

Indigenous Peoples Plan

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BPL	-	below poverty line
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CBO	-	community-based organization
CDO	-	Chief District Officer
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DWSS	-	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
GRC	-	grievance redress committee
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
IPPF	-	indigenous peoples planning framework
IPSO	-	indigenous peoples safeguard officer
MUD	-	Ministry of Urban Development
NEFIN	-	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO	-	nongovernment organization
PMC	-	project management consultant
PMO	-	project management office
RVT	-	reservoir tank
SIPDO	-	social and indigenous peoples development officer
SSO	-	social safeguards officer
SDSS	-	social development and safeguards specialist
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSS	-	social safeguard specialist
STWSSSP	-	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
WSSDO	-	Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office
WUA	-	water users' association
WUSC	-	water users' and sanitation committee
VDC	-	Village Development Committee

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

GLOSSARY OF NEPALI TERMS

ropani	-	Size of land parcel; 1 ropani= 16 anna (0.0509 hectares [ha])-508.72 m ²
paisa	-	Size of land parcel; 1 paisa= 31.80 m ²
dam	-	Size of land parcel; 1 dam=1.99 m ²
bigha	-	size of land parcel; 1 bigha = 20 katha (0.678 ha)

crore	–	10 million (= 100 lakh)
dhur	–	size of land parcel; 1 dhur=0.0017 ha
katha	–	size of land parcel; 1 katha = 0.0339 ha
kucchi	–	temporary structure e.g. a rural hut made of wood, bamboo or stone with mud mortar and a thatched roof
lakh, lac	–	100,000
pakki	–	structure (house/building) with permanent roofing made of RCC/RBC
semi-pakki	–	house or building made of stone with mud mortar and clay, timber, slate or corrugated iron roofing

NOTE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background. The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP) will support the Government of Nepal in expanding 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 will finance 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.

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

Subproject Description. Subproject components proposed for water supply in Ilam include: (i) rehabilitation of the non-functioning water treatment plant at Charkhade; (ii) distribution network supplied from reservoir tanks (RVT) at 10 localities, including six new RVTs as well as rehabilitation of four existing RVTs; (iii) four intakes, of which two (Bhandi Khola and Gitang Khola) are existing, old sources, while those at Mewa Khola and Rate Khola are new sources; (iv) transmission network; (v) an office building; (vi) two guard houses; and (vii) a dosing house.

Indigenous Peoples Plan. In Nepal, adivasis/janajatis are recognized as indigenous peoples. All indigenous peoples living in Ilam municipality will benefit from the water supply and sanitation subproject. Presence of indigenous peoples is found to be predominant in the proposed intake areas, where potential restriction of access to a natural resource (river water) to predominantly indigenous users were initially assessed. This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) addresses potential adverse impacts to the indigenous peoples communities in Maimajhuwa VDC, their avoidance and mitigation, and issues pertaining to inclusion of indigenous peoples in Ilam in project benefits. It is based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 on Indigenous Peoples and applicable policies of Government of Nepal. This IPP includes the following measures for indigenous peoples/dalit persons living in proposed intake areas, to be accomplished by the project team (the PMU/PIU): (i) beneficial measures include priority employment in project-related construction activities for indigenous peoples/dalit people of project intake areas, training and employment of indigenous peoples/dalit persons in project operation activities, and connection subsidies for poor indigenous peoples/dalit households in Ilam municipality; and (ii) mitigation measures include awareness on livelihood enhancing measures and skills (for agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry as well as non-farm work) for all poor and vulnerable households identified by the ward committee and RPMO with the assistance of RDSMC, as well as skill development training for project operation and maintenance and related freelance skilled work such as plumbing and repair work for selected persons from poor indigenous peoples/dalit households in proposed intake areas, who are interested in such training. Specific budgets for each of the above-mentioned activities are provided in the IPP. In addition, the IPP proposes that the project will coordinate with government for implementation of a watershed management program, using existing government program funds.

The above-mentioned activities, their timelines and budgets in the IPP, are part of the condition for project activities to proceed. These IPP activities, selected in consultation with the indigenous

peoples/dalit communities in proposed intake areas, address articulated development needs of the indigenous peoples/dalit communities that are not covered by the larger, government-funded development program. Development demands of the intake areas are being addressed by government departments by putting them in the priority annual programs/activities of the concerned government line agencies located in Ilam. Different components of the government-funded infrastructure development program (roads, education, health, water and other facilities) for the intake areas are at various stages of planning and implementation.

Social Impact Assessment. A sample socioeconomic survey of 15% households was carried out in Maimajhuwa (ward no. 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality), to understand the demographic, economic and cultural situation of the communities residing in the above-mentioned ward, their perception of the project and its potential impacts, type of support needed etc. In addition to indigenous peoples, dalits were found to be a vulnerable group. The survey and consultations revealed potential adverse impacts to existing uses e.g. micro hydroelectricity plants, irrigation schemes, water mills, a trout farm, and to water use practices of the local communities as a result of the proposed diversion of water from Gitang, Rate and Mewa Khols to Ilam subproject in Ilam, which could lead to reduced flows in the said rivers. Community consultations and the socioeconomic survey confirm that none of these sources are being used for any customary and ritualistic activities associated with the indigenous peoples/dalit groups' cultural identity and dignity.

In order to take informed decisions on design discharge to Ilam and avoid/minimize potential impacts, a source flow verification study for Gitang, Rate and Mewa Khols and field study and consultations for facility siting were undertaken. The source flow verification study confirmed that even after withdrawal of water for Ilam, the rivers would continue to have adequate flow of water for existing uses, which will not be affected. In case of Gitang Khola, the source verification study helped confirm that even if 16 liters per second (lps) water (for withdrawal of which there is an existing agreement between local users and the municipality) were extracted, Gitang would continue to have adequate flows for existing uses. In case of Mewa Khola, potential impacts to a micro hydroelectricity project (MHEP) were easily avoided by proposing the intake downstream of the MHEP. In Rate Khola, the proposed intake location is between two existing MHEPs. While no impact on the MHEP upstream of the intake was assessed, changes were made to intake design to ensure that any negative impacts to MHEP would be avoided by (i) primarily and as a priority, ensure adequate supply of water to operate the MHEPs; and (ii) decision on design discharge to Ilam water supply project, ensuring adequate flow of balance water to Rate Khola. Despite the avoidance and/or minimization of impacts at project locations to existing users, the project will have a permanent impact in terms of partial restriction of access to natural resources (rivers) for present and future use by the predominantly indigenous peoples communities living in Maimajhuwa (ward no. 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality), who have traditionally had unrestricted access to the river waters.

In 2014-2020, the erstwhile Maimajhuwa VDC had granted permission for two of the newly proposed intakes (Mewa and Rate Khola, which are government sites) on condition that its infrastructure development demands are met by government. An agreement was reached between the water users' and sanitation committee (WUSC), Ilam and the erstwhile Maimajhuwa VDC Level Coordination Committee. The communities also desired an assurance for continued access to the rivers/springs/forests around the proposed intakes. Post restructuring of local bodies in Nepal, in 2018, Sandakpur rural municipality (into which Maimajhuwa VDC was merged) representing the interests of the residents of ward no. 2 (Maimajhuwa), has agreed to provide water from Mewa and Rate Khola to Ilam municipality. The communities have expressed the need

for continued access to water from these sources and livelihood opportunities for poor and vulnerable community members.

Beneficial and Mitigative Measures. Indigenous peoples and dalit households in the project coverage area in Ilam will be identified and included in project benefits, with appropriate connection subsidies for poor households among them. This IPP takes into consideration the development needs articulated by the local population of Maimajhuwa that remain unaddressed/partially addressed by government, in the design of beneficial and mitigation measures. These include special measures to improve the economic well-being of indigenous peoples/dalits in Maimajhuwa including skill development training, preferential employment opportunities during construction through appropriate provisions in the construction contract, and during operation, through requirement of a written assurance from the WUSC Ilam for employment to local Indigenous Peoples/dalits prior to works commencement, which will be included in the updated IPP prior to award of contract. Awareness generation on innovative and low-cost livelihood enhancement measures and strategies and skill development for project related permanent jobs and skilled work (self-employment) aim to address the assessed permanent impact of restricted use of river waters. Measures proposed to safeguard the local community in Maimajhuwa including indigenous peoples/dalits include watershed management programs for the rivers where intakes are proposed, and provision for a revenue sharing modality between Ilam and Sandakpur rural municipality.

Consultation and Disclosure. Indigenous peoples' communities at different locations in the project area (Ilam and Maimajhuwa) and other institutional stakeholders at the municipality, rural municipality and district level were consulted during site visits for IPP preparation. Project-related information was shared with local communities and stakeholders, who articulated their concerns. Consultations also helped understand how indigenous peoples communities in particular can directly be benefited under the project and involved in development activities proposed in connection with implementation of the Ilam drinking water subproject. The draft IPP will be shared with indigenous peoples, dalits and other stakeholders at different project locations and the outcome of these consultations will be incorporated in the final IPP. Community meetings, discussions with indigenous peoples at various project locations and project information dissemination and disclosure will be continued in the coming phases of finalization of detailed design and project execution.

Institutional Setup. 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 Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (footnote 1) will be responsible for the overall management, implementation and monitoring of the project. There will be regional PMOs (RPMOs) to manage day-to-day project implementation at the subproject/municipality level. The PMO will be assisted by Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultant (PMQAC). The participating municipalities and water users' associations (WUA) will be supported by the Regional Design Supervision and Management Consultants (RDSMC) social safeguards specialist and RDSMC social mobilizer. At the local level, WUSCs will function as the executive body of the WUAs. The RPMOs will have social and Indigenous Peoples development officers (SIPDO). The PMO IPSO will be supported by the social safeguards expert of PMQAC. The respective RPMOs will be supported by a regional design, supervision and management consultant (RDSMC) each; social safeguards specialists (1 in each RDSMC) and social mobilisers (2 in each RDSMC, and 1 additional IPP facilitator assigned to Maimajhuwa, Sandakpur and having the responsibility of IPP implementation facilitation) will support implementation of IPP. Third party oversight is proposed

to coordinate, facilitate and monitor implementation of IPP and the agreement between district administration and Maimajhuwa/Sandakpur.

IPP Budget and Financing. The estimated budget to implement the IPP prepared for the Ilam water supply and sanitation subproject is NRs2,530,000, which will be met from WUSC and counterpart (government) funds.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP) will support the Government of Nepal in expanding access to community-managed water supply and sanitation (WSS) in 20 project municipalities by drawing on experiences and lessons from three earlier projects funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).¹ The project will finance climate-resilient and inclusive WSS infrastructure in project municipalities and strengthen institutional and community capacity, sustainable service delivery, and project development. Subprojects will be demand driven by water users' associations (WUAs) and project municipalities and selected based on transparent 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 will build upon the on-going efforts of the Government of Nepal in providing WSS services in urban areas of Nepal. It will help the country to meet Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-6 to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030 and it is aligned with sector objectives laid out by the government's Fourteenth Plan, National Urban Development Strategy, and updated 15-year Development Plan for WSS in Small Towns, which is to improve water supply and sanitation service delivery in urban areas across Nepal. The sector loan modality of ADB is proposed for UWSSP.

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

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

¹ ADB. [Nepal: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project](#) [Nepal: Second Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project](#); and [Nepal: Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project](#).

² Subproject selection criteria are detailed in the project administration manual. 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 The WUSCs, formed under the Nepal Water Resource Act, 1992, are the elected executive bodies of the water users' association.

⁵ The DWSS assists in preparation of investment plans, project design, and establishing sustainable service delivery.

(TDF),⁶ and (iii) contributions from municipalities and beneficiaries.⁷ 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 DWSS the implementing agency. The project management office (PMO) established under ongoing Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (footnote 1) will be responsible for the overall management, implementation and monitoring of the project. There will be regional PMOs (RPMOs) to manage day-to-day project implementation at the subproject/municipality level. After construction including a one-year O&M period by the contractor, subprojects will be operated by the WUSC or municipality.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

6. Altogether, there are four intakes in different rivers. Out of these, two intakes are existing intakes in Bhandi and Gitang Khola. Two new intakes are proposed in Rate and Mewa Khola. 16 liters per second (lps) and 4 lps of water will be diverted from existing Gitang and Bhandi Khola respectively whereas 10 lps will be drawn from each of the proposed new intakes in Mewa khola and Rate khola.

7. The existing non-functioning water treatment plant (WTP) at Charkhalde will be rehabilitated. The capacity of sedimentation horizontal roughening (SHR) is 3147.6 cubic meter per hour (m³/h) (41 lps) and that of slow sand filter is 15738 m³/h (5-6 times higher than SHR).

8. The entire distribution network is to be supplied from ten reservoir systems. Six new reservoir tanks (RVTs) are proposed at Gumba Danda, Gadi, Sikhar Nagar, Campus Area, Golakharka, and Tilkeni. Four existing RVTs at Gadi, Sikhar Nagar, Milan Kendra and Tundikhel will be connected to the system.

9. The pipe alignment comprises of 50,975 meters (m) transmission line with 13,729 m of bulk distribution and 100,740 m long distribution network, along the public road within rights of way of government road. Total of 2,868 house connections will be made in service area of the project.

10. One office building, one medium guard house, one small guard house and a dosing house will be constructed within the compound of the project components.

11. The project is gravity flow type. Amalgamation of various demand based on accepted design criteria of UWSSP has been assessed. For calculation of nodal demand, domestic consumption has been considered at ultimate demand, i.e., 100 lpcd. The total daily water demand is estimated to be 2.711 megaliters per day (MLD) in the base year 2019 and this demand is projected to increase to 3.836 MLD in design year 2039.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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 1: Project Area

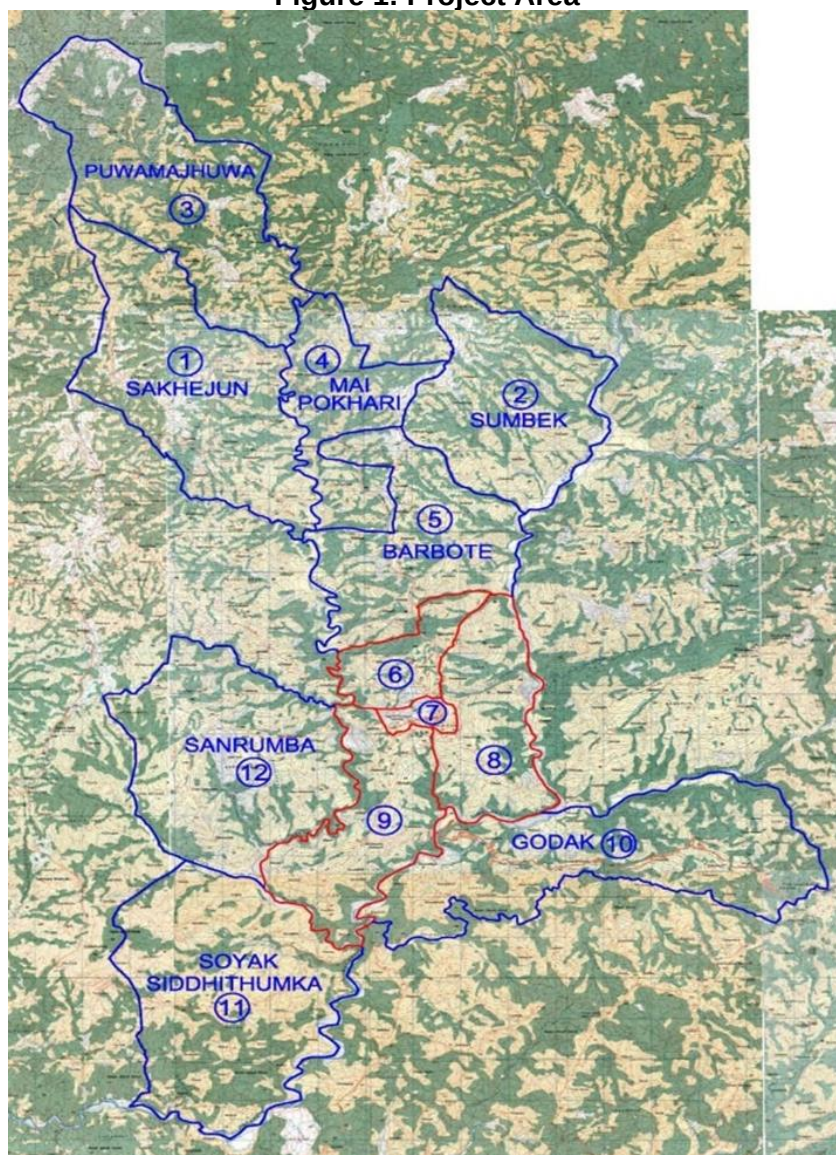


Table 1: Proposed and Existing Water Sources and Intakes for Ilam Bazar Water Supply and Sanitation Project

SN	Component/ Source	Type of Stream (lps)	Amount of Water for Diversion	Status	Land Ownership	Minimum Land Required (m ²)	Land Area Available (m ²)	Location	
								Easting	Northing
1.	Gitang Intake	Perennial	16	Existing	Government	100	100	590866.000	2994536.000
2.	Bhandi Intake	Perennial	4	Existing	Government	100	100	592641.000	2985708.000
3.	Mewa Intake	Perennial	10	New	Government	100	100	594779.000	2995169.000
4.	Rate Intake	Perennial	10	New	Government	100	100	592818.800	2995004.900
	Total		40						

lps = liters per second, m² = square meter.

Table 2: Proposed and Existing Water Treatment Plant and Reservoir Tanks for Ilam Bazar Water Supply and Sanitation Project

SN	Component	Capacity	Status	Service Area	Land Ownership	Minimum Land Required (m ²)	Location of Water Treatment Plant and Reservoir Tank		
							Ward no.	Easting	Northing
1	WTP		Existing/ rehabilitation	Entire project area	Ilam Municipality	Required: 3,500 ^a Available: 3,566	Charkhade, Ilam	591590.000	2983581.000
	SHR	3147.6 m ³ /h (41 lps)							
	Slow Sand Filter	15738 m ³ /h (5-6 times higher than SHR)							
2	RVT 1	50 m ³	New	DMA-1	Ilam Municipality	Existing available	Gumba Danda, Ilam	591823.000	2979219.000
3	RVT 2	150 m ³	New	DMA-2	WSSDO/ Government of Nepal (GON)	Required: 300 Available: 990	Gadi, Ilam	591667.000	2978365.000
4	RVT 3	120 m ³	Existing	DMA-3					
5	RVT 4	150 m ³	New	DMA-4	WSSDO: 1145 m ² Ilam Municipality: 1494 m ²	Required: 900 Available: 2,639	Sikhar Nagar, Ilam	592029.000	2977309.000
6	RVT 5 Ext. JICA	360 m ³	Existing	DMA-5					
7	RVT 6 Ext. JICA	87.5 m ³	Existing	DMA-6	Ilam Municipality	Required: 127 Available: 127	MilanKendra, Ilam	592188.000	2976931.000
8	RVT 7	50 m ³	New	DMA-7	Ilam campus Ilam Municipality	Required: 127 Available: 127	Campus Area, Ilam	591351.000	2976626.000
9	RVT 8 Ext. JICA	125 m ³	Existing	DMA-8	Ilam Municipality	Required: 127 Available: 127	Tundikhel, Ilam	591628.000	2976602.000

SN	Component	Capacity	Status	Service Area	Land Ownership	Minimum Land Required (m ²)	Location of Water Treatment Plant and Reservoir Tank		
							Ward no.	Easting	Northing
10	RVT 9	150 m ³	New	DMA-10	Private land (Under process of negotiated settlement)	Required: 127 Available: 127	Golakharka, Ilam	NA	NA
11	RVT 10	150 m ³	New	DMA-9	Adarsha Higher Secondary School	Required: 127 Available: 127	Tilkeni, Ilam	592527.000	2976458.000
	Total	1392.5							

m³ = cubic meter, m³/h = cubic meter per hour, DMA = district metered area, lps = liters per second, RVT = reservoir tank, m² = square meter, WSSDO = Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office; WTP = water treatment plant.

^a Final Detailed Design Report of Ilam Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject.

Table 3: Proposed Linear and Related Components

SN	Item	Quantity/Length	Description
1	Valve Chamber (Bricks/RCC)	20/10/15	
2	Fire Hydrant	10	
3	Total Length of pipe		
i.	In transmission	50,975 m	150-250 mm dia ductile iron pipes and, 140 and 160 dia 6 kg/10 kg polyethylene pipes
ii.	Bulk distribution	13,729 m	
iii.	Household Distribution	100,740 m	
4	Household Connection	2,868 houses	PE pipes: 10 kg/cm ² : 50-140 mm dia: 60,850 m. PE pipes 6 kg/cm ² : 75-160mm dia; 14,001m. GI pipes: 50-100 ND: 25,889 m.

kg/cm² = kilogram per square centimetre; m = meter ; PE pipes = polyethylene pipes.

C. The Indigenous Peoples Plan

12. In Nepal, adivasis/janajatis are recognized as indigenous peoples and their presence is found to be predominant in the proposed intake areas. The diversion of water from Gitang, Rate and Mewa Kholas in Maimajhuwa (earlier VDC and now ward no. 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality) to Ilam is assessed to potentially impact the predominantly indigenous peoples water users downstream. Potential restriction of access to water to the predominantly indigenous peoples users of micro hydroelectricity plants and irrigation canals, owners of three water mills and a trout farmer as a result of the proposed subproject in Ilam, and to water use practices of the local communities (predominantly indigenous peoples) in the long run, were initially assessed. This Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) is therefore prepared with an emphasis on potential adverse impacts to the indigenous peoples communities in Maimajhuwa VDC, their avoidance and mitigation. It also touches upon issues pertaining to inclusion of indigenous peoples in Ilam in project benefits. The IPP presents the main report of the IPP and the findings and details of the socioeconomic study of Maimajhuwa VDC (Appendix 1) and detailed documentation of consultations and meetings held with stakeholders, including minutes of meetings, decisions taken and photographs of consultations (Appendix 2). Such appendixes provide insights into beneficial and mitigation measures included in the IPP, which are based on stakeholder consultations and interactions during surveys.

13. This Indigenous Peoples plan includes the following measures for indigenous people/dalit persons living in proposed intake areas, to be accomplished by the project team (the project management office or PMO/regional project management office or RPMO): (i) beneficial measures include priority employment in project-related construction activities for indigenous peoples/dalit people of project intake areas, training and employment of indigenous peoples/dalit persons in project operation activities, and connection subsidies for poor indigenous peoples/dalit households in Ilam municipality;⁸ and (ii) mitigation measures include awareness on livelihood enhancing measures and skills (for agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry as well as non-farm work) for all poor and vulnerable households identified by the ward committee and RPMO with the assistance of RDSMC, as well as skill development training for project operation and maintenance and related freelance skilled work such as plumbing and repair work for selected persons from poor indigenous peoples/dalit households in proposed intake areas, who are interested in such training. Specific budgets for each of the above-mentioned activities are provided in the IPP. In addition, the IPP proposes that the project will coordinate with government for implementation of a watershed management program, using existing government program funds.

14. The above-mentioned activities, their timelines and budgets in the IPP, are part of the condition for project activities to proceed. These IPP activities, selected in consultation with the indigenous peoples/dalit communities in proposed intake areas, address articulated development needs of the indigenous peoples/dalit communities that are not covered by the larger, government-funded development program. Development demands of the intake areas are being addressed by government departments by putting them in the priority annual programs/activities of the concerned government line agencies located in Ilam. Different components of the government-funded infrastructure development program (roads, education, health, water and other facilities) for the intake areas are at various stages of planning and implementation.

⁸ Preferential employment opportunities during construction will be ensured through appropriate provisions in the construction contract. For preferential employment opportunities during operation, WUSC Ilam will be required to issue a written assurance for the employment of local Indigenous Peoples/dalits prior to works commencement.

15. It is important to note that this IPP is meant not only for indigenous peoples but also includes and has provisions for vulnerable people including dalits and poor families among indigenous peoples households. Priority has been given to these families in the IPP, particularly for project-related employment opportunities and skill training for income generation. Since it was reported that only two households of dalits are residing around the intake areas, it was assessed that no separate plan is required for dalits.⁹

D. Objectives of Indigenous Peoples Plan

16. This IPP is consistent with the UWSSP's Indigenous People Planning Framework and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and applicable laws, regulations and policies of Government of Nepal. The objectives of the IPP are to ensure: (i) that potential impacts on indigenous peoples are assessed, understood and documented and any adverse impacts identified are addressed; (ii) the subproject is designed and implemented in a way that fosters respect for indigenous peoples identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by them; (iii) indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits and do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of implementation of the subproject; (iv) active participation of indigenous peoples is enhanced in aspects of the subproject that affect them, including subproject preparation and implementation, and design/choice of mitigation measures to address any adverse impact; and (v) institutional arrangements including grievance redress and monitoring and evaluation process are defined to address indigenous peoples issues.

17. In line with the above assessment and objectives, this IPP focuses on: (i) assessment of potential impacts to indigenous peoples population in Maimajhuwa area (ward no. 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality) due to proposed construction of intakes in rivers in Maimajhuwa area, for supply of water to Ilam municipality; (ii) evaluation of alternatives and identification of appropriate solutions and mitigation measures in consultation with, or as chosen by the community, with a view to avoid or minimize adverse impacts; (iii) conduct and documentation of detailed, meaningful consultations and socio-economic surveys to understand and address the concerns of local, predominantly indigenous people of Maimajhuwa, pertaining to the proposed subproject components that may have potential impacts on them; (iv) provision for culturally appropriate benefits and opportunities for participation of indigenous peoples in the subproject, making them beneficiaries and development partners; and (v) design of appropriate institutional arrangements to address indigenous peoples issues.

18. This IPP is an "active" document and will be updated during detailed design and implementation, if required. All required assistance, mitigation measures and compensation to affected Indigenous Peoples shall be completed before award of civil works contract package of the related subproject components.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

19. This section provides an overview of applicable legal frameworks of the government and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009). Apart from government and ADB policy, Nepal is also

⁹ The project management office (PMO) and regional PMOs will be responsible to ensure that the two dalit households and other vulnerable households among indigenous peoples are identified and included in proposed benefits under the IPP.

bound by its ratification in 2007 of the ILO Convention No.169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples enacted in 1989 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007).¹⁰

A. Government of Nepal Laws

20. The Constitution of Nepal (2015) in its preamble obligates the country as multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-religious, multi-cultural and diverse regional characteristics. In part I, Article 3; Nation is defined as 'All the Nepalese people, with multiethnic, multilingual, multi-religious, multicultural characteristics and in geographical diversities'. It recognizes the status of different mother languages as national languages in Article 6. Each individual and community has the right to use, preserve and promote its own language, script, culture and cultural heritage (Article 32). The Article 51 (j) 8 articulates that the state shall pursue policy to make the indigenous nationalities participate in decisions concerning that community by making special provisions for opportunities and benefits in order to ensure the right of these nationalities to live with dignity, along with their identity, and protect and promote traditional knowledge, skill, culture, social tradition and experience of the indigenous nationalities and local communities,

21. In addition, the Constitution has authorized the establishment of an Indigenous Nationalities Commission in part-27, Article 261 to address the issues and concerns of such communities. The provision in Article 42 (1) recognizes the rights of Adivasi/Janajati to "participate in State structures on the basis of principles of proportional participation.

22. The National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) Act 2002 established the first comprehensive policy and institutional framework pertaining to indigenous peoples (adivasis/janajatis in Nepali). The Act defines indigenous groups/adivasi janajati as, "a group or community having its own territory, own mother tongue, traditional rites and customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or unwritten history". The government, through NFDIN, initially identified and officially recognized 59 such indigenous communities. This list was updated in 2009 to include 81 groups for official recognition, which are yet to be approved by Government of Nepal.

23. The indigenous people in Nepal are not homogenous and there are vast disparities in terms of socio-economic conditions among them. Hence, the Nepal Federation for Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) has grouped 10 of the 59 adivasi/janajati as "endangered", 12 as "highly marginalized", 20 as "marginalized", 15 as "disadvantaged", and 2 as "advanced" or better-off, on the basis of a composite index of literacy, housing, landholdings, occupation, language, level of education, and population size. The indigenous peoples residing around the project locations are mainly Rais, Gurungs and Magars, who belong to the "disadvantaged" category as per NEFIN classification of indigenous peoples in Nepal.

24. In addition to indigenous peoples, Government of Nepal recognises other vulnerable sections such as women, disabled persons, dalits, madhesis, minority groups / marginalised communities and workers/farmers/persons falling below poverty line. The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2063 (2007), NFDIN Act (2002), Local Self-Governance Act, 1999, Forest Act (1993) and

¹⁰ The ILO Convention no. 169 of 1989 is the most comprehensive legally binding treaty on the rights of indigenous peoples. The Convention includes provisions on cultural integrity, land and resource rights and non-discrimination, and instructs states to consult indigenous peoples in all decisions affecting them. Articles 1-4 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) ensures the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, as well as their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues while implementing any development activities in the traditional territory of the indigenous people.

Forest Regulation (1995) and periodic five-year plans reflect the government's policy priority for indigenous peoples and other vulnerable/disadvantaged sections.

B. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 on Indigenous Peoples

25. ADB SPS 2009 recognizes that indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities are often deprived or have had limited access to benefits and opportunities, although they are located in resource-rich areas. It recognizes their unique cultural identities and social characteristics and seeks to protect the same. It seeks to ensure that they should be included and should have equal opportunity to participate and gain from project activities. ADB policy places emphasis on the consent of affected indigenous peoples for project activities and policy application in the instance of commercial development of the cultural and natural resources or customary lands used with impacts on livelihoods, or cultural, ceremonial or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IP. It also seeks to avoid to the extent possible, any restricted access to or physical displacement from traditional or customary lands and natural resources.

26. The objective of ADB SPS (2009) related to indigenous peoples is to help design and implement projects in a manner that would foster respect for Indigenous Peoples identity, dignity, human rights, livelihoods systems, and cultural uniqueness, as defined by Indigenous Peoples themselves, so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. The SPS uses the term indigenous peoples to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group. ADB policy recognizes the official definition of indigenous peoples as per national law. An Indigenous Peoples Plan is required to be prepared as part of a resettlement plan, in case of limited impacts, or as a standalone document, in case of potential significant impacts, exploring possible options to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups.

27. Gap analysis of Government of Nepal and ADB policy and recommended measures: Assessment of regulatory provisions related to indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups show that existing policies in Nepal are silent about safeguards or protection of indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups from project-related adverse impacts and on planning for impact mitigation. There are no explicit provisions for consultation with affected indigenous peoples and disadvantaged groups and formulation of culturally appropriate mitigation packages as spelt out in ADB SPS (2009). ADB policy, on the other hand, places greater emphasis on assessment of differential impacts and vulnerability, conducting meaningful consultation, obtaining consent of Indigenous People, and formulation of culturally appropriate responses. A more detailed discussion including gap analysis and recommended measures to bridge the gaps between Government of Nepal and ADB policy is presented in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) prepared for the UWSSP. The IPPF for Ilam water supply and sanitation subproject is prepared in line with Government of Nepal and ADP policy and the recommended gap-filling measures in the IPPF.

III. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A. Socioeconomic Profile of Beneficiary Indigenous Peoples Population in Ilam

28. Of the total estimated beneficiaries in Ilam comprising 4,289 households and 20,768 persons living in wards 1-9 in Ilam municipality, 30% belong to indigenous peoples communities such as Magar, Rai, Gurung, Newar, Limbu, Tamang and Ghale. Another 4% comprise scheduled castes (SC) such as Damai, Kami and Sarki. (Feasibility Study, 2014). The project has been

designed to supply water 24/7 to all households in the selected wards. A brief profile of indigenous peoples beneficiaries in Ilam based on the Census Survey 2014 is presented below.

- (i) **Literacy.** About 5.9% of indigenous peoples in the selected subproject wards are illiterate;
- (ii) **Female-headed Households.** Of the total subproject beneficiaries, 23% comprise female-headed households. Among indigenous peoples/ scheduled castes /minority households in Ilam, 28.66% are female-headed;
- (iii) **Employment.** About 30% of working indigenous peoples in selected wards (1-9) of Ilam are government employees, 16% are retired government servants, 4% are employed in the private sector, 1% are public representatives and the majority - 49%, are engaged in informal sector or wage labour work. About 0.6% of Indigenous People, scheduled castes and minority groups in the selected wards do not have any regular source of income;
- (iv) **Water Supply Access.** About 87% of indigenous peoples/ scheduled castes /minority community households in Ilam municipality have access to piped water; about 0.82% depend on wells or handpumps and 12.08% on other (surface water) sources;
- (v) **Sanitation Access.** About 95% of indigenous people, scheduled castes /minority households in Ilam municipality have access to individual toilets. However, 5.3% Indigenous Peoples/ scheduled castes /minority households use dry pit latrines, 0.1% use communal latrines and 0.3% practice open defecation. (Census Survey, Ilam 2014).

29. The UWSSP envisages provision of free water supply connections to 100% poor and vulnerable households in subproject coverage areas, for which grants will be given upfront. A framework or strategy for coverage and inclusion of the poor and vulnerable is in place, which will ensure that vulnerable households including those belonging to indigenous people/dalit groups are covered/included in project benefits.¹¹ Availability of adequate water is also anticipated to improve sanitation conditions for beneficiary households. The incidence of water borne diseases among beneficiaries is expected to reduce.

B. Socioeconomic Profile of Potentially Affected Population Around Proposed Intakes, Maimajhuwa (Ward No. 2 of Sandakpur Rural Municipality)¹²

30. **Demography and Ethnicity, Maimajhuwa Village Development Committee.**¹³ The proposed new intakes for Ilam water supply at Mewa and Rate Khola as well as the existing intake at Gitang Khola, are located in Maimajhuwa VDC. As per Census 2011, the total population of Maimajhuwa VDC is 3,469 which comprises 89% indigenous peoples (IP). Among the adivasi janajati (IP) groups, the Rais and Gurungs are the numerically dominant groups. The Magars,

¹¹ The Project's "Framework for inclusion of poor and vulnerable" provides the identification process and eligibility criteria for beneficiaries and the different fund flow mechanisms for water supply and sanitation to beneficiaries.

¹² The socio-economic profile of population living in Maimajhuwa area draws upon secondary data from Census 2011 and a primary sample survey of households in the VDC (now ward) conducted in 2015. Primary survey results were verified through consultations with communities. Details of the methodology used for field surveys and consultations are provided in Appendix 1. Volume II, Supplementary Appendices to this IPP provides details of survey findings, which are summarized in this report (Volume I). Census surveys in Ilam and Maimajhuwa will be taken up under UWSSP as well, which will provide updated information.

¹³ Maimajhuwa VDC/ward no. 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality is located at the north-east corner of the district within 27°05'N - 27.08°N latitude and 87°58'E - 87.96°E longitude in Ilam district. The VDC is divided into nine wards from political and administrative perspective. All the proposed intakes for the proposed Ilam water supply subproject are in this area.

Sherpa and Sunuwar are the other indigenous peoples groups present in the concerned VDC, and together with dalits constitute 1.38% of the total population.¹⁴

31. There are no highly marginalized or endangered indigenous peoples groups in the area. The areas immediately around Gitang Khola, Rate Khola and Mewa Khola within Maimajhuwa comprise (wards 4,5,6,7 and 8 of erstwhile Maimajhuwa VDC and now a part of ward no. 2 of Sandakpur) 464 households and have a total population of 2,200, as per Census 2011. The distribution of population by ethnicity and caste in these areas surrounding the intake locations follows the overall pattern of the VDC/ward no. 2, with the large majority belonging to indigenous peoples communities. The people of Maimajhuwa and residents of the wards 4,5,6,7 and 8 of the erstwhile VDC who were identified as water users downstream of the proposed intakes, were consulted during IPP preparation.

32. **Literacy.** Maimajhuwa has an overall literacy rate of 76.88% for population of five years and above (can read and write) which is slightly lower compared to Ilam district overall literacy rate (77.91%). The male and female literacy rate for population of five years and above (can read and write) stands at 84.16% and 69.36%, respectively. The male literacy rate is almost equal for both Maimajhuwa VDC and Ilam district, whereas the female literacy rate (69.36%) is lower than the average (72.05%) for Ilam district. (Census 2011).

33. **Profile of Sample Households.** A socioeconomic sample survey of households in Maimajhuwa, where the proposed water supply sources/intakes are located, was carried out in 2015. A sample size of 15% or 113 households in Maimajhuwa VDC was adopted for the survey, but sampling of 130 households was achieved. The sample was to be proportionately drawn from each of the communities present in Maimajhuwa. For selection of households within a community, random sampling method was adopted, to avoid bias in sampling. The caste distribution of the sample households achieved was adivasi janajati (89%), followed by Brahmin/Chhetri households (7%), and dalit households (4%).

34. A structured questionnaire was used to understand the demographic, economic and cultural situation of the communities residing in the VDC, their perception towards the project, expectations from the project, type of community support package desired etc. Details of the profile of Maimajhuwa VDC and surveyed households are presented in Volume II, section II-2, and summarized below.

35. **Population and household size.** The population of the 130 surveyed households is 660. The average household size of sample households is estimated as 5.05, slightly higher in comparison with average household size of Maimajhuwa VDC/ward and that of Ilam district.¹⁵

36. **Sex Ratio.** Male and female population constitutes 363 (55%) and 297 (45%) of the sample population respectively. The sex ratio of the surveyed households is 818 females per thousand males, which is significantly higher than the overall sex ratio of Ilam district (647).

37. **Female-Headed Households.** Out of the total 130 surveyed households, nearly 118 (91%) households are male-headed and 12 (9%) households are female-headed.

¹⁴ The ethnic/caste-wise distribution of the population of Maimajhuwa VDC/ward is as follows: Brahmin/Chhetri (8.3 % Indigenous Peoples); Magar (0.3%); Kami (dalit, 1%); Rai (Indigenous People, 63.1%); Gurung (Indigenous People, 24.1%); Damai/Dholi (dalit, 0.4%); Sherpa (Indigenous People, 1%); Kewat (0.5%), Sunuwar (Indigenous People, 0.5%), other castes (0.5%). Census 2011.

¹⁵ The average household size in Maimajhuwa VDC/ward is 4.58, which is slightly higher than the Ilam district average of 4.50, according to CBS 2011.

38. **Age Structure.** The total population of the surveyed households was divided into: (a) the 15-59 years age group (the economically active population), which comprises nearly 70% and the below 15 years and above 60 years age group (economically inactive population), which comprises nearly 30% of the total population of the surveyed households. The proportion of below 15 years age group among sample households (16.8%) is significantly lower compared to Maimajhuwa VDC/ward as a whole (26.14%), Ilam district (29.59%) and the estimated average for developing countries (35-40%). The sample households have higher percentages of population of age between 15-59 (70%) and 60 years and above (13%), compared to Maimajhuwa VDC/ward and Ilam district.

39. **Literacy and Educational Attainment.** The overall literacy rate in Maimajhuwa VDC/ward is 76.88% and that of Ilam district is 77.91%. Male and female literacy rates are 84% and 69% in Maimajhuwa VDC/ward, and 84% and 72% in Ilam district. (Census 2011).

40. **Vulnerable Households.** Vulnerable households in project areas include:

- (i) **Predominant indigenous peoples groups** (Rais, Gurungs and Magars), are disadvantaged or vulnerable as a result of their socio-cultural identity and inadequate access to economic and development opportunities. They constitute slightly more than 89% of the sample households, of which 10 households (8.6%) are female headed;
- (ii) **Dalits** (comprising 5 sample households, or 3.8% of the total sample) are a socially, economically and politically marginalised group, with very little legal ownership of private property. They are mainly dependent on common property or natural resources, and are invisible in local decision making bodies. One sample dalit household was found to be below poverty line (BPL);
- (iii) **Women headed households.** A total of 12 sample households, or 9.2% of the overall sample are women-headed households, which constitute 8.6% of Indigenous People, 20% of dalit and 6.5% of BPL households. All women household heads were found to live with their sons or married daughters in the same locality;
- (iv) **Physically Disabled.** One indigenous peoples household reported having a physically disabled family member; and
- (v) **Below poverty line.** A total of 31 households, or 23% of the sample were found to be BPL. Two sample BPL households are women headed. In terms caste/ethnicity, the 31 BPL households in the sample comprise 97% Indigenous Peoples and 3% dalits.

41. **House Types.** Majority of the respondents (81%) own semi pakki houses followed by kachchi (18.5%) and only one respondent owns a pakki residential house. None of the female headed households owned pakki houses; a majority of them possess semi-pakki houses. Eighty% of the houses of all types have more than three rooms, and 66% of the households have area between 200-500 square feet (ft²). Only 2% of the total sample households have houses with area more than 1,000 ft² and only one house has one room only. Nineteen% of houses of all types have two rooms with area of 200 ft² or less.

42. **Household Assets.** Out of the sample 130 households, 69% own televisions, nearly 94% possess telephones and only one household owns a refrigerator. Two-thirds of the sample households also own at least one large productive cattle along with television, telephone and refrigerator, which is considered as a symbol of economic well-being in rural Nepal. Hence, it can

be comfortably stated that a little more than two-thirds (68%) sample households are economically prosperous and better-off compared to the remaining one-third.

43. **Land Ownership.** Of the sample households, 123 (95%) reported ownership of land. Out of 123 landowner households, 112 (91%) households are male-headed whereas 11 (9%) households are female-headed. There are three squatter/encroacher households (2.3%) on government or community lands, and one tenant or lease holder (0.8%) in the sample.

44. Of the 130 sample households, 102 households (78.5%) own lands less than 0.25 ha. Only 2 male-headed households (1.5% of sample) own lands more than 5 ha. The remaining 26 households (20%) possess lands between 0.25-5 ha, of which 24 households are male-headed. The proportion of female-headed household increases as the size of land holding decreases: 83% female-headed households own land less than 0.25 ha, only 17% female headed households own land between 0.25-5 ha and none possess lands more than 5 ha.

45. **Drinking water facilities.** A majority of households (96%) use piped water either from their own private or community taps and of the remaining households, 2 households use wells and another 3 households use rivers and streams for drinking water collection. Only 50% of the total respondents expressed their confidence on the reliability of the water sources they currently depend on. On being asked to assess quality of water used, 71.5% respondents voiced 'good', about 25% rated water quality as average, while about 3% rated it poor.

46. A large majority (93%) of the respondents stated that both males and females fetch water as a joint responsibility. Time taken for collection of drinking water was reported as 5 minutes or less by 17% households, followed by 15 minutes or less, by about 82% households.

47. **Sanitation facilities.** Nearly 96% of the surveyed households reported access to toilets, of which 57% are water-borne in house, 37% are water-borne outside house and 2% are dry pit latrines. The remaining 4% households did not answer the question on sanitation access, but are likely to have access to latrines as the VDC has been declared 'Open Defecation Free'. In terms of caste/ethnicity, 113 of 116 indigenous peoples households, all 9 Brahmin-Chhetri households and 3 out of 5 dalit households reported access to toilets, while the remaining (3 indigenous peoples and 2 dalit households) did not respond to the question.

48. **Sources of Energy and Electricity Facilities.** Metered electricity connection (through micro hydro plants) is available to only about 14% of the total sample and electricity is used mainly for lighting. The remaining households still depend on other sources of energy (firewood, liquid petroleum gas, solar power and kerosene) for various purposes. As many as 86% of total respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the reliability of electricity service.

49. **Economy and Livelihoods.** Community consultations and key informant interviews revealed that the economic base of Maimajhuwa VDC/ward is characterized by a mix of farm and non-farm activities. Farm activities include agriculture and livestock rearing, mainly for subsistence and are characterized by fragmented land-holding and low inputs. Foreign employment, seasonal migration, small trades and businesses, agro-based and forest-based micro-enterprises and daily wages are the major non-farm activities.

50. **Household Monthly Incomes.** Of the 130 sample households, the largest chunk (51 households) which include 45 indigenous people, 4 dalit and 2 Brahmin-Chhetri households have a monthly household income of NRs5,000 or less, while 2 indigenous peoples households have monthly income of more than NRs50,000. There are 43 indigenous people, 4 Brahmin-Chhetri

and one dalit households (altogether 37% of the sample) having a monthly income of NRs15,000 or more. About 22% of sample households comprising 26 indigenous peoples and 3 Brahmin-Chhetri households, have a monthly income equal to or less than NRs50,000.

51. **Per Capita Income.** In terms of annual per capita incomes, 70 households (54% of the total sample) including 61 Indigenous People, 5 dalit and 4 Brahmin-Chhetri households, have an annual per capita income of NRs23,307 or less; of these, 31 households (24% of the total sample) are below poverty line.¹⁶ On the other hand, 4 indigenous peoples households have an annual per capita income more than NRs100,000, followed by 15 households (14 indigenous peoples and one Brahmin-Chhetri) with equal to or less than NRs100,000. Forty-one households (32% of sample), comprising 37 indigenous peoples and 4 Brahmin-Chhetri households have annual per capita income of equal to or less than NRs50,000.

C. Perceptions about Proposed Project and Its impacts

52. Level of awareness about the proposed project: Three-fourth of the total respondents (70% Indigenous People, 3% Brahmin-Chhetri and 2% dalit households) indicated some prior knowledge about the proposed subproject components in Maimajhuwa VDC/ward. 75% of the male-headed households and 83% of the female-headed households expressed awareness of the proposals.

53. On being asked to express whether they had heard that the VDC has claimed development benefits from the Government in lieu of providing approval for diversion of water from the rivers/water sources located in the VDC, an overwhelming majority (89%) of the respondents expressed that they were fully aware of proposals related to Mewa and Rate Khola. However, almost 71% were not aware of the existing intake at Gitang Khola.

54. Attitude towards the project: Of the total 130 respondents, 87% (comprising 87% of sample indigenous peoples households, 100% of sample brahmin chhetri (BC) households and 60% of sample dalit households) stated that they agree with the proposed water diversion to Ilam from Rate and Mewa Khola. Development benefits for Maimajhuwa VDC, drinking water requirement for their children living or studying at Ilam Bazaar and establishment of lifeline services (hospitals, school, offices) in Ilam were the stated major reasons for agreeing with the proposed subproject interventions. About 4% respondents (all indigenous people) indicated their disagreement, while about 7% were neutral and about 2% (comprising 2 dalit and 1 indigenous peoples respondent) did not reply. In terms of gender, 50% of the female-headed households (FHH) and 90% of the male-headed households indicated their agreement with the proposed interventions at Rate and Mewa Khola. Only one FHH (the remaining FHH did not respond) and 4 male-headed households in the sample were in disagreement. The key reason for disagreement was uncertainty related to the volume of water that would be available downstream of the intake weir.

55. Results of community consultations around each of the proposed (new and existing) intake sites also indicated that local people have a positive attitude towards the proposed intervention. Expectation of jobs, livelihood enhancement through employment opportunities under the project, awareness that damaged assets, trees, crops, etc., if any, during project implementation will be compensated and support by government to improve physical infrastructure were cited as the main reasons for support to the project, during consultations.

¹⁶ The poverty line for 2014 is estimated as an annual per capita income of NRs23,307, based on Government of Nepal data.

56. Types of activities around proposed subproject locations: About 57% of the total respondents mentioned a number of activities such as electricity generation (micro-hydro plants generating 5-10 kilo watt electricity for local supply), irrigation schemes, drinking water collection and water mills that local people have been carrying out in and around the subproject locations for many years. Primarily recreational fishing was reported in the concerned rivers. A trout farming scheme under construction, which proposes use of water from Rate Khola, was observed during field visits. About 20 respondents belonging to indigenous peoples and BPL groups reported that locals fetch drinking water from the rivers where intakes are proposed, whereas 11 respondents, mainly from indigenous peoples group mentioned that the proposed project locations are being used by locals for collection of sand, gravel and stone. Discussions with community members helped establish that all (100%) of the people who collect sand, gravel and stone, do so for domestic/own use and not for any commercial purpose.¹⁷

57. About 43% of the respondents mentioned that they were not involved in any activities in or around the rivers/streams of project area and did not have any idea regarding activities around the rivers undertaken by others, or their frequency.

58. None of the respondents reported use of the intake locations for any type of customary and ritualistic activities associated with the groups' cultural identity and dignity.

59. Views on impacts of existing intake on traditional activities: The majority (57%) of the respondents expressed that they did not know about impacts of the existing intake; while 38% expressed that the existing intake has not impacted traditional uses/practices. About 5% of the respondents opined that the existing intake has affected traditional uses and practices adversely, but did not specify how. It is also revealed during community consultations that local people are largely positive about the proposed project interventions (para. 45), provided the downstream water use rights of the local people are ensured.

60. Concerns and suggestions of respondents: Seventy-five (58%) respondents did not choose to express any concerns and suggestions while the remaining 55 (42%) respondents expressed various concerns and demands related to infrastructure development (black topped road, 'full-fledged' electricity, telephone tower, school, bridge, drain, television tower, health post building, etc.) for Maimajhuwa VDC (now a ward of Sandakpur). These respondents also expressed expectation of benefits such as 10% royalty payment to Maimajhuwa VDC from the revenue collected from water supply service in Ilam from the project as a mitigation measure, and need for employment opportunities and skill training for livelihood improvement, as well as for a marketing facility for herbs and agricultural products.¹⁸

D. Potential project impacts

61. This section identifies possible impacts (both positive and negative) to the local, predominantly indigenous peoples communities as a result of subproject implementation, which are assessed based on findings of the socioeconomic survey of local population and consultations

¹⁷ The trout farmer, users of river water for irrigation and / or domestic consumption, water mill owners and users, and sand and stone collectors were among the list of the people consulted during IPP preparation (refer Volume 2 of the IPP). Since the source verification study has confirmed that adequate water will continue to be available for existing downstream uses, none of the existing users is likely to be affected.

¹⁸ Recent consultations held in 2018 indicate that Sandakpur rural municipality has similar expectations of royalty / benefit sharing and Ilam municipality is aware of the same.

held with indigenous peoples communities, other communities and stakeholders at subproject locations, as well as use of experts' own judgment. The assessment was undertaken prior to conduct of hydrological study and finalization of design discharge and helped in the assessment of alternatives, avoidance of impact and identification of mitigation measures, undertaken subsequently.

62. **Beneficial impacts.** A potential positive impact of the project is the employment and income generating opportunities likely to be created. This includes not only direct employment generated by the project for contractual workers during the construction phase and for permanent jobs during the operation phase, but also indirect benefits to small businesses, such as hotels and lodges for workers and contractors and for project and government officials who are likely to visit and stay in the area frequently during the construction period.

63. It has been estimated that about 250 unskilled labour and 5 skilled labour/technicians per day will be required for a period of six months for project-related construction work from sources Mewa to Rate to Gitang up to Bhandi Khola. Four permanent jobs (one linesman having basic plumbing skill and one security guard for each new source, Rate and Mewa Khola) will be required during operation and maintenance phase of the proposed project. The project will ensure benefits to indigenous peoples and dalits in project locations from such employment opportunities. The construction contract will include a clause related to preferential employment opportunities to local indigenous people/dalit persons for construction proposed in Maimajhuwa (ward 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality). Consultations with local people around the proposed intakes revealed that they are interested in project related construction work. Likewise, the WUSC Ilam will provide an undertaking in the updated IPP regarding reservation of permanent jobs likely to be generated in Maimajhuwa, for local indigenous people/dalit persons.

64. **Adverse Impacts.** As confirmed by project engineers and topographic surveyor, all the alignments for transmission pipelines are proposed either along existing pipeline or along road ROWs and construction of intakes will be carried out in public/government lands. Hence, no loss of private lands and property of indigenous peoples is anticipated.¹⁹

65. Findings from community consultations and socioeconomic survey show that none of these sources are being used for customary and ritualistic activities associated with the indigenous peoples groups' cultural identity and dignity. Some people fetch water and collect stone, gravel and sand for domestic purposes in small quantities from the river beds; such activities are not likely to be affected.²⁰ The quantum of water (with respect to the total volume of water) diverted to Ilam is perceived by local communities as key to determining the extent of impacts of the proposed project. Hence, local communities have demanded a written assurance from the government authorities clearly stating how much water would be left downstream of the intake weirs. They are concerned that water flow in the rivers after diversion to Ilam will not be sufficient for existing and future water uses, particularly at Gitang and Rate Khola. During community consultations and surveys undertaken prior to conduct of the source flow verification study, the community expressed that the following (existing) users could potentially be impacted due to drawal of water for Ilam:²¹

¹⁹ Any unanticipated loss of private or community property is covered under the entitlement matrix in the Resettlement Plan prepared for Ilam water supply, in line with the Resettlement Framework for UWSSP.

²⁰ Consultations reveal that none of the households collect sand and gravel for a living or any economic purpose. All such households collect sand and gravel for domestic use. No restriction of such use (use of sand and gravel for domestic purposes) by communities living around the intakes is anticipated as a result of the project.

²¹ The source flow verification study conducted in 2015 has confirmed that there will be adequate water availability for existing downstream users (Appendix 2).

- (i) **Potential impact on existing micro-hydropower and irrigation schemes.** There are three micro-hydropower plants in Gitang Khola, two in Rate Khola and one at Mewa Khola. These are small-scale, run-of-the-rivers, micro--hydropower plants which generate 5–10 kilowatt of electricity that is distributed to the local villages.²² Besides, there are small irrigation schemes in operation: four in Gitang, five in Rate and one in Mewa Khola.²³ In the dry season, these plants and schemes may be potentially affected due to less water flow in the rivers after diversion of 16 lps, 10 lps and 10 lps water from Gitang, Rate and Mewa Kholas respectively, to Ilam.
- (ii) **Potential impact on ghattas/water mills.** A ghatta is a water mill, which uses local technology for milling wheat, maize, and millet, using waterpower. There is one ghatta at each source (3 in all), operated by local people. The 3 ghatta owners are from poor indigenous peoples families and the ghattas provide an additional source of income to such families. Ghatta owners when consulted, expressed that they were unaware of how much water would be diverted and what the impact of the proposed project on ghatta operation would be, after water diversion. They fear that after implementation of the proposed project, they may have to close down the ghattas and this may result in loss of livelihood.
- (iii) **Drinking water.** None of the locals reported complete dependence on the rivers where intakes are proposed, for drinking water. Almost all the households in and around intake areas have access to piped drinking water. The socio-economic survey reveals that 3 of 130 households (2%) draw drinking water from the rivers; such use, involving minimal quantity of water, is not likely to be affected. It was also reported that people dwelling near the concerned rivers use river water for domestic use e.g. washing clothes, and livestock rearing. Low water flow after diversion, particularly during the dry season, is assessed to potentially affect such water use practices of the locals.
- (iv) **Fishing.** Fishing as a commercial activity is presently not reported in any of the three rivers where intakes are proposed. However, a few local families occasionally fish in their spare time in the said rivers; this fishing is primarily recreational. It was observed during field visit that a trout farming scheme was under construction, which proposes to divert water from Rate Khola. Less water flow after diversion of water to Ilam, possible during the dry season, were assessed to have potential impacts to locals using the said kholas for recreational fishing and to the trout farmer.
- (v) **Changes in water use practices.** Water use rights in the rivers where intakes are proposed, are practiced in two ways. (i) Customary practice, based on first use: this is similar to prior appropriation rights for allocation of water resources; and (ii) Social norms, based on social needs and social values: these norms established by users have accorded the highest priority to irrigation, followed by ghattas/water

²² The existing micro hydro plants include: (i) Gitang micro hydro plant, catering to wards 4 and 5; Gitang micro hydro plant, catering to ward 4, and Gitang micro hydro plant, catering to wards 2 and 4; (ii) Rate micro hydro plant, catering to wards 5, 6 and 7; and Rate micro hydro plant catering to ward 6 and 7; and (iii) Mewa micro hydro plant, for wards 7, 8 and 9.

²³ In Gitang, four irrigation schemes are reported downstream of the proposed intake location: the Gitang irrigation canal for wards 2 and 4, the Karna Bahadur irrigation canal for ward 4; the Walihang irrigation canal for ward 4 and the Tome Rai irrigation canal for ward 3. In Rate, five irrigation schemes are reported downstream of the proposed intake: Motimaya irrigation canal for ward 6, Majhuwa Dovan irrigation canal for ward 7, Devitar irrigation canal for ward 7, Changethun irrigation canal for ward 6, and Rate irrigation canal for ward 7. In Mewa, only one irrigation scheme is reported downstream: the Songmen Village irrigation canal for ward 8.

mills. In recent years, communal rights over water are increasingly becoming more important than private water rights due to the installation of micro-hydro electric plants. The following types of water use rights could be potentially affected, if inadequate water is available in the concerned rivers after diversion of water to Ilam:

- (a) **Customary vs. acquired water rights:** Users have mobilized their own resources to install micro-hydro plants for electricity with the support of the government and the British Army Welfare Fund. Installation of a micro-hydroelectric plant involves substantial investment through community resource mobilization. In case of reduced flow in the rivers after water diversion, micro-hydro users may have to forgo their newly acquired water rights. The Project could potentially affect the micro-hydro users downstream of the project site and their quality of life.
- (b) **Negotiated rights:** The water mill owners of Gitang Khola just below the proposed intake point have negotiated with the irrigation scheme users for water rights to operate their mills. Mill owners only have the rights to use water and their rights are secondary as they have to close the mills and let the farmers irrigate their fields during times of low flow.
- (c) **Land based rights:** Water rights in project areas, as well as in other parts of Nepal, are mostly linked to land rights. Reduction in water availability, if any, could potentially affect cultivation of vegetables and cash crops like cardamom. This could have potential impact on income sources for local farmers and the local economy, if alternative income sources are not available.

E. Avoidance and Minimization of Potential Adverse Impacts

66. This Section discusses the processes followed by the project for avoidance and / or minimization of adverse impacts to the predominantly indigenous peoples population of Maimajhuwa VDC (now ward no. 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality), as a result of proposed intakes for Ilam water supply. The first decision taken by the project to avoid/minimise impact was to use/develop four sources to minimize the amount of water extracted and thus the social and economic impacts by the proposed subproject on any one source. The second key issue was to ensure adequacy of flow in the three rivers for existing uses, post diversion of water for supply to Ilam. The process of resolution of this issue in case of each of the proposed intakes, as well as avoidance or minimisation of impact, is described below.

67. Intake at Gitang Khola. In 1998, Ilam Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office (WSSDO) laid transmission mains to augment the source at Gitang Khola. Ilam Municipality has a written agreement from local users at Gitang Khola to continue to use this supply and add another 150 mm diameter water main to use up to 16 lps. Concern was expressed by downstream users during consultations about adequate water availability for existing uses, post extraction for Ilam. The source flow verification study conducted in 2015 reveals that of the total available water in the river (>50 lps), >34 lps will be the balance flow, post extraction for Ilam. Hence, use of additional water from the existing source (up to 16 lps) is not anticipated to impact downstream users. Findings of the source flow verification study need to be widely disseminated among local population around Gitang Khola and downstream users.

68. Intake at Mewa Khola. In case of the proposed intake at Mewa khola, agreement with the local people was easily reached by proposing the intake downstream of an existing micro hydroelectricity project (MHEP). Availability of adequate water for the MHEP was the main

concern of local people. The source flow verification study revealed that total water availability in Mewa Khola is 60 lps; post extraction of 10 lps for Ilam, 50 lps will be the balance flow to Mewa Khola, hence no adverse impacts to the MHEP and other existing users are anticipated.

Intake at Rate Khola. In case of Rate khola, the proposed intake location is between two existing MHEPs. While no impact on the MHEP upstream of the intake was assessed, changes were made to intake design to ensure that any negative impacts to MHEP would be avoided by (i) primarily and as a priority, ensure adequate supply of water to operate the MHEPs; and (ii) decision on design discharge to Ilam water supply project, ensuring adequate flow of balance water to Rate Khola. The source flow verification study reveals that total water availability in Rate Khola is 45 lps, and after extraction of 10 lps for Ilam water supply, 35 lps will be the balance flow to the river. The local community is reported to be satisfied with these provisions.

69. The source flow verification study for Ilam conducted in 2015 confirms that adequate water will be available for all existing uses, water-dependent economic activities and existing infrastructure including agriculture, water mills, trout farming, micro-hydro plants, etc., which will remain unaffected for all the sources. Appendix 4 provides a summary of the source flow verification study conducted for Ilam in 2015.

70. Despite the avoidance and/or minimization of impacts at project locations to existing users, the project will have a permanent impact in terms of partial restriction of access to a natural resource (river water) for the predominantly indigenous peoples communities living in Maimajhuwa VDC/ward, who have traditionally had unrestricted access to the river waters. This IPP proposes beneficial measures and mitigation measures to address impacts (Chapter V). It also takes into consideration the development needs articulated by the local population (para. 61), that remain unaddressed by government, in the design of mitigation measures (Chapter V).

F. Articulated Development Needs

71. **Development Needs of Local Population.** The local communities and stakeholders were positive toward the project, but they have expectations related to jobs, livelihood enhancement through employment opportunities, compensation for damaged assets, trees, and crops, if any and support to improve physical infrastructure from the municipality/government. They have demanded that their following development needs be met to compensate for the water resource they have to share with Ilam Municipality, which will be a permanent impact in the form of restricted use of natural resource:

- (i) Development support for black topped road, electricity from national grid, telephone tower, school, bridge, drain, television tower, health post building etc. from the government. An inclination to acquire from the project, development facilities which have not been secured from Government channels, was observed during negotiations and meetings;
- (ii) About 10% of revenue collected from the water users of Ilam Municipality should be shared with Maimajhuwa VDC which should then be spent for the integrated development of the project affected areas (wards 4, 5, 6, and 8 of Maimajhuwa VDC);
- (iii) As part of a reasonable compensation and mitigation package, local people have demanded a program related to watershed management of all rivers where intakes are proposed, livelihood improvement programs for poor and marginalized families, health, biodiversity and environmental protection and program for strengthening or imparting new skills, particularly for local youth;

- (iv) First priority for employment and petty contracts in project works to the locals along with adequate insurance coverage for people and properties to safeguard against any possible loss/damage during construction;
- (v) Training, awareness and assistance for improved agricultural practices, particularly for potato farming, vegetable farming and medicinal herbs (e.g. chiraito) farming and marketing of these products;
- (vi) Training, awareness and assistance for livestock rearing (goat, pigs, poultry etc.)
- (vii) Enterprise training and assistance e.g. for operating small shops and businesses such as tailoring, homestay and livestock trade;
- (viii) Skill training and capacity building to increase employability (e.g. as drivers, cooks, plumbers, mechanics and electricians etc.); and
- (ix) Protection and promotion of cultural traditions (shrines, textiles and dress, language, food and festivals) of local indigenous peoples communities (Rai and Gurung).

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultations

72. Consultations with indigenous peoples communities at different locations of project area (Maimajhuwa VDC/ward) and other stakeholders at the VDC/ward and district level were conducted during site visits (May 2015 and again in May 2018) for IPP preparation. The objectives of consultations were to share project related information with local communities and stakeholders and to understand how indigenous peoples communities in particular can be directly benefited under the project and can be involved in the development activities proposed by VDC/ward and district administration in connection of implementing the Ilam water supply and sanitation subproject. Details of consultations are provided in Appendix 2.

73. Consultations with indigenous peoples communities were particularly useful to inform the community as a whole about the project and to gather and understand their views; perceptions/understanding of the likely impacts of the project on local communities and to assess the project induced economic and social development opportunities. These discussions have been helpful to recommend suitable mitigation measures, community participation and consultation policies, grievance mechanism and institutional arrangements for IPP implementation. Major concerns, demands, suggestions expressed by the indigenous peoples communities and stakeholders during consultations are discussed in a separate community consultation report (Appendix 2). The report has been prepared detailing processes and procedures followed and checklist used for the community and stakeholder consultation, key issues raised by the indigenous peoples and dalit communities and other stakeholders with details of participants and photographs of the consultations. The consultations report is attached in Appendix 2.

74. Findings of the community and stakeholder consultations during preparation of IPP will also help provide inputs for preparation of community friendly project DPR addressing the key issues of indigenous peoples, dalits and vulnerable groups. Particularly, the findings are useful to define IPP and project scope and arrive at a mutually beneficial arrangement for all parties concerned.

B. Information Disclosure and Dissemination

75. To provide for more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of indigenous peoples and other stakeholders, the draft IPP translated into local languages (Nepali) will be shared with indigenous peoples and other stakeholders at different project locations and the outcomes of these consultations will be incorporated in the final IPP. The IPP and other relevant project related information will also be made available at public places including the offices of WUSC, PMO, RPMO, municipality and ward no. 2, Sandakpur offices. Project signboards shall be put up at strategic locations in the project area. A copy of the IPP will be disclosed on the ADB, Ministry of Urban Development (MUD)/DWSS and project related websites and will also be available from the PMO and RPMO on request.

76. Key findings of the source flow verification study/hydrological studies will be disseminated to local people in languages understood by them. Similarly, information related to works progress (related to the community's development needs that government has agreed to meet), potential temporary disruptions to access during construction, grievance redress process, subsidies, employment and other benefits available under the project and procedures for access etc. needs to be communicated to the local community.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

77. The PMO, WUSC and RPMO will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process post detailed design and during the construction period. The project management and quality assurance consultants and regional design, supervision and management consultants (RDSMC) will be recruited, which will also conduct training and public awareness campaign during project implementation. According to project's communication strategy, a consultation and participation plan will be prepared for the project by the PMO. As per this plan, all the consultation activities will be coordinated by the PMO assisted by project management consultant (PMC), RPMO and WUSC assisted by regional design, supervision and management consultants (RDSMC) to ensure that the communities including indigenous peoples in project areas are fully aware of project activities at all stages of construction. indigenous peoples communities and neighborhood (tole) groups will be consulted and made aware of proposed civil works and project activities prior to construction. It is also proposed that community meetings and discussions with the indigenous peoples in various project locations will be continued in the coming phases of project execution.

D. Broad Community Support for the Project

78. The proposed project will not entail any of the following conditions listed in ADB's SPS 2009, which trigger the need to establish "broad community support": (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples. However, consultations held with the communities and opinion survey of people living around the proposed intakes, permission granted for water drawal initially by the VDC and district development committee (DDC) and subsequently by the Sandakpur rural municipality, and the existing agreement between the community and Ilam municipality/WUSC for use of water from Gitang Khola, demonstrate broad community consent for the proposed project.

79. Community support for the project was sought through a process of dialogue, consultation and discussion. Initially, there was resistance to the proposed construction of intakes at Mewa and Rate khola by residents (comprising 89% indigenous people) of Maimajhuwa VDC. A continuous process of consultation and dialogue with the community led to a largely positive attitude of the local people towards the project. This is evident from the consent letters provided by the Maimajhuwa VDC (and later by Sandakpur rural municipality) as well as the results of a socio-economic survey of population in Maimajhuwa VDC, conducted for IPP preparation.

80. A series of meetings were held by the district administration, DWSS, Ilam municipality, and the WUSC of Ilam with the community's representatives (Maimajhuwa VDC/Sandakpur rural municipality). The community articulated its issues, chiefly, the need to address its development needs and ensure that existing uses of water (e.g. micro hydroelectric plants, irrigation, water mills, etc.) by the community be protected. The expressed needs of the community (related to development needs and protection of existing uses of water) articulated by Maimajhuwa VDC (now ward), were accepted by the district administration of Ilam, paving the way for an agreement with the VDC and later, by Sandakpur municipality. Maimajhuwa VDC, which represents its indigenous peoples majority community and other communities had thus been able to successfully negotiate for development benefits as compensation for restricted use of water from the rivers where intakes are proposed. The district administration has started the process of implementation of development work, of which different components are presently at various stages of planning or implementation, or in pipeline.

81. The socio-economic survey of the potentially affected communities in Maimajhuwa VDC (now ward no. 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality) conducted during IPP preparation revealed that the indigenous peoples community does not have cultural links to the natural resource (water) and that the majority (87% of the total respondents, including 100% of respondents from Brahmin-Chhetri communities, 87% respondents from indigenous peoples community and 60% respondents from dalit community) were positive about provision of water from the proposed sources to Ilam municipality.²⁴ Their positive attitude is attributed to perceived project benefits in terms of potential employment and income generation opportunities for community members, benefits to their children studying in Ilam from improved water supply, improved lifeline services (hospitals, offices, schools etc.) in Ilam, and negotiated development benefits by Maimajhuwa VDC on their behalf, viewed as a positive impact of the proposed project. A recurring concern expressed by respondents was whether adequate water would continue to be available for their existing uses, including irrigation, micro-hydroelectricity projects, water mills, etc., post drawal of water for Ilam municipality. This was addressed through conduct of a field study for source flow verification, consultations for dissemination of findings, assessment of alternative locations for intake weirs in consultation with local people, and decision on design discharge for Ilam from the sources taking cognizance of competing needs articulated by the people. Appendix 7 presents letters conveying approval and acceptance of proposed water sources for Ilam by Maimajhuwa VDC, Sandakpur rural municipality and the Water Resources Committee of the district.

82. It is evident from community consultations for IPP preparation that greater and continued support from the local people will be contingent upon implementation of any agreement reached with Sandakpur municipality by the WUSC and Ilam municipality and fulfilment of its provisions.

²⁴ Different types of potentially impacted persons (prior to conduct of the source flow verification study) identified by the community such as the trout farmer, users of river water for irrigation and / or domestic consumption, water mill owners and users, and sand and stone collectors were consulted (refer Volume 2 of the IPP). Subsequently, the source verification study has confirmed that adequate water will continue to be available for existing downstream uses, hence all the above types of existing users are not likely to be affected.

Transparent processes, timely grievance redress, and a continuous process of consultation and disclosure will be prerequisites for continued support. The Coordination Committee at district level needs to be actively involved in coordination and monitoring of implementation of agreement provisions and in addressing all feasible articulated needs of erstwhile Maimajhuwa VDC, now a ward of Sandakpur, in the short, medium and long term. Reasons why certain development needs are delayed or cannot be fulfilled, if any, need to be conveyed by the Committee to the VDC in a timely manner. Currently, the local communities and stakeholders are found positive towards the project as the development demands of Maimajhuwa VDC and Sandakpur are being addressed through coordination among district level government line agencies and some interventions are already under implementation, some are in pipeline, while others are in the planning phase. In addition, smooth and efficient implementation of the beneficial and mitigation measures proposed in this IPP will be important to achieve the broad community support required throughout the period of subproject implementation and operation.

V. BENEFICIAL AND MITIGATION MEASURES

A. Beneficial Measures

83. The following beneficial measures specific to indigenous people/dalit populations living in Maimajhuwa VDC/ward no. 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality in the vicinity of the proposed intakes for Ilam water supply, are proposed:

- (i) Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases of the project (also discussed in para 51 in this report) are to be ensured for willing and able members of local indigenous peoples and dalit households residing around the project sites in Maimajhuwa VDC/ward no. 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality. The contract and bidding documents will have a preferential employment clause for local indigenous peoples and dalits in the project area for project related construction work.²⁵ Besides, the contract document needs to clearly state the following responsibilities of the contractor:
 - (a) Hire as many local laborers (both semiskilled and unskilled) and technicians as possible (priority has to be given to poor, marginalized indigenous peoples and dalits);
 - (b) Avoid use of child labor (below 16 years age);
 - (c) Give preference to employment of women laborers, preferably from local indigenous people/dalit households in construction work; and
 - (d) Ensure life insurance of the laborers in intake areas.

84. The WUSC Ilam will provide an undertaking related to provision of required training and employment of local indigenous people/dalit persons, in permanent jobs during operation phase at the intake sites in Maimajhuwa/ward no. 2 of Sandakpur rural municipality.²⁶ Works commencement will be contingent upon provision of the undertaking by the WUSC.

²⁵ In proposed intake works and pipe laying and fitting work linked to the intakes (Mewa khola to Rate khola to Gitang khola to Bhandi khola), the estimated labor requirement is for 250 unskilled laborers and 5 skilled laborers/technicians per day for a period of 6 months. Four project-related permanent jobs (one linesman with basic plumbing skills and one security guard for each new source, Rate and Mewa khola) will be created during operation and maintenance phase.

²⁶ This will not only benefit the local IP/dalits, but also serve to build continued support among local people for the project.

85. Indigenous peoples and dalit households in the project coverage area in Ilam will be identified and included in project benefits, with appropriate connection subsidies for poor households among them.²⁷

B. Mitigation Measures²⁸

86. Mitigation measures proposed to minimize and mitigate the potential adverse impacts to indigenous peoples/dalits in project areas, discussed in Chapter III of this report include: (i) skill development training; (ii) a watershed management program; and (iii) conduct of a benefit sharing study, recommendations of which will be implemented through IPP Committees (Chapter VI) are the proposed mitigative measures; discussed below:

- (i) **Skill Development Training.** Based on the community consultations and stakeholders meeting and preferences by the participants of the consultations, the following options for income generating activities and skill training are recommended:
 - (a) Awareness generation workshop on improved agricultural practices, particularly for potato farming, vegetables farming and medicinal herbs (e.g. chiraito) farming and marketing of these products;
 - (b) Awareness on improved practices in livestock rearing (goat keeping, piggery, poultry etc.);
 - (c) Training for operating small shops, tailoring business, homestay business, handicraft business, livestock business, and/or any other skill, based on demand, through convergence with the government's skill training programs, through the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTVET);
 - (d) Skill training and capacity building to increase employability for project related skilled operation and maintenance jobs as well as skilled self-employed work (e.g. plumber's work, repairs and maintenance etc.); and
 - (e) A training needs assessment study is proposed to explore the training needs and suitability/aptitude of each trainee. It is assumed that one member of each household of indigenous peoples and Dalits in the predominantly indigenous peoples populated wards of Maimajhuwa VDC where interventions are proposed, will be covered under the awareness generation workshops for improved livelihood practices. The skill training aiming at project related jobs and trade certified training for skilled work (self-employment) desired by the selected participants will target at least 30 local poor indigenous people/dalit persons, who will be identified from among the poorest households by the local community in consultation with the concerned ward committee of municipality and facilitated by RPMO/RDSMC. Training through the WUSC Ilam with the support of social safeguards specialist of Regional Design, Supervision and Monitoring

²⁷ Identification of eligible poor/vulnerable/IP households for subsidy shall be undertaken using participatory appraisal techniques by the community, facilitated by the project implementation support unit and design supervision consultants' team of community mobilisers. Joint verification of identified households shall be undertaken by the WUSC and DWSSDO representative (Resettlement Plan for Ilam Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject, 2014).

²⁸ Based on confirmation received from project engineers and the topographic surveyor, all the alignments for transmission pipelines are proposed either along existing pipeline or along road ROWs and construction of intakes will be carried out in public/government lands. Hence, no individual loss of private land and property of indigenous peoples is anticipated. The source verification study has also confirmed that existing users will not be affected. The assessed impact is therefore potential restriction of future uses of water of the three rivers to community members.

Consultant (RDSMC) will coordinate the skills training through training institutions/professionals, available locally and in neighbouring districts to ensure continuity of support services even after the project completion. Services of government line agencies in the district may also be mobilized by the WUSC for additional resources and training. Convergence with government programs and institutions for skill training will enable wider coverage and lower costs. Detailing of this component will be based on the findings of the proposed training needs assessment study.

- (ii) **Watershed Management Program.** The project shall coordinate watershed management of all proposed sources, which will also serve to address adverse impacts of climate change. Participatory integrated watershed management approach will be adopted. The WUSC Ilam shall coordinate and mobilize available budgets and expertise of the District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Office in the project areas for similar programs. Costs will be met through convergence of government programs.

VI. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IPP IMPLEMENTATION

A. Legal Arrangements

87. The IPP indicates various development activities requested and proposed by the affected community. The agreed development activities (beneficial and mitigative measures) as stated in the IPP will be supported by a formal agreement (yet to be drawn up) between the project, the affected community and responsible agencies for each of the agreed activities. The agreement(s) will include a clear implementation schedule and deliverables, to ensure that the agreed activities will be implemented as expected by the communities.²⁹ Clear articulation of deliverables and timelines for each proposed IPP activity in the agreement is expected to facilitate transparency and support by local communities for the project, and aid monitoring of IPP implementation.³⁰

B. Institutional Arrangements

88. 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 Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (footnote 1) will be responsible for the overall management, implementation and monitoring of the project. There will be regional PMOs (RPMOs) to manage day-to-day project implementation at the subproject/municipality level. The PMO will be assisted by Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultant (PMQAC). The participating municipalities and WUAs will be supported by the Regional Design Supervision and Management Consultants (RDSMC) social safeguards specialist and RDSMC social mobilizer. At the local level, WUSCs will function as the executive body of the WUAs.

²⁹ There is an existing legal agreement for drawal of water for Ilam with Gitang Khola community (Appendix 5), in lieu of some annual financial and development supports to the communities around Gitang khola. During consultations conducted for IPP preparation, the communities indicated preference for a single legal agreement (rather than three separate agreements for Gitang, Rate and Mewa kholas), for ease of administration by the VDC, which has a broader representation.

³⁰ It must be noted the two new proposed intakes at Mewa and Rate Khola are more than 30 kms upstream from Ilam. The WUSC has an interest in ensuring that the users of these sources are satisfied with the water extraction and sharing arrangements, so that the upstream users do not feel compelled to exercise the option of obstructing the water flow to the subproject area. Given the situation and the proposal to have legal agreements in place, no adverse impacts to existing users/community members are anticipated. At the same time, potential risks to the project are proposed to be minimised through the proposed legal arrangements.

89. PMO within DWSS will have overall responsibility for safeguards activities under the Project, which includes ensuring compensation paid to all affected persons prior to the award of civil contracts. PMO also will have to manage and ensure RP/IPP implementation.

90. The PMO will be staffed with an Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Officer (IPSO), who will be recruited in the PMO, with the specific responsibility of overseeing, monitoring and reporting on indigenous peoples' safeguards. The PMO will also have an involuntary resettlement safeguards officer (IRSO). The RPMOs will have a Social and Indigenous Peoples Development Officer (SIPDO), who will be responsible for involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples safeguards including IPP updating and implementation, as well as gender. The IPSO in PMO and SIPDO in RPMOs will be assisted by the PMQAC and RDSMC in IPP preparation, updating, consultation, information dissemination to indigenous peoples/minorities and support for grievance redress. They will be supported at municipality/field level by the RDSMC social mobilisers.

91. Substantial social, cultural and gender awareness and capacity will be required for all staff, especially safeguards personnel. Staff with any relevant indigenous peoples language capability will be given preference in appointment. While hiring RDSMC social mobilisers, preference will be given to hiring Indigenous Peoples in the team, to facilitate preparation and implementation of IPP. Training of trainers (PMQAC SSS and RDSMC SSS) and capacity building of PMO, RPMO and WUSCs on indigenous peoples issues should be explored in detail soon after appointment of PMC and RDSMC, to meet ADB SPS requirements.

92. PMO. The IPSO at PMO will have the primary responsibility of implementing and monitoring the IPP. Both IRSO and IPSO officers will work in close coordination with each other and with RPMO SIPDO and consultants to ensure that the provisions of this IPP are implemented properly.

93. Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Officer (IPSO) will be recruited in the PMO, with the specific responsibility of overseeing, monitoring and reporting on Indigenous Peoples safeguards. The Indigenous Peoples safeguards officer of the PMO will receive support from the social safeguards expert of the PMQAC to conduct the following activities:

- (i) ensure that the IPPF provisions are adhered to and the indigenous people plans (IPPs) are updated based on detailed designs, and that new IPPs or social safeguards DDRs, as required, are prepared in accordance with the IPPF and government policies;
- (ii) review, approve, IPPs or social safeguards DDRs for new subprojects with support from the social safeguards expert of PMC;
- (iii) provide oversight on indigenous peoples safeguards policy compliance of subprojects and ensure timely implementation of IPPs 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 IPPF;
- (v) consolidate quarterly social monitoring reports from RPMOs on indigenous peoples safeguards and consolidate inputs on indigenous peoples safeguards for the semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. The monitoring reports should record the progress of IPP 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 IPPs in project locations and in a form accessible to the public; and
- (vii) ensure any grievances of indigenous peoples brought about through the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) are addressed in a timely manner.

94. The involuntary resettlement safeguards officer of the PMO will receive support from the social development and safeguards specialist of the PMQAC to conduct the following activities:

- (i) ensure that the resettlement framework provisions are adhered to and the resettlement plans are updated based on detailed designs, and that new resettlement plans or DDRs, as required, are prepared in accordance with the resettlement framework and government policies;
- (ii) review, approve, resettlement plans 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 resettlement plans 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 resettlement framework;
- (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 resettlement plans 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.

95. **Regional Project Management Office (Eastern Region).** The social and Indigenous Peoples development officer appointed and deputed by DWSS to the RPMO (Eastern Region) will be responsible for implementation of this IPP and will receive support from; (i) the PMO IPSO and IRSO; and (ii) the social specialist and the social mobilizers of the RDSMC team to carry out the following:

- (i) review, update prepared draft resettlement plans/IPP upon completion of detail design;
- (ii) screen impacts and prepare new resettlement plans and IPPs in accordance with resettlement framework/IPPF 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 resettlement plans 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; and
- (viii) assist in establishment of grievance redress committee (GRC) at Municipality level and assist in redressal of grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner.

VII. CAPACITY BUILDING

96. Substantial social, cultural and gender awareness and capacity will be required for all project staff, including engineering and safeguards personnel. Staff with relevant experience of working on indigenous peoples development issues and indigenous peoples language capability will be given preference in appointment to safeguards positions, particularly that of IPSO.³¹ While hiring RDSMC social mobilisers and indigenous peoples safeguard facilitator, preference will be given to hiring Indigenous Peoples in the team, to facilitate implementation of IPP. Training of trainers (PMC SSE and RDSMC SSS), capacity building of PMO, RPMO, contractors' personnel and WUSCs on indigenous peoples issues will be facilitated with the support of ADB, to ensure that ADB SPS requirements on indigenous peoples safeguards are met.

97. Concerned government employees such as staff from Ilam municipality, Maimajhuwa VDC/ward no. 2 of Sandakpur and district level government line agencies, and WSS committee members will be provided training and orientation on applicable Government of Nepal and ADB indigenous peoples safeguards policies, requirement of social impact assessment, establishment of functional GRM, formulation of IPP, consultation, communication and disclosure requirements, monitoring and reporting on IPP implementation, including monitoring methods and tools. It is expected that such training and orientation will enhance legal, social and technical capabilities of WSS committee and government institutions directly related with the project to address indigenous peoples issues in project areas.

98. Existing indigenous people's institutions and community based organizations along with district and rural municipality level indigenous peoples councils and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) working on indigenous peoples issues and members of WUSC will be involved in orientation and training programs on ADB and Government of Nepal safeguards policies related to indigenous peoples, IPP formulation and updating process; monitoring, reporting and disclosure requirements, roles of different stakeholders in IPP implementation and project related grievance redress. It is expected that such training and orientation will enable Indigenous Peoples organizations in the project area to represent affected indigenous peoples more effectively and will ensure that they are aware of the grievance redress process and know how to go about complaint registration and follow up. This will also help in resolution of disputes or grievances arising during IPP implementation.

99. The SDSS of PMQAC and RDSMC social safeguards specialist (SSS) will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of targeted participants mentioned above and for implementation of the required training and orientation programs. Another key responsibility of SDSS of PMQAC, and SSS of RDSMC will be to enhance the capacity of WSS committee to engage indigenous peoples.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

100. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social, environmental and other concerns on the project. Grievances may be channeled

³¹ Recruitment of an indigenous peoples Safeguard Officer (IPSO) in the PMO and Social and indigenous people Development Officer (SIPDO) in Eastern RPMO will be required to fulfil the role/responsibilities related to IPP implementation. The IPSO in PMO and SIPDO in Eastern RPMO will be assisted by the PMQAC social development and safeguards specialist (SDSS) and SSS RDSMC in IPP implementation. Eastern RPMO will have an additional social mobilizer preferably from a local indigenous peoples community, only for Maimajhuwa, whose primary task will be to facilitate IPP implementation.

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.

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

102. A municipal-level public awareness campaign will be conducted on a regular basis as per the communication strategy of the project to ensure awareness on the project and its GRM. The social and environmental safeguards experts of the PMQAC and 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.

103. A grievance redress committee (GRC) will be formed at the Municipality level, comprising the Mayor as Chairperson of GRC, and Regional Project Manager RPMO as Secretary. The GRC members will comprise of (i) WUSC Secretary; (ii) RPMO Engineer; (iii) RPMO social /environmental (as relevant) officer; (iv) representative of affected persons; (v) RDSMC's safeguards specialist (social/environment as relevant); (vi) a representative of reputable and relevant community-based organization (CBO)/SHG/organization working in the project area as invitee;³² and (vii) 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 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.

104. 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 feedback to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. The GRM procedure is depicted in Figure 1, and is outlined below in detail, with each step having time-bound schedules and responsible persons to

³² 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.

address grievances and indicating appropriate persons whose advice is to be sought at each stage, as required:

- (i) **First Level of GRM (WUA level):** The first-level, which is also the most accessible and immediate venue for quick resolution of grievances will be the contractors, 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 contractor, 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 & 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.

105. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the WUA member secretary assisted by RDSMC and circulated to the WUA Chairperson and members. At Municipality level, the RPMO Engineer will be responsible for circulation of grievances to the Regional Project Manager, DWSS, Mayor and other GRC members, prior to the scheduled meetings. The RPMO's Engineer will be responsible for follow-through of all escalated grievances. All decisions taken by the GRC will be communicated to the affected persons by the RPMO's SSO.

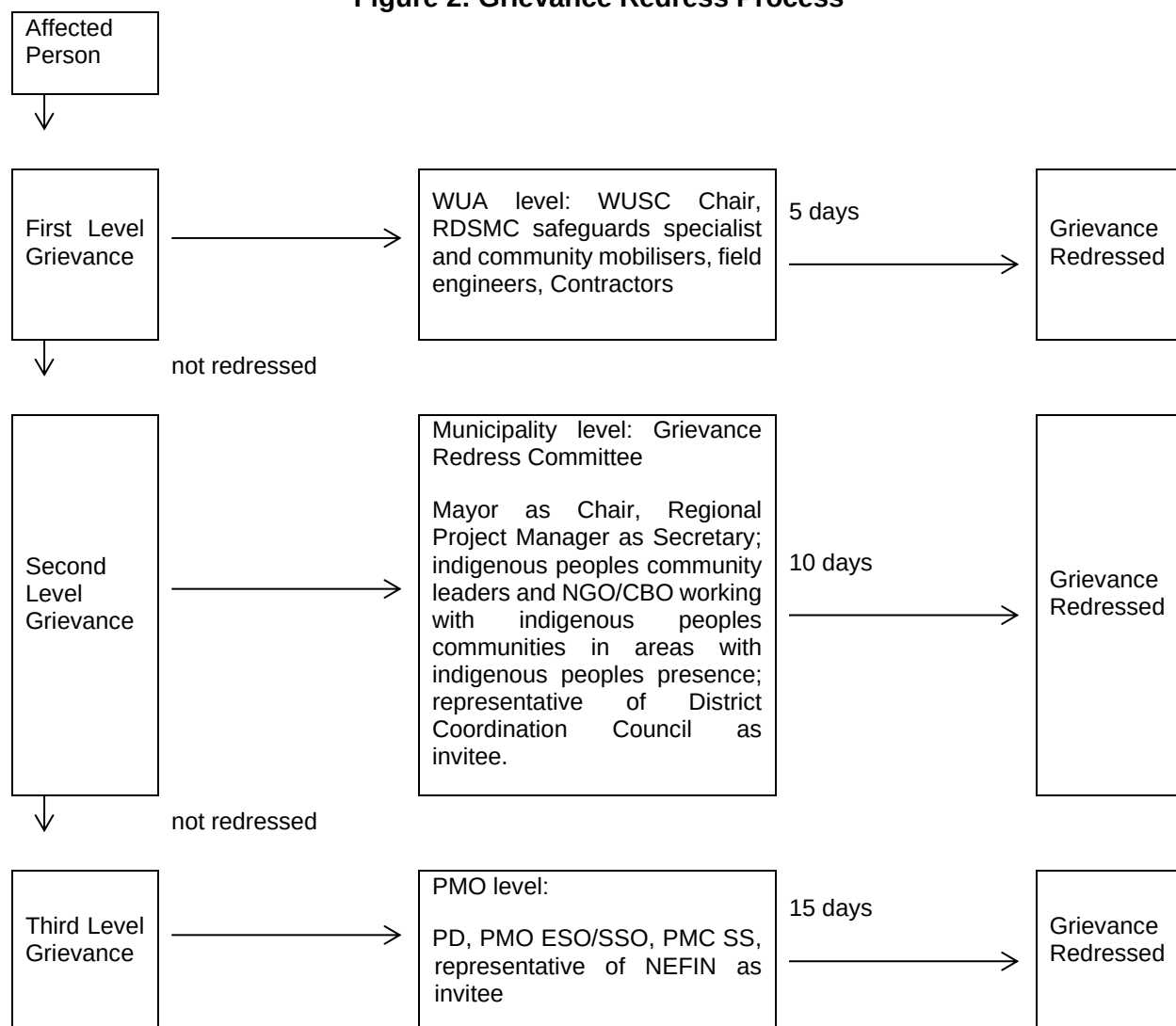
106. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

107. 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.

108. **Record Keeping and Disclosure.** Records at the municipal-level will be kept by the concerned WUA or local bodies member secretary, assisted by RDSMC, 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.

109. **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.

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

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Process

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

Table 4: Suggested Format for Record Keeping of Grievances

S. No.	Date of receipt of grievance	Name and contact details of complainant	Description of complaint	Nature of complaint	Decisions taken	Response given to complainant and date	Whether closed

IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING

111. The PMO Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Officer assisted by SDSS of PMQAC will monitor IPP implementation and submit monitoring report to PMO assessing progress and identifying potential difficulties. A participatory approach, involving indigenous peoples, indigenous peoples institutions, indigenous peoples leaders and other concerned stakeholders will be followed while monitoring the implementation of IPP activities. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after implementation of IPP activities utilizing baseline information established through sample socioeconomic household survey carried out during formulation of IPP. Monthly progress reports reporting status of IPP implementation will be prepared by Social Safeguard Specialist of RDSMC and consolidated by the PMO IPSO with the assistance of SDSS of PMQAC. The executing agency (MUD/DWSS) will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB and MUD/DWSS website. In addition to internal monitoring, this IPP recommends that an independent third-party external monitor³³ be appointed to monitor IPP implementation annually. The third party will constitute a fact-finding committee for verification and action with janajati leaders or elders as members. The committee will ensure that janajati community members are adequately consulted in the verification process. The report of the third-party agency will be submitted to the PMU and to ADB and uploaded on ADB and MUD/DWSS websites. An indicative list of monitoring indicators is given in Appendix 6.

112. The semi-annual safeguards monitoring report should include the implementation of the IPP or specific action plan of the identified indigenous peoples in a DDR. The external agency, as required, will submit biannual monitoring reports to the ADB. Broadly, monitoring and evaluation systems will involve:

- (i) administrative monitoring: planning, implementation, troubleshooting, feedback, and progress reports;
- (ii) socioeconomic monitoring: case studies, using baseline information for comparing the socioeconomic conditions, morbidity and mortality, communal harmony, dates for consultations, employment opportunities, etc.; and
- (iii) impact evaluation monitoring: improved living standards; access to natural resources; better bargaining power in the society; etc.

113. Reporting and monitoring formats will be prepared by the monitoring experts for effective internal and third-party monitoring. The reports will be submitted to ADB for review and comments. Each IPP monitoring report will be submitted by executing agency to ADB for review and disclosure on the ADB website. Particularly, if land acquisition issues and packages for payment of compensation are involved, the monitoring reports will consist of details of the payment, and whether these are in conjunction with the project's civil work implementation.

³³ The independent third party/external monitor will be a senior employee of an NGO / research institute of some standing, without any direct interest in the project and its outcomes. The third party will conduct surveys and consultations with community members as necessary to report on IPP implementation status, effectiveness of grievance redress, levels of participation and satisfaction among IP/Dalits, and changes in their socio-economic status post-IPP implementation. The annual report of the third party will identify hurdles to implementation if any, and course correction required.

X. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN BUDGET AND FINANCING

114. The IPP cost estimate is presented in Table 5 and includes expenses required for coordination committee activities, cost for need assessment survey for skill and enterprises development training, and cost of delivery of various training packages under skill and enterprises development training. Cost for consultation, communication and grievance redress and cost for capacity building activities for IPP implementation are also included. The executing agency (MOD/DWSS) is primarily responsible to secure financial and human resources for its implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Table 5: Indicative Cost for Indigenous Peoples Plan Implementation

No.	Particulars	Quantity	Unit	Cost (NRs)	Remarks
1	Expenses for coordination committee/grievance redress activities		LS	100,000	Cost of meeting allowances for GRC members (special invitees and out of project members)
2	Information dissemination, including development of appropriate collateral in local languages		LS	100,000	FM radio message, brochures
3	Training Need Assessment (TNA)	1	LS	250,000	A systematic study for identifying actual needs of trainings in the indigenous peoples communities of Maimajhuwa
4a	Skill development trainings (for project-related work and self-employment opportunities) and convergence with government skill development programs		LS	1,000,000	
4b	Awareness generation workshops for improved practices for livelihood enhancement		LS	300,000	Will cover all poor and vulnerable households in Maimajhuwa.
5	Consultation, awareness generation and communication		LS	100,000	
6	Watershed management programs				Convergence with government programs
7	Hydrological study				Covered in DPR
8	Employment to Indigenous Peoples/dalits				Costed under contractor and WUSC costs.
9	Provisional sum for third-party monitoring			450,000	Provisional cost of external expert (remuneration, travel cost, out of pocket expenses, report production etc.)
	sub-total			23,00,000	
10	Contingency	10%		230,000	
	Total			2,530,000	

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

115. The IPP implementation schedule is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Implementation Schedule for Indigenous Peoples Plan

[illegible]

Indigenous Peoples Plan Implementation	2018				2019												2020	2021
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Design and construction of cultural centre																		
Benefit sharing modality study																		
Implementation of benefit sharing modality																		
Consultation, communication, information dissemination																		
Design and implementation of watershed management program																		
Monitoring of IPP implementation																		

IPP = indigenous peoples plan, IPSO = indigenous peoples safeguard officer, NOC = no objection certificate, PMO = project management office, RDSMC = regional design, supervision and management consultant, RPMO = regional project management office, VDC = Village Development Committee.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF ERSTWHILE MAIMAJHUWA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE**
(WARD NO. 2 OF SANDAKPUR RURAL MUNICIPALITY)

A. Maimajhuwa Village Development Committee

1. Maimajhuwa is a Village Development Committee (VDC) in Ilam District. It is located at the north-east corner of the district within the 27°05'N - 27.08°N latitude and 87°58'E - 87.96°E longitude. It is one of the bordering VDCs of Ilam district with India. The VDC is divided into nine wards from political and administrative perspective. All the intakes for the proposed projects belong to this VDC. The proposed project consists of sources from Gitang Khola (existing sources) and Rate Khola and Mewa Khola (new sources). Gitang Khola and Rate Khola fall in Wards no 4&5 and 6&7, respectively whereas Mewa Khola belongs to ward no 8 of the Maimajhuwa VDC.

1. Settlement Pattern

2. The settlements of Maimajhuwa VDC are scattered in the various locations ranging in the size from as small as two- three houses to more than 30 houses. The harmony and peace between various caste and ethnic group within these settlements shows the characteristic of the mixed type communities. The Rais, Gurungs and Magars along with few Dalit households are the dominant inhabitants on the both sides of all sources, i.e., Gitang Khola, Rate Khola and Mewa Khola.

3. The houses are made of mud and stone with stone/slate, corrugated/non-corrugated metal sheets and thatched roofs. However, there are few concrete houses in the market areas of Budhabare and numbers of concrete houses are being constructed at the market centers along the road.

2. Demography

4. Demographic characteristics of Maimajhuwa VDC is presented in Table A1.1.

Table A1.1 Demographic Characteristics of Maimajhuwa Village Development Committee

VDC	Population								Total household	Average household size	Sex Ratio (M:F)
	Total	Sex		Ethnicity							
		M	F	Hindu High Caste	Adivasi Janajati (Indigenous Peoples)	Dalits	Madhesi	Others			
Maimaijuwa	3469	1745	1724	297	3089	48	16	19	758	4.58	101:22
Percentage	100	50.3	49.7	8.56	89.04	1.38	0.46	0.54	100		

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 2011.

a. Total Population, Ethnicity and Household Size

5. Maimajhuwa VDC has a population of 3,469 with various caste/ethnic groups (Table A1.1). Majority of the population (89% of 3,469 people) living in Maimajhuwa VDC, including areas around the proposed sources (Gitang, Rate and Mewa Khola) comprises Adivasi Janajati (Indigenous Peoples). Among the Adivasi Janajati, the Rais and Gurungs are the numerically dominant groups in VDC in general and around the proposed source sites in particular. The Rais and Gurungs comprise 63% and 24% of the total population and 70% and 27% of the total indigenous peoples population respectively in the Maimajhuwa VDC. The Magars, Sherpa and Sunuwar are the remaining Adivasi Janajati groups present in the source VDC. Similarly, Hindu High Caste (Brahmin and Chhetri) constitutes about 8.56% of the total population. The 'Dalits' constitute 1.38% of the total population (Table A1.1).¹

6. The average household size for Maimajhuwa VDC is 4.58, which is slightly higher than the Ilam district average of 4.50 according to in Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) 2011.

b. Sex Ratio

7. The total population of Maimajhuwa VDC is 3,469 out of which 1,745 (50.30%) are males and 1,724 (49.70%) are females. The sex ratio of the surveyed households is 818 females per thousand males, which is lower than the overall sex ratio of Maimajhuwa VDC (988). (CDS, 2011).

c. Age Structure

8. The Table A1.2 shows the age structure of Maimajhuwa VDC and Ilam district as of CBS 2011.

Table A1.2: Age Structure of the Population of Maimajhuwa VDC and Ilam District

Districts/VDCs	Population			Total
	Below 15 years	15-59 years	60 or < years	
Ilam district	85,884	179,673	24,697	290,254
Percentage	29.59%	61.90%	8.50%	100%
Maimajhuwa VDC	907	2228	334	3469
Percentage	26.14%	64.22%	9.62%	100%

Source: CBS, 2011.

9. The child population (below 15 years of age) of Maimajhuwa VDC constitutes 26.14% which is lower than the district average (29.59%). On the other hands, the elder population (60 and above) constitutes 9.62% of the total population in source VDC, which is slightly higher than Ilam district (8.5%). Likewise, the working age population (15-59) for source VDC is 64.22% which is higher compared to Ilam district figure (61.90%). The analysis of age composition of the source VDC shows that the dependency ratio² of total population regardless of caste/ethnicity is 55.70 which is significantly lower compared to Ilam district dependency ratio of 61.54 (Table A1.2).

3. Literacy

¹ Dalits of the project area includes Kami and Damai only.

² Dependency ratio is defined as the number of people in "dependent ages" of young ages (0-14) and old ages (60 years and above) per hundred people in "economically active ages" of 15-59 years.

10. Table A1.3 provides the detail of the literacy status of Maimajhuwa VDC and Ilam district.

Table A1.3: Population Aged 5 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Sex

VDC/District and Sex	Population aged 5 years and above	Population who			Literacy not Stated	Literacy Rate
		Can Read and Write	Can Read Only	Can't Read and Write		
Ilam						
Both sex	269,760	210,179	6,367	53,057	157	77.91
Male	130,666	109,964	3,084	17,548	70	84.16
Female	139,094	100,215	3,283	35,509	87	72.05
Maimajhuwa						
Both sex	3,223	1,601	51	693	1	76.88
Male	1,601	1353	24	224	0	84.51
Female	1,622	1125	27	469	1	69.36

Source: CBS, 2011.

11. Maimajhuwa VDC has an overall literacy rate of 76.88 for population of 5 years and above (Can Read and Write) which is slightly lower compared to Ilam district overall literacy rate (77.91). In Maimajhuwa VDC, male and female literacy rate for population of five years and above (Can Read and Write) stands at 84.16% and 69.36% respectively. The male literacy rate is almost equal for both resource VDC and Ilam district, whereas the female literacy rate (69.36) for resource VDC is clearly lower than the average literacy rate (72.05%) of Ilam district.

4. Economy, Livelihood Patterns and Practices

12. The community consultations and key informant interviews reveal the fact that the overall economic structure of the source VDC is characterized by a mixture of farm and nonfarm activities. Farm activities include agriculture and livestock raising that are subsistence in nature and are characterized by fragmented land-holding and low inputs. Foreign employment, seasonal migration, small trade and businesses, agro and forest based micro-enterprises and daily wages are the major non-farm activities of the project VDCs. Homestay has been recently introduced and becoming popular nonfarm activities for few households. Remittance from Malaysia and Gulf countries like Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and UAE and salary and pension from the armed forces in Britain and India are the major household income sources of the this VDC. Engagement in Indian and British Army, and Singapore Police are popular especially among the Adivasi Janajati groups (Rai, Magar and Gurung) of this VDC.

B. Profile of Surveyed Households

13. A sample socioeconomic household survey was carried out in Maimajhuwa VDC. The VDC is inhabited by a mixture of caste/ethnic groups. However, majority of the population (89% of 3,469 people) living in Maimajuwa VDC, including areas around the proposed sources (Gitang, Rate and Mewa Khola) comprises indigenous peoples. The socioeconomic survey was conducted using a structured questionnaire to understand the demographic, economic and cultural environment of the communities residing in the VDC, their perception towards the project, expectation from the project and types of community support package desired etc.

Sample size for the socio-economic survey was determined in the following way:

Universe of the study = 758 Household (as per census 2011)

Sample size = 15% (given)

Number of 15% households = $113.7 = 114$

Contingency = 10% households = 11 households

Household size including contingency identified for survey = $114+11 = 126$ household

14. Once the household size including contingency identified for survey, stratified random sampling procedure was adopted. The population in the source VDC was then divided into different caste/ethnic strata such as Adivasi Janajati (Indigenous Peoples), Brahmin-Chhetri (BC) and Dalit on the basis of CBS (2011) and VDC records and households were randomly selected within each stratum for the purpose of survey. A total of 126 households were planned to be surveyed based on adopted sampling methodology. However, a total of 130 households was achieved through the survey.

1. Demography

15. The demographic features of the surveyed households are presented in Table A1.4.

Table A1.4 Demographic Features of Surveyed Households

Demographic features	Caste ethnicity (HH)			Household			Population			Average household size	Age Groups		
	IPs	BC	Dalit	Total	M. Head	F. Head	Total	M	F		0-16	16-60	>60
	116	9	5	130	118	12	660	363	297		111	461	88
% of the total	89.2	6.9	3.8	100	90.8	9.2	100	55	45		16.8	69.8	13.3

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

a. Total population, household size and caste/ethnic distribution

16. The total population of the 130 surveyed households is 660. Out of the total surveyed households, the Adivasi Janajati constitutes 89% followed by 7% and 4% Brahmin/Chhetri and Dalit households, respectively. The caste/ethnic distribution of the sample more or less resembles with the caste/ethnic distribution of source VDC. The average size of the surveyed household is estimated as 5.05, which is slightly higher compared to household sizes of the source VDC and Ilam district (Table 1 and 3).

b. Sex ratio

17. Out of the total population (660) of the surveyed household, male and female population constitutes 363 (55%) and 297 (45%) respectively. The sex ratio of the surveyed households is 818 females per thousand males, which is significantly lower than the sex ratios of the VDC as a whole (988). Out of the total 130 surveyed households, nearly 118 (91%) households are male-headed whereas only 12 (9%) households are female-headed (Table 3).³

c. Age composition

18. Total population of the surveyed households is divided into three age categories (Table 3). Among age categories, 15-59 years age group (known as economically active population) comprises nearly 70% and the dependent population (below 15 years and above 60 years of age) comprises nearly 30% of the total population of the surveyed households. The proportion of below 15-year age group (16.8%) is lower compared to the source VDC (26.14%) and Ilam district

³ Female-headed households are those who are the main wage earner and decisive person of the respective family.

(29.59%) and estimated average for developing countries (35-40%). Sample households have higher percentages of population having age between 15-59 (70%) and 60 years and above (13%) compared to the source VDC and Ilam district figures, respectively (Tables A1.2 and A1.4).

d. Years of stay

19. Distribution of sample household by years of stay in the study area is presented in Table A5.1.

Table A1.5: Distribution of Sample Household by Years of Stay in the Study Area

Years of Stay	No. of Households	Percentage (%)
1-5	20	15.4
5-10	0	0.0
10-15	1	0.8
15-20	0	0.0
>20	109	83.8
TOTAL	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

20. The large majority (84%) of the surveyed households mentioned that they were living in the area for more than one generation (20 years and above). The remaining 16% households reported that they were recent settlers in the area and were staying in the area for the last five years (Table A1.5).

2. Socioeconomic Characteristics

a. Literacy and educational attainment

21. Table A1.6 provides an overview of the literacy status and level of education of the sample population aged 5 years and above.

Table A1.6: Distribution of Sample Population (aged 5 years and above) by Level of Education

Education level	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Bachelor	11	3.2	6	2.12	17	2.72
Higher Secondary	36	10.52	44	15.6	80	12.82
SLC	19	5.55	15	5.31	34	5.44
Secondary	60	17.54	42	14.89	102	16.34
Primary and Lower Secondary	120	35	55	19.50	175	28.04
Literate	95	27.77	119	42.19	214	34.29
Illiterate	1	0	1	0	2	0.32
Total	342	100	282	100	624	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

22. Tables A1.7 and A1.8 gives us an idea about the number of surveyed household reporting out of school children and corresponding reasons of dropping out from the school.

Table A1.7 Surveyed Households Reporting Out-of-School Children

Total household	130
No. of household with out of school children	3
% of household with out of school children	2.3

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.8 Reasons for Dropping Out of School (N= 3)

Reason	No.	%
Because of remote area school is far	1	33.3
Leave study to read lama	1	33.3
Not mentioned	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

23. Only 3 households out of 130 surveyed households mentioned that they have children out of school. The reasons for leaving school include far distance for one household, admitted to Lama School for another and one respondent did not mention any reasons (Tables A1.7 and A1.8).

b. Vulnerable Households

24. The respondents were asked whether the household has any characteristics of vulnerability. The responses are presented in Tables A1.9 and A1.10.

Table A1.9 Distribution of Sample Household by Types of Vulnerability

Types of Vulnerability	Male-headed		Female-headed		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Indigenous peoples community	106	91.4	10	8.6	116	100
Dalit	4	80.0	1	20.0	5	100
Disabled persons	1	0.9		0.0	1	100
Below poverty line ⁴	29	93.5	2	6.5	31	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.10 Distribution of Households Falling below Poverty Line and having Disabled Persons by Caste/Ethnic Group

Types of Vulnerability	Indigenous People (Indigenous Peoples) N=116		Dalits N=5		Brahmin-Chhetri (BC) N=9		Total N=130	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Disabled persons	1	100.0					1	100
Below poverty line	30	96.8	1	3.2	0	0	31	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

25. The Rais, Gurung and Magars are identified as vulnerable groups in the study area. These groups, while dominant in terms of proportion of the population in the study area and amongst the peoples residing in project locations, belong to the Indigenous Adivasi/ Janjati groups and are as such characterized as disadvantaged or vulnerable.⁵ Their vulnerability is reported to be resultant

⁴ Below Poverty Line (BPL) households are defined as those households having annual per capita income less than NRs23,307/head (National Planning Commission, 2014).

⁵ In Nepal, there are several factors that could determine a group's vulnerability. Even though gender, caste and ethnicity have been officially acknowledged as primary factors that determine a group's backwardness; other factors such as region, economic status and patronage network play an equally important role. The Tenth National Plan (2002–2007) have identified three major groups as more vulnerable than others in the context of Nepal—women, Dalits and Adivasi/Janajati. These three groups are disadvantaged in terms of (i) access to livelihood, assets and services; (ii) social inclusion and empowerment; (iii) legal inclusion and representation in Government; and (iv) economic marginalization. The vulnerable households of the project locations have been defined on the basis of caste/ethnicity, gender, level of income/ BPL and disability. Thus, Dalits and Adivasi/Janajati or indigenous peoples,

from the socio-cultural identity and access to economic and development opportunities. They altogether constitute slightly more than 89% of the total surveyed households, out of which 10 houses are female headed comprising 8.6% of the total indigenous peoples groups (Table A1.9).

26. The Dalits are the other disadvantaged groups who are socially, economically and politically marginal in all spheres of life. One of the main reasons for the vulnerability of the Dalits is that they have very little legal entitlement or ownership of private property. They are mainly dependent on community property resources or natural resources. Dalits, on the other hand, are invisible in decision making bodies in the villages. Of the total surveyed households, Dalits constitute about 4% and among them one household is found as fall under BPL.

27. Apart from this, another vulnerable group identified is the women particularly women headed households, who constitute 8.6% among Indigenous Peoples, 20% among Dalits and 6.5% among the households fall under below poverty line (BPL) of the surveyed households. The presence of women headed households in the surveyed households is reported to be resultant primarily because of the death of the male member of the family. However, in all the identified instances, the women lived with the son or the married daughters in the same locality.

28. Another group of vulnerable individuals is the physically disabled. This group is understood to primarily comprise of those who have restricted mobility or are unable to speak or hear. Of the 130 households who were surveyed, only one household from indigenous peoples groups reported as having physically disabled family member.

29. The BPL households are another category of vulnerability. Of the total surveyed households, 31 (23%) households fall under BPL among them 2 households belong to the female headed. In terms of caste/ethnicity, 30 (97%) households of indigenous peoples groups and one household of Dalit belong to BPL category (Table A1.10).

c. House Types and Household Assets

30. The respondents were asked to tell about their residential facilities and all the respondents responded to this question (Table A1.11). The residential structures are classified⁶ as Kachhi, Semi Pakki and Pakki.

Table A1.11 Distribution of sample households by house type (N=130)

Type of House	No.	%
Pakki	1	0.8
Semi-pakki	105	80.8
Type of House	No.	%
Kachchi	24	18.5
Total	130	100.0

women, particularly women headed households irrespective of caste and ethnicity as group has been defined as more vulnerable than others in the project areas. Similarly, households belong to BPL and households having disabled family members have been included in vulnerable households in the project areas.

⁶ Categorized based on the construction material used in wall and roofs of the residential house. Pakki (permanent) house refers to a house with walls and roof made of permanent construction material like cement, bonded bricks, concrete, stone, slate tile and galvanized sheet. Ardha Pakki (semi-permanent) house belongs to the category where either the wall or the roof is constructed with permanent construction materials and other is constructed with temporary materials. In Kachhi (temporary house) non-durable materials like wooden flake, bamboo, straw/thatch, mud and unbaked bricks are mainly used in walls and roof.

Table A1.12

Type of House	Male-headed		Female-headed		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pakki	1	0.8		0.0	1	0.8
Semi-pakki	96	81.4	9	75.0	105	80.8
Kachchi	21	17.8	3	25.0	24	18.5
Total	118	100.0	12	100.0	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

31. Majority of the respondents (81%) stated that they have semi Pakki types of residential structures followed by Kachhi (18.5%) and only one respondent mentioned that he owned Pakki residential house. The owner of Pakki house is considered well off compared to other types. None of the female headed households owned Pakki houses and majority of them possess Semi-pakki types of houses (Table A1.11).

32. The distribution of surveyed households in terms of number of rooms and house area is presented in in Table A1.13.

Table A1.13 Distribution of Sample Households by House Size

Types of House	No of Rooms				Areas of house in Sq. Ft				Total household
	1	2	> 3	Total household	<=200 (ft)	200-500 (ft)	500-1000 (ft)	>1000 (ft)	
Pakki			1	1				1	1
Semi-pakki		15	90	105	17	73	13	2	105
Kachchi	1	10	13	24	8	13	3		24
Total	1	25	104	130	25	86	16	3	130
% of household	1	19	80	100	19	66	12	2	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

33. Eighty% of the houses of all types have more than three rooms while 66% of the households have area between 200- 500 ft². Only 2% of the all types of households have houses having area more than 1,000 ft² whereas one house has one room only. Similarly there are 19% houses of all types having two rooms with 200 ft² and less house areas (Table A1.13).

34. The respondents were asked to mention the types and numbers of physical assets and large cattle they possess in their respective houses. The responses received from the respondents are displaced in Table A1.14.

Table A1.14 Distribution of the Sample Households by Types of Assets

Type of Assets	No. of Households Reporting Assets	% of total Households
TV	90	69.2
Refrigerator	1	0.8
Telephone	122	93.8
No. of households reporting 2 or more of above goods	88	67.7

Large productive cattle (1-2)	43	33.1
Large productive cattle (>2)	42	32.3
Total households	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

35. Out of the total 130 households, 69% own TV and nearly 94% households possess telephone. Only one house owns refrigerator among the surveyed households. Eighty-eight households (68%) out of the total 130 surveyed stated that they possess 2 or more numbers of TV, refrigerators and telephone. Similarly, two-thirds households also own at least one large productive cattle. Possession of large productive cattle along with TV, telephone and refrigerators is usually considered as symbol of economic wellbeing in rural Nepal. Thus, it can comfortably be argued that a little more than two-thirds (68%) households are economically prosperous compared to the remaining one-third of the households (Table A1.13).

d. Land Ownership

36. Ownership of lands is regarded as the basic indicator of economic wellbeing in the study area as elsewhere in the rural Nepal. Of the total 130 sampled households, 123 (95%) households reported that they own some forms of lands. Among the land owners, about 95% are male headed while 92% are female headed respectively. There are three squatter/encroacher households, followed by one tenant or lease holder. The remaining 3 households did not mention specifically but it is assumed that they might have staying on public/government or community lands (Table A1.15).

Table A1.15: Distribution of Sample by Types of Landholding and Gender of household head

Types of land holding	Male-headed		Female-headed		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owner	112	94.9	11	91.7	123	94.6
Tenant/leaseholder	1	0.8		0.0	1	0.8
Squatter/encroacher	3	2.5		0.0	3	2.3
Other, specify	2	1.7	1	8.3	3	2.3
Total	118	100.0	12	100.0	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.16: Distribution of Sample by Size of Landholding and Gender of Household Head

Size of landholding	Male-headed		Female-headed		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<0.25 ha	92	78.0	10	83.3	102	78.5
0.25-5 ha	24	20.3	2	16.7	26	20.0
>5 ha	2	1.7		0.0	2	1.5
Total	118	100.0	12	100.0	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

37. The surveyed households are further categorized under different size of land holding (Table A1.15). Of the total 130 studied households, 78.5% households owned lands less than 0.25 ha while only 2 male headed households own lands more than 5 ha. The remaining 26 (20%) households possessed lands between 0.25-5 ha, out of which 24 households are male

headed and 2 are female headed. The possession of lands by female headed household increases while the size of land holding decreases. For example, 83% female headed households own land less than 0.25 ha while only 17% female headed households own lands between 0.25-5 ha and none of them possess lands more than 5 ha (Table A1.16).

e. Employment Status

38. Respondents were asked to estimate unemployed members in their family. All together 71 individuals of the total 130 studied households were reported as unemployed members. Of the total 71 unemployed members, the male and female proportion comprises 55% and 45% respectively (Table A1.17).

Table A1.17 Distribution of Jobless Members Reported in the Sample Households by Sex

Unemployed members	No.	%
Males	39	54.9
Females	32	45.1
Total	71	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

39. The respondents were further asked to mention employments or works that the unemployed members of their family probably prefer. The Table A1.18 provides an indication of types of jobs that the unemployment members of the studied households were looking for.

Table A1.18 Type of Work Sought by the Unemployed members of sample households
(N= 71)

Types of Works Sought	No.	%
Government job	43	60.56
Ordinary Job	15	21.12
NGO/INGO job	8	11.26
Private sector job	4	5.63
Reliable Job	5	7.04
Technical job	3	4.22
Foreign employment	2	2.81
Temporary job	3	4.22
Qualification based job	2	2.81
Any job	2	2.81
Other types	7	9.85

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

40. The majority (60%) of the respondents having jobless members in the household expressed their preferences for government job followed by 21% expressed for ordinary (any jobs that provide regular cash income) job, 11% for NGO/INGO based job. It is interesting to know that very few respondents mentioned foreign employment and qualification based jobs as the preferred choice of their jobless members. The other types of job preferred by the unemployed members of the studied households are presented in Table A1.18.

C. Access to Basic Services

1. Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

41. The respondents were asked to report type of drinking water sources, assess reliability and quality of sources and also asked to indicate who (gender) fetch water and time spent for collecting water. The Tables A1.19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 summarize the responses accordingly.

Table A1.19 Drinking water source of surveyed households

Water Source of Household	No.	%
Piped water	125	96.2
Well/hand pump	2	1.5
Others (rivers and stream)	3	2.3
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.20 Whether Drinking Water Source is Reliable

Reliability of Water	No. of Households	%
Yes	65	50
No	65	50
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.21 Quality of Drinking Water

Quality of water	No. of households	%
Good	93	71.5
Average	33	25.4
Poor	4	3.1
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.22 Who fetches water

Water fetched by	No. of households	%
Male members	3	2.3
Female members	6	4.6
Both	121	93.1
Total	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.23 Time Spent for Water Collection

Time spent	No. of households	%
<=5 Minute	22	16.9
<=15 Minutes	107	82.3
>15 Minutes	1	0.8
Total	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

42. The surveyed households reported that they used multiple sources for drinking water collection. However overwhelming majority of households (96%) used piped water either from their own private or community taps and the remaining households used well (2 households) and 3 households used rivers and stream for drinking water collection (Table A1.19). Only half of the total respondents (130) expressed their confidence on the reliability of the water sources they currently depend on (Table A1.20). However, 71.5% respondents voiced 'good' while asking them to assess quality of water they currently being used. One fourth respondents opined that the quality of water is moderate or average while 4 households expressed that the water quality currently being used is poor (Table A1.21).

43. Large majority (93%) of the respondents stated that both male and female fetch water while responding to the question-- who usually fetches water in houses? Only 5 present respondents mentioned that female members fetch water followed by about 2% respondents who said male members of the surveyed households fetch water. This shows that fetching water is joint responsibility of both male and female members in project area (Table A1.22). When the respondents were asked to mention the time required for collection of drinking water, 17% mentioned 5 minutes or less followed by 82% that required 15 minutes or less time for collection of drinking water (Table A1.23)

44. The Table A1.24 provides an overview of the types of toilet facilities being utilized by the studied households in terms of caste/ethnicity.

Table A1.24 Type of sanitation facilities used by the sample households in terms of caste and ethnicity

Types of Sanitation	No. of households			% of the total	
	indigenous people	Brahmin-Chhetri	Dalit	Total	
Water-borne in house	69	3	2	74	56.9
Water-borne outside house	41	6	1	48	36.9
Dry pit latrine	3			3	2.3
No response	3		2	5	3.8
Total	116	9	5	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

45. With regards to the sanitation, nearly 96% of the surveyed households are using toilets of which 57% are water-borne in house types followed by 37% water-borne outside house and 2% dry pit latrine types. The remaining 4% household did not answer but it can be assumed that they have also access to latrines because the VDC was already declared as 'Open Defecation Free'. In terms of caste/ethnicity, 113 out of total 116 indigenous peoples households have access to toilets facilities while all Brahmin-Chhetri and 3 out of 5 Dalit households have access to toilets facilities. The 3 indigenous peoples and 2 Dalit households did not response in terms of toilet facilities (Table A1.24).

Sources of Energy and Electricity Facilities

46. The surveyed households use various sources and types of energy for lighting, heating and cooking purposes. It is observed during field visit that electricity is mainly used for lighting; firewood is for cooking and heating. The other sources of energy used by the surveyed households include kerosene and LP gas.

47. The respondents were asked to report type of electricity connection, assess its reliability giving suitable reasons. Tables A1.25, A1.26 & A1.27 summarize the responses accordingly.

Table A1.25 Presence of Metered Electricity Connection in Sample Houses

Metered Electricity Connection	No. of households	%
Yes	18	13.8
No	112	86.2
Total	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.26 Whether electricity service is reliable

Reliability of Electricity	No. of households	%
Yes	29	22.3
No	101	77.7
Total	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table A1.27 Reasons for Reliability and Unreliability of electricity services

RELIABLE	No. of households	%
Available in needy time	9	6.9
Comes daily in time	17	13.1
UNRELIABLE		
Insufficient to operate machines	59	45.4
Frequently gets damaged	12	9.2
Frequent power cut	24	18.5
Not supplied in day time	8	6.2
Not covered in wider areas	1	0.8
Total	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

48. Metered electricity connection is available for only about 14% of the total surveyed households and they use electricity mainly for lighting purposes (Table A1.25). The remaining households still depend on other sources of energy (firewood, LP Gas, solar power and kerosene) for various purposes. Only a little more than one-fifth of total respondents (130) opined positively while the remaining largest chunk (86%) of the respondents expressed negatively in terms of reliability of the electricity services (Table A1.26). The various reasons of reliable and non-reliable services of electricity facilities given by the respondents are summarized in (Table A1.27).

1. Household Economy and Livelihood Practices

49. Similar to the source VDC, the overall economic structure of the surveyed household is also characterized by a mixture of farm and nonfarm activities. Farm activities include subsistence agriculture and livestock rising. The main crops grown by the surveyed households are reported as maize, potato, millets and seasonal vegetables. Livestock is an integral part of subsistence farming. Most of the households keep livestock including sheep, goats, and cattle, pigs for meat, milk, manure and income. They also keep poultry for eggs, meat and additional household income.

50. In addition to farming, households in the surveyed area also engaged in nonagricultural economic activities. Foreign employment, seasonal migration, small trade and businesses, home stay/ tourism, agro and forest based micro-enterprises and daily wages are the major non-farm

activities in the surveyed areas. Many of them also live on collection and marketing of NTFPs and medicinal forest products.

a. Gender Participation in Livelihood Activities

51. According to the participants of the FGDs and community consultation, both male and female members of the households are engaged in agriculture and other activities for their livelihood. Men are engaged in petty trade and business whereas the female folk are engaged in petty business, tourism (homestay/tea shop) and cottage industry apart from the agriculture activities. However, women bear heavy workload compared to men since they are engaged in household work and family responsibilities apart from other livelihood activities for subsistence.

b. Major Occupations and Sources of Income

52. The occupation and major sources of income in the surveyed households is a mixture of farm and non-farm activities as discussed above. Tables A1.28, A1.29 and A1.30 summarize the major and regular sources of income and number of family members engaged in cash earning of the studied households.

Table A1.28 Distribution of Sample Households by major sources of income

Source of Income	No. of household	% of household
Agriculture and Livestock	111	85.4
Business	6	4.6
Job/pension (Including teaching)	4	3.1
Technical works (Mechanics and sewing/stitching)	3	2.3
Wage worker	1	0.8
No response	5	3.8
Grand total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

**Table A1.29 Distribution of Sample Households having regular sources of income
(N=130)**

Type	No.	%
Government Employee	8	6.2
Private organization	3	2.3
Community representative	1	0.8
Others	11	8.5
Total	23	17.7

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table A1.30 Distribution of Sample Households by numbers of cash earning members

Earning Members	No of household	%
None	12	9.2
1	26	20.0
2	47	36.2
3	18	13.8
4	13	10.0
5 or more	14	10.8
TOTAL	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

53. Of the total surveyed households, 111 (85%) households derives their major chunk of income from agriculture and livestock rising. Similarly, 6 households earn their major income by engaging in business followed by 4 household through job and pension. Three households reported technical works as the main source of income whereas one household involved in wage market to draw family income. The remaining 5 household did not mention any specific sources of income (Table A1.28). Nearly 18% of the surveyed households also stated that they have regular sources of income besides agriculture. The regular sources of income include jobs in government, private and community sectors (Table A1.29).

54. The Table 29 depicts the distribution of cash earning members among the surveyed households. The table indicates that there are 26 household having single cash earning member followed by 46 households with 2 cash earning members, 18 household with 3 members, 13 households with 4 cash earning members and 14 households having 5 or more cash earning members in each household. However, 12 out of the total 130 surveyed households stated that they have no members in their family who engaged in cash earning (Table A1.30). These households usually operate their household economy through labor exchange and mainly involved in substance type of activities.

c. Household Incomes

55. As discussed above, like other parts of rural Nepal, the overall domains of income of the sampled households is also characterized by a combination of farm and nonfarm activities. It is indeed a difficult task to calculate the exact income figures of the surveyed households because the income data, in most of the time, might not be very reliable as most of the respondents either grossly underestimate or overestimate their income sources and figures. Besides, farmers never keep records of income and expenditures of their families. However, an attempt has been made to estimate the ranges of average monthly household income and annual per capita income for the sample households. The surveyed households are categorized under different range of monthly household income and annual per capita income (Tables A1.31, A1.32 & A1.33)

Table A1.31 Distributions of Sample Households by Monthly Household Income

Range of Monthly Income (NRe)	No. of household	%
<=5000	51	39.2
<=15000	48	36.9
<=50000	29	22.3
>50000	2	1.5
Total	130	100.0

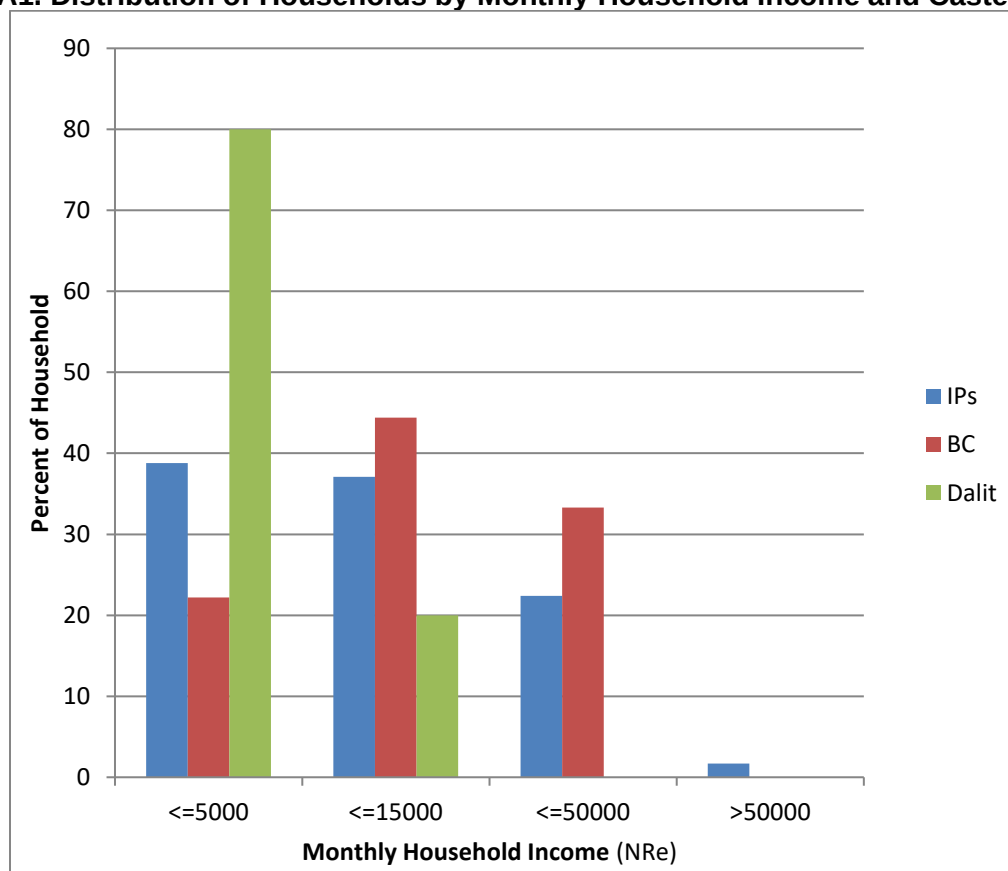
Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.32 Distribution of Households by Monthly Household Income and Caste/ethnicity

Range of Monthly Income (NRe)	Indigenous peoples	%	Brahmin-Chhetri	%	Dalit	%	Total
<=5000	45	38.8	2	22.2	4	80.0	51
<=15000	43	37.1	4	44.4	1	20.0	48
<=50000	26	22.4	3	33.3		0.0	29
>50000	2	1.7		0.0		0.0	2

Grand Total	116	100	9	100.0	5	100.0	130
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Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Figure A1. Distribution of Households by Monthly Household Income and Caste/ethnicity**Table A1.33 Distribution of Households by Annual Per Capita Income and Caste/ethnicity**

Range of Annual Per Capita Income (NRs)	Indigenous Peoples	Brahmin-Chhetri	Dalit	Total	%
<=23,307	61	4	5	70	53.8
<=50,000	37	4		41	31.5
<=100,000	14	1		15	11.5
>100,000	4			4	3.1
Total	116	9	5	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

56. Of the total 130 studied households, the largest chunk of households (51) which include 45 indigenous peoples, 4 Dalit and 2 Brahmin-Chhetri households have monthly household income of NRs5,000 or less while 2 indigenous peoples households have monthly income of more than NRs 50,000. There are 43 Indigenous Peoples, 4 Brahmin-Chhetri and one Dalit households having monthly income NRs15,000 and more, altogether these households constitute about 37% of the studied sample. About 22% households earn equal or less than NRs50,00 monthly income, which comprise 26 indigenous peoples and 3 Brahmin-Chhetri households Tables A1.31 and A1.32)

57. The Table A1.33 depicts the ranges of annual per capita incomes of the studied households. It clearly shows that simple majority (54%) of the studied households (comprising of

61 indigenous people, 5 Dalit and 4 Brahmin-Chhetri households) have annual per capita income of equal or less than NRs23,307 out of which 31 households fall under the BPL. On the other hands, 4 indigenous peoples households have more than NRs100,000 annual per capita income followed by 15 households (14 indigenous peoples and one Brahmin-Chhetri) have equal or less than NRs100,000 per capita income. Forty-one (32%) households comprising of 37 Indigenous Peoples and 4 Brahmin-Chhetri households have annual per capita income of equal or less than NRs50,000. Thus, it is quite clear that majority of the studied households are economically better off and go well above the poverty line (equal or more than NRs23,307 annual per capita income).

2. Issues of Indigenous Peoples related to Proposed Intervention

a. Level of Awareness about the Proposed Project

58. Tables A1.34 and A1.35 present the level of awareness among the respondents regarding the proposed project.

Table A1.34 Distribution of Sample Households in terms of level of awareness by Caste/ethnicity

Caste and Ethnicity	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Aadibasi-Janajati (Indigenous Peoples)	91	78.4	25	21.6	116	100.0
Brahmin-Chhetri	4	44.4	5	55.6	9	100.0
Dalit	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
Total	98	75.4	32	24.6	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.35 Distribution of Sample Households in terms of level of awareness by Sex of the household head

Sex of Household Head	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Female Headed Household	10	83.3	2	16.7	12	100.0
Male Headed Household	88	74.6	30	25.4	118	100.0
Total Household	98	75.4	32	24.6	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

59. Three fourth of the total respondents of which 70% belong to Indigenous Peoples, followed by 3% Brahmin-Chhetri and 2% Dalit respectively stated that they have some prior knowledge about the proposed project. The remaining one fourth respondents which comprise 19% Indigenous Peoples, 4% Brahmin-Chhetri and 1% Dalit had no any prior idea and information about the proposed drinking water project. Among the aware respondents, male and female headed households constitute 75% and 83% respectively which indicates a higher level of awareness among women about the proposed project (Table A1.34 and A1.35).

60. The respondents were asked to express weather they have heard or known that VDC has claimed development benefits from the Government at the expense of providing approval to divert water from the sources located in the VDC and the responses are displayed in Table A1.36.

Table A1.36 Distribution of Respondents who know that VDC has Sought Development Benefits from Government

Opinion	No. of households	%
Yes	116	89.2
No	14	10.8
Total	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

61. Overwhelming majority (89%) of the respondents expressed that they were fully aware that VDC has sought development benefits against granting of approval /recommendation to divert water from Rate and Mewa Khola (Table A1.36).

62. Interestingly, when the respondents were asked whether they were aware that water has been diverted to Ilam from Gitang Khola intake, almost 71% replied as 'No'. It means only 29% respondents know where as more than two-thirds respondents don't know about the existing intake at Gitang Khola (Table A1.37).

Table A1.37 Distribution of Respondents who know about the existing Intake at Gitang Khola

Yes	No.	38
	%	29.2
No	No.	92
	%	70.8
Total	No.	130
	%	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

63. Similarly, the respondents were requested to provide their opinions on the proposed project interventions at Mewa and Rata Khola. The responses are displayed in Tables A1.38 and A1.39.

Table A1.38 Distribution of Respondents by their Caste/ethnicity and Opinion on Proposed Project Intervention at Mewa and Rate Khola

Opinion	Indigenous Peoples		Brahmin-Chhetri		Dalit		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agree	101	87.1	9	100.0	3	60.0	113	86.9
Disagree	5	4.3		0.0		0.0	5	3.8
Neutral	9	7.8		0.0		0.0	9	6.9
No response	1	0.9		0.0	2	40.0	3	2.3
Total	116	100.0	9	100.0	5	100.0	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Table A1.39 Distribution of Respondents in terms of Gender of household Head and by their Opinion on Proposed Project Intervention at Mewa and Rate Khola

Opinion	Female Headed household		Male Headed household		Grand Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agreed	6	50.0	107	90.67	113	86.9

Not agreed	1	8.3	4	3.38	5	3.8
Neutral	3	25.0	6	5.01	9	6.9
No response	2	16.7	1	0.8	3	2.3
Grand Total	12	100.0	118	100.0	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

64. Of the total 130 respondents, 87% respondents (which comprise 87% Indigenous Peoples, 100% Brahmin-Chhetri and 60% Dalit) stated that they agree with the proposed intervention (water diversion) at Rate and Mewa Khola. The development benefits for Maimajhuwa VDC, drinking water requirement for children living/studying at Ilam Bazaar and establishment of lifeline services (hospital, school, offices) in Ilam were the stated main reasons for agreeing on the proposed project interventions. Only 4% indigenous peoples respondents showed their disagreement whereas 2 (40%) Dalit respondents did not reply on the proposed intervention. In terms of gender, 50% female headed and 90% male headed households show their agreement on the proposed intervention at Rate and Mewa Khola. Only one female headed household and 4 male headed households opine disagreement (Tables 38 and 39). The key reason behind this disagreement was the uncertainty of water volume that would be left downstream of the intake weir, as this is important to ensure downstream water use rights of the local people.

65. Similar to this survey findings, community consultations in various locations of the project area also indicate that local people have positive attitude toward the construction of the project. Expectation of jobs, livelihood enhancement through employment opportunities, compensation of damaged assets, trees, crops and supports to improve physical infrastructures were the main reasons to support the project.

b. Activities Conducted around Proposed Project Locations

66. Almost 57% of the total respondents mentioned numbers of activities that the local peoples have been carried out in and around the project locations for many years (Table A1.40). However, about 43% of the respondents mentioned that they are not involved in any activities in river/streams of project area, they do not have any idea regarding the frequency of activities- how often activities are carried (by others) in those places/rivers. Among the respondents, who stated activities being carried out in and around the project locations, majority of them mentioned that local people have been carried out activities related to electricity generation (micro-hydro), irrigation, drinking water and water mill. It was also reported during the community consultations. It was informed that in all source rivers, there are small-scale, run-of-the-rivers, micro-hydropower plants which generate 5–10 kilowatt of electricity that is distributed to the local villages. Besides there few irrigation schemes and water mills in operation. The Table A1.40 displays the various activities conducted by vulnerable groups in and around the proposed project locations.

Table A1.40. Activities Conducted around Proposed Project Locations by Different Groups

Activities Conducted	Groups					Total
	Indigenous Peoples	BPL	Disables	FHH	Others	
Drinking water, irrigation, stone, sand from rate river		2				2
irrigation, stone, sand, fishing from rate river	1	1			1	3
irrigation, stone, sand, peltri set from rate river				1		1
Drinking water, Electricity, Drainage		1				1
Drinking water, Electricity, sand, water mill	3	1				4

Activities Conducted	Groups					Total
	Indigenous Peoples	BPL	Disables	FHH	Others	
Drinking water, Electricity, sand, water mill, cardamom	1					1
Drinking water, electricity, water mill		3				3
Drinking water, irrigation, stone, sand from rate river	1				1	2
Drinking water, irrigation, stone, sand from river	5					5
Electricity	1					1
Electricity based irrigation	1					1
Electricity, irrigation, drinking water	1	2				3
Electricity, irrigation, drinking water, water mill	3	7				10
Electricity, irrigation, water mill	1	8				9
Irrigation	1					1
Irrigation, drinking water, sand, stone ,from river	1					1
Irrigation, Sand for local from Niwa river				1		1
irrigation, stone, sand from river	1				2	3
Sand, gravel, Water mill, fishing etc	1					1
water mill, peltic set					1	1
Direct irrigation, drinking water, sand, electricity from river	1					1
Irrigation, Sand from river	1					1
Electricity Project, Sand, Stone from river	2					2
Electricity generation through peltric set		2	1			3
Electricity generation through peltric set, drinking water					1	1
Collection of sand, gravel, stone	8	1		1	1	11
Drinking water					1	1
Not involved	41	3		6	6	56
Grand Total	75	31	1	9	14	130

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

67. The Table A1.40 clearly shows that none of the groups have conducted any customary and ritualistic activities associated with the group's cultural identity and dignity.

68. Few respondents also reported fishing in the Source Rivers (Table A1.40). However, it was reported during community consultations that few local families very occasionally are involved fishing in their spare time. The fishing is primarily recreational one. It was observed a trout farming scheme is being constructed diverting water from Rate Khola. About 20 respondents particularly belonging to Indigenous Peoples and PBL groups reported that the locals fetch water from Source Rivers for drinking purpose whereas 11 respondents, mainly from Indigenous Peoples group mentioned that the proposed project locations are being used by the locals for collection of sand, gravel and stone (Table A1.40) It was also informed that they collect the sand, gravel and stone for their own domestic use and not for any economic purpose.

c. Likely Impacts of the Proposed Project Intervention

69. The respondents are asked to provide their views on likely impacts of existing intake on traditional uses and practices. The responses are presented in Table A1.41.

Table A1.41. Distribution of Respondents on the basis of their Views on likely Impacts of existing intake on traditional uses/practices

Yes	No.	7
	%	5.4
No	No.	49
	%	37.7
Not Known	No.	74
	%	56.9
Total	No.	100.0
	%	130

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

70. While clear majority (57%) of the respondents expressed that they don't know exactly about the likely impacts and 38% expressed that the existing intake has not impacted on traditional uses/practices. Only very small chunk (5%) of the respondents said that the existing intake has affected adversely on the traditional use and practices. It is also revealed during the community consultations that local people are largely positive on the proposed project interventions provided the downstream water use rights of the local people must be ensured.

71. The key reasons stated for supporting the project interventions include expectation of development opportunities (infrastructure, employment, water supply, agriculture, transportation) for the project VDC that the proposed project may provide. It was clearly observed that there has been a tendency among the locals to acquire facilities from the project which they have not been able to receive through regular Government channels.

1.1.1.1 Concerns and Suggestions of the Respondents

72. The respondents were asked to express their concerns and to provide suggestions in regards to the proposed project interventions. The table A1.42 depicts the various responses, views, concerns, demands and suggestions expressed and provided by the respondents.

Table A1.42. Concerns Raised and Suggestions Provide by Respondents

Concerns and Suggestions	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
No concerns	75	57.7
Support developmental demand - Black topped road, full fledge electricity, telephone tower, school, bridge, drain, television tower, health post building	26	20.0
Support local livelihood through employment generation, skill trainings, establish factories	8	6.2
Provide aid and subsidy for business promotion	3	2.3
Support sanitation needs- dustbin, garbage management	2	1.5
Help in preserving cultural heritage, increment in economic condition	1	0.8
Can be taken water without any impact on existing water use	1	0.8
Illam municipality should give attention in development of this area in return of this water project	1	0.8
In return, help from government to add services in this area	1	0.8
Market for herbs, provide Veterinary service, Market for agricultural product	1	0.8
Need help in promoting life standard of local people of this VDC	1	0.8
No political game in this project	1	0.8
Royalty, employment, good drinking water service, road, afforestation in return	1	0.8

Concerns and Suggestions	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
Should provide 10% royalty, Electricity connection up to Sandakpur Employment opportunity, skilled training, should support to nearby Gumbas, Road widening	1	0.8
Suitable services from district	1	0.8
Village need to get additional development benefit	2	1.5
Take water without destroying farming	1	0.8
Provide improved seeds for agriculture	1	0.8
Government line agencies should run infrastructure of development in this area	1	0.8
Should provide royalty yearly for Maimajhuwa- group demand	1	0.8
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

73. The Table A1.42 reveals that 75 (58%) respondents did not express any concerns and suggestions while the remaining 55 (42%) respondents expressed various concerns and demands, particularly related with infrastructure development (black topped road, full fledge electricity, telephone tower, school, bridge, drain, television tower, health post building etc.) of the project VDC. These respondents also expressed expectations of several benefits (e.g., 10% royalty from the revenue collected from water supply service in Ilam) from the project as impact mitigation measures to address the likely impacts induced as a result of project implementation (diverting water to Ilam Bazar). Many of them also expressed skill trainings for livelihood improvement, opportunity of employment and market facility for herbs and agriculture products.

SUMMARY OF MINUTES OF KEY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

A. Consultations Held Before IPP Preparation

1. A number of consultation meetings and discussions with the communities in maimajhuwa VDC were conducted before IPP preparation, which paved the way for broad community support. Summaries of the meetings and decisions taken are presented below:

Meeting 1

2. The Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam called a multi-stakeholders meeting on 2071-08-06 BS (22 November 2014). The key agenda of the meeting was the issues related to water diversion to Ilam Bazar from Gitang, Rate and Mewa Khola flowing through Maimajhuwa VDC. In the presence of the Chief District Officer (CDO) as chief guest, the meeting was chaired by Mr. Kedar Thapa, Chairperson of the WUSC. The other participants included: representatives of the concerned district level government agencies,¹ representatives of political parties, journalists, interested residents of the VDC. A total of 178 individuals of different backgrounds and identities attended the meeting. The meeting was conducted at the meeting hall of the Maimajhuwa VDC and following decisions were concluded.

Decision 1:

3. The meeting decided that the Gitang, Rate and Mewa Kholas running through Maimajhuwa VDC shall be utilized as water sources to provide drinking supply to the people of Ilam Municipality. The diversion of water shall be carried out following technically sound project design and fairly justifiable sharing of water (ensuring existing water uses) to the communities of the sources.

Decision 2:

4. The chief officers/ authentic representatives of concerned government development line agencies show their commitments to address in priority the development demands (related to education, health services, electricity, drinking water, transportation and soil conservation) of the residents of Maimajhuwa VDC. The chiefs/representatives of district level political parties promised to facilitate and help to implement the commitments made by the district government line agencies related to the development demands of Maimajhuwa VDC.

Decision 3:

5. It was also decided that local people of Maimajhuwa shall be gathered on 2071-08-10 (26 November 2014) to elect or form a VDC level coordination committee/ task force having adequate authority to negotiate and reach in agreement with the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam on the issues of water diversion from Gitang, Rate and Mewa Kholas. The meeting also decided date

¹ District Administration Office, District Development Committee (DDC), Ilam Municipality, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office, District Police Office, District Land Conservation Office, District Forest Office, Road Division Office, District Electricity Authority Office, District Public Health Office.

and venue. The negotiation meeting was fixed on 2071-8-11 (27 November 2014) at the Ilam Municipality Office.

Meeting 2

6. A joint meeting between the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam and Maimajhuwa VDC Level Coordination Committee was held on 2071-8-11 BS (27 November 2014) at the Ilam Municipality Office. In the presence of the Executive Officer, Ilam Municipality, as chief guest, the meeting was chaired by Mr. Kedar Thapa, Chairperson of the WUSC and jointly attended by Mr. Tularam Gurung, the Chairperson of Maimajhuwa VDC Level Coordination Committee. The other participants included Maimajhuwa VDC Secretary, Ilam Municipality Engineer. The meeting decided the following decisions.

Decision 1:

7. As agreed in the previous multi-stakeholders meeting dated 2071-8-11 BS (27 November 2014), the joint meeting also agreed to provide 16, 10 and 10 liters per second water from Gitang, Rate and Mewa Kholas respectively for Ilam Water Supply Project, without affecting existing water uses, particularly, micro hydro plants and irrigation schemes. The joint meeting also decided that the Maimajhuwa VDC Office shall provide an official recommendation letter to the Water Supply User Committee to ensure formal execution of this decision.

Decision 2:

8. The combined meeting also decided to address all the feasible demands of Maimajhuwa VDC subsequently in three phases: short term, medium term and long term. The Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee promised to be active, committed and will play facilitative roles to address the concerns and demands from the project areas.

Decision 3:

9. The Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam and Maimajhuwa VDC Level Coordination Committee agreed to operate the proposed drinking water supply project as per the legal provisions of water supply and sanitation department of Government of Nepal.

Decision 4:

10. The Maimajhuwa VDC level Coordination Committee (MCC) and the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee (WSSUC) will continue to coordinate and collaborate to implement programs and activities related to watershed management, health and sanitation and other community empowerment and awareness raising as per Government of Nepal rules and regulations, even after the completion of the project.

Meeting 3

11. A meeting of the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam was held under the chairmanship of the Committee Chairperson, Mr. Kedar Thapa on 2071-11-20 BS (4 March 2015). The meeting reached on the following decisions:

Decision 1:

12. The Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam agreed to implement the proposed project and disseminate the project related information effectively to the users. It is agreed that the committee shall work effectively in coordination with the Advisory Committee and Maimajhuwa Coordination Committee to disseminate the project related information effectively to the users.

Decision 2:

13. While discussing on the demands² of the residents of the Maimajhuwa VDC, the Water Supply User Committee decided to address the demands in coordination with the concerned government offices.³

² The list of demands submitted to the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam on 2071-11-13 BS (25 February 2015) by the Coordination Committee, Maimajhuwa VDC are: (i) Drinking water facilities (provide drinking water facilities covering all the settlements of 9 Wards of Maimajhuwa VDC); (ii) Electrification through national grid (provide electricity facilities to all 9 wards of Maimajhuwa VDC); (iii) Upgrade and blacktop Road (Starting from Sulubung border (Ward-1 of Maimajhuwa) up to Sandakpur passing through Ward-9, Banduke Chouki; (iv) Health service facilities (construction of sub-health post building in Budhabare Bazar); (v) Education support (construction of multistoried building for Syambal High School and upgrading to higher secondary level); (vi) Provide facilities for inhabitants of Maimajhuwa VDC in Ilam Municipality (People from Maimajhuwa VDC should get 50% discount in water tariff while staying in rent in Ilam Municipality area.) (vii) Provide financial support to local Gumba, monastery, temples and sites of cultural importance; (viii) The existing Gitang khola source agreement between Municipality and local community of Gitang Khola (Ilam Municipality used to provide financial support in expense of water diversion) should be part of the agreement for Mewa and Rate kholas, which is under preparation, for ease of administration by the VDC, which has a broader representation. (ix) Maimajhuwa VDC should get royalty (10%) as per the profit earned from the revenue collected from drinking water supply services in Ilam Municipality; (ix) Following irrigation canals/schemes under Rate, Mewa and Gitang khola should remain intact and functional even after diversion of water to Ilam:

Ward number 2 and 4, Gitang irrigation canal

Ward number 4, Karna Bahadur irrigation canal

Ward number 4, Walihang irrigation canal

Ward number 3, Tome Rai irrigation canal

Ward number 6, Motimaya irrigation canal

Ward number 7, Majhuwa Dovan irrigation canal

Ward number 8, Songmen Village irrigation canal

Ward number 7, Devitar irrigation canal

Ward number 6, Changethun irrigation canal

Ward number 7, Rate irrigation canal

Following water mills (Ghattas) and micro hydro plants should not be affected even after diversion of water to Ilam

Mewa Khola Ghatta

Rate Khola Ghatta

Gitang Khola Ghatta

Mewa micro hydro plant, ward number 7, 8 and 9

Rate micro hydro plant, ward number 5, 6 and 7

Gitang micro hydro plant, ward number 4 and 5

Gitang micro hydro plant, ward number 4

Gitang micro hydro plant, ward number 2 and 4

Rate micro hydro plant, ward number 6 and 7

Plantation should be carried out upstream to the intake in each resource.

Either compensate or restore the loss of crops, tree, access foot trails, irrigation canals, drinking water supply system or pipe or any affected community/public infrastructures while constructing the project on mutual agreement with owner and community.

Compensation to loss of land (if any) should be provided in mutually agreed rate

The right to provide approval of diversion of water resource outside of VDC boundary should be exercised only by the VDC not any other individuals, vested interest groups or entities.

Construction of trench to laid water transmission pipeline fitting of pipelines should be carried out properly without posing any threats and risks to local people including school buildings, houses and other community and public infrastructures.

Volume of water diversion should be determined scientifically in presence of the local to make them fully assured that the water flow after diversion to Ilam will be sufficient for existing and future water uses in the Source Rivers.

The WUSC through the district administration Ilam should take active initiations to establish a Police Post in Maimajhuwa VDC.

³ Timelines to achieve agreed actions are not mentioned explicitly. It was informed during the consultation that some of the demands have already been met/addressed, while some are being addressed by putting them in the priority annual programs/activities of the concerned government line agencies located in Ilam.

Meeting 4

14. The Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam called a meeting with Maimajhuwa VDC Level Coordination Committee and local residents of the Maimajhuwa VDC. The meeting was held on 2072-1-9 BS (22 April 2015) at the meeting hall of Maimajhuwa VDC. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Kedar Thapa, Chairperson of the WUSC and attended by Mr. Chandreshowr Shah, Eastern Regional Project Manager, Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Mr. Lok Bahadur Bhandari, Executive Officer, Ilam Municipality and Mr. Tularam Gurung, the Chairperson of Maimajhuwa VDC Level Coordination Committee. The other participants included Maimajhuwa VDC Secretary and more than 40 local residents of the Maimajhuwa VDC. The meeting concluded taking following decisions:

Decision 1:

15. Today's meeting with different stakeholders including Maimajhuwa VDC Level Coordination Committee and local residents agreed to address the concerns and demands related to Maimajhuwa VDC development in three phases: short term, medium term and long term. It is also decided that the Water Supply User Committee shall act an active facilitative role to implement these demands.

Decision 2:

16. The meeting ratified the agreement reached on 2071-8-11 BS (27 November 2014) between the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam and Maimajhuwa VDC Level Coordination Committee. It has been agreed that the water diversion to the municipality shall not affect the existing water use rights such as irrigation, water mills and micro hydropower plant.⁴

Meeting 5

17. A meeting of the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam was held under the chairmanship of the Committee Chairperson, Mr. Kedar Thapa on 2071-12-25 BS (8 April 2015). The meeting was mainly focused to assess the progress achieved in addressing the demands of Maimajhuwa VDC.

Decision 1:

18. The Water Supply User Committee is committed to provide support and facilitate to address the specific demands coordinating with the concerned district level government line agencies. For this the committee first classified the demands received from Maimajhuwa and requested concerned government office to deal with. The progress is as follows:

⁴ The downstream water use impacts are avoided ensuring adequate downstream water flow, as confirmed by the source flow verification study (refer IPP Volume I Appendix 2). As confirmed by project engineers and topographic surveyors, no individual impacts to indigenous peoples in Maimajuwa VDC are anticipated as all transmission pipelines pass through government lands / public road RoWs, while the intakes are located on or adjacent to the river beds, on government land.

19. The demands of Maimajhuwa VDC are being addressed through coordinating among district level government line agencies under the initiation of Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee. The committee has conducted several meetings with stakeholders to address the concerns and demands raised by the residents of Maimajhuwa VDC.

20. In order to address the health related demands, until now, NRs6 lakhs from Karuna Foundation, NRs1.5 lakhs from District Public Health Office, NRs1 lakhs from Ilam Municipality and 2.5 lakhs from DDC Ilam, (a total of NRs10 Lakhs) has been allocated to construct health post in Maimajhuwa VDC.

21. NRs24 lakhs has been allocated for the construction of multistoried building of Simbal High School. Likewise, a new permanent teacher position (Sikchyak Darbandi) has been created and allocated for Bhimsen Primary School of Maimajhuwa VDC. In similar vein, NRs1 lakh has been allocated to repair Bhimsen Primary School under the Member of Parliament (Keshab Thapa) Fund.

22. NRs7 Lakhs has been allocated to upgrade and repair the road passes through Maimajhuwa VDC up to Sandakpur.

23. In order to address the drinking water related demands, Water Supply Division Office, Ilam, agreed to conduct a survey covering all wards of Maimajhuwa VDC. The division office also agreed to allocate budget to provide drinking water supply to all Wards. These schemes will be implemented by coming fiscal year 2072/73.

24. In regards to address the demands of easy and accessible government services, a mobile service camp has been entrusted for two days (2071-12-27/28) in order to provide the basic government services including distribution of citizenship certificate card, voter ID card with photos, delivery of primary health care services, livestock health services. As a result of this camp, 250 people received citizenship certificates, a number of people had their soil tested and received primary health and veterinary services.

25. In order to connect Maimajhuwa VDC to national grid, the WUSC held meeting with the Chief of District Electricity Authority and It was decided to conduct required survey covering all wards. Electricity connection through national grid will be started by coming fiscal year 72/73 and continue until it covers the whole VDC.

26. In regards to address the demands on skilled based training, District Cottage Industry Office, Ilam has planned training on cottage industry for the people of Maimajhuwa VDC. The training will be conducted within the current fiscal year.

Meeting 6

27. A Joint meeting organized on 2072/02/14 (28 May 2015) with the chairmanship of Mr. Kedar Thapa (Chairperson of Ilam Bazar Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee) in the presence of Mr. Tires Prasad Khatri, Deputy Director General of DWSS and other important stakeholders.

The meeting had the following attendance and made a decision about the Water Supply project:

SN	Name	Organization	Position
1	Mr. Kedar Thapa	Ilam Bazar WSSUC	Chairman
2	Mr. Tires Prasad Khatri	TSTWSSP – PMO	Director

SN	Name	Organization	Position
3	Mr. Basudev Dahal	District Administration office	CDO
4	Mr. Madan Koirala	District Development Committee	LDO
5	Mr. Keshav Bista	TSTWSSP – RPMO	Regional Project Director
6	Mr. Chandreshwor Shah	TSTWSSP – RPMO, Itahari	Engineer
7	Mr. Mahesh Bhattarai	PMC, SSTWSSSP	
8	Mr. Sanjaya Adhikari	SNV	Program Advisor
9	Mr. Khagendra Dewan	Nepali Congress	Secretary
10	Ms. Sushila Sapkota	Ilam CCI	
11	Mr. Ram Kumar Shah	Ilam Municipality	
12	Mr. Kiran Sunuwar Mukhiya	FPHRD – Ilam	
13	Mr. J.B. Lungeli	Advisory Committee	Member
14	Mr. Shyam Prasad Phuyal	Coordination Committee	Member
15	Mr. Bhim Khatri	Coordination Committee	Member
16	Mr. Raju Rai	NEFIN – Ilam Chapter	
17	Mr. Rudra Sampang Rai	Ilam Bazar TSTWSS Users Committee	Member
18	Mr. Hari Bahadur DC	RPP – Nepal	
19	Mr. Rajendra Sharma	Nepali Congress	
20	Mr. Hom Basnet	Nepali Congress	
21	Mr. Badri Khadka	CPN – UML	
22	Mr. Tularam Gurung	Coordination Committee	Chairman
23	Mr. Deviram Khanal	Coordination Committee	Member
24	Ms. Shanta Basnet	Ilam Bazar TSTWSS Users Committee	Vice-Chair
25	Mr. Sindhu Rai	CPN – Maoist	
26	Mr. Rupdhan Rai	Ilam Bazar TSTWSS Users Committee	Member
27	Mr. Tilak Thakuri	Ilam Bazar TSTWSS Users Committee	Secretary
28	Mr. Binod Yonjan	Cooperatives Division Office	
29	Mr. Dinesh Kafle	Ilam Municipality	Water Supply Inspector
30	Ms. Indira Ghimire	FEDWASAN – Ilam	
31	Mr. Dharma Gautam	Coordination Committee	Chairman
32	Er. Suresh Nembang	DUDBC – Ilam Division	SDE
33	Mr. Rakshya Devi Dahal	Ilam Municipality	Social Mobilizer
34	Mr. Ganesh Ghimire	Journalist	
35	Mr. Som Susheli	Journalist	

Decision:

28. Ilam Bazar 3rd Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee organized an extensive interaction and discussion at Ilam Bazar in the presence of Mr. Tires Pd. Khatri (Director of Project Management Office – Kathmandu, 3rd Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project), Mr. Keshav Bista (Regional Project Director and Senior Divisional Engineer), Representative of District level political parties, Chief District Officer, Local Development Officer, Head of NEFIN – district chapter, Advisory members of Users Committee and other many stakeholders.

29. The discussion led to a decision about the water sources and volume of estimated water demand with following considerations:

30. Since the VDC office of Maimajhuwa has already recommended to avail 41 cusec water volume in total from Gitang Khola (16 cusec), Rate Khola (10 cusec), Mewa Khola (10 cusec) and Bhadi Khola (5 cusec) to the Ilam Bazar Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation project; and locals of Maimajuwa have assured not to make any obstruction following the written agreement between the Users' Committee and VDC level Coordination Committee;

31. Therefore, the discussion meeting held the decision to write a recommendation letter to the District Water Resources Committee and Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project – Project Management Office, Kathmandu for the proceeding of source survey and project design of Ilam Bazar Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation project.

B. Consultations and Surveys during Indigenous Peoples Plan Preparation

32. Consultations and surveys during IPP preparation helped determine views and concerns of local people including indigenous peoples/dalits, and helped confirm people had a broadly positive attitude towards the project. During the preparation of IPP, indigenous peoples communities at the different locations of project area (Maimajhuwa/ward no. 2) and other stakeholders at the ward and district level were consulted. The objectives of consultations were to share project related information with local communities and stakeholders and to understand how indigenous peoples communities in particular can be directly benefited under the project and can be involved in the development activities proposed by VDC and district administration in connection of implementing Ilam drinking water project. Besides, the consultations were carried out to improve community /stakeholder's ownership and support for the project, and integrate and address their concerns through suitable measures in the project design. A total of 8 consultation meetings with 132 participants comprising >73% indigenous peoples and dalit participants were conducted. Detailed minutes of these consultations are presented in Volume II of this IPP, Supplementary Appendices.

33. Consultations with indigenous peoples communities were particularly useful to inform the community as a whole about the project and to collect and understand their views; perceptions/understanding of the likely impacts of the project on local communities and to assess the project induced economic and social development opportunities. These discussions have been helpful to recommend suitable mitigation measures, community participation and consultation policies, grievance mechanism and institutional arrangements for IPP implementation

1. Community Consultations

34. Community consultations form a very crucial part of all development projects and are usually carried out as a continuous process through the project cycle. Public and stakeholder consultations during the design and project planning stages provide the medium for sharing information about the project objectives and scope, alternative design options, and stakeholder perceptions regarding proposed investment plans. Ensuring an open and transparent information exchange about the project at this stage, lays a good foundation for an inclusive and participatory implementation process.

35. Therefore, indigenous peoples communities at the different locations of project area (Maimajhuwa VDC) and other stakeholders at the VDC and district level were consulted during site visits in order to prepare this IPP. The objectives of consultations were to share project related information with local communities and stakeholders and to understand how indigenous peoples communities in particular can be directly benefited under the project and can be involved in the development activities proposed by VDC and district administration in connection of implementing Ilam drinking water project. Besides, the consultations were carried out to improve community /stakeholder's ownership and support for the project, and integrate and address their concerns through suitable measures in the project design. Table A2.1 gives the summary of the community consultations held. The detail list of the participants with photographs is attached.

Table A2.1 Details of Community and Stakeholder Consultations Held in Project Areas

Location	Date	Gender of the Participants		Caste/ethnicity of the Participants			Total
		Male	Female	Dalit	Indigenous Peoples	BC and others	
Municipality Office, Ilam	20/4/2015	14	2	-	4	12	16
City Meeting Hall, Ilam	21/4/2015	17	3	-	10	10	20
VDC Office, Maimajhuwa	22/4/2015	36	4	1	34	5	40
Maimajhuwa-6, Rate Khola	23/4/2015	7	3	-	8	2	10
Maimajhuwa-4, Gitang Khola	23/4/2015	16	-	-	16	-	16
Maimajhuwa-8, Mewa Khola	24/4/2015	12	-	1	10	1	12
Ilam Bazar (sharing meeting)	24/4/2015	5	-	-	1	4	5
Ilam Municipality-2	25/4/2015	10	3	-	12	1	13
Total		117	15	2	95	35	132

Source Field Study, April 2015.

2. Minutes of Community Consultation and Stakeholders Consultation

36. Meeting with indigenous peoples community, Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, Ilam (WSSUC), Ward no. 2 Secretary of Sandakpur Rural Municipality.

37. The Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, Ilam called a consultation meeting with local indigenous people and representative from local unit on 2075-01-26 BS (9 May 2018). The key agenda of the meeting was to discuss the consensus and agreement of local people, local indigenous people and local unit on water diversion to Ilam Bazar from Gitang, Rate and Mewa Khola flowing through former Maimajhuwa VDC (current ward no 2, Sandakpur Rural Municipality). In the presence of the ward Secretary Mr. Devi Prasad Khanal, the meeting was chaired by Mr. Kedar Thapa, Chairperson of the WUSC. The other participants included: coordinator of local stakeholders coordinators' committee, members of WSUC, safeguards specialists of ADB, PMO, DRTAC and local indigenous people of ward no. 2, Maimajhuwa, Sandakpur RM. A total of 25 individuals attended the meeting. The meeting was conducted at the yard of ward no. 2, Maimajhuwa of Sandakpur RM (former maimajhuwa VDC) and following decision was concluded.

38. **Decision.** There have been continuous discussions with local stakeholders on sharing water source. Written agreement and recommendation from former Maimajhuwa VDC to permit for diverting water from Gitang, Mewa and Rate khola was already acquired. In context of changing scenario, the inhabitants of Sandakpur RM, Maimajhuwa have been in discussion and reaffirm the consensus that the required amount of 16 lps from Gitang source, 10 lps from Mewa source and 10 lps from Rate source will not impact the local inhabitants and indigenous people. Thus, the meeting had common consensus and decided to share water from all sources to implement the project without any objection.

39. A joint meeting between the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, Ilam (WSSUC), indigenous peoples Representative, District Advisory committee, Political party representatives and Journalists held on 2075-1-27 BS (10 May 2018) at the District Coordination Committee Office, Ilam.

40. The Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject Ilam (WSSUC) held a stakeholders consultation meeting with indigenous peoples Representative, District Advisory Committee, Political party representatives and Journalists on 2075-01-26 BS (9 May 2018) at District Coordination Committee meeting hall, Ilam. The other participants included safeguards specialists of ADB, PMO and DRTAC. The key agendas of the meeting were:

- (i) To inform and discuss the recent consultation, consensus, agreement and commitment of local people, local indigenous people and local unit on water diversion to Ilam Bazar from Gitang, Rate and Mewa Khola flowing through former Maimajhuwa VDC (current ward no 2, Sandakpur Rural Municipality) and to implement the project without any conflict.
- (ii) To request the relevant agencies to implement the project soon.

Decision:

41. The advices and feedbacks received from all stakeholders meeting in regard of Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, formed under Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation SubProject Ilam (WSSUC) are positive. There has been agreement to divert 16 lps from Gitang source, 10 lps from Mewa source and 10 lps from Rate source in past. In changing context, there has been written reaffirmation and recommendation to divert required amount of water from sources from current Sandakpur Rural Municipality. A letter has been issued by Ilam Municipality to acquire required land for the project. The WSSUC has collected and deposited 5% share of estimated project cost (NRs3,88,51,000) in the account of users committee, Nepal bank Limited, Ilam. There has been commitment from Ilam Municipality for guarantee loan with TDF. In this context, the meeting decided to request ADB to implement Ilam Urban Water and Sanitation Project (Ilam Municipality ward no. 6,7,8 and 9), immediately.

3. Methods Followed

42. A letter from DWSS, was issued and send to district stakeholders and project communities in order to provide prior information about the consultations for IPP preparations

43. Social safeguard specialist visited to Ilam and Maimajhuwa VDC to conduct consultations with stakeholders in Ilam and indigenous peoples communities residing in and around project locations

44. A planning and briefing meeting in presence of Executive Officer of Ilam Municipality was held with Chairperson, Secretary and two members of Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee in Ilam. The Chairperson of the User committee briefed about the various negotiations held and agreement reached with VDC/source communities and also informed the implementation status of the agreed development demands forwarded by Maimajhuwa VDC/source communities. The social safeguard specialist shares the objectives and scope of IPP and processes and procedures of the stakeholder/community consultations for the same. The meeting then planned for municipality and district level stakeholders consultations in Ilam and Maimajhuwa VDC. Two messengers (one for Ilam and another for Maimajhuwa) were assigned to inform prior the participants for the consultation meeting. The messengers were instructed to inform the agendas of the consultation while inviting the participants.

45. All the consultations meetings were a non-formal. The consultation meeting started with the consent of the members present. At the beginning of each meeting, the social safeguard specialist introduced himself with a note on the objectives and expectations from of the meeting and facilitated participants to introduce themselves. Then the project layout and its different components and their physical location in the field were explained with details of the type of construction and operation activities of the project. Then the forum was opened for public debate on the different issues on the basis of the already prepared key questions and checklists.

46. The meetings in resource sites were conducted in simple language sometimes translated into local language with the help of local facilitator.

47. All the concerns, issues, demands, and suggestions raised in the consultations were noted down and attendance of the participants with their signature was taken in each meeting with the help of local facilitator.

4. The Key Question and Checklist Used for the Consultations

48. Indigenous peoples communities

- (i) Are the indigenous peoples communities residing in and around the project locations aware that intakes for Ilam water supply are proposed at Mewa and Rate Khola?
- (ii) Are these locations proposed for intakes part of their communal lands?
- (iii) What has been the impact of the existing Gitang Khola intake in Maimajuwa VDC on their activities?
- (iv) What do they use Mewa and Rate kholas for, at present?
 - (a) What would be the likely impacts of the proposed intakes and subsequent activities like lying of transmission pipes?
 - (b) Do they feel that their present activities will be affected or hampered by construction of the intakes? If so, in what way?
 - (c) What are their concerns about construction of the two intakes? And constructions for lying of transmission pipes?
- (v) What are their main development related demands, concerns and suggestions
- (vi) Are these concerns different from those articulated by the VDC?
- (vii) In what way would the local peoples like to be engaged in the project (Ilam Water Supply) and receive direct benefits from the project?
- (viii) Any further suggestions, particularly to mitigate or minimize the impacts induced as a result of the implementation of the project?

VDC and District Stakeholders

- (i) How various negotiations held and agreement reached with VDC/source communities? (Copy of agreement between VDC and district administration is required)
- (ii) What are the main points/issues/demands in which the both parties (District Administration/WUSC and Maimajhuwa VDC/ Source Communities) agreed on?
- (iii) Whether timeframes for provision of agreed benefits have also been agreed to by both parties. (If not, the IPP will have to recommend the same, and get real commitment for the same with clear time frames).
- (iv) Does the VDC/district administration propose to include/engage the indigenous peoples community in the VDC in the proposed development activities?

- (v) If so, in what way? If not, in what ways do they think the community can be included in the proposed development activities, so that they benefit directly from the same?

Key Findings of the Consultations

49. Consultations particularly with indigenous peoples communities were particularly useful to inform the community as a whole about the project and to collect and understand their views; perceptions/understanding on the likely impacts of the project on local communities and to assess the project induced economic and social development opportunities. These discussions would also be helpful to recommend suitable mitigation measures, community participation and consultation policies, grievance mechanism and institutional arrangements for IPP preparation and implementation. Major concerns, demands, suggestions expressed by the indigenous peoples communities and stakeholders during the consultations are summarized below:

Table A2.2:

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
Municipality Office, Ilam 20 April 2015	Mr. Kedar Thapa, Chairperson, of the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee briefed the various negotiations held and agreement reached with VDC/source communities. He also summarized the key steps of negotiations and current status of the project. Initially, the residents of Maimajhuwa VDC put some development demands (for roads, schools, electricity, police stations etc.) before granting permission to use two of the newly proposed intakes (Mewa and Rate Khola) which delayed to receive official approval from the VDC. After series of consultations with Maimajuwa VDC, a committee has been set up by district administration to engage with Maimajuwa VDC, arrive at a consensus and to facilitate the VDC's access to government development funds. Similarly, a VDC level Coordination Committee has been formed by the resident of Maimajhuwa. The committee was fully authorized to arrive at consensus for recommending VDC office to provide permission letter to utilize sources. A meeting of all district level stakeholders was called by the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee formed under Ilam Water Supply and Sanitation Project on 2071-08-06 at Maimajuwa VDC to address the demands raised by Maimajuwa VDC. The meeting was attended by Chief District Officer (CDO), Local Development Officer (LDO), Executive officer of Ilam Municipality, representatives of government offices, political parties and organizations of civil society including representatives of coordination committee of Maimajuwa VDC. The joint meeting decided to utilize 16 ltr/s, 10ltr/s and 10ltr/s water from Gitang, Rate and Mewa Khola of Maimajhuwa VDC respectively to divert water for Ilam Water Supply Project, without affecting existing water uses, particularly, micro hydro plants and irrigation schemes. The combined meeting also decided to address all the feasible demands of Maimjhuwa VDC subsequently in three phases: short term, medium term and long term. The Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee has been active, committed and playing facilitative roles to address the concerns and demands from the project areas. In Rate River, intake ware will be designed in such a way that the water requirement of existing micro hydropower shall not be disturbed in any case. Watershed management activities need to be implemented in order to sustain the water flow from the Resource Rivers. Activities of biodiversity conservation in and around the Source Rivers will be implemented.

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
	The Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee along with Ilam Municipality and other stakeholders did not express any concrete idea to include/engage the indigenous peoples community in the VDC in the proposed development activities. The Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee has no formal institutional representation from Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO), though there are two members from ethnic background (indigenous peoples communities) out of 9 members committee. But some participants argued that since significantly large majority of the People in resource area belong to indigenous peoples, any development initiations conducted at that locality will automatically benefit the indigenous peoples. The participants also opined that some specific programs like skill training, income generation activities will be specially targeted to poor and marginalized members even among the indigenous peoples. The overall infrastructure support will provide benefits for all residents in the VDC Some participants expressed that the indigenous peoples and Dalits individuals particularly from poor and vulnerable households can be targeted for preferential employment opportunities created during construction and operation phase either directly, through contractors or through wage-based work.
City Meeting Hall, Ilam 21 April 2015	Mr. Chandreshowr Prasad Shah, Eastern Regional Project Manager, Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project explained about the overall technical features including financial requirement for implementation of the proposed project. Mr. Kedar Thapa, Chairperson, of the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee briefed the various negotiation meetings held and agreement reached with VDC/source communities through a Coordination Committee formed by the local people of Maimajhuwa VDC. Mr. Thapa and Mr. Shah also responded queries raised by the participants. Mr. Thapa informed that all the stakeholders, particularly concerned government line agencies have shown high level of commitment to address the development demands forwarded by Maimajhuwa VDC He and other participants pointed out that the demands of Maimajhuwa VDC are being addressed through coordinating among district level government line agencies (District Administration Office, District Policy Office, District Forest Office, District Agriculture Development Office and Water supply and Sanitation Division Office, District Electricity Authority Office, Road Division, District Public Health Office) and local government bodies (DDC, Municipality) under the initiation of Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee. The committee has conducted several meetings with stakeholders to address the concerns and demands raised by the residents of Maimajhuwa VDC. The progress achieved so far are as follows: Till now, NRs 6 lakhs from Karuna Foundation, NRs 1.5 lakhs from District Public Health Office, NRs 1 lakhs from Ilam Municipality and 2.5 lakhs DDC Ilam, (a total of NRs 10 Lakhs) has been allocated to construct health post in Maimajhuwa VDC. NRs 24 lakhs has been allocated for the construction of multistoried building of Simbal High School. Likewise, a new permanent teacher position (Sikchyak Darbandi) has been created and allocated for Bhimsen Primary School of Maimajhuwa VDC. In similar vein, NRs 1 lakh has been allocated to repair Bhimsen Primary School under the Member of Parliament (Keshab Thapa) Fund. NRs 7 Lakhs has been allocated to upgrade and repair the road passes through Maimajhuwa VDC up to Sandakpur. In order to address the drinking water related demands, Water Supply Division Office, Ilam, agreed to conduct a survey covering all wards of Maimajhuwa VDC. The division office also agreed to allocate budget to provide drinking water supply to all Wards. These schemes will be implemented by coming fiscal year 2072/73. In regards to address the demands of easy and accessible government services, a mobile service camp has been entrusted for two days (2071-12-27/28) in order to provide the basic government services including distribution of citizenship certificate card, voter ID card with photos, delivery of primary health care services, livestock

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
	health services. As a result of this camp, 250 people received citizenship certificates, a number of people had their soil tested and received primary health and veterinary services. In order to connect Maimajhuwa VDC to national grid, the WUSC held meeting with the Chief of District Electricity Authority and It was decided to conduct required survey covering all wards. Electricity connection through national grid will be started by coming fiscal year 72/73 and continue until it covers the whole VDC. In regards to address the demands on skilled based training, District Cottage Industry Office, Ilam has planned training on cottage industry for the people of Maimajhuwa VDC. The training will be conducted within the current fiscal year. The participants representing, Nepal Federation of Nationalities, District Council, Ilam informed that Nepal Federation of Nationalities, VDC Council in Maimajhuwa VDC also exists and demanded for their institutional representation in User Committee and various project folds. They further demanded that all the activities related to the project should be implemented coordinating with indigenous peoples district and VDC councils in order to ensure indigenous peoples participation. All the consultations related to the proposed project should be carried out following FPIC approach, processes and spirits.
VDC Office, Maimajhuwa 22 April 2015	Mr. Chandreshwor Prasad Shah, Eastern Regional Project Manager, Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project explained about the overall technical features including financial requirement for implementation of the proposed project. Mr. Kedar Thapa, Chairperson, of the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee and Mr. Lok Bhandari, Executive Officer, Ilam Municipality both briefed the progress achieved so far to address development demands forwarded by Maimajhuwa VDC. Mr. Thapa, Mr. Shah and Mr. Bhandari responded queries raised by the participants. The participants responded positively towards the proposed project provided their all development demands are met honestly. However, they show strong concerns on smooth execution of the agreed development package. Since some items/activities are already in implementation, some are in planning stage and some are in the process only. The participants want assurance from government authority that the agreement should be executed irrespective of transfer of concerned government officers which occurred frequently in government system and institutional memory is almost nil in government system. Participants were particularly interested to know about the possibility of income generation from the project. They also demanded that local people should get involved in the project activities as much as possible. Volume of water diversion should be determined scientifically in presence of the local to make them fully assured that the water flow after diversion to Ilam will be sufficient for existing and future water uses in the Source Rivers Many participants repeated the same demands they have already put but not implemented yet, for examples: The participants would like to ensure that 10% of revenue collected from the water consumers of the Ilam Municipality should be given to Maimajhuwa VDC which then should be spent for the integrated development of the project affected areas (Wards No. 4, 5,6, and 8 of Maimajhuwa VDC) . Upgrade and blacktop Road (Starting from Sulubung border (Ward-1 of Maimajhuwa up to Sandakpur passing through Ward-9, Banduke Chouki. Provide facilities for inhabitants of Maimajhuwa VDC in Ilam Municipality (People from Maimajhuwa VDC should get 50% discount in water tariff while staying in rent in Ilam Municipality area.) Provide financial support to local Gumba, monastery, temples and sites of cultural importance. The existing Gitang khola source agreement between Municipality and local community of Gitang Khola (Ilam Municipality used to provide financial support in expense of water diversion) should be terminated and the committee should reform at VDC level.

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
	Plantation should be carried out upstream to the intake in each resource. Either compensate or restore the loss of crops, tree, access foot trails, irrigation canals, drinking water supply system or pipe or any affected community/public infrastructures while constructing the project on mutual agreement with owner and community. Compensation to loss of land (if any) should be provided in mutually agreed rate The right to provide approval of diversion of water resource outside of VDC boundary should be exercised only by the VDC not any other individuals, vested interest groups or entities. . Construction of trench to laid water transmission pipeline fitting of pipelines should be carried out properly without posing any threats and risks to local people including school buildings, houses and other community and public infrastructures. The WUSC through the district administration Ilam should take active initiations to establish a Police Post in Maimajhuwa VDC. Clear and benefit sharing mechanism should be developed and implemented thoroughly consulting with local communities Factual project related information should be disseminated in locally understandable languages Prior information should be provided to the concern individual or party while carrying out any construction related activities As part of reasonable compensation and resettlement packages, they have demanded program related to watershed management of all Source Rivers, poverty alleviation, health improvement, environmental protection and program for strengthening or imparting new skills for the local people, particularly of youth Special income generation programs should be designed and implemented targeting below poverty line peoples (e.g. training and monetary assistance for improved agricultural practices and training and monetary assistance for livestock rearing (goatry, Piggery, poultry, dairy etc.)
Maimajhuwa-6, Rate Khola 23 April 2015	They were positive towards the project. Some participants expressed "we are not against giving water for our district headquarters, where our children are studying and we also need to visit frequently. Many of us have houses there as well". However, following irrigation canals/schemes under Rate, should remain intact and functional even after diversion of water to Ilam Ward number 6, Motimaya irrigation canal Ward number 7, Majhuwa Dovan irrigation canal Ward number 7, Devitar irrigation canal Ward number 6, Changethun irrigation canal Ward number 7, Rate irrigation canal Similarly, following water mills (Ghattas) and micro hydro plants should not be affected even after diversion of water to Ilam Rate Khola Ghatta Rate micro hydro plant, ward number 5, 6 and 7 Rate micro hydro plant, ward number 6 and 7 For this scientific measurement of water volume in presence of local people is required so that local people know the exact quantity of water in their source after diversion for Ilam project They have demanded for support to protect of sources, program for upstream watershed management and environmental protection and program for strengthening or imparting new skills for livelihood enhancement of the communities around the Rate Khola Intakes. Employment opportunities for the local people, particularly of youth. Likewise, they demanded first priority for employment and contracts in project works to the locals along with the adequate insurance coverage of the human and other properties for possible loss before the construction works. Enterprise training and financial assistance e.g. operating small shops, tailoring business, homestay artisan business, livestock business etc.;

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
Maimajhuwa-4, Gitang Khola Date: 23 April 2015	Even today, water from Gitang Khola has been diverted to Ilam. The participants were quite positive towards the project. But they wanted assurance that existing irrigation canals/schemes under Gitang Khola should remain intact and functional even after diversion of water to Ilam Ward number 2 and 4, Gitang irrigation canal Ward number 4, Karna Bahadur irrigation canal Ward number 4, Walihang irrigation canal Ward number 3, Tome Rai irrigation canal Similarly following water mills (Ghattas) and micro hydro plants should not be affected even after diversion of water to Ilam Gitang Khola Ghatta Gitang micro hydro plant, ward number 4 and 5 Gitang micro hydro plant, ward number 4 Gitang micro hydro plant, ward number 2 and 4 In order to take water used by micro-hydro, connection of electricity supply through national grid would be the best option As part of reasonable compensation packages, they have demanded program related to watershed management, environmental protection Training and monetary assistance for improved agricultural practices and livestock rearing (goatry, Piggery, poultry, etc.); Enterprise training and financial assistance e.g. operating small shops, tailoring business, artisan business, livestock business etc.; Skill training and capacity building to increase employability (e.g. homestay, mechanical, plumber, electrical etc.)
Maimajhuwa-8, Mewa Khola Date: 24 April 2015	Following irrigation canals/schemes under Mewa khola should remain intact and functional even after diversion of water to Ilam Ward number 8, Songmen Village irrigation canal Following water mills (Ghattas) and micro hydro plants should not be affected even after diversion of water to Ilam Mewa Khola Ghatta Mewa micro hydro plant, ward number 7, 8 and 9 Connection of electricity supply through national grid would be the best option to take water used by micro-hydro for water supply. The project should provide employment opportunities for local people. For this, local people demanded for skill training required for the project activities before starting the project. Watershed management schemes Mewa Khola upstream are required to ensure sustainable water flow to Ilam project Local people (Indigenous Peoples) are expecting some forms of royalty sharing scheme as part of benefit sharing from the project Local people (Indigenous Peoples) are expecting skill training and assistance for income generation based on local resource like livestock farming (goat farming), tourism (homestay management), trekking guide, fish (trout) farming, and herb processing and so on. The government should provide basic infrastructure facilities (road, electricity, water supply health and sanitation, education and so on) through short, mid and long term planning perspective by coordination with VDC and indigenous peoples VDC council. Project construction should be carried out properly without posing any risk to local communities. Local people have already experienced a risk of land slide as a result of breaking of water supply pipe. Sarshowti Primary School, near Gitang Khola has been damaged due to breaking of the pipe and is not repaired yet. Local people are not expecting such mistake in this project at any cost

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
Ilam Bazar (Sharing meeting) Date: 24 April 2015	The preliminary findings from the community consultation conducted at various project locations have been shared with key stakeholders-- Chairperson and members of Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee, Executive Officer, Ilam Municipality and chief of drinking water section in Ilam Municipality. The following key feedbacks received: IPP should be based on the ground reality and should address the issues of poor and vulnerable household among the indigenous peoples communities. Indigenous Peoples in project areas are homogenous in terms of economic status and the proposed IPP should focus the lower strata of the indigenous peoples communities The User committee and Ilam Municipality including other district level stakeholders are serious to address all the genuine development demands of the Maimajhuwa VDC. Demand of 10% revenue/royalty sharing as part of project benefit sharing is not practicable considering the existing financial scenario. City dwellers (users) required to collect about NRs12, 000.00 as a part of compulsory cash contribution besides a huge amount of loan from TDF and ADB to accomplish the project. The user committee has to pay back the loan amount with interest. However, a study in order to explore various options and alternatives of benefit sharing for water supply scheme like this one is urgent to carry out.
Ilam Municipality-2 Date: 25 April 2015	The beneficiaries indigenous peoples communities in Ilam are highly positive toward the project. The project will supply 24 hours water which is the key positive features for the city residents. As a result, people will not face hardship due to shortage of water The participants expected that the project will reduce the incidence of water borne diseases and their health & hygiene will improve with the availability of potable water in their houses. Some women participants also expected that the project could save their time that could be invested for productive activities which will have positive impact on the overall socio-economic status of the people. Some participants, however, show concerns of compulsory cash contribution for the project could be economic burden for poor and marginalized city residents. Some forms of subsidy might be required to address this issue. There are about 30% indigenous peoples population in the Ilam Municipality and this group is not homogenous in terms of income, wealth and other economic indicators and opportunities. The poor and marginalized segment of the community needs additional support to get equal benefits from the project. For this the participants demanded some specific program packages: Health and hygiene awareness program Skill based income generating program Kitchen garden/ vegetable farming
Ilam Municipality, View Tower Date 9 May 2018	Meeting with Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee(WSSUC) Mr. Bala Ram Mayalu briefed the WSSUC about the Urban Water Supply Project, which was identified and studied under the Third STWSSP. The objective of the mission is to review and verify current situation on the ground and obtain supporting documents with respect the discharge and other issues. Mr. Kedar Thapa, chairperson of the Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee (WSSUC) informed that the WSSUC is positive with support from users at the present though there were few problems in past. If there were no problem, project would have started one year back. However adequate initiation was taken to clarify about the project details to the users and upstream people. He opined that WSSUC could not follow up actively to resolve the issues timely. In Jan 2018, overwhelmed that project could be revived (could not participate in workshop in January). There has been continuous coordination with Sandakpur Rural Municipality (RM) and as a result assurance document is secured from Sandakpur RM (Former Maimajhuwa VDC is now shrunk to ward no. 2) There was some delay from Ilam municipality.

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
	Uday Rai, Chairperson of RM has been initiating to address overall dialogue and requirement to implement project specifically to share water downstream and benefit sharing negotiation. Land acquisition was possible in a month through enthusiastic initiation. Within one and half month above 90% fund is collected. NRs30 million is collected in a month recently. There has been a delegation from CDO to collect required fund. Elected representative has also taken initiation. All political party representatives are in committee now. Sandakpur rural municipality and indigenous peoples federation will coordinate proactively to ascertain implementation of IPPs. At present a water mill at rate khola is functioning and would have no impact on it. Only 10 lps water is diverted so no impact in trout farming too. Water mill using water from Gitang khola is managed by women's group. The project is very crucial for Ilam municipality as it will meet present water crisis. Topographically the project is sustainable utilizing Natural Resources. On behalf of all Ilam people, request for commencement of project. Decisions on micro hydropower projects and drinking water is taken by Local government. The project is urban water supply and sanitation now for TSTWSSP in past. The project is demand basis good project. The executing agency and implementing agency need clarity on role of WSSUC and municipality. Issues of coordination and ownership will be addressed by local government. Since 2053 Gitang source has been used for water supply in Ilam. In Rate and Mewa kholas there are Irrigation schemes, MHP, mills, fish farming which are perhaps 200-300 m downstream into Mai khola. All party committee support for the project. Few individual interest may pop up in future but it will not impact project implementation.
Ilam Municipality, View Tower Date 9 May 2018	Vice chair of Sandakpur RM. Conveyed that there has been commitment before the election so there is no any question of objection. There has been written agreement to provide water to Ilam Municipality. Local Government will address local issues raised by few uncountable people. All the inhabitants of Sandakpur are very much positive about the project. There will be full support from Sandakpur RM. If any IPPs are unaddressed, it will be addressed by RM consulting with all stakeholders. Policy insecurity will be readdress by local level governments. There has been support from Ilam municipality in development activities. Half million NRsis released for this fiscal year for development in Sandakpur so believe that there will be such cooperation. All stakeholders will coordinate with Indigenous Peoples for benefit sharing.
Ilam Municipality, View Tower Date 9 May 2018	Raju Rai, WSSUC member/ Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, District Coordination council, chairperson All the indigenous people have moved ahead from past issues. Engaged with Sanjay Adhikari and Hari Bhattarai in the project site in past. Now, IPPs are ascertained. Engagement of indigenous peoples in project across different scope of project is clear. Indigenous peoples are concerned that livelihood be secured/no negative impact on livelihood and ensure source conservation, sanitation, grazing and address growing population demand on natural resources. Benefit sharing will be negotiated jointly by Ilam Municipality and Sandakpur RM.
Ilam Municipality, View Tower Date 9 May 2018	Tilak Thakuri, Secretary, WSSUC Sandakpur ward chair has no objection. WSSUC will coordinate with local level. Issues with existing water supply, Gitang ward no 2. No problem in new proposed intakes. Coordination with Ilam Municipality. Clarity on Government of Nepal policy in present situation. Policy assurance from center level is required.
Ilam Municipality, View Tower Date 9 May 2018	Chhabi Lal Acharya, Treasurer, WSSUC There has been understanding with the Mayor of Ilam municipality and thus 90% of fund has been raised so far and are confident that remaining fund will be collected shortly. There has been assurance from the chair of Sandakpur RM. Beneficiaries

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
	are expecting the project implementation and timely completion as they have ownership in the project.
Ilam Municipality, View Tower Date 9 May 2018	Rupdhan Rai, Member, WSSUC 30-35% of inhabitants of upstream people (indigenous peoples community) also live in Ilam and hence they too need water in Ilam. There's no doubt that there has been demand from local to commence the project and has willingly contributed the required share of fund.
Sandakpur ward no 2 9 May 2018	Devi Prasad Khanal, Secretary, Ward no. 2 of Sandakpur RM, (VDC secretary of former Maimajhuwa VDC) There had been several meetings in past as to understand, share and discuss about the project benefits and impacts. Residents from Maimajhuwa lives in Ilam too so they need water downstream from their own source. There are multiple sources of springs so no scarcity of water in upstream. WSSUC member/ Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, District Coordination council, chairperson There are no issues now in diverting water. No local government representative were coordinating for benefit sharing in past. There wasn't clarity in cost sharing. There has been consensus for benefit sharing between RM and Ilam municipality. Tula Ram Gurung, Coordinator, Local Stakeholder Coordination committee, Sandakpur ward no 2. In spite of absence of local elected body there was consensus but there was lingering due to some reason in past. Since drinking water is first priority for use of water resources, there's consensus for sharing water with downstream people. Migrants from Maimajhuwa in Ilam need water desperately. Few issues appeared in past due to lack of proper dissemination of information. Dilip Rai, Mewa, Local inhabitant/Teacher Government of Nepal policy prioritize water resources for Drinking, Irrigation and then HP. There is scarcity of water in Ilam. People are paying money water for bottle water instead of harvesting in situ sources. Enough water is available for use in Maimajhuwa so need optimum utilization of water resources. People seek ADB support for the project as they believe that ADB safeguards policy provisions are responsive to environmental and social issues. There's no disparity in water sharing and benefit sharing. People are aware about quantity of water available and diverted into transmission lines. Amount of water diverted from Bhandi khola is also well known to people. Tek Bahadur Gurung, Chairperson, Agriculture cooperative Feel that indigenous peoples were misinterpreted in past, ADB provision for indigenous peoples are clear now. Need proper dissemination of information. Local residents want employment in the project. Information disclosure on conservation and compensation, downstream release and assessment of E flow are important. (Mr. Kedar Thapa explains about water sharing and consensus reached so far) Raju Rai, WSSUC member/ Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, District Coordination council, chairperson Assurance of ILO 169 provisions from Local Government (LG). Negotiate benefit sharing and employment with LG. Development Funding from local government for development activities in upstream. About half a million NRs per year for development activities in the intake region including source conservation has been provided for RM. Half a million NRs allocated by Ilam Municipality this year for upstream development activities. Recruitment of indigenous peoples in school, child education, road Improvements etc. has been funding through Government of Nepal fund. ADB norms should fulfilled.

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
	Pushpanjali Rana, Sociologist/Project Management Office, Kathmandu Ms. Rana explains about provisions on staffing and social mobilizer. Trainings on capacity building at local level. Leadership development training for women. Rules/Regulations are made by coordinating with Nagar Bikash. Plumbing training for Local labours are provided. Priority basis recruitment on available local skill. Provision of equal wage for men and women. Om, Member IP Many discussions and dialogues are held already. There is no disagreement to provide water to downstream people. Upstream people have no issue to share water as most of inhabitant's children now live in Ilam Bazar. Health institutions, schools other institutions are in Ilam from which they have been receiving services. Thus people are demanding to commence the project soon.
District coordination Committee Office Date: 10 May 2018	Ganesh Prasad Baral, Chairperson, District Coordination Committee (Former District Development committee) Powerful local governments so coordinate with Municipality. No problem in source/upstream. It took two years to convince/clear the issues seen in the past. More than 90% fund is collected fund which proves that people are clear now and convinced to implement the project. Discussions has been ongoing with the stakeholders. WSSUC has been accelerating activities to collect fund and coordinate with all stakeholders and both upstream/downstream community. Some Government of Nepal fund will be arranged soon. Need water soon in Ilam. Constitution guides for coordination between local governments for benefit sharing. Benefit sharing dialogue is on progress. New reformation and coordination will guarantee the success the of project. Positive feedback for implementation of the project.
Joint meeting with WSSUC, All political party representatives, Media persons and users DDC meeting hall, Ilam Date: 10 May 2018	Mr. Bala Ram Mayalu, DRTAC Social Safeguards Expert, Briefing about Urban Water and Sanitation Project and recent developments Mr. Kedar Thapa Ground reality was different than as expressed in grievances lodged in ADB in past. WSSUC followed up with authorities and also informed central level departments about the actual scenario. Implementation project by local government in coordination with users committee. Collection of fund in accordance with norms. Within 15 days required land will be acquired. More than 30 million NRs which accounts 90% of required fund to be collected from the users/beneficiaries was within a short time of one month. ADB need assurance for financing the project. Regarding land acquisition, since settlements are scattered, there is a need of RVTs in multiple locations to cover distribution in service areas. Land acquisition is required in only one location is as existing infrastructure will be rehabilitated too. WSSUC has target to collect full fund from the users within 15 days. There is recommendation from municipality to construct infrastructures and network enhancement. Existing infra will be handed over to WSSUC. Mr. Bhakta K.C, CPN UML Chair Did not investigate the fact in past. 40000 inhabitants of Ilam Municipality will be affected by withdrawal of project. Check the design for its optimum feasibility. Committee should be watchful during construction time. Users also should be aware throughout the project process and activities. Strengthen monitoring mechanism. Check New design. (Past ADB project on road was design without drain, so not to repeat such mistakes, 12 km road, no drain, BOQ was changed) Hence, need pre awareness. Check drawing, design and estimate. In past also informed central level politicians that there could not be indigenous peoples issues. Existing structures should be audited if it's sustainable to be reused after rehabilitation. There has been lingering for two years. Had the project been in place, water scarcity in Ilam would have been addressed at present. Strongly suggest to go ahead with the project

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
	Mr. Khagendra Dewan, District working Committee, Nepali Congress Feeling the project is being revived. 2-3 hours of water supply in 48 hours' time reflects extreme scarcity in water in Ilam despite having excellent sources in upstream. Believe that the current FF mission will lead to go ahead with the project. In past 12-14 consultations on socio economic and environmental impacts had been conducted, and also geographic surveys was completed. Volume of water diverted will not impact the upstream people. There's access to water for local people. Irrigation schemes, water mill, MHP are not affected. In Baisakh 2072, ADB team consulted for 3 days, interacted all three Kholas. Audio and visual recordings of people's perception were recorded. Required 5% shared fund is already collected from users, remaining fund will be arranged from Government of Nepal offices to ensure equity. Started to coordinate with CDO to collect fund from Government of Nepal offices and Institutions. Remaining sources will be identified and within 15 days full share of fund will be collected. Acquisition of one ropani land is near completion. Look forward for implementation of project in coming fiscal year. Urban growth is expanding so for next 25 years water access will be secured via this project. Present water scarcity situation will be addressed. The complaints should be investigated by ADB. Tika Ghimire, Incharge,party?? Agree that all party consensus is built up'. Users are enthusiastic to contribute the required amount of users shared fund. Service providers are working hard. Supporting in design, consultation. 40000 people affected because of anonymous complaint in past. Not to repeat past mistakes. local government implement the project and local user support it. Political parties have assured user committee for support. Consensus of political parties in Ilam district been example for holding hands for welfare of public. Bishnu Dahal, Member, District Advisory Committee Let not be a story this time. NRS. 25000 for institutions, Suggest to collect fund from remaining institution. If project cancel again, it would misfortune for Ilam. The situation is being worse than Kathmandu. Ilam would be more livable if water supply is ascertained
	Participant: CPN UML Assume that WSSUC have collected required share of fund from users in short time. The issues are clear in ground. Ilam is Potential tourist destination so need consensus for success of project. Hope this time project will be implemented. Will be thankful to ADB from 40000 residents of Ilam. All administration, political parties, elected body are positive. Monitoring and budgeting, Bidding documents, ICB should be checked.
Mayor Municipality 11 May 2018 Ilam	Briefing by Mayalu ji about project and trip and discussions Mahesh Basnet, Mayor, Ilam Municipality Prevailing scarcity of water in Ilam so the project is needed. Municipality is also one of stakeholder. Municipality has been supplying water since 17 years and continuing till now. On the basis of constitutional provision, municipality is the first stakeholder. For implementation of the project, changed constitutional reforms should be followed. ADB should support transformative impacts and constitutional provisions need to be followed. For asset handover process, we need to check what the constitution guides. Tariff should be fixed by the municipality, taking into account constitutional provisions. We are in discussions with the relevant ministry. Municipality will mobilize the budget. Article 228 of constitution are to be followed. Any issues such as tariffs and benefit sharing should be settled and agreement reached. Otherwise issues are likely to crop up during implementation phase.
	Kedar Thapa, WUC chairperson

Locations of Consultation held	Key Issues Raised by the Participants
	Water is needed for residents. Maresh Basnet, Mayor, Ilam Municipality We do not feel insecure about the role of WSSUC. Municipality can play the role of guardian. It can be a joint venture on cost sharing basis. 25% investment is big for stakeholders, so we need to ensure that legal provisions are adhered to. If TDF loan is given to WUC, there should be clarity on provisions. Will WUC be accountable? There should be guarantee to pay back the loan, whatever be the implementation modality. Benefit sharing is needed. Benefits should be shared with upstream communities. Municipality assures for 10% royalty, out of net collection. Water conservation approaches will be implemented for intakes/sources. 20 years back, upstream people had not agreed to take money as our culture does not allow to sell water. Benefit was then shared in terms of employment opportunities to upstream people, and provision of development budget each year for development activities. Concession is given in municipal services like approving design drawings of houses. Forest sector development fund is allocated for conservation in upstream. Watch man was recruited from upstream community in the existing project. Funding for development of health post, school and child development has been provided. Other benefits provided include provision of connection to water pipelines. 15 toilets were constructed in upstream under ODF by municipality, now Maimajhuwa is declared an ODF ward. We recognize the right of upstream people to claim benefit. One staff is recruited from upstream rural municipality (RM) and NRs160000 per year is allocated for rural municipality. Ilam municipality has not formally communicated with RM about benefit sharing. Dialogues are positive and upstream people are alert in negotiation/benefit sharing. 32 km exposed pipes would be susceptible to damage, thus need protection from erosion. Hydropower Projects are growing so locals are demanding more water. The municipality is positive about taking the project forward and arriving at a benefit sharing agreement. Municipality has been addressing indigenous peoples issues. Benefit sharing with upstream communities has been in practice for a long time in Ilam.
	Uday Rai, Chair, Sandakpur Rural Municipality We tried a lot to revive the ADB project. Now we aspire to resume it. 300 households (from Sandakpur) are migrants to Ilam Municipality, who will also benefit from the scheme. Implement through the use of local level workers. Subash Nembang (Former speaker of Parliament) was informed about the situation. Subash Nembang discussed with Mayor of municipality and RM chairs. 26 existing staffs of municipality water supply system need security of their job. Policy issues be addressed at policy level. We shall follow project policy for implementation. We have no objection from the rural municipality for project implementation. Water needed for agriculture. People earn 10-12 lakh from agroforestry (utis malad) Compliance with EMP and IPP and assure compliance from contractor in presence of affected people. There are no indigenous peoples issues in Maimajhuwa / Sandakpur, as people are cooperative. We regret that project implementation has been delayed. We support starting of project implementation as soon as possible. RM is assuring its support. Had been providing water to Ilam Bazar since long time from Sandakpur. MoFALD, PM office have receipt the letter for need of project. 100-150 indigenous peoples households in Maimajhuwa support the project.

5. Attendance of the Participants

Preparation of Indigenous People Plan, Ilam

Venue of the Consultation: Ilam Municipality Office, Ilam
Community/Stakeholder: Municipality Level Stakeholders

Date: 20 May 2012

Table A2.3 Attendance of the Participants of Community/Stakeholder Consultation

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone	Signature
1	Lok B. Bhandari	M	Executive Officer	Ilam Municipality	Ilam	9852681236	
2	Binod K. Yonjan	M	Engineer	Water Supply Division	Ilam	9852605205	
3	Dhan B. Thapa Magar	M	Member	Water Supply User Committee	Ilam	9842645573	
4	Rudra Sampang Rai	M	Member	Water Supply User Committee	Ilam -7	9842647368	
5	Ram K. Shah	M	Administrative Officer	Ilam Municipality	Ilam-2	9842635057	
6	Tilak Thakuri	M	Secretary	Water Supply User Committee	Ilam -7	9842646538	
7	Kedar Thapa	M	Chairperson	Water Supply User Committee	Ilam-5	9842635191	
8	Basanta P. Bhattarai	M	Data Analyst	SDIC	Kathmandu	9851188265	
9	Hari P. Bhattarai	M	Consultant	ADB/ ICF	Kathmandu	9841892751	
10	Chandreshwor P. Shah	M	Region Project manager	RPMO/ Itahari	Itahari	9841209956	
11	Sushila Sapkota	F	Business	Ilam FNCCI	Ilam-2	9842689804	
12	Rup Dhan Rai	M	Member	Water Supply User Committee	Ilam-8	9853681663	
13	Dipak P. Guragai	M	Engineer	Ilam Municipality	Ilam-2	9841753538	
14	Mukshya Devi Dahal	F	Social mobilizer	Water Supply User Committee	Ilam	9842725806	
15	Dinesh Kafle	M	Supervisor	Ilam Municipality	Ilam-3	9844624786	



Preparation of Indigenous People Plan, ILam

Attendance of the Participants of Community/Stakeholder Consultation

Venue of the Consultation: City Meeting Hall, Ilam
Community/Stakeholder: District Level Stakeholders

Date: 21 May 2012

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone or /Email	Signature
1	Kedar Thapa	M	Chairperson	Water Supply User Committee	Illam-5	9842635191	
2	Dhan B. Thapa Magar	M	Member	Water Supply User Committee	Illam -3	9842645573	
3	Rup Dhan Rai	M	Member	Water Supply User Committee	Illam-8	9853681663	
4	Raju Rai	M	Chairperson	Nepal Federation of Nationalities, District Council, Illam	Illam- 2	9842647947	
5	Direndra Sharma	M	Coordinator	Communist Party of Nepal United	Illam	9852680002	
6	Abhishek Limbu	M	Member	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, District Council, Illam	Illam -2	9842680088	
7	Iswor Chipalu	M	Member	Illam Municipality	Illam -1	9842680800	
8	Saplal Bastola	M	Chairperson	National Democratic Party	Illam -6	9842602945	
9	J. P Lungeli	M	Associate Professor	Mahendra Multiple Campus, Illam	Illam -3	9852680798	
10	Sushila Sapkota	F	Business/ chairperson	Illam Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Illam -2	9852681804	
11	Rudra Sampang Rai	M	Member	Water Supply User Committee	Illam -7	9842647368	
12	Abhinash Rai	M			Illam -9	9815994363	
13	Sindhu Rai	F	Chairperson	Communist Party of Nepal United	Illam -6	9842668903	
14	Dharma Gautam	M			Illam -2	9852680514	
15	Kedar Shrestha	M	Member	Illam Water Supply Committee	Illam -6	9842681894	

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone or /Email	Signature
16	Rajkumar Shah	M	Administrative Officer	Illam Municipality	Illam -2		
17	Dinesh Kafle	M	Supervisor	Illam Municipality	Illam-3	9844624786	
18	Somnath Sukcheli	M	Journalist	Nepal Bhumi FM	Illam	9852680203	
19	Yam Prasad Limbu	M	Lawyer	Private Legal Firm, Illam	Illam -2	9842636138	
20	Mukshya Devi Dahal	F	Social Mobilizer	Water Supply User Committee	Illam	9842725806	





Preparation of Indigenous People Plan, ILam
Attendance of the Participants of Community/Stakeholder Consultation

Venue of the Consultation: Maimajhuwa VDC Office
Community/Stakeholder: VDC Level Stakeholders

Date: 22 May 2012

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/ Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone or /Email	Remarks
1	Tej Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture/ Chairperson	Shri Sundarpur Agriculture Co. Ltd	Maimajhuwa -6	9817932837	Owner of Trout farm
2	Tularam Gurung	M	Chairperson	Ilam Municipality water supply coordination committee	Maimajhuwa -2	9815956802	
3	Dilipkumar Rai	M	Teacher	Shri Gufa Primary School	Maimajhuwa -8	9814997694	
4	Bishnu Bahdur Gurung	M	Member	Ilam Municipality water supply coordination committee	Maimajhuwa -5	9817937650	
5	Uttar Bahadur Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -3	9842727546	
6	Dilli Kumar Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -7		
7	Hom Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -5		
8	Rajen Rai	M	Ward Coordinator	Maimajhuwa, Ward 7	Maimajhuwa -7	9817951600	
9	Lal Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -7	9763238080	
10	Yam Bahadur Rai	M	Agriculture/ Chairperson	Primary School Management Committee	Maimajhuwa -7	9817953069	
11	Aaita Bir	M	Agriculture/ member	Water Supply Committee	Maimajhuwa -8	9817955723	
12	Om Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture/ member	Water Supply Committee	Maimajhuwa -7	9862633550	
13	Uday Gurung	M	Agriculture/ member	Water Supply Committee	Maimajhuwa -5	9814081932	
14	Sur Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture/ member	Water Supply Committee	Maimajhuwa -6		
15	Bikash Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -8		
16	Kabita Rai	F	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -3	9816944418	
17	Dal Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -6		

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/ Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone or /Email	Remarks
18	Khageshwar Khatiwada	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -2		
19	Yaam Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -8		
20	Tej Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -2		
21	Gajadhar Khatiwada	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -2		
22	Jit Bahadur Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -2		
23	Kamal Raj Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -7	9742640025	
24	Hom Bahadur Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -5		
25	Dal Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -6	9842735141	
26	Indra Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -6	9842875810	
27	Chandra Bahadur Gurung	M	Business		Maimajhuwa -6		
28	Dal Bahadur Gurung	M	Business		Maimajhuwa -5		
29	Bhoj Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -6		
30	Ammar Bahadur Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -9		
31	Khadga Gurung	M	Technical Assistant	Hydropower Pvt. Ltd	Maimajhuwa -7	9842768560	
32	Giriraj Khanal	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -1	9841056978	
33	Anamika Rai	F	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -9	9817990694	
34	Amrita Rai	F	Agriculture/ User Committee Member	Illam Water Supply User Committee	Maimajhuwa -4		
35	Gyan Bahadur Gurung	M	Agriculture/ User Committee Member	Illam Water Supply User Committee	Maimajhuwa -5		
36	Purnima Gurung	F	Agriculture/ User Committee Member	Illam Water Supply User Committee	Maimajhuwa -5		
37	Tilak Bahadur Thakuri	M	Secretary	Illam Water Supply User Committee	Illam -7	9842646538	
38	Dinesh Kafle	M	Supervisor	Illam Municipality	Illam-3	9844624798	
39	Lok Bahadur Bhandari	M	Executive officer	Illam Municipality	Illam	9852681236	

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/ Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone or /Email	Remarks
40	Kedar Thapa	M	Agriculture/ Chairperson	Illam Water Supply User Committee	Illam-9	9842635194	



Preparation of Indigenous People Plan, ILam

Attendance of the Participants of Community/Stakeholder Consultation

Venue of the Consultation: Dadabari, Maimajhuwa VDC- 6
Community/Stakeholder: Rate Khola Communities

Date: 23 May 2012

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone or /Email	Remarks
1	Puja Gurung	F	Student		Maimajhuwa- 7	9842676810	User of water mill
2	Smita Gurung	F	Student		Maimajhuwa- 7	9815049052	User of water mill
3	Sakal B. Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 7		sand and stone gatherer
4	Hom B. Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 5		User of water mill
5	Dil B. Gurung	M	Teacher	Shri Maimajhuwa Pvt. Ltd	Maimajhuwa- 6	9844617739	
6	Tej B. Gurung	M	Agriculture/ Chairperson	Shri Sandakpur Agriculture Cooperation	Maimajhuwa- 6	9817932836	Owner of Trout farm
7	Indra B. Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 6	9843875810	Irrigation user
8	Dinesh Kafle	M	Supervisor	Illam Municipality	Illam-3	9844624798	
9	Ashis Gurung	M	Student		Maimajhuwa- 6		
10	Hari Bhattarai	M	Researcher	ICF,Kathmandu	Kathmandu	9841892751	



Preparation of Indigenous People Plan, ILam
Attendance of the Participants of Community/Stakeholder Consultation

Venue of the Consultation: Maimajhuwa VDC-4, Gitang

Date: 23 May

2012

Community/Stakeholder: Gitang Khola Communities

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone	Remarks
	Bir Dal Rai	M	Agriculture/ member	Community Forest	Maimajhuwa- 5		
	Bhoj B. Rai	M	Agriculture/ member	Irrigation Committee	Maimajhuwa- 6	9844616939	Irrigation user
	Bharat B. Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 4	9742667009	
	Ajar Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa -4	9807976421	sand and stone gatherer
	Santosh K. Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 4	9807976421	
	RankaMan Rai	M	School Chairperson		Maimajhuwa- 4	9742631815	
	Santosh Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa		sand and stone gatherer
	Jarna B Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa		Irrigation user
	Rajkumar Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa		Irrigation user
	Maan K Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa	9808553219	Irrigation user
	Dhan Bir Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa	9801432977	Irrigation user
	Lekh B Rai	M		Illam Water Supply User Committee	Maimajhuwa- 5	9806054211	
	Jung B Rai	M	Agriculture/ Member	Illam Water Supply User Committee	Maimajhuwa- 5		
	Nar B Rai	M	Agriculture/ Member	Illam Water Supply User Committee	Maimajhuwa- 5		
	Lok B Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 4		
	Purna B Rai	M	Agriculture/ Financial Coordinator		Maimajhuwa- 4	9742626877	

Note: Individual discussions with water mill owners*

SN	Date of consultation	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contact Phone	Remarks
1	October 6, 2015	Buddha Rai	M	Farmer/ owner of water mill	-	Maimajuwa -5	Not available	Consultation held by Mr. Dinesh Kafle, Supervisor of Municipality Water Supply, Ilam, on behalf of project team.
2	October 6, 2015	Dika Bahadur Rai	M	Farmer/owner of water mill	-	Maimajuwa -4	Not available	Same as above

Note: The water mill owners were absent during the community consultation at Gitang Khola. However, potential impacts on water mill owners were mentioned by other community members. Hence, the water mill owners were later contacted and consulted individually, to understand their views and concerns. The key issues raised by the water mill owners was whether adequate water would continue to be available for operation of their water mills, after diverting water for Ilam.



Preparation of Indigenous People Plan, ILam

Attendance of the Participants of Community/Stakeholder Consultation

Venue of the Consultation: Maimajhuwa VDC- 8
Community/Stakeholder: Mewa Khola Communities

Date: 24 May 2012

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone or /Email	Signature
1	Subash Rai	M	Teacher		Maimajhuwa- 8	9817381578	
2	Biren Rai	M	Teacher		Maimajhuwa- 8	9818346399	
3	Lal B Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 7		
4	Khadga Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 7	9842768560	
5	Raj Kumar Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 8	9814981277	Irrigation user
6	Aita B.K	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 8	9817955723	sand and stone gatherer
7	Dilip Kumar Rai	M	Teacher	Shri Gufa Pvt. Ltd	Maimajhuwa- 8	9814997692	
8	Khagendra Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 8	9813565305	Irrigation user
9	Sujan Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 7		sand and stone gatherer
10	Nirmal Gurung	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 7		
11	Rajesh Rai	M	Agriculture		Maimajhuwa- 7	9817951600	
12	Din Raj Sapkota	M	VDC Secretary	Maimajguwa VDC	Maimajhuwa- 7	9844622249	



Preparation of Indigenous People Plan, Ilam

Attendance of the Participants of Community/Stakeholder Consultation

Venue of the Consultation: Hotel Ciyabari Cottage, Ilam Municipality

Date: 24 May 2012

Community/Stakeholder: Key Municipality Stakeholders (sharing of preliminary findings of source site visit)

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone or /Email	Signature
1	Tilak B Thakuri	M	Secretary	Drinking Water User Committee	Ilam -7	9842646538	
2	Rup Dhan Rai	M	Member	Drinking Water User Committee	Ilam -8	9852681663	
3	Dinesh Kafle	M	Supervisor	Ilam Municipality	Ilam -3	9844624789	

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone or /Email	Signature
4	Lok B Bhandari	M	Executive Officer	Illam Municipality	Illam -3	9852681233	
5	Kedar Thapa	M	Chairperson	Drinking Water User Committee	Illam -9	9842635191	



Preparation of Indigenous People Plan, Ilam
Attendance of the Participants of Community/Stakeholder Consultation

Venue of the Consultation: Ilam Municipality-2 Sungalabari, Ilam
Community/Stakeholder: Municipality Indigenous Peoples Beneficiaries

Date: 25 May 2012

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Affiliated Organization	Residential Address	Contract Phone or /Email	Signature
	Suresh K Nemwang	M			Illam – 2, Sungalabari	9851101275	
	Kamal Dewan	M			Illam – 2, Sungalabari	9841299220	
	Rup Dhan Rai	M	Member	Small Town Drinking Water User Committee	Illam – 8	9852681663	
	Anil Dewan	M			Illam – 2	9842662082	
	Sankar Dewan	M			Illam – 2	026-520437	
	Biren Dewan	M			Illam – 2	9842635035	
	Raj Kumar Bhaktaraj	M			Illam – 2	9852680009	
	Chandramaya Dewan	F	Farming		Illam – 2	9842722575	
	Dhanmaya Dewan	F	Farming		Illam – 2		
	Manikala Rai	F	Farming		Illam – 2	9842720107	
	Dinesh Kafle	M	Supervisor	Illam Municipality	Illam – 3	9844624789	
	Raju Rai	M	Farming/ member	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, Ilam	Illam – 2	9842647947	
	Khagendra Dewan	M	Farming		Illam – 2	9742600806	



Preparation of Indigenous People Plan, ILam
Attendance of the Participants of Community/Stakeholder Consultation

Venue of the Consultation: Sandakpur Rural Municipality Ward
no. 2 Office
Community/Stakeholder: Indigenous Peoples, WSSUC and Ward Secretary

Date: 9 May 2018

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Organization	Affiliated	Residential Address	Contract Phone	Signature
1	Kedar Thapa	M	Chairperson	Ilam Bazar Water and Sanitation committee(WSSUC)	Users	Illam	9852681236	
2	Tilak Bahadur Thakuri	M	Secretary	WSSUC		Illam		
3	Chhabi Lal Acharya	M	Treasurer	WSSUC		Illam		
4	Raju Rai	M	Chairperson/Member	NEFIN-Ilam/WSSUC		Illam		
5	Rupdhan Rai	M	Member	WSSUC		Illam		
6	Dinesh Kafle	M	Member	WSSUC, Secretariat		Illam		
7	Pushpanjali Rana	F	Sociologist	PMO		Kathmandu		
8	Bala Ram Mayalu	M	Social Safeguards Specialist	DRTAC		Kathmandu		
9	Munny Pradhan	F	Environmental/Social Safeguards Specialist	ADB		Kathmandu		
10	Shiva Adhikari	M	Social Safeguards Specialist	Consultant		Kathmandu		
11	Devi Prasad Khanal	M	Secretary	Sandakpur Rural Municipality		Sandakpur		
12	Tula Ram Gurung	M	Coordinator	Stakeholders coordination Committee, Sandakpur		Maimajhuwa		
13	Dilip Rai	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		
14	Kamal Gurung	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		
15	Raj Kumar Rai	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		
16	Keshu Gurung	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		
17	Puran Gurung	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		
18	Khadga Bahadur Gurung	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		
19	Aaita B.K	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Organization	Affiliated	Residential Address	Contract Phone	Signature
20	Indra Bahadur Gurung	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		
21	Ujar Bahadur Rai	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		
22	Dilli Gurung	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		
23	Kush Bahadur Gurung	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		
24	Dil Bahadur Gurung	M		Local Resident		Maimajhuwa		

Preparation of Indigenous People Plan, Ilam
Attendance of the Participants of Community/Stakeholder Consultation

Venue of the Consultation: District Coordination Committee
Office, Ilam

Date: 10 May 2018

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Organization	Affiliated	Residential Address	Contract Phone	Signature
1	Kedar Thapa	M	Chairperson	Ilam Bazar Water and Sanitation Users committee (WSSUC)		Ilam	9852681236	
2	Shanta Basnet	F	Vice Chairperson	WSSUC		Ilam		
3	Tilak Bahadur Thakuri	M	Secretary	WSSUC		Ilam		
4	Chhabi Lal Acharya	M	Treasurer	WSSUC		Ilam		
5	Raju Rai	M	Chairperson/Member	NEFIN-Ilam/WSSUC		Ilam		
6	Rupdhan Rai	M	Member	WSSUC		Ilam		
7	Pabimaya Gurung	M	Member	WSSUC		Ilam		
8	Sushila Sapkota	F	Member	WSSUC		Ilam		
9	Dhan Bahadur Magar	M	Member	WSSUC		Ilam		
10	Pushpanjali Rana	F	Sociologist	PMO		Kathmandu		
11	Bala Ram Mayalu	M	Social Safeguards Specialist	DRTAC		Kathmandu		
12	Munny Pradhan	F	Safeguards Specialist	ADB		Kathmandu		
13	Shiva Adhikari	M	Social Safeguards Specialist	Consultant		Kathmandu		

SN	Full Name with Surname	Gender	Position/Occupation/Business	Office/or Organization	Affiliated	Residential Address	Contract Phone	Signature
14	Bhakta K.C	M	Chairperson	CPN UML,		Illam		
15	Khagendra Dewan	M	Secretary	Nepali Congress, District committee		Illam		
16	Tika Ghimire	M	District Incharge			Illam		
17	Bishnu Dahal	F	Member	District Advisory Committee		Illam		
18	Krishna Shrestha	M	Member	District Advisory Committee		Illam		
19	Jeevan Dhimi	M	Member	District Advisory Committee		Illam		
20	Kedar Shrestha	M	Coordinator	Fund Collection subcommittee, WSSUC		Illam		
21	Anjana Shrestha	F	Member	Fund Collection subcommittee, WSSUC		Illam		
22	Pashupati Bhaktaraj	M	Assistant	Fund Collection subcommittee, WSSUC		Illam		
23	Khem Bhujel	M	Secretary	Federation of Journalists Ilam		Illam		
24	Bhumiraj Bhandari	M	Journalist	Sandakpur Daily		Illam		
25	Jeevan Sharma	M		Ilam Municipality 5		Illam		
26	Som Suseli	M	Media Person			Illam		
27	Mushya Devi Dahal	F	Social Mobilizer			Illam		
28	Prakash Nepal	M	Media Person			Illam		
29	Tika Khatiwada	M	Media Person			Illam		
30	Ram Thonghang	M	Media Person	Naya Bulanda. com		Illam		

5. Likely Impacts of the Proposed Project

50. It was informed that all the alignments for transmission pipelines are proposed either along the existing pipeline or along the road ROW and the intakes construction will mainly be carried out in public/government lands. It can be assumed that there will be no issues of loss of private property of indigenous peoples. The construction related impacts like loss of standing private tree, crops, damage of structures, community resources (community forests, irrigation, water supply schemes, foot trails etc.), if any, will be covered under the construction contract, as specified in the resettlement plan.

51. Impacts to individuals were not highlighted in any of the community consultations. Both the findings from community consultations and socioeconomic survey show that none of these sources are being used for conducting any customary and ritualistic activities associated with the group's cultural identity and dignity. Some people fetched water and collected stone, gravel and sand for domestic purposes.

52. Thus, the quantity of water (with respect to total volume of water) diverted to Ilam is the key factor to determine the extent of impacts of the proposed project. Therefore, local communities demanded for written assurance from the Government authorities that how much water would be left downstream of the intake weir. In fact, they are afraid that the water flow after diversion to Ilam will not be sufficient for existing and future water uses in the Source Rivers particularly, Gitang and Rate Khola. If this happens to the case, the proposed project will have following implications:

- (i) **Impact on existing micro-hydropower and irrigation schemes.** There are three in Gitang Khola, two in Rate Khola and one from Mewa Khola small-scale, run-of-the-rivers, micro-hydropower plants which generate 5–10 kilowatt of electricity that is distributed to the local villages. Besides, there are (four in Gitang, five in Rate and one in Mewa Khola) small irrigation schemes in operation. In the dry season, these plants and schemes might be affected due to less water flow in the Kholas after diversion of 16lit/sec, 10lit/sec and 10lit/sec water from Gitang, Rate and Meawa Khols respectively to Ilam.
- (ii) **Impact on Ghattas/Water mills.** A Ghatta is a water mill, which uses local technology for milling wheat, maize, and millet by using waterpower. There is one Ghattas in each source operated locally. The Ghatta owners are usually from poor families and it provides an additional source of income to them. The Ghatta owners are unaware of how much water will be diverted and what will be the impact on Ghatta operation after the water diversion. They fear that after the proposed project they might have to close down Ghattas and this may result in loss of their living.
- (iii) **Drinking Water.** None of the locals reported that they are fully dependent the Source Rivers for drinking water purpose. Almost all the households have access to drinking water in and around intake areas. However, it was reported that people dwelling near the Source Rivers use river water for domestic use i.e. washing clothes, and also for livestock. Low water flow, after diversion, particularly during dry season may affect the water use patterns of the locals.
- (iv) **Fishing and Fisherman (Majhi).** Fishing is not reported in all these Source Rivers. However, few local families very occasionally are involved fishing in their spare time. The fishing is primarily recreational one. It was observed a trout farming scheme is being constructed diverting water from Rate Khola. Low water flow, after diversion, particularly during dry season may have some implication to the locals.

- (v) Changes in Water Use Practices. Water use rights in the Source Rivers are practiced in two ways.
 - (a) Customary practice (based on first use): This is similar to the prior appropriation rights for allocation of the water resources.
 - (b) Social norms (based on social needs and social values): The norms established by the users have assigned the highest priority to irrigation, followed by Ghattas/water mills. In recent years the communal rights over water is becoming more important than private water rights due to the installation of micro-hydro.

53. The rights of some of these sectors could be affected in future if adequate water is not available in the Source Rivers after the diversion.

Customary vs. acquired water rights

54. The Users are mobilizing their own resources to install micro-hydro for electricity with the support from the government and British Army Welfare Fund. Installation of a micro-hydro plant involves substantial investment through community resource mobilization. In the case of reduced flow in the river after the water diversion, the micro-hydro users may have to forgo their newly acquired water rights. The Project could potentially affect the micro-hydro users downstream of the project site and their quality of life.

Negotiated rights

55. The Water Mill owners of Gitang Khola just below the proposed intake point have negotiated with the irrigation users for the water rights to drive their mills. Mill owners only have the rights to use and their rights are secondary as they have to close the mill and let the farmers irrigate the field during times of low flow.

Land based rights

56. The water rights in the project areas, as well as in other parts of Nepal, are mostly linked with land rights. The reduction in the availability of water would affect the cultivation of vegetables, and cash crops like cardamom⁴⁴ and this may reduce the income opportunity of the local farmers. This could have significant impacts on the local economy if alternatives are not available.

- (i) Access to employment opportunities. A potential positive impact from the project is expected to be in terms of the livelihood opportunities to be created due to the project. These opportunities are likely to include not only the direct employment generated by the project during the construction phase for contractual workers but also in terms of indirect benefits in terms of small businesses, operation of hotel and lodges for the workers and contractors and also for project and government officials who frequently visit and stay in the areas for the project works during construction period.

6. Articulated Development Needs of the Local People

57. The local communities and stakeholders were positive toward the project but they have expectation of jobs, livelihood enhancement through employment opportunities, compensation of

⁴⁴ The area is famous and suitable for commercial cardamom farming. Cardamom is regarded as high value crops. Currently, however, farmers have stopped cardamom farming due to incidence of diseases which is not easily curable. But the future perspective of cardamom farming is still alive as the farmers are waiting for the suitable treatment.

damaged assets, trees, crops and supports to improve physical infrastructures from municipality/ Government. More specifically they have demanded to fulfill their following development needs to compensate for the water resource they have to share with Ilam Municipality.

- (i) Development supports for black topped road, full fledge electricity from national grid, telephone tower, school, bridge, drain, television tower, health post building etc. from the government;
- (ii) Sharing of 10% of revenue collected from the water consumers of the Ilam Municipality should be given to Maimajhuwa VDC which then should be spent for the integrated development of the project affected areas (Wards No. 4, 5,6, and 8 of Maimajhuwa VDC);
- (iii) As part of reasonable compensation and resettlement packages, they have demanded program related to watershed management of all Source Rivers, livelihood improvement programs for poor and marginalized families, health improvement, biodiversity and environmental protection and program for strengthening or imparting new skills for the local people, particularly for youth;
- (iv) First priority for employment and petty contracts in project works to the locals along with the adequate insurance coverage of the human and other properties for possible loss before the construction works;
- (v) Training and monetary assistance for improved agricultural practices, particularly for potato farming, vegetables farming and medicinal herbs (e.g. chiraito) farming and marketing of these products;
- (vi) Training and monetary assistance for livestock rearing (goat keeping, piggery, and poultry etc.);
- (vii) Enterprise training and financial assistance e.g. operating small shops, tailoring business, homestay business, livestock business etc.;
- (viii) Skill training and capacity building to increase employability (e.g. driving, cook, mechanical, plumber, electrical etc.); and
- (ix) Protection and promotion of cultural traditions (shrines, textiles and dress, language and festivals) of local indigenous peoples communities (Rai and Gurung) residing at project locations.

7. Vulnerable households

58. The vulnerable households of the project locations have been defined on the basis of caste/ethnicity, gender, level of income/ BPL and disability. Thus, Dalits and Adivasi/Janajati or indigenous peoples, women, particularly women headed households irrespective of caste and ethnicity as group has been defined as more vulnerable than others in the project areas. Similarly, households belong to BPL and households having disabled family members have been included in vulnerable households in the project areas. The details have been provided in socioeconomic profile.

8. Recommendations/ Mitigation Measures

- (i) All most all participants of community consultations were confused about how much water would be left downstream of the intake weir, as this is important to ensure downstream water use rights of the local people. The local communities wanted to know the exact quantity of water that would go to Ilam and continue flow in the sources because they assume that the water flow after diversion to Ilam will not be sufficient for existing and future water uses in the sources, particularly Gitang and Rate Khola. For this scientific measurement of water volume in all seasons (in presence of local people, in local unit (angalo, bhangalo, kulo, etc.),

- comprehensible to all locals) is required so that local people know the exact quantity of water in their source after diversion for Ilam project;
- (ii) Vibrant and active coordination is required to receive, evaluate and monitor and facilitate to address the issues related to implementation of various programs and activities of development support packages agreed between Maimajhuwa VDC and district administration/ WUSC committee. The district coordination committee is expected to play a major role in this regard. The committee will coordinate and promote cooperation between stakeholders, facilitate grievance redress as required for smooth and timely implementation;
 - (iii) Preferential employment to eligible candidates for jobs/ employment subject to vacancy and suitability either directly, through contractors or through wage-based work;
 - (iv) Training on business enterprise. There could be two sets of participants for this package. One set will of the indigenous peoples who will undertaking some production activity like livestock rearing, crop production, artisans etc. while the other set will be of those local peoples who would like to run a business solely like hotel for food, lodge, selling supplies etc. The financial capital could be provided initially as loan at lower interest rates, which on successful repayment could be returned back as consolidated capital;
 - (v) In order to address the demand of 10% royalty sharing, clear and justifiable benefit sharing mechanism should be developed and implemented. For this, a study to explore various options and alternatives of benefit sharing for water supply scheme like this is recommended to carry out as soon as possible. The findings would be useful for many similar conflict small town projects;
 - (vi) Watershed Management/Environment Protection Program: Financial and technical support for upstream watershed management which ultimately contribute to protection of water sources, environmental and biodiversity; and
 - (vii) Skill training program targeting poor and marginalized members for income generation based on local resource like livestock farming (goat farming), tourism (homestay management), trekking guide, fish (trout) farming, and herb processing and so on need to be designed and implemented. This form of support is envisaged primarily in terms of technical support and support in skill-based training to realize the potential of the training provided.

8. Executive Summary of Indigenous Peoples Plan in Nepali version

ईलाम सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजना भात्रिवासी जनजाति योजनाको सारांश

पृष्ठभूमि:

समुग्रान्नाट स्वनस्थापन गरिएको यस सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई (क्षेत्रगत) आयोजनालाई नेपाल सरकारले २० नगरपालिकामा विस्तार गरिएको छ । यस आयोजनाले समवेशी प्रकृतिका खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई पूर्वाधारलाई लगानी गर्नेछ र समुग्रानको संस्थागत क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्नेछ । एशियाली विकास बैंकको स्वयं सहायता संचालित यस आयोजनाको अवधि सन् २०१५ देखि २०२३ गरी नम्मा ५ वर्षको हुनेछ ।

यस आयोजनाको निम्न प्रभाव हुनेछ : सुधारिएको र ठीगो खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई सुविधाद्वारा गरिन एवं पिउँदैएका लगभगका सहरी जनताको गुणस्तरीय जीवनमा सुधार ल्याइने छ । यस आयोजनाको मुख्य प्रतिकल समवेशी एवं ठीगो खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई सुविधाको पहुँच हुनेछ ।

उपक्षयोजनाको विवरण: ईलाम आयोजनाको प्रमुख संरचनाहरु निम्न हुनेछन्

- १ चारखात्रे स्थित चालु अवस्थामा नरहेको पानी प्रशोधन प्लाण्टको मर्मत
- २ छ वटा नयाँ पानी टाँकी निर्माण र चालु पुरानो ४ वटा टाँकीको मर्मत
- ३ ४ वटा इष्टेक नलमध्ये हाल संचालित भाँडो छोला र गिताइ छोला पुरानो ओत एवं सेना र रातै छोला नयाँ ओतका रुपमा रहने छन् ।
- ४ ट्रांसमिशन र डिस्ट्रीभुसन पाइप लाइनको निर्माण
- ५ कार्यालय भवन निर्माण
- ६ २ वटा पालेमर निर्माण

आबीवासी जनजाति योजना: यस आयोजनाको सेवा क्षेत्र भित्रका भात्रिवासी जनजाति लगभग सम्पूर्ण समुग्राम यस आयोजनाबाट लाभान्वित हुनेछन् । मुग्रान क्षेत्रका भात्रिवासी जनजातिको बाहुल्यता रहेको पाईन्छ । यस भात्रिवासी जनजाति योजनाले भात्रिवासी जनजातिमा पर्ने सक्ने नकरात्मक प्रभावको पहिचान र म्युनिकरण गर्ने आयोजनाको प्रतिकलमा सहभागी गरिनेछ । यो योजना एडिबी नीति (ADB Safeguard Policy statement 2009) र नेपाल सरकारको प्रचलित नीतिमा आधारित छ । यस आयोजनामा भात्रिवासी जनजाति जनताहरुको संरक्षणका लागि निम्न कार्यहरु उल्लेख गरिएकोछ ।

- १ आयोजना निर्माण तथा संचालन कार्यमा रोजगारको प्राथमिकता ।
 - २ नीतिकोपार्जनका लागि सहयोगी तालिम नली कृषी पशुपालन एवं गैर कृषी नस्ता औप विकास तालिम प्रदान ।
- यो लगभग सरकारी विकासित सम्पत्ति गरी जलाधार संरक्षण कार्यक्रम सरकारी नियमित कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ । स्थानिय भात्रिवासी जनजाति र त्रितिको सहभागितामा प्रस्तावित कुमाकलापले नियमित कार्यक्रम बाट पुरा हुन नसकेका विकास अवसरकालाई सम्बोधन गर्ने अवस्था गरिएको छ । मुग्रान क्षेत्रका विकास सम्बन्धि मागहरु वार्षिक सरकारी आयोजनामा प्राथमिकताका साथ समवेश गरिनेछ ।

सामाजिक प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन : सामिकको माईमनुमा -हालको सत्रकपुर २, को जनसांख्यिक, आर्थिक र सांस्कृतिक वस्तुस्थिति पहिचानको लागि र आयोजनाको प्रभाव तथा आवश्यक सहयोग पहिचानको लागि १५ प्रतिशत नमूना सर्वेक्षण गरिएको थियो । सर्वेक्षण अनुसार भात्रिवासी जनजाति लगभग त्रितिक एवं जोखिममा रहेका (vulnerable) समुग्रामको पहिचान गरिएको थियो । सर्वेक्षण र परामर्शको आधारमा समुग्रामविशुत आयोजना, सिंचाई आयोजना, पानीमह, माछा पालन नस्ता कुमाकलापहरु प्रभावित हुन सक्ने सम्भावना भौलाइएका थिए ।

ईलाम आयोजनाको प्रभाव मूल्यांकनको लागि गिताइ, रातै र सेना छोलाको उपलब्ध बढावको अध्ययन गरिएको थियो । ओत बढावको अध्ययनले देखाए अनुसार ईलाम आयोजनाको लागि पाति लिए पश्चात पनि स्थानिय उपभोक्तामा प्रभाव देखिनेछ । गिताइ छोला १६ ली. प्रति सेकेण्ड पानी लिए पश्चात पनि स्थानिय उपभोक्ताका लागि पानी प्रयाप्त रहने देखिन्छ । सेना छोलाको ठकता चालु लघु विद्युत आयोजना भन्ना तलबाट पानीको इष्टेक बनाएर प्रभाव घटाउन सकिन्छ । रातै छोलामा प्रस्तावित मुग्रान २ वटा समुग्रामित आयोजनाको विचमा रहेको छ र सो चालु लघुविद्युत आयोजनालाई बलर नपर्ने देखिन्छ । सांख्यिक माइमनुमा गा.वि.स.बाट सन् २०१४/१५ मा नयाँ खानेपानी इष्टेक निर्माणको लागि सहमति जनाएको देखिन्छ । सोको लागि खा.पा.उपभोक्ता समिति इलाम र सामिकको गा.वि.स.सम्बन्ध समिति बिच सहमति भएको पाइन्छ । स्थानिय विकासको पुनर्संरचना पश्चात सत्रकपुर गा.वि.स.ले नडा नं २ का बाहना अनुदान सेना तथा रातै छोलाको पानी आयोजनालाई उपलब्ध गराउने सहमति जनाएको छ । स्थानिय समुग्रामले उभर ओतहरुबाट स्थानिय उपभोक्ताको लागि पानीको पहुँच र नीतिकोपार्जनका लागि अवसरको बाहना स्वयं गरेका छन् ।

प्रभाव म्युनिकरण: आयोजना सेवा क्षेत्र भित्रका विपन्न परिवारहरु पहिचान गरी धारा नडा नं शुल्कमा सहूलियत प्रदान गरिनेछ । यो आयोजनाले सत्रकपुर २ का स्थानियवासीलाई नियमित कार्यक्रमबाट पुरा हुन नसकेका विकास अवसरकालाई प्राथमिकतामा राख्नेछ । यस अन्तर्गत स्थानियवासीको आर्थिक उत्पत्तिका लागि क्षमता अभिवृद्धि र रोजगारको अवसरमा प्राथमिकता दिइने छ । यसै गरी जीवनस्तर उठाउनका लागि स्वरोजगारमा टेवा पुग्ने कार्यक्रममा प्राथमिकता दिइने छ । स्थानियवासीको सुरक्षणको लागि जलाधार संरक्षण लगभग इलाम न.पा. र सत्रकपुर गा.पा. बिच रानशन माइफाटको प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ ।

परामर्श र सुचना प्रवाह: यस आयोजना तमारीको कलमा भात्रिवासी जनजातिसंग विभिन्न चरणमा परामर्श गरिएको थियो । आयोजनालाई सम्बोधित भइ विकास गर्न न.पा. र गाउ पालिकास्तरमा परामर्श गरिएको थियो । यसैगरी आयोजना निर्माणको कलमा सामुग्रामिक छलफल लाइ नियमितता दिइने छ ।

संस्थागत व्यवस्थापन : यस आयोजनाको कार्यकारी विकासका खानेपानी मंत्रालय रहेको छ भने कार्यान्वयन विकासका खा.पा. तथा इलाम स्वनस्थापन विभाग रहेको छ । आयोजना स्वनस्थापन कार्यालय यस आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयन तथा सम्बन्धको लागि जिम्मेवार रहने छ । यसैगरी क्षेत्रिय आयोजना स्वनस्थापन कार्यालय त्रितिक स्वनस्थापन कार्यको जिम्मेवार रहनेछ । क्षेत्रिय आयोजना स्वनस्थापन कार्यालय र खा.पा. उपभोक्ता समितिलाई क्षेत्रिय परामर्शदाताको सहयोग प्राप्त हुनेछ । स्थानिय स्तरमा खा.पा. उपभोक्ता समिति कार्यकारी को रुपमा रहनेछ ।

IPP कार्यान्वयन बजेट: यस आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयनका लागि रु. २५ लाख ३० हजार बनेट रहेको छ । यस अन्तर्गत स्थानिय भात्रिवासी जनजातिको सिप विकास र नीतिकोपार्जन अभिवृद्धी सम्बन्धि तालिम समवेश गरिएको छ ।

22,	बोम व. ठुडः	वाड सदस्य	महाराष्ट्र
23,	तारा देवी गुरुकु	S.M. PEARL - BNJV	पंजाब
24	निर वहापुर गुरु	रहाविय वासी	उत्तर प्रदेश
25	पं. व. ठुडः	आदिवासी जनजाती	उत्तर प्रदेश
26	अम्बादेव गुरुकु	" "	उत्तर प्रदेश
27	विराट लं. च.	संस्था Sub engineers	उत्तर प्रदेश
28	राम प्रताप राव	पंजाब समनकम्पनी	उत्तर प्रदेश
29	जितेन्द्र चं. चं.	ए. सु. चं. R.P.M.O.	उत्तर प्रदेश
30	कोषी कानामारी	जोडका भोलेन्धीयसु	उत्तर प्रदेश
31	मुझा देवी काहाल	- I.C.P. 0885-S.M.	उत्तर प्रदेश
32	अमृत राव	वडा लक्ष्मण - 2	उत्तर प्रदेश
33	दिलीप राव	मंडलालुकर - 2	उत्तर प्रदेश
34	पुष्प राव	" "	उत्तर प्रदेश
35	लाल बहादुर राव	जनजाती	उत्तर प्रदेश
36	उज्जल बहादुर राव	" "	उत्तर प्रदेश
37	लेख वहापुर राव	" "	उत्तर प्रदेश
38	गजाधर राव	संस्था संपत्ति सहाय - गजाधर	उत्तर प्रदेश
39	तेज वहापुर गुरुकु	कृषक	उत्तर प्रदेश
40	मान लाल राव	संस्था लक्ष्मण राव	उत्तर प्रदेश

निर्णय 9. आदिवासी जनजाति योजना सम्बन्धित इलाक़त नौ
 पुरतुत विषयमा अर्घी बचतपानी तथा शरलफ़ा आधेजना अर्घी
 आदिवासी जनजाति योजना (I.P.P.) को विषयमा सम्बन्धित
 गाउ पालिका वडा नं. 2 को वडा अध्यक्षको समारोहमा आदिवासी
 जनजाति योजना सम्बन्धी जानकारी गराउने उक्त I.P.P. को लक्ष्य
 हद लक्ष्य स्थापनावालाहरूको अर्थ पसन्द हुने साथ प्रभाव लक्ष्य
 हद लक्ष्य स्थापना गर्ने काममा सहयोग गरिने प्रतिवद्धता ज्ञाति
 गरियो।

संस्था संपत्ति सहाय - गजाधर
 संस्था लक्ष्मण राव

English Traslation of Minutes of Meeting

A meeting was held on 13 January 2020 in chairmanship of Chief of Sandakpur Rural Municipality, Mr Uday Rai, to discuss on Indigenous Peoples plan of Ilam Bazar Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project. The meeting was attended by Regional Project management Office chief, Mr. Padam BAhadur Kunwar, Team leader of consulting firm, Mr. Indra Poudel, members of WUSC, Chief of Sandakpur Rural Municipality ward -2, Mr. Girir Raj Khanal and stakeholders of Sandakpur Rural Municipality.

Decision: Regarding discussion on Indigenous Peoples Plan

Regarding the subject, Indigenous Peoples plan of Ilam Bazar Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project was disseminated in meeting hall of Sandakpur Rural Municipality -2 Office and it was agree/committed that all goals set in IPP will be implemented with due attention to recommendation, feedback and advices in all aspects by the stakeholders.

10. Photographs from IPP dissemination program at Sandakpur Rural Municipality ward-2 on 13 January 2021 (28 Poush 2077 B.S)



11. Community meetings by social mobilizers for IPP implementation



12. Photographs of local people including indigenous people engaged in construction work



METHODOLOGY FOR FIELD WORK: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND CONSULTATION

A. Procedures followed and Checklist Used for Stakeholder Consultations in Project Locations

1. Community consultations were undertaken as an integral part of IPP preparation and will be carried out as a continuous process through the project cycle. Public and stakeholder consultations during the design and project planning stages provided the medium for sharing information about the project objectives and scope, alternative design options, and stakeholder perceptions regarding proposed investment plans. Every attempt was made to ensure an open and transparent information exchange about the project at the project preparatory/IPP preparation stage, with the aim of laying a good foundation for an inclusive and participatory implementation process.
2. Indigenous Peoples communities at the different locations of project area (Maimajhuwa VDC) and other stakeholders at the VDC and district level were consulted during site visits in order to prepare this IPP. The objectives of consultations were to share project related information with local communities and stakeholders and to understand how indigenous peoples communities in particular can be directly benefited under the project and can be involved in the development activities proposed by VDC and district administration in connection with implementing the Ilam drinking water project. Besides, the consultations were carried out to improve community /stakeholder ownership and support for the project, and integrate and address their concerns through suitable measures/proposals in the project design.
3. Efforts were made to ensure that the community consultations were not very formal, so that participants had every opportunity to express their views and concerns, without feeling intimidated. Table A3.1 provides the summary of the consultations held. Details of discussions (minutes of meetings), list of participants and photographs are presented in IPP Volume II, Supplementary Appendix to IPP.

Table A3.1 Details of Stakeholder Consultations held in Project Areas

Location	Date	Gender of the Participants		Caste/ethnicity of the Participants			Total
		Male	Female	Dalit	Indigenous Peoples	BC and others	
Municipality Office, Ilam	20/4/2015	14	2	-	4	12	16
City Meeting Hall, Ilam	21/4/2015	17	3	-	10	10	20
VDC Office, Maimajhuwa	22/4/2015	36	4	1	34	5	40
Maimajhuwa-ward 6, Rate Khola	23/4/2015	7	3	-	8	2	10
Maimajhuwa- ward 4, Gitang Khola	23/4/2015	16	-	-	16	-	16
Maimajhuwa- ward 8, Mewa Khola	24/4/2015	12	-	1	10	1	12
Ilam Bazar (information sharing)	24/4/2015	5	-	-	1	4	5
Ilam Municipality- ward 2	25/4/2015	10	3	-	12	1	13
Total		117	15	2	95	35	132

Source Field Study, April 2015.

Note: In addition to the above meetings, individual consultations with potentially affected indigenous peoples stakeholders e.g. water mill owners, who could not attend the focus group discussions or consultation meetings were also held, to understand and record their concerns and ensure the same were adequately addressed.

Steps:

- (i) A letter from DWSS/ Third Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project Director, was issued and sent to district stakeholders and project communities in order to provide prior information about the consultations for IPP preparations;
- (ii) Social safeguard specialist visited to Ilam and Maimajhuwa VDC to conduct consultations with stakeholders in Ilam, and with indigenous peoples communities residing in and around project locations;
- (iii) A planning and briefing meeting in presence of Executive Officer of Ilam Municipality was held with Chairperson, Secretary and two members of Water Supply and Sanitation User's Committee in Ilam. The Chairperson of the User committee briefed about the various negotiations held and agreement reached with VDC/source communities and also informed the implementation status of the agreed development demands of Maimajhuwa VDC/communities living around the proposed intake locations. The social safeguard specialist shared the objectives and scope of IPP and processes and procedures of the stakeholder/community consultations for the same. The participants then planned for municipality and district level stakeholder consultations in Ilam and Maimajhuwa VDC. Two messengers (one for Ilam and another for Maimajhuwa) were assigned to inform the participants well in advance, for the consultation meeting. The messengers were instructed to inform the agendas of the consultation while inviting the participants;
- (iv) All the consultations meetings were non-formal. Each consultation meeting started with the consent of the members present. At the beginning of each meeting, the social safeguard specialist introduced himself and the objectives and expectations of the meeting and facilitated participants to introduce themselves. Then the project layout and its different components and their physical location in the field were explained with details of the type of construction and operation activities of the project. Then the forum was opened for opinion sharing and public debate on different issues on the basis of the already prepared key questions and checklists;
- (v) The meetings in resource sites were conducted in simple language sometimes translated into local language with the help of a local facilitator; and
- (vi) All the concerns, issues, demands, and suggestions raised in the consultations were noted down and attendance of the participants with their signature was taken in each meeting with the help of local facilitator.

1. Key Questions / Checklist used for Consultations

a. Indigenous Peoples communities

- 1. Are the indigenous peoples communities residing in and around the project locations aware that intakes for Ilam water supply are proposed at Mewa and Rate Khola?
- 2. Are these locations proposed for intakes part of their communal lands?
- 3. What has been the impact of the existing Gitang Khola intake in Maimajuwa VDC on their activities?

4. What do they use Mewa and Rate kholas for, at present?
 - What would be the likely impacts of the proposed intakes and activities like lying of transmission pipes?
 - Do they feel that their present activities will be affected or hampered by construction of the intakes? If so, in what way?
 - What are their concerns about construction of the two intakes, and for laying of transmission pipes?
5. What are their main concerns, suggestions and development related demands:
6. Are these concerns different from those articulated by the VDC?
7. In what way would the local peoples like to be engaged in the project (Ilam Water Supply) and receive direct benefits from the project?
8. Any further suggestions, particularly to mitigate or minimize the potential impacts due to implementation of the project?

b. VDC and District Stakeholders

1. How were various negotiations held and agreements reached with VDC/concerned communities? (Copy of agreement between VDC and district administration is required)
2. What were the main points/issues/demands that both parties (District Administration/WUSC and Maimajhuwa VDC/ concerned communities) agreed on?
3. Whether timeframes for provision of agreed benefits have also been agreed to by both parties. If so, what are they?
4. Does the VDC/district administration propose to include/engage the IP/dalit community in the VDC in the proposed development activities?
5. If so, in what way? If not, in what ways do they think the community can be included in the proposed development activities, so that they benefit directly from the same?

B. Sample socioeconomic survey of population in Maimajuwa VDC

Sampling methodology: A stratified random sample survey of households in Maimajuwa VDC was designed using a stringent sample selection method to eliminate bias while ensuring representation.

Sample size: A sample size of 15% households in Maimajuwa VDC was adopted for the survey, in discussion with ADB. The total households in Maimajuwa VDC being 758 (as per Census 2011), the sample size at 15% worked out to 114 households. An additional 10% sample was proposed as contingency, bringing the sample size to 126. Finally, the survey achieved a total sample size of 130 households (17%) in Maimajuwa VDC (95% confidence interval and 8% margin of error).¹

Representation of communities: Secondary (CBS 2011) data revealed the presence of the following caste / ethnic groups in Maimajuwa VDC: adivasi/janajati / indigenous peoples (89%), Brahmin-Chhetri/upper caste (8%), and dalit (3%). The proposed sample size of 126 was divided at survey planning stage, to achieve a proportionate representation of communities in the survey. The finally surveyed 130 households achieved a distribution of 89% indigenous peoples households, 4% dalit households and 7% Brahmin-Chhetri/upper caste households.

Selection of sample households: Once the number of sample households in each stratum to be surveyed was ascertained (as indicated in the above para), sample households were randomly selected within each stratum across Maimajuwa VDC.

Objectives of survey: The survey aimed to (i) arrive at an understanding of the socio-economic status of the population of Maimajuwa VDC, including indigenous peoples and dalits; (ii) level of awareness about the proposed project and whether they had been consulted; (iii) activities of their family/the community in and around the proposed intake locations; (iv) opinion on the proposal for drawing water from the proposed new intakes (to understand perceptions, concerns and whether they were in broad agreement with the proposals); (v) their view on the development needs of the village; and (vi) their suggestions. The household survey interview schedule is presented below.

⁵ The area is famous and suitable for commercial cardamom farming. Cardamom is regarded as high value crops. Currently, however, farmers have stopped cardamom farming due to incidence of diseases which is not easily curable. But the future perspective of cardamom farming is still alive as the farmers are waiting for the suitable treatment established.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SAMPLE SURVEY: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

District.....Municipality/VDC...Maimajuwa. Ward no.....

Town project Ilam..... House no.....

Name of the Surveyor.....

Date.....

Name of the Supervisor.....

1. Name of household head: _____
2. Sex of household head: _____
3. Ethnic background (name and category (IP/EM/dalit etc.) _____
4. Since when family staying in the VDC area _____
5. No. of people residing in the house _____
6. Note for enumerator: Ask of each available member of the house:

S. No.	Name of family member	Age	Sex/Gender	Education level/ Literacy

7. Are there any out-of-school children (dropouts) in the household? Yes/No. If yes, what is the reason? _____
8. Whether household has any of the following characteristics (multiple response possible, tick as applicable):
 - (a) Female-headed -1
 - (b) belongs to Indigenous People (adivasi/janajati), or minority group -2 (if so, specify indigenous peoples/minority group type _____)
 - (c) disabled persons in the family -3

(d) Listed by Government of Nepal as below poverty level/BPL as per Government of Nepal definition adjusted for inflation¹ -4

9. Type of house (tick)

- (a) Pakki-1
- (b) Semi-pakki -2
- (c) Kachhi -3

10. Size of house:

- (a) No. of rooms: _____
- (b) Area of house in sq feet _____

11. Land holding for the house (tick)

- (a) Owner-1
- (b) Tenant/leaseholder-2
- (c) Encroacher/Squatter-3
- (d) Other, specify-4 _____

12. Does your house have a metered electricity connection? Yes -1 No-2

13. Is the electricity service reliable? Yes-1 No-2. Please elaborate _____

14. Agricultural land holding size:

- (i) Less than 0.25 ha (5 ropani)
- (ii) 0.25 – 5 ha
- (iii) More than 5 ha

15. Assets ownership: TV (), Refrigerator (), Phone ()
Large productive cattle 1-2 () > 2 ()

16. Drinking water source of household (tick)

- (a) Piped-1 (b) Well or handpump-2 (c) Other-3 Specify _____

17. Is your drinking water source reliable? Yes -1 No -2. Please explain _____

18. How is the drinking water quality from the above-mentioned source? Good-1 Average-2 Poor-3. Please explain.

19. Who fetches water for daily use? Female members of household-1, Male members of household-2, Both-3

¹ NRs23,307 per capita per annum. Note: Enumerator to assess BPL/non-BPL status of household at the end of the survey.

20. How much time is spent to collect water for daily use?
 _____minutes/hours (specify) per day

21. Type of sanitation (tick):

- (a) Water-borne in house-1
- (b) Water-borne outside house-2
- (c) Dry pit latrine-3
- (d) Communal latrine-4
- (e) Open defecation-5

22. No. of earning household members _____

23. Major income source of household _____

24. Do any earning members have regular source(s) of income? Yes () No (),

(a) If yes, please tick source(s):

- (i) Government servant/Retired government servant
- (ii) Working in private organization
- (iii) Public representative
- (iv) Others (please specify).....

(b) If no, please indicate occupations/type of work undertaken by earning members _____

25. Total household income from all sources NRs _____(specify per month/per annum)

26. No. of unemployed members (seeking/available for work), if any.
 Male: _____Female: _____

27. Type of work sought by unemployed members _____

28. Are you aware of the proposed project and has it been discussed with you? Yes/No
 (Enumerator to brief the household about the proposed project)

29. What activities does your family or community or other social groups that you know of engage in, at or around the proposed project locations (Mewa and Rate Khola)? Do you/they currently use the project location for economic, cultural or other activities? Name the _____ groups _____ and _____ activities conducted _____

- (a) What is the frequency of the activities? _____
- (b) Are there any other locations nearby where similar activities are undertaken? Please specify _____

30. What is your opinion on the new (proposed) development for drawing water from Mewa and Rate Khola to provide drinking water for people in Ilam?

- (a) Agree-1
- (b) Disagree-2
- (c) Neutral-3

Please elaborate why (you agree/disagree/are neutral)

31. Are you aware that there is an existing intake for Ilam water supply within your VDC? Yes/No.

- a. Has it had any impact on traditional uses/practices by your family/community? Yes/No.
- b. If yes, please specify _____

32. What, in your perception, are the greatest development needs of your village (please state/rank upto three in order of need)?

33. Are you aware that the VDC has sought development benefits from the government in lieu of permission to draw water from Mewa and Rate Khola for Ilam water supply? Yes/No.

34. Would you/a family member like to participate in the project by undertaking project-related construction work? Yes/No.

35. Your concerns (social/cultural/personal/communal issues) related to the proposed project and suggestions, if any

SETTLEMENT LEVEL SURVEY

Please collect information on social facility of the project area:

1. Number of health posts and availability of doctor/paramedics – if they are not available, where they go for medical help and what is the time taken to reach the nearest facility
2. Number and availability of education facilities.
3. Public transport, etc.
4. Community forests
5. Social Institutions (user groups, mother groups, saving credit groups, NGOs, CBOs etc)

SUMMARY OF SOURCE FLOW VERIFICATION STUDY FOR ILAM WATER SUPPLY

A. Background

1. The feasibility study for Ilam Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation subproject (STWSSSP) was carried out in 2014. However, during conduct of the feasibility study, it was only possible to carry out a limited assessment of two of the four proposed water sources due to access issues with the local communities in the area. Consequently, it was not possible to carry out detailed topographical surveys of around 25 kms of proposed transmission mains, although in depth examination of maps and satellite imagery demonstrated hydraulic feasibility. A review of the census data¹ for the area revealed that the majority of the people in these communities are indigenous. In early 2015 it was decided that the feasibility study would be augmented by an indigenous peoples' Plan (IPP) and the remaining topographical surveys, necessary for detailed design, would also be completed. A supplementary study was conducted, which confirmed the technical feasibility of the use of two proposed additional sources for Ilam Small Towns Subproject. This appendix summarizes findings of the source verification study and confirms the technical feasibility of the selected option for Ilam.

2. Ilam has had a piped water supply system since 1937. This system is still the major water supply in the Municipality which collects water from two sources at the Gitang Khola (river) and Bhandi Khola. In 1998, Ilam WSSDO laid transmission mains to augment the source at Gitang Khola. This subsystem has also been considered in developing the new proposed subproject and Ilam Municipality has a written agreement from local users at the Gitang Khola to continue to use this supply and add another 150 mm diameter water main to use up to 16 lps. However, this supply is still insufficient to meet the planned demand. Considering this, it is proposed to develop two new sources, namely Mewa Khola and Rate Khola in Mai Majhuwa VDC. The flows of all proposed sources are shown in Table A4.1.

B. Topographical Survey

3. The topographic survey was conducted in March 2015. The project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) team's engineer and topographical survey team visited Ilam from 23 March to 3 April 2015, accompanied by an engineer from the detailed design team. The team found on arrival that access to the two sources were still obstructed by the local communities. In liaison with representatives from Ilam Municipality, Ilam water users' and sanitation committee (WUSC), and the Ilam WSSDO, the engineering team engaged the local communities in discussions that eventually moved towards a resolution.

4. The initial dispute at the Mewa Khola was fairly simply resolved by relocating the proposed intake site downstream of a micro hydro project as this location also has sufficient water availability. For Rate Khola, there are two micro hydro-electricity projects (MHEPs), one at Ward Number 6 and one at Ward Number 7. The proposed intake lies between these two MHEPs. The Community of Mai Majhuwa VDC, Ward 7 at Buddhabare Haat Bazar, understandably demanded the construction of the proposed intake in such a way that there would be no impact on either MHEP. From field visits and source assessments, there will not be any impact on the upstream MHEP. For the downstream MHEP, the intake design was modified to ensure that any negative impacts to MHEP would be avoided by:

¹ National Population and Housing Census, Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Government of Nepal, 2011.

- (i) Primarily and as a priority, adequate water will be supplied to operate the MHEPs.
- (ii) Secondly, the design discharge to Ilam's water supply project.
- (iii) The balance water will continue to flow to the Rate Khola.

5. The local community is reported to be satisfied with this provision. At present, the conflicts and source disputes have been resolved and consent letters from concerned communities and authorities have been provided to Ilam WUSC.

C. Assessment of Proposed Sources

6. A field assessment of the proposed sources was carried out and flows are tabulated and presented below. From the table below, it is clear that proposed sources have adequate supply to meet both the demand for Ilam STWSSSP as well as the local uses. The timing of the survey coincided with the end of the dry season in Nepal, thus total flows in the river at this period are minimum flows.

Table A4.1. Source, Extraction and Balance Flows for Proposed Ilam Sources

Table A4.1: Source, Extraction and Balance Flows for Proposed main Sources								
Name of the source		Location (VDC)	Quantity of Water availability (lps)				Extraction for Ilam STWSSSP (lps)	Balance Flow (lps)
			River	MHEP Tail race	MHEP Over Flow	Total in river		
1	Gitang Khola	Mai Majhuwa-3	Existing source			>50	16	>34
2	Bhandi Khola	Chanp Gairi	Existing source			>5	4	>1
3	Mewa Khola	Mai Majhuwa-8	30	15	15	60	10	50
4	Rate Khola	Mai Majhuwa-7	20	15	10	45	10	35

Source: ADB TA 8346 Nepal, Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, Source Flow Verification Study for Ilam, August 2015.

D. Hydraulic Design of Transmission Main

7. The survey data have been computed for the hydraulic design of the transmission main from the proposed sources at Mewa Khola and Rate Khola to Bhandi Khola.

E. Conclusion and Recommendation

8. The proposed sources are found technically feasible considering the elevation, water availability and hydraulic design of transmission pipe line alignment.

INDICATIVE LIST OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN MONITORING INDICATORS

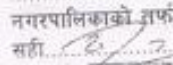
1. Annual income (increased, constant or decreased);
2. Means of livelihood and employment opportunities (diversified, constant or decreased);
3. Land size, type/quality held by IP/minority groups; project impact on land/territories of IP/minority groups;
4. Type and area of natural resources used by indigenous peoples groups; affected area / volume of natural resources access as a result of project;
5. Change in productive skills (farm and off farm) before and after compensation and economic development interventions;
6. Household ownership of assets like TV, vehicle, etc. – before and after situation;
7. Housing – type of structure;
8. Source of lighting and fuel;
9. Whether IP/minority have legal title to land / structure occupied/used; if not, how many are squatters, encroachers, bonded labours, sharecroppers or tenants – before and after situation;
10. Indigenous Peoples access to basic services like health, education, water, sanitation. – before and after situation;
11. Whether any child labour or school dropouts in IP/minority households – before and after situation
12. Gender and social inclusion situation;
13. Status of representation of indigenous peoples in politics, NGOs/CBOs, community forest groups, SHGs etc.;
14. Level of indigenous peoples participation in local level decision-making process and control over resources; differences between levels of participation by different caste/ethnic groups;
15. Capacity for leadership, project management, community mobilisation;
16. Status of indigenous peoples cultures, identity, traditional safety net system;
17. Situation of Indigenous Peoples access to natural resources;
18. Social status of indigenous peoples or feeling of indigenous peoples on their social status – before and after project;
19. IP/minority groups cultures, relationship with neighbouring cultures;
20. Impact of project on indigenous peoples social networks, cultures and traditions;
21. Gender role/division of labour within household and status of women – before and after project;
22. Women's ownership of households property and assets;
23. Differences in wage rates for men and women (for project-related and other employment – before, during and after project implementation);
24. Situation of women's access to and control over resources, etc.
25. IPs/minorities' access to project-related employment (sex-disaggregated data); equal work for equal pay received by indigenous peoples (men and women)
26. IPs/minorities' access to project-related benefits and subsidies / barriers to access, if any
27. Consultations with IPs/minorities; evidence of meaningful consultations (minutes of meetings) having been conducted, with documentation of issues and concerns

28. Evidence of information dissemination to IPs/minorities
29. Grievances of IPs/minorities received / registered and redressed

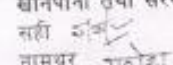
AGREEMENT AND LETTERS CONVEYING CONSENT AND APPROVAL OF PROPOSED WATER SOURCES FOR ILAM

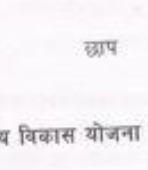
1. Existing agreement for use of water at Gitang Khola (signifying the community's consent)

हस्ताक्षर :

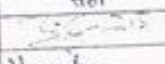
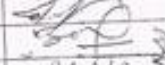
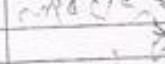
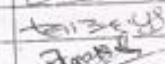
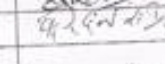
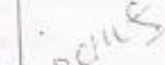
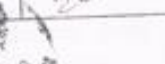
नगरपालिकाको तर्फबाट
 सही 
 नामधर सुन्दरमान शर्मा
 पद : कार्यकारी अधिकृत
 मिति २०७३.११.१५

छाप 

खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ डिभिजन कार्यालयको तर्फबाट
 सही 
 नामधर गोडा रज शर्मा
 पद डि.डि.ई. (परिचालन प्रमुख)

छाप 

गिताङ्ग मुहान क्षेत्रका स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूको तर्फबाट (गिताङ्ग स्थानीय विकास योजना निर्माण उपभोक्ता समूह माइभुवा ४/५)

सि.न.	नामधर	ठेगाना	फोन नं.	सही
१	इन्द्रजीत राई	माइभुवा ४	९७४२६०५०६३	
२	पूर्णबहादुर राई	माइभुवा ४	९७४२६३६४७१	
३	सोमबहादुर राई		९७४२६२६९५३	
४	दक्षिराम राई	माइभुवा ४	९७४२६३४०७४	
५	उदय गुरुङ	माइभुवा ५	९७४२६३०९५४	
६	सन्तोष राई	माइभुवा ५	९७४२६४८४९३	
७	लेकबहादुर राई	माइभुवा ५		
८	कविता राई	माइभुवा ४		
९	मनकुमारी राई	माइभुवा ४		
१०	सुभद्रा राई	माइभुवा ४	९७४२६९२६४६	
११	अर्पणा राई	माइभुवा ४	९८४४६३९६९४	
१२	खोमबहादुर राई	माइभुवा ४	९८९३९५५६७३	
१३	विरजङ्ग राई	माइभुवा ४		
१४	विरदल राई	माइभुवा ५	९७४२६४६८०८	
१५	याममान गुरुङ, प्र.अ. भोमसुन, प्रा.वि. माइभुवा ५	माइभुवा ५	९७४२६०६५०६	

रोहबर :

माइभुवा गाविस अध्यक्ष/साथिब श्री कृष्णबहादुर सुवेदी



संझौतापत्र

लिखितमा हामी तपसिलमा सहीछाप गर्ने पक्षहरू आग्य मानवीय सेवा तथा भावनालाई सर्वोपरी राखेर भिताइखोला तथा आसपासका खानेपानी मुहान क्षेत्र इलाम नगरपालिकाको लागि निर्वाध, निरन्तर र नियमित रूपमा उपलब्ध गराउने सम्बन्धमा निम्न बमोजिमको सर्तहरूमा मन्जुर भई आज मिति २०६९/११/१५ मा यो सम्झौतामा हस्ताक्षर गरी सम्झौताको एक एक प्रति लियौ दियौ ।

निम्न :-

१. इलाम नगरपालिका र भीमसुन प्रा.वि. माइमभुवा ५ इलाम बीच मिति २०६७/४/७ मा सम्पन्न सम्झौतालाई निरन्तरता दिने र आ.व. ०६९/०७० देखि सो विद्यालयमा थप १ शिक्षकको व्यवस्थापनमा सहयोग गर्ने एवम् सो प्रा.वि.को भवन तथा खेलमैदान एवम् हिमालय बाल विकास केन्द्रको खेल मैदान निर्माणमा सहयोगको लागि जि.शि.का. इलाम लगायत दातृ निकायमा पहल गर्ने । साथै हिमालय बाल विकास केन्द्रको स.का.लाई मासिक रु २४००००० का दरले २०६९ श्रावणदेखि सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउने ।
२. बाटोको सम्बन्धमा यस भन्दा अगाडिको संझौता समेतलाई ध्यान राख्दै अगाडिको १ लाख २ हजार र आ.व. ०६७/०६८ को १ लाख ५० हजार, आ.व. ०६८/०६९ को रु १ लाख ५० हजार समेत थप गरेर यही आ.व. मा सम्झौता गरी खाता खोल्न लगाई न.पा. बाट निकास दिने । यसमा उल्लिखित रु १ लाख ५० हजार वार्षिक दिने रकमका सम्बन्धमा न.पा.ले खानेपानी सेवा शुल्कमा पुनरावलोकन गरी वृद्धि गरेको अवस्थामा आपसी समन्वय गरी यस रकममा समेत वृद्धि गर्दै लैजाने ।
३. गिताइ मुहानगाट भइरहेको पाइपलाइनलाई सञ्चालनमा राख्दै थप ६ इन्चको पाइपवाट इलाम नगरपालिकाको लागि पानी सप्लाई गर्ने ।
४. गिताइ मुहान र आसपासका खानेपानी मुहान क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक स्रोत तथा पर्यावरण सुरक्षाका लागि सो क्षेत्रको सामुदायिक वनको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि तथा वृक्षारोपणको कार्यक्रम र सो क्षेत्रको वनको सुरक्षाका लागि हेरालु व्यवस्थापनमा न.पा. बाट वार्षिक रु १० हजार रकम आ.व. ०६९/७० देखि लागू गरी सहयोग गर्ने ।
५. गिताइ मुहान र आसपासका खानेपानी मुहान क्षेत्रका नागरिकहरूको लागि वार्षिक रूपमा नगरपालिकाबाट स्वास्थ्य शिविर आयोजना गर्ने ।
६. गिताइ मुहान र आसपासका खानेपानी मुहान क्षेत्रमा खानेपानीको मर्मतसुधारसम्बन्धी काम हुँदा स्थानीय बासिन्दालाई प्राथमिकता दिने ।
७. गिताइ मुहान र आसपासका खानेपानी मुहान क्षेत्रका बासिन्दालाई खानेपानीको सुविधाका लागि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ डिभिजन कार्यालय इलामले खानेपानी योजना सञ्चालन गरि दिने ।
८. खानेपानी मुहान क्षेत्रका बासिन्दाको घरमा सुलभ शौचालय निर्माणका लागि जम्मा ७० वटामा वार्षिक १० वटाका दरले प्यान सेट खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ डिभिजन कार्यालय इलामले उपलब्ध गराउने र यस कार्यमा नगरपालिकाले प्रति शौचालय रु ३०००००० का दरले सहयोग गर्ने ।
९. गिताइ मुहान र आसपासका खानेपानी मुहान क्षेत्रको सुरक्षाका लागि हाल १ जना चौकिदार कार्यरत रहेकोमा अब थप वार्ड नं. ४ को बासिन्दा मध्येबाट १ जना चौकिदार २०६९ श्रावणदेखि नगरपालिकाले व्यवस्थापन गर्ने ।
१०. माइमभुवा गाविस वार्ड नं. ४, ५ र ६ नं. बाटमा विद्युतीकरणको सेवा उपलब्ध गराई सहयोग गर्नका लागि नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण लगायत अन्य दातृ निकायमा पहल गर्ने ।
११. प्रभावित क्षेत्रमा प्रत्येक वर्ष १ वटा तिप विकाससम्बन्धी तालिम सञ्चालन गरिनेछ, यसका लागि मर्हलाहरूको सशक्तीकरण तथा आर्थिक समृद्धि हुने खालका कार्यक्रमलाई प्राथमिकता दिइनेछ ।
१२. देउराली जिलपाले गोरुवाले सन्दकपुर सडकको लागि प्रत्येक वर्ष विभिन्न निकायमा सडक निर्माणको लागि आवश्यक रकम विनियोजन गर्ने पहल गर्ने ।

Translation of existing agreement for use of water at Gitang Khola

Signature

On behalf of Municipality

Signature

Full name

Position: Chief Executive Officer

Date: 27 April 2012 (2069/1/15)

On behalf of Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office (WSSDO),

Signature

Full name: Ganesh Raj Wasti

Position: (Division Head)

Local residents of Gitang source (Gitang Local Development Plan Preparation Consumer Group Maimjhuwa 4/5)

S.No.	Full Name	Address	Phone No.	Sign
1	Indrajeet Rai	Maimjhuwa 4	9742605063	
2	Purba Bahadur Rai	Maimjhuwa 4	9742636471	
3	Som Bahadur Rai		9742626953	
4	Dachiram Rai	Maimjhuwa 4	9742637074	
5	Uddaya Gurung	Maimjhuwa 5	9742630954	
6	Santosh Rai	Maimjhuwa 5	9742648413	
7	Lake Bahadur Rai	Maimjhuwa 5		
8	Kabita Rai	Maimjhuwa 4		
9	Maankumari Rai	Maimjhuwa 4		
10	Subadhra Rai	Maimjhuwa 4	9742612646	
11	Arpana Rai	Maimjhuwa 4	9844631694	
12	Khom Bahadur Rai	Maimjhuwa 4	59813955673	
13	Birgunj Rai	Maimjhuwa 4		
14	Birdal Rai	Maimjhuwa 5	9742646808	
15	Yaam Gurung,	Maimjhuwa 5	9742606506	

Present:

Maimjhuwa VDC, Chairperson and secretary, Mr. Krishna Bahadur Subedi

Agreement

This agreement concerns the Gitang water supply source located nearby Ilam Municipality to provide continuous regular water supply. On 27 April 2012 the agreement was signed for the following conditions and one copy provided to signatory.

Following:

1. The agreement between Ilam municipality and Bhimsoon Primary School, Maimjhuwa Ward No 5 concluded on 23 July 2010 since fiscal year 2013/14 will be continued and an additional teacher will be added to help the management plus assistance to construct the primary school building and playground including Himalaya Child Development Centre's playground with assistance from the District Education Office, Ilam and donor agencies. Financial help of NRs2,400.00 per month to Himalaya Child Development Centre from July 2012 will be provided.
2. In terms of road construction, considering an earlier agreement's amount of NRs102,000 and also adding NRs150,000 for FY 2012/13 and NRs150,000 of FY 2013/14, the agreement is made for the current FY and is to be continued as mentioned here by providing NRs150,000 per annum. In case municipality increase the water supply service fee then with mutual understanding there will also be a similar incremental increase in this annual amount.
3. Drinking water will be supplied to Ilam Municipality by adding 6 inches pipe, keeping Gitang Spring pipeline in operation.
4. To protect the environment near Gitang Spring and other nearby source of drinking water, capacity building and forestation programs for these areas to manage and protect the forest and annual sum of NRs10,000 from fiscal year 2013 will be provided from Ilam Municipality.
5. Ilam Municipality will provide a health camp project annually to people near Gitang spring and areas nearby drinking water sources.
6. Local people will have priority when there is work relating to maintenance of drinking water at Gitang Spring and nearby drinking water sources.
7. The Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office, Ilam will start a drinking water project for local people near Gitang spring.
8. The Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office, Ilam will construct 70 toilets annually to local households located near the drinking water source area. For this program, the municipality will assist with an amount of NRs3,000 per toilet.
9. Currently one guard is employed to protect the area near Gitang spring and nearby drinking water source and now the municipality will manage one additional local person from Ward number 4 from July 2012.
10. Nepal Electricity Authority and donor agencies will help to provide electrification services to Maimjhuwa VDC ward nos. 4, 5 and 6.
11. Each year one skill development training will be conducted for the affected area. Women's empowerment and economic prosperity programs will be prioritised.
12. Deurali Jitpalay will take initiative for Sandakpur road requesting necessary funds from various bodies for road construction.

2. Letter from Water Resources Committee, DDC Ilam



नेपाल सरकार
सङ्घीय मामिला तथा स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय
जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय



प.स. प्रशासन शाखा () ०७१/०७२

च.नं. २०४९

मिति :- २०७२/०२/२२

श्री खानेपानी विभाग
खानेपानी आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय
तेस्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी आयोजना
पानीपोखरी, काठमाडौं ।

विषय :- निर्णय जानकारी एवं कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा इलाम जिल्ला जलस्रोत समितिको मिति २०७२ जेठ २१ गते बसेको बैठकबाट देहायको निर्णय भएकोले आवश्यक जानकारी एवं कार्यान्वयनका लागि अनