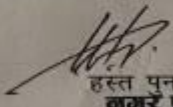
 **गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका**
कर्णाली प्रदेश, शुभाघाट, सुर्खेत
२०७३

मिति: २०७६/०३/२७

विषय: तेस्रो पक्ष प्रमाणिकरण ।

श्री जो जस संग सम्बन्ध छ ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका वडा नं ६ बस्ने रुपा सिंह घर्तीकी छोरा वर्ष ६५ को भिमराज घर्तीले यस शुभाघाट शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजनाको लागि ४४० व.मि. जग्गा खानेपानी आयोजनाको संरचना निर्माण गर्ने प्रयोजनको लागि राजी खुसीले उपलब्ध गराएको प्रमाणित गरिन्छ । स्थलगत अवलोकन र जग्गा धनिको घरपरिवार संग छलफल गर्दा उक्त जग्गामा कम उत्पादन हुने, जग्गा धनि प्रमाण पुर्जा नभएको तर भोगचलन गर्दै आएको जग्गामा कुनै पनि संरचना, बोटवीरुवा नभएको खाली जमिन रहेको हुँदा उक्त जग्गा कुनै करकाप बिना दिइएको पाइयो । उक्त जग्गा आयोजनालाई प्रदान गरेकै कारण जग्गा धनिको जीवन स्तरमा नकरात्मक प्रभाव पर्ने देखिन्छ ।


हस्त पुन
नगर प्रमुख
हस्त पुन

दर्ता नं. २२२९
२०७६/३/२६

Translation

**GURBHAKOT MUNICIPALITY
KARNALI PROVINCE, SUBHAGHAT, SURKHET
2073**

Phone: 083410072
083410071

Letter Registration No: 2221
2076/03/279858065111

Date: 2076/3/27
12 July, 2019

Sub: Mayor Certification

To whom it concerns

Regarding of the subject above; it is certified that Mr. Bhim Raj Gharti (65 years old) son of Rupa Singh Gharti, resident of ward no. 6, Gurbhakot Municipality has voluntarily provided 440 sq. m. of land for construction of structures of Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project. It also certified that his consent of land use for the project do not involve any coercion. The decision to provide the land is his own will with consent of his all family members without outer threat and pressure. After on-spot field observation and verification of the provided land and consultation with land user and family; it found that this land is not fertile, low productive on the basis of food production, not having official land registration certificate but have been used the land since 2014 BS(1957) by the family. This land do not consist any structure and plants and now is vacant. Due to providing this land to the project, it found that the family will not be affected by any adverse effects and no negative impact on their livelihood.

Hasta Pun
Mayor

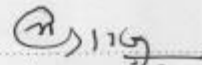
g. Consent letter from Bhimraj Ghartimagar

मिति: २०७६ / ३ / २९

श्री शुभाघाट शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ उपभोक्ता समिति
गुर्भाकोट, सुर्खेत

विषय : सहमति सम्बन्धमा

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा मिति २०७६ / ३ / २८ गते मेरो परिवार सहित बसेको बैठकको निर्णय अनुसार महिले वि. सं. २०१४ सालदेखि भोगचलन गर्दै आएको ऐलानी जग्गा मध्ये ४४० व.मी. शुभाघाट शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजनाको संरचनाहरू निर्माण गर्नको लागि मेरो र मेरो परिवारको पूर्ण सहमति रहेको साथै उक्त जग्गामा संरचना निर्माण गर्दा मेरो परिवारमा कुनै किसिमको हानी नोक्सानी नहुने व्यहोरा समेत अनुरोध छ । पुनश्च : छिन्चु मालारानी सडक देखि मेरो घर सम्म ६ मी. चौडाइको ५० मी. लम्बाइ बाटोको ट्रयाक निर्माण गरिदिनु हुन समेत अनुरोध गर्दछु ।



भिमराज घर्ति मगर

जग्गा भोगचलन कर्ता

गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका वार्ड नं. ६

English Translation

Date : 14 July, 2019 (2076/3/29)

Shree Shubhaghat Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee

Gurbhakot, Surkhet

Subject : Regarding Consent

With the reference to above subject matter, as a decision of meeting held on 2076/3/28 with the participation of me and my family, we are agreed to provide the land (440 sq.m) for construction of water supply structure under Shubhaghat water supply and sanitation project which we have been using since 2014 B.S. We assure you that the construction will not affect and cause loss to my family. Again, I would like request to open the track from chhinchu malarani to my land place which has 50 m. length and 6 m. widening road.

.....

Bhimraj Ghartimagar
Current land user
Gurvakot Municipalityb ward no. 6

h. Request letter from Shubhaghat WUSC

शुभाघाट शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई संस्था
गुर्भाकोट न.पा.८, सुर्खेत
कर्णाली प्रदेश, नेपाल

[९८५८०६३५००]

प.सं. २०७५/०७६
च.नं.

मिति: २०७६/३/३०

श्री नगर प्रमुख ज्यू ।
गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका, सुर्खेत

विषय : बाटोको टुप्पाक सम्बन्धमा ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा मिति २०७६/३/२९ गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार वडा नं ६ वस्ने भिमराज घर्ति मगरले वि.सं. २०१४ सालदेखि भोगचलन गर्दै आएको ऐलानी जग्गा मध्ये ४४० व.मी. शुभाघाट शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजनाको संरचनाहरु निर्माण गर्नको लागि निजको सहमति रहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ । साथै छिन्चु मालारानी सडक देखि निजको घर सम्म ६ मी. चौडाइको ५० मी. लम्बाइ बाटोको टुप्पाक निर्माण गरिदिनु हुन समेत माग भएकोले उक्त कार्य गर्न नगरपालिका बाट आवश्यक व्यवस्था मिलाइ दिनु हुन अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

२०७६/३/३०
मैना वि.क.
अध्यक्ष
शुभाघाट खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति

English Translation

Shubhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Committee
Gurbhakot Municipality-8, Surkhet
Karnali Province, Nepal

Letter no. 2075/2076

Date : 15 July, 2019 (2076/3/30)

Municipality Chief
Gurbhakot Municipality, Surkhet

Subject : Regarding the Track Open

With the reference to the above subject matter, according to the received letter dated on 2076/3/29, Mr. Bhimraj Ghartimagar resident of ward no. 6 has agreed to provide the land (440 sq.m) for construction of structure of Shuvaghat water supply and sanitation project which has been using by Mr. Gharti since 2014 BS. With consideration of Mr. Gharti's demand, I would like to request to manage the construction work of access road with 50 meter length and 6 meter width from Chhinchu Malarani to his land.

.....
Maina B.K
Chair person
Shuvaghat water Supply and Sanitation User Committee

i. Letter from Municipality for construction of Access road



"समृद्ध नगर: खुशी नगरवासी "
गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका
नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
शुभाघाट, सुर्खेत
कर्णाली प्रदेश, नेपाल

फोन: ०८३-४१००७२, ४१००७१, ४१०११०
E-mail: sktgurbhakotmun@gmail.com
Website: gurbhakotmun.gov.np

प.सं. : २०७५/०७६
च.नं. :

मिति : २०७६/०३/३१

श्री शुभाघाट शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ उपभोक्ता समिति
गुर्भाकोट, सुर्खेत

विषय : प्रतिवद्धता सम्बन्धमा

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा च.१५०१ मिति २०७६/३/३० गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार वडा नं. ६ निवासी भिमराज घर्ति मगरले वि. सं. २०१४ सालदेखि भोगचलन गर्दै आएको ऐलानी जग्गा मध्ये ४४० व.मी. शुभाघाट शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजनाको संरचनाहरू निर्माण गर्नको लागि सहमति रहेको जानकारी अवगत भयो। साथै निजको माग अनुसार छिन्थु मालारानी सडक देखि निजको घर सम्म ६ मी. चौडाइको ५० मी. लम्बाइ बाटोको ट्रयाक निर्माण गर्न यस नगरपालिका प्रतिवद्ध रहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ।

Deputy Mayor
मैना विक
कार्यवहाक नगर प्रमुख
गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका

"कृषि, वन, पर्यटन र गुणस्तरीय स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा
सुखी, सुन्दर, पूर्वाधारमैत्री, समृद्ध गुर्भाकोट हाम्रो इच्छा।"

English Translation

Gurvakot Municipality
Office of the Municipality
Shubhaghat, Surkhet
Karnali Province, Nepal

Letter no. 2075/2076

Date: 16 July, 2019 (2076/03/31)

Shree Shubhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee
Gurbhakot, Surkhet

Subject: Regarding the Commitment

With reference to above mentioned subject, according to despatch letter no. 1501 dated on 2076/3/30, we came to know that Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar has agreed to provide the land (440 sq.m) for construction of structures of Shubhaghat urban water Supply and Sanitation project. Keeping his demand in consideration Girbhakot Municipality is committed to manage the construction of road with length of 50 meter and 6 meter width accessible to his land.

.....
Maina B.K
Acting Mayor
Gurvakot municipality

j. Request letter from Shubhaghat WUSC

"समृद्ध नगर: खुशी नगर बासी"
गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका

☎ ०८३-४५००७२, ४५००७३, ४५००७४
✉ mail: shubhaghat.wusc@gmail.com

शुभाघाट शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ संस्था
गुर्भाकोट सुर्खेत

प.स. २०७६/०७७
च.नं. २२६८०



मिति: २०७६/०७/०५

श्रीमान नगर प्रमुख रथु
गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका

विषय: जग्गा उपलब्ध गराउने स्तम्भधन।

प्रस्तुत निवेदनमा यम गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका अन्तर्गत रहेको
शुभाघाट शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ संस्थालाई
गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ स्थित जोगडा घाटसँगै भोग-
धनमा जग्गाको ६-०-० रोपानी जग्गा प्रत्यक्ष ४४० म
जग्गा खानेपानी सो-सालाई दिने स्तम्भधन जग्गाको ४४० म
रहेको दुई जग्गा नगरपालिकाको कानूनमा रहेको र दुई जग्गा यम
नगरपालिका माफत खानेपानी सो-सालाई उपलब्ध गराइने दुई
अनुषाङ्ग जग्गा

निवेदन
मैना वि०
अध्यक्ष शुभाघाट संस्था
खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ
संस्था

२०७६/०७/०५

२०७६/०७/०५

English Translation

Shubhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Committee
Gurvakot, Surkhet

Letter no. 2076/2077
Ref. No. 2280

Date : 22 September, 2019 (2076/06/05)

Municipality Chief
Gurbhakot Municipality, Surkhet

Subject : Regarding the Land availability

With the reference to the above subject matter, Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar has agreed to provide 440 sq.m land out of 7 ropani to Shubhaghat Urban water supply and Sanitation committee which has been using by Mr Gharti and his family. Although, the proposed land is under the control of Municipality as a public land, I would like request to provide this land to Shubhaghat water supply and Sanitation user committee.

.....
Maina B.K
Chair person
Shubhaghat water Supply and Sanitation User Committee

- k. Letter from Municipality to land use for construction of a Sump well and a generator house at the site cultivated by the informal user

	"समृद्ध नगर: खुशी नगर बासी" गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय शुभाघाट, सुर्खेत कर्णाली प्रदेश, नेपाल	☎ ०८३-४१००७२, ४१००७१, ४१०११० E-mail: sktgurbhakotmun@gmail.com Website: gurbhakotmun.gov.np
पत्र संख्या: ०७६/७७ चलानी नं. ३५४	मिति: २०७६/०६/०७	
विषय: जग्गा उपलब्ध गराइएको बारे ।		
श्री शुभाघाट सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई संस्था, गुर्भाकोट न.पा.८, सुर्खेत ।		
प्रस्तुत विषयमा शुभाघाट सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई संस्थाको च.नं. २२८० मिति २०७६/०६/०५ गतेको प्राप्त पत्रानुसार गुर्भाकोट नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ मा यस नगरपालिका अन्तर्गत रहेको शुभाघाट सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई संस्थाको तातापानी /Sump well, Generator House Guard House निर्माण गर्न वडा नं. ६ स्थित भिम राज घर्तीले भोग चलन गर्दै आएका पनि सो जग्गा सरकारी (ऐलानी) जग्गा भएको हुँदा उक्त कार्यका लागि ४४० वर्ग मिटर जग्गा खानेपानी संस्थालाई उपलब्ध गराउन सकिने व्यहोरा जानकारी गराउदछु ।		
हस्त पुन नगर प्रमुख		

Translation

**Gurbhakot Muninipality
Office of Municipality
Subhaghat, Surkhet
Karnali Province**

Letter No: 076/77

Dispatche No: 354 Date: 24 September, 2019

Subject: Regarding land availability

To ,
Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Organization
Gurbhakot Municipality: 8, Surkhet

As mentioned on the topic, letter from Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Organization received on 22 September, 2019 (dispatched no: 2280), based on the letter, Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Organization is permitted to construct Sump well, Generator House and Guard house at Tatapani in Ward No: 6 of Gurbhakot Muniipaltiy. The provided 440 Sq.m. land belong to the government though it has been used by Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar.

.....
Hasta Pun
Mayor

Translation

Today, 2076/3/28 (12 July 2019) a meeting with coordination of District Coordination Committee member Mr. Basudev Sharma and presence of Social Safeguard Specialist of Consultant for RWSSP has been held. The meeting discussed and decided as follow;

Attendance;

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Basudev Sharma | - DCC member |
| 2. Bhim Raj Gharti Magar | - Land Donor |
| 3. Giri B Sunar | - SSS/ RWSSP |
| 4. Govinda Oli | - Joint Secretary/ WUSC Subhaghat WSSP |
| 5. Jhup Lal BK | - Local people |
| 6. Dilmaya Gharti Magar | - Family member, wife of land donor |
| 7. Khima Roka (Magar) | - Daughter in law, land donor |
| 8. Kamal Raj Gharti Magar | - Son, Land donor |

Decision no. 1: In the meeting; the land owner expressed his view that he has provided 2 ropani of land for health center before, and now he provided land for Subhaghat Water Supply and Sanitation Project for construction of project structures with his own will without any coercion, pressure and threat. Before decisions to provide land, he has discussed with his family members and all have happily agreed to provide 440 sq.m. lands for the project.

Decision no. 2: Proved land was cultivated by Mr. Magar since 2014 BS (1957) and have no official land registration certificate (*Lalpurja*).

आज मिति २०७६ साल आषाढ २८ गते का दिन शुभमौल नगर पालिका
 वडि नं-९ का वडा अध्यक्ष श्री-शशिराम भट्टराईको अध्यक्षतामा इतपसि
 मा उक्तेछीत बोर्डकोर वारी हुने को उपस्थितीमा बृहत शहरी -
 खानेपानी समित्यामा बैठक बसि निम्न निर्णय गरियो ।

तपसिल

- १) शुभमौल नगरपालिका वडि नं-९ का वडा अध्यक्ष श्री-शशिराम भट्टराई-
- २) " " बोर्डकोर कारा निवासी श्री- विताशम थापा -
- ३) " " " " " " श्री- तेज बहादुर खत्री -
- ४) " " " " " " श्री- पुर्ण प्रसाद बार्मा -
- ५) " " " " " " श्री- सुम बहादुर गौतम -
- ६) शहरी स्वास्थ्य खानेपानी उप समिती अध्यक्ष कमान बहादुर विक
- ७) शुभमौल-९ वारी - सुवराज गौतम
- ८) " " " " " " चन्द्र बहादुर अर्खीछरी
- ९) " " " " " " अनात बहादुर खत्री -
- १०) " " " " " " जेठ भट्टराई
- ११) " " " " " " अम प्रकाश भट्टराई
- १२) " " " " " " सुम बहादुर डौगी
- १३) B.P.A + P.E.A.J.V - रिषी बहादुर सुगाट
- १४) शुभमौल-९ वारी - सुवराज भट्टराई -

निर्णय गर्नुमा दुवैफल गद्दी शुभाधार शहरी-खानेपानी
 आयोगमा आर्तगतको सार्वजनिक शौचालय निर्माण स्थल
 वरीपरी रहेका घर धनी हुने सँग दुवैफल गद्दी ठाकुर
 मा सार्वजनिक शौचालय निर्माण गर्ने कुनै विवाद नभई
 निवेष्टाद भएकै भनी सर्व सम्मती वाट निर्णय गरियो।

(Signatures)

Translation

Today, 2076/3/28 (12 July 2019) a meeting held in ward no.9 of Gurbhakot Municipality with chairpersonship of Mr. Sashi Ram Bhattarai, Ward Chair of ward no. 9. This meeting of BoteChaur residents' discussed and made decisions as following regarding of Subhaghat Water Supply and Sanitation Project.

Participants;

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Shashi Ram Bhattarai | - Ward Chair; ward no.9 |
| 2. Gita Ram Thapa | - Resident of BoteChaur Bazar |
| 3. Tej Bahadur Khatri | - Resident of BoteChaur Bazar |
| 4. Purna Prasad Sharma | - Resident of BoteChaur Bazar |
| 5. Prem Bahadur Gautam | - Resident of BoteChaur Bazar |
| 6. Kaman Bahadur BK | - Vice president; Urban health water supply sub committee |
| 7. Yuv Raj Gautam | - Resident of Gurbhakot 9 |
| 8. Chandra Bahadur Adhikari | - Resident of Gurbhakot 9 |
| 9. Ananta Bahadur Khatri | - Resident of Gurbhakot 9 |
| 10. Netra Bhattarai | - Resident of Gurbhakot 9 |
| 11. Om Prakash Bhattarai | - Resident of Gurbhakot 9 |
| 12. Khum Bahadur Dangi | - Resident of Gurbhakot 9 |
| 13. GiriBahadur Sunar | - BDA/PEA J/V |
| 14. Sewak Raj Bhattarai | - Resident of Gurbhakot 9 |

Decision:

The meeting discussed on the subject of proposed public toilet site at BoteChaurthat to be constructed under Subhaghat Urban water Supply and sanitation project. After discussion with local residents and surrounding land owners, it made unanimous decision that the proposed public toilet site is appropriate and have no any disputes and not any likely adverse impact to the people around of the site.

उपलब्धता

1. सं. 1 सं. 2	-	मैना वि. 5.
2. सं. 2 सं. 3	-	आमृत प्रमाण सं. 1
3. सं. 3 सं. 4	-	विश्ववि. वि. 5.
4. सं. 4 सं. 5	-	कुल सं. 1 वि. 5.
5. सं. 5 सं. 6	-	गोविन्द कुल
6. सं. 6 सं. 7	-	कुल 111 सं. 1
7. सं. 7 सं. 8	-	दुर्गा कुल
8. सं. 8 सं. 9	-	कुल सं. 1
9. सं. 9 सं. 10	-	कुल सं. 1

आमारे दोस्त

[illegible]

हैमवत २२

(2) दिल्ली पुनर्मा

~~किरवा बघी~~

निर्णय हेतु प्रस्तावना हेतु

१. सार्वभौमिक स्वामित्व को सम्बन्धित।
२. बाहरी स्वामित्व को सम्बन्धित।
३. सामुदायिक स्वामित्व को सम्बन्धित।
४. तटस्थता को सम्बन्धित।
५. व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व को सम्बन्धित।
६. ~~व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व को सम्बन्धित।~~ ~~व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व को सम्बन्धित।~~

निष्कर्ष :

निर्णय नं: १ प्रस्ताव नं: ३ मा छापुल गढा मैलेकुना कडाकाला खाने पानी
पोख्तम अक्षरात तिमराज शर्माको कजगामा dump way। पोख्तम
गढा दत्त पाको दुहा तिमराज शर्माको सोडा ड्रिङ्ग सेप्टा कजगामा
लागेर फाल्ने निर्णय गरियो।

निर्णय नं. २: प्रस्ताव नं. ३ मा स्वीकृत्य सर्वोचित समुदायिक वसति
घरें स्वतंत्रतापूर्वकं स्वीकृत्य जाति सामान्यता आगच्छेत् स्वीकृत्य
वैत, समुदायिक वसति उपभोग्य सामान्यता सर्वोचित समुदायिक वसति
स्वीकृत्य सामान्यता पूर्वकं स्वीकृत्य जाति सामान्यता स्वीकृत्य
स्वीकृत्य सामान्यता पूर्वकं स्वीकृत्य जाति सामान्यता स्वीकृत्य

1) रमान/डाडा/मुलगा/सासू/पेठे को उपभोग/साजि

ज.प्र. - ७५४० का मि.

प्रमाण - १९४० का. नि.
(ख) निरदिना। तमना सायु बायक की कम्पाकी सोमिने -
प्रमाण - १९४३ का. नि.

गि. तानुले, राधादेवि सा.वे.ड. सो. साबरी जंगल
- ५० रु. का मि.

Translation

On 29 May, 2019, a meeting was held in the presence of following participants. The meeting was chaired by Chairperson Maina B.K of Subhaghat Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee. The meeting ended with following made consensus.

Participants

1. Ms. Maina B.K., Chairperson
2. Mr. Amrit Prasad Joshi, Vice-chairperson
3. Mr. Birjeet B.K., Secretary
4. Mr. Dal Bahadur Singh, Treasurer
5. Mr. GobindaWali, Assistant-secretary
6. Ms. Tulsa Sharma, Member
7. Ms. DurgaWali, Member
8. Mr. BalBahadur Pun, Member
9. Mr. LalBahadur Nepali, Member

Invitee

About 21 people were invitee members in the meeting.

Meeting Agendas

1. Regarding Public Toilet
2. Regarding WUSC building
3. Regarding on the lookout for land from Community Forest User Groups
4. Regarding Public land in the ownership of municipality
5. Regarding private land
6. Regarding Public/ government land (*Aailani-Jagga*)

Decisions

Decision No: 1, while making discussion on agenda no: 5, it is agreed to request (initiation) Mr. BhimrajGharti to provide 340 square meter of his land (not registered land) to construct sump-well for the Mehalkuna-Badkholi system.

Decision No: 2, While making discussion on agenda no: 3, it is agreed to write request letter to the following forest user committee to provide land for the construction of water supply structures.

1. Khanidanda/Mulpani Community Forest User Committee (land requirement 1440 square meter)
2. Toribari/Namuna Community Forest Use Committee (land requirement 623 Square meter)
3. Nakkale/Radhadevi Community Forest Use Committee (land requirement 408 Squaremeter)

Decision No: 3, While making discussion on agenda no: 6, it is agreed to write request letter to municipality in the recommendation letter of ward office to provide public/ government land to WUSC to construct following water supply structures.

1. Khatang Sump-well -4 Nos., generator, guard house -3051-58 squaremeter and for WUSC building- 500 square meter.
2. Public toilet in Botechaur- 190.8 square meter land
3. Bhalukhola reservoir -408 square meter land
4. Tatopani reservoir -350 square meter land
5. Chisapani reservoir-1330 square meter land

Decision No: 4, While making discussion on agenda no: 1, it is agreed to use the public land located near the existing old public toilet in Botechaur.

Decision No: 5, While making discussion on agenda no: 2, it is agreed to construct WUSC office building Khatang area.

आज मिति २०७५/१० गतेका दिन मेहेलकुना कोरेकोर सहरी रवानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समितिका अध्यक्ष मैना वि.क. को अध्यक्षता गर्दै मेला भई तपखिलो उपत्येतिमा निर्गम हुन गरियो।

उपस्थिति

अध्यक्ष - मैना वि.क.
 उपाध्यक्ष - अमृत प्रहारी
 कोषाध्यक्ष - दल क. खत्री
 सचिव - विरजित वि.क.
 सहसचिव - गोविन्द बली
 सदस्य - दुर्गा बली
 " - लाल क. नेपाली
 " - तुन्डी राणा
 " - वल क. पुन
 आमाजीत

गण समुह - हल पुन

जि.स.स. सदस्य - बालदेव शर्मा
 रवानेपानी क्षेत्रिय आधोपना कार्यालय नेपालगञ्ज क्षेत्रिय आयोग
 प्रमुख ई. प्रदीप लाल
 से. से ई. मनोज कुमार पाण्डे
 DSNC. BDA/PEAJV.TL ई. मोहन का कार्की
 DSNC से. से. समाज शास्त्रि गिरी क. सुना
 ई. से. अक्षिप्त मोनेजा श्री गुञ्जन अधिकारी
 DSNC. रवानेपानी ई. डा. दुर्डीराज दाहाल
 से. से. एन.ए. श्री सुवास राज पन्त

उपासमिती सेमोजक - हल क. थापा
 " " " - हरी क. पौड्या
 " " " - दल क. चन्द
 " " " - मोरी वि.क.

सुपसमिती हु -

रुद्र पौडी	रुद्र क. बली
बलबाहादुर	वल क. नेपाल
श्री	दुर्गा क. ताला
राम	राम क. रामा
श्री	श्री तुन्डी राणा

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वीर क. सुनाद

मिल का थापा

भुजानसी थापा

दिल का कामी

मुगले कामी

मंगल कि-क

पलपित विक

मालात्म श्रमा

छाछ कवली

मिम बराल

मन्दलात्म श्रमा

रज का थापा

विष्णु दत्त पाठे

केहरासि वृण

मिम का धरी

जगे साकी

इन्द्रा सुगा

हुमरावली

चन्द्रा वि-क

शारिला पाकी

इन्द्रा रवगी

गोपी कामी

मान कुपन

मंगल कि-क

ना वेहाइ-वृण

कल वेहाइ-मि-क

धामिराम जेसी

मिम नरेश्वरी

गगन का राजा होजी

विष्णु का नेपथी

गोनेश नजी

प्रस्तावहरन

- (१) निरस्तृत इन्जिनियरिंग, डिप्लोमा, आयोजनको लागत अनुमान र प्रस्तुतीकरण सम्बन्धमा
- (२) आयोजना संचालन प्रकृया, टोपीलीकास्त्रवा आयोजना संचालनको प्रतिबद्धता स्वरूप अग्रिम पाँच प्रश्नमा उठाइने सम्बन्धमा
- (३) आयोजना संचालन निमित्त आवश्यक पर्ने खानेपानी मुहानाको सम्बन्धमा
- (४) आयोजनाको विभिन्न संरचना निर्माण गर्न आवश्यक पर्ने उठाइने सम्बन्धमा

निर्णय नं. १ :- प्रस्ताव नं. १ मा हलफनागरे मेहेलकुना बोटियाँ वही खानेपानी योजना वारे बिस्तृत इन्जिनीयर्स डिजाइन तथा लागत अनुमान मागी हलफनागरे मई प्रान्तवारी - लिने दिने कार्य सम्पन्न प्रयत्नो निर्णय गरियो ।

निर्णय नं. २: प्रस्ताव नं. ४ मा कुलपति गणेश प्रस्तुत निस्तृत इति निर्णय
 रितः विचारन प्रविष्टेन अनुशास्त्र आयोगाको कुल जागत
 ६२२६ ६०३६९.२६/अक्षररूपी महत्त्व उरीड २६ ६००० पन्ना
 नवौ इच्छा नैसर्गिक महत्त्व रूपी सत्ता २६ पैदा भयो
 पानकारी भयो खाने पानी तर्फको मास कुल जागत अनु
 मान रन ६९२०९६२९.६८/अक्षररूपी महत्त्व उरीड पन्ना
 बार नैसर्गिक रूपी अक्षररूपी पैदा भयो माओ
 नैसर्गिक रूपी पौनः प्रविष्ट अक्षर रन ६२६२०६८२/अक्षर
 रूपी तिन उरीड सत्ता २६ बार पन्ना २६ पन्ना रूपी
 प्रस्तावने पन्ना अक्षररूपी आयोगा नैसर्गिक पन्ना
 पन्ना रन ९२०००/अक्षररूपी पन्ना बार पन्ना पन्ना
 पन्ना पन्ना पन्ना ९२ दिन निम्न सबै भनि सर्व सत्ता पन्ना
 निर्णय गरीयो ।

निर्णय नं. २ :- प्रस्ताव नं. ६ मा. कलकत्ता नगर स्वतंत्र पानी आपूर्ति योजना को
मुद्दान में लेल कुना बोर्डेनॉर सहरी स्वतंत्र पानी नया सर
खर्चा उपेक्षोक्त प्राप्ति नागना मिति २००६/२०/२० गते अभिप्राय
गर्ने गरी निर्णय गरीयो ।

original n ~~cb~~

નિર્ણય નં. ૪ :- પ્રસ્તાવ નં. ૪ માં સ્વજન ગણે આયોજના અન્વેષણ
 વિનિમ્લ સંચનાદર નિર્ધારણને કારણે જે અગત્ય
 અપલબ્ધતા તથા સંપૂર્ણ પ્રેરણા કોલેજો રાજીવગીતા
 સરકારે દર્શાવેલા અભિરૂચી નામના દિવસે ૨૦૬૨/૦૫/૨૦
 નિમ્ન લિપ્તવસ્તુ અંગી રિપોર્ટ ગરીબો

ડાયરેક્ટર
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 ૫૫
 ૫૫

Translation

Public consultation meeting on 26 August, 2018

More than 58 people were participated in the project awareness and facilitation program organized by BDA-PEA Jv in Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project on 26 August, 2018. Among the 58 participants 51 were male and 7 were female 30 were Brahman/Chhetri, 7 were Janajati, 20 were Dalits and 1 other. The program was chaired by WUSC Chairperson Ms. Maina B.K., Mayor Hasta Bahadur Pun was presented as a chief guest of the program.

BDA-PEA Jv team leader, Er. Mohan Bahadur Karki presented detail engineering design report and tentative estimated cost of Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. Social Safeguard Specialist Mr. Giri Bahadur Sunar facilitated the program and disseminated information about the social safeguard policies of ADB and Government of Nepal to WUSC and participants of the program. Design Engineer Er. Dhundi Raj Dahal and Office manager of Nepalgunj Mr. Gunjan Adhikari assisted the team.

Regional Project Director Er. Pradeep Lal Karnahad explained the government of Nepal's policies on UWSSSP including 5% upfront cash collection process and compulsion.

Mayor Hasta Bahadur Pun committed to support those households who can't afford 5% upfront costs at a time by negotiating with financial companies existing in the municipality area.

Following minute of meeting had been recorded:

1. Public consultation and discussion has been done and accordingly agreed and decision had been made on the presentation of detail engineering design report and tentative estimated cost of the Subhaghat Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project.
2. It was agreed and decided to collect 5% upfront cash (NPR. 35750682/ household sharing NPR.15000) out of total cost of water supply part NPR. 715013651.68 within the fifteen days of this recorded minute of meeting. The total cost of the project is NPR. 722690971.27
3. It was agreed and decided to register required water sources within 5 September 2018 in the name of Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project.
4. It was agreed and decided to acquire required land certificate from concern authorities within 5 September 2018 for the construction of project structures in the different site of Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project.

आगत मिति २०७६/१२/२६ गतेको दिन शुभविधिमा नगरपालिका
आन्तरगत लेखे। सामा शहरी योजनापानी तथा उपभोक्ता
समितिका अध्यक्ष इम्री तम्हीर रेग्मी ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा
परेको बैठकले क्षेत्रीय डिभिजन सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट तथा उपस्थित
पत्र परामर्श दालालो प्रस्तुत गरेको सामाशहरी क्षेत्रीय
विवरण तथा विस्तृत इन्जिनियरिङ डिजाइन प्रतिकेदन
भारेको एम्पावर इन्फोर्मल भन्ने कामेजाना सम्बन्धित
कमिटीको निर्णय भयो ।

उपास्थित

- १) इम्री तम्हीर रेग्मी (अध्यक्ष)
- २) मिश्रराज शर्मा (सदस्य)
- ३) दुर्गा शर्मा (सदस्य)
- ४) तुलसी शर्मा (सदस्य)
- ५) तेज व. शर्मा (सदस्य)
- ६) ज्ञान व. शर्मा (सदस्य)
- ७) मिश्र व. शर्मा (सदस्य)
- ८) हरे रेग्मी
- ९) तुलसीराम शर्मा
- १०) बालाराम शर्मा
- ११) धनराज शर्मा (सदस्य-६)
- १२) गितादेवी सुन्त
- १३) प्रेम व. शर्मा
- १४) तुलसी सुनचित्तरी
- १५) लीला शर्मा
- १६) तुलसी शर्मा
- १७) देवकुल शर्मा
- १८) धनीश्वर शर्मा
- १९) उदय शर्मा
- २०) विमला शर्मा
- २१) लालशरी वली
- २२) नन्दा वली
- २३) रण बहादुर शर्मा
- २४) मोहन शर्मा
- २५) प्रदिप शर्मा

सुपरी

लालश

दुर्गा

तुलसी

तेज

ज्ञान

मिश्र

हरे

तुलसी

बालाराम

धनराज

गितादेवी

प्रेम

तुलसी

लीला

तुलसी

देवकुल

धनीश्वर

उदय

विमला

लालशरी

नन्दा

रण

मोहन

प्रदिप

- ५६ गिरि, शर्मा
 ५७ दुर्गा ओली
 ५८ शर्मा वी. प्र.
 ५९ प्रसाद वि. वि.
 ६० निर्मल, बुढाथोकी
 ६१ शर्मा रानी
 ६२ मंगलरा वि. वि.
 ६३ टिप्पा वि. वि. →
 ६४ शर्मा रानी →

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|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| ६६) | हॉल फुल लुगल गुमिस्टो १.०. | |
| ६७ | श्री केशव शर्मा | |
| ६८. | मणिका ओझा | |
| ६९ | गदाधर खन्ना | ६ |
| ७० | जैम कान्हाजी | ८ - |

दुनामनाका जुदाहल!

- १। सामाजिक कार्यांक निवारण प्रचलती संस्थांना,
- २। विस्तृत इन्फ्रिस्ट्रिक्चर डिजायन प्रतिक्रिये प्रचलती संस्थांना
- ३। २०. अतिशय स्वतः उदात्ते संस्थांना,
- ४। ज्योतपाने संरचना/निष्पत्ति गती आवश्यक्त जोगी उपलब्ध करावेत संस्थांना.
- ५। अन्य

निर्वाचक

प्रस्तावित १ मास की छुट्टी गरी डिजाइन सुमारे १०
तथा व्यवस्थापन परामर्श कार्यालय प्राप्त करने के लिए
इन्फ्रामिनिस्ट डिजाइन सुमारे १० मास के लिए
गई आधुनिकी के आर्थिक विकास के लिए जानकर
हनीये । सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास मास के लिए
गई आधुनिकी के लिए निम्नलिखित जानकारी मास

प्रस्ताव नं. २ माहि दिलफुल गरी डिजाइन सुप्रीनेडेन
तथा कलकत्ते अवस्थापन परामर्श दालो प्रस्तुत
गरेको निम्नत डिजाइनिंग डिजाइन सल्लेखन माहि
दालफुल गरी कार्यगतानो प्रविष्टि पक्षबाट
निम्नत जावगति गरियो ।

प्रस्ताव नं. ३ माहि दिलफुल गरी प्रस्तुत डिजाइनिंग डिजाइन
प्रतिवेदन अनुसार कार्यगतानो कुल लागतको ~~३०५०~~ अर्थात्
~~१०५३००००~~ हुने २.११ लाख उपभोक्ताबाट उठाउनु पर्ने ~~१२०००~~
अग्रिम रकम रु ३२५९०००००० प्रति घर दुरी रु ~~१०५०००~~
(मध्य डिजाइन) रकम मिति २०८४/१२/२० को दिन देउने २०८४/०९/३०
गते निम्नलिखित गम्मा लागति सो रकमको बैंक माध्य
प्रमाण चेक गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

प्रस्ताव नं. ४ माहि दिलफुल गरी कार्यगतानो निर्माण
निर्माण हुने संरचनामा लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गा
तथा सो जग्गामा सम्बन्धित कागजात तैयारपार्ने ^{माध्यम}
उपलब्ध ^{गैरसमन्वित} ^{मन्त्रालय} निर्णय गरियो ।

प्रस्ताव नं. ५ मा दिलफुल गरी अन्तर्गत उठाउनु पर्ने २.११
रकम प्रत्येक बडाका बडा अध्यक्ष पातेको दफ्तर
वृद्धिजिने रजिस्ट्रार दालफुल गरी बैसार, मावेगा
मिथ उठाइने निम्नत उपनमिति गठन गरी
बैसार लात रकम बैंक उक्त रकम उठाइने
गति निर्णय गरियो ।



Translation

A meeting was held on 10 April, 2018, the meeting was chaired by WUSC chairman Mr. HariharRegmi of Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Committee of Gurbhakot Municipality. Participants of the meeting had discussed on detail engineering design and socio-economic report prepared by Design and Supervision Consultant and accordingly decisions were made.

Attendance

About 69 people were participated in the meeting

Agenda for Discussion

1. Socio-economical detail presentation
2. Detail engineering design presentation
3. 5% upfront cash collection
4. Getting land ownership of required land for the construction of water supply structures

Decisions

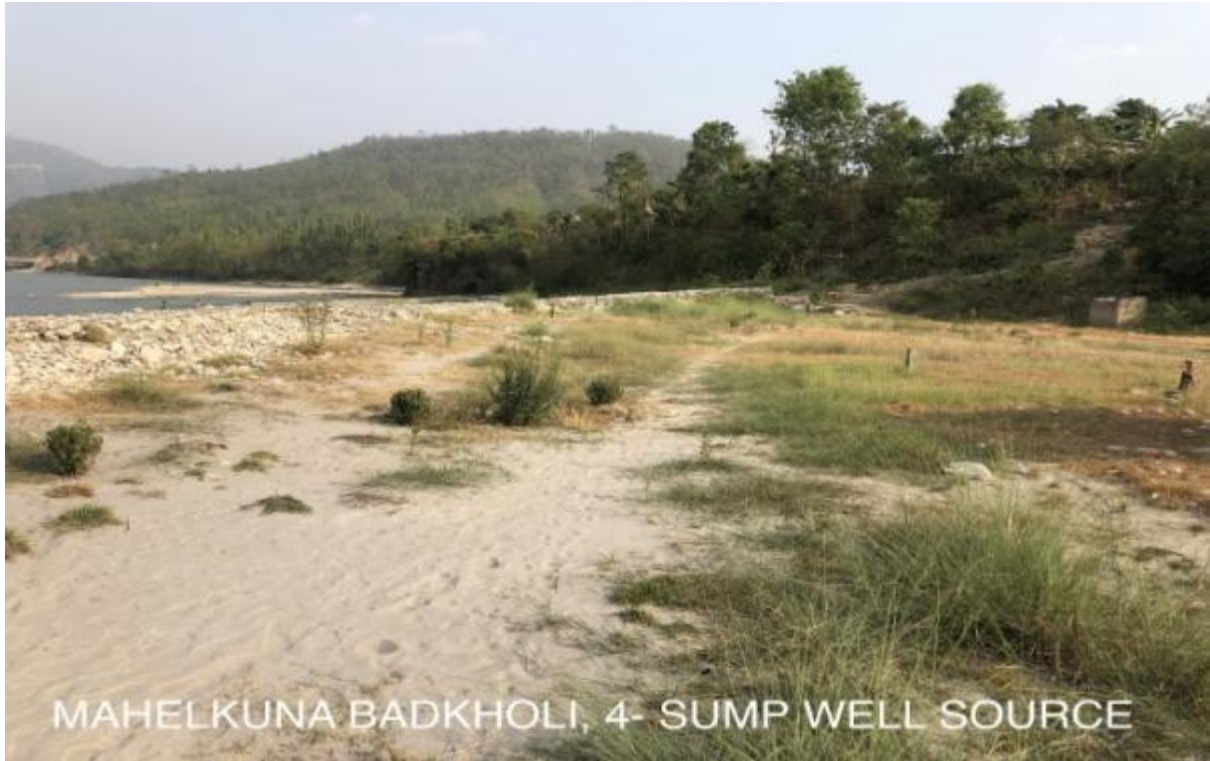
1. Got detail socio-economic information from the presentation of consultant
2. Got detail engineering design's report information from the presentation of consultant
3. As per the detail engineering design report, 5 % upfront cash Rs. 3, 59, 10,000 will be collected within 13 May, 2018 from each household. Each household has to share 15000Rs.
4. It has been decided that, required land use documents will be acquired from the concern stakeholders and municipality.
5. It has been decided to conduct meeting with ward representative and intellectuals to collect 5% upfront cash and make separate upfront cash collection committee.

Appendix -3
Photographs





Ladies finger (*Bhindi*) planted field of Mr. BhimrajGhartiMagar











Main road of the project area



**Consultation meeting with WUSC members, Community Forest User groups and locals
on 30 May, 2019**



Consultation meeting with WUSC members, Mayor and locals on 10 April, 2018



Public Consultation Program in Subhaghat on 26 August, 2018



Land user Mr.Bhim Rag Gharti, his family and house (photo taken: 12 July 2019)



Photographs of Land user, family members with DCC member and local people at the time of consultation (photo taken: 12 July 2019)



Photograph of site specific consultation meeting at proposed public toilet construction area with surrounding landowners



Safeguard team visited to Mr. Bhimraj Gharti Magar's crops plantation land



Consultation and participation with Bhimraj ghartimagar on the participation of RPMO,DSMC, Consultant and Contractor



Proposed access road for Bhim Raj Ghartimagar which constructed by Municipality

Appendix-4

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SCREENING CHECKLIST

Country	Nepal
Subproject Name	Subhaghat Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project
Date	January 30, 2018, (Updated in April, 2020)

I. Resettlement Impact Checklist

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

A. Probable Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remark
Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		√		
2. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	√			
3. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land				NA

acquisition?				
4. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				NA
5. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				NA
6. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				NA
7. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				NA
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
8. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		There is no any designated park and protected area in or near to the project. The land to be obtained is mostly barren without trees and other vegetation. Since loss of vegetation will be insignificant, local people will not lose access to natural resources.
9. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?	√			A family of 6 members cultivating government land faces permanent partial (not significant) loss of agriculture based livelihood.
10. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?	√			Access to government land by one family of 6 members (informal user of the government land for agriculture) will be affected.
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? _6_ Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [] No [✓] Yes Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [] NO [✓] Yes	
---	--

2. Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaboration of the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNO WN	Remarks
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), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the subproject area?	✓			The service area of the subproject is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity/caste and culture. Mixed community including 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.
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?	✓			
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		✓		
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		✓		

5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		√		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		√		
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?	√			The <i>Janajati</i> (IP) are included in WUSC.

B. Identification of Potential Impacts

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations of the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
9. Will the subproject directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	√			The subproject directly benefits the Indigenous people i.e. <i>Janajati</i> from improved water supply service. Poor indigenous people will be benefitted from OBA. Therefore, the impact on indigenous people will be positive, increasing the access to safe drinking water and sanitation

				facilities. No direct or indirect impacts to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples as their ancestral domain or asset, is anticipated..
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?		√		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		√		
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?				
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		√		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		

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 • Deep Tube Wells / Sump Wells • Treatment units (2nos) • Proposed RVTs: 8 nos. (7 proposed and 1 existing) • Office Building • Guard house/Generator house	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 17.769 Km • Distribution pipe network of 113.340 Km	Regular water supply through improved distribution network.	None

Appendix-5

Approved poverty calculation sheet for OBA implementation

Proposed Poverty Threshold for Identification of Poor Household in UWSSP

The proposed threshold has been revised as per the data received from Nepal Living Standard Survey-III (NLSS-III-2010/2011) conducted by National Planning Commission, Nepal. Based on the results of the survey, the poverty line for Nepal, in average 2010-11 prices, has been estimated at Rs. 19,261; the food poverty line is Rs. 11,929 (per capita consumption 2,220 Kcal per day) and the non food poverty line Rs. 7,332.

Poverty indicator has been refined based on the annual data of **Consumer Price Index** which has been published by Nepal Rastra Bank. Calculating the increased annual ratio of index against the estimated poverty line of Rs 19261 adopted from NLSS-2010/2011, poverty line has been revised and proposed for UWSSP.

The revised poverty line will be utilized as major indicator of poverty. It shall be used in selection of poor household within the community for delivering OBA service and free subsidized tap connection. Similarly, upfront cash shall be reimbursed after verification of poor household within the urban project. The data shows that average 4.2 to 9.9% of increment has been observed annually. Hence, annually increment since the base year of 2010-11 has been adopted and poverty threshold has been proposed.

Hence, poverty line is estimated NRs.13500 (round figure) monthly for a household and average household size is 4.8 which have been adopted from census survey results of CBS -2011.

The below table has presented incremental trend of price index in each year.

Table No: 1 Consumer Price Index and Annual Increment (Nepal Rastra Bank, Nepal) :

S.N.	Year	Amount as per Consumer Price Index (Annual Per Person)	Price Index (Annual Increment Ratio)	Total Amount as per index(Food & Non Food Items) of a Household (Annual)	Total Amount of a Household (Monthly)	Amount Per Person (Monthly)	Remark
1	2010/11	19261	0	92452.80	7704.40	1605.08	Adopted from NLSS-III, 2010/11
2	2011-12	20859	8.3	100123.20	8343.60	1738.25	
3	2012-13	22925	9.9	110040.00	9170.00	1910.42	
4	2013-14	25010.92	9.1	120052.43	10004.37	2084.24	

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S.N.	Year	Amount as per Consumer Price Index (Annual Per Person)	Price Index (Annual Increment Ratio)	Total Amount as per index(Food & Non Food Items) of a Household (Annual)	Total Amount of a Household (Monthly)	Amount Per Person (Monthly)	Remark
5	2014-15	26811.71	7.2	128696.21	10724.68	2234.31	
6	2015-16	29466.07	9.9	141437.13	11786.43	2455.51	
7	2016-17	30792.04	4.5	147801.80	12316.82	2566.00	
8	2017-18	32085.31	4.2	154009.48	12834.12	2673.78	
9	2018-19	33432.89	4.2	160477.88	13373.16	2786.07	

Table No: 2 Threshold Amount for Poor Household

S.N.	Information	Amount NRs.
1	Base Year(Adopted from Nepal Living Standards Survey-NLSS-III, 2010-11)	19261
2	Increment of Consumer Price Index from 2011-12 to 2018-19)	33432.89
3	Household Size 4.8	160477.88
4	Monthly Income Level (Poor HH)	13373.16
5	Per Capita Income (Monthly)	2786.07

Proposed range of income level for OBA grant.

Table No: 3 Range of Income Level in Four Categories:

S.N	Income Range	Category	Remarks/ Justification
1	<13500	Poor	Based on result of NLSS-III 2010/ 2011 and calculating annual Price index of NRB 2010/11-2018/19
2	13501-20000	Average	Based on salary range and market price, adopted as average range.
3	20001-35000	Medium income	Based on salary range and market price, adopted as medium range.
4	>35000	High Income	This is highest range category of income and adopted as highest basis of income and market price.



Major Changes in OBA Guideline of UWSSP

S. N.	Particular	Provision in TSTWSSSP	UWSSP	Remark
1.	Threshold of the Poor	<Rs. 7,500 Monthly Income of a Household	<Rs. 13,500 Monthly Income of a Household	Data of National Living Standard Survey (NLSS), 2011 is adopted as baseline and annual consumer Index of Nepal Rastra Bank is used for analysis.
2.	Verification Team for Recommendation to WUSC (For Reimbursement)	Independent Verification Agent	Verification Team	The team members remain same. Only term has changed. Project staffs cannot be independent agent.
3.	Verification for 20% Reimbursement to WUSC	Verification After 3 Months	Verification after 1.5 Month	
4.	Cross-check, Validations of Final List of OBA/Subsidized Tap Connection	WUSC, RDSCM, RM/M WASH CC	WUSC, RDSCM, RM/M WASH CC and PMQAC (Social Development-GESI Specialist)	After preparation of final list by team, it will be validated by PMQAC.
5.	Chapter of Design and Cost Estimate of Household Latrine	12 types of pit latrine design and cost estimate was provided in Annex	Basic Information and framework for safety tanks and Household water seal Latrine pit design has been provided in Annex.	For development of innovative idea and types RDSCMs are requested for development of site specific type/model.
6.	Construction of Household Latrine and Compost Pit by OBA	Construction of Both (Household Latrine and Compost Pit)	Construction of Household Latrine only	Now compost pit is optional
7.	Subsidized Tap Connection to Poor/Vulnerable	-	During the First stage of the contract (Before entering the Second stage)	The service should be provided during first stage of the contract.



no p. change

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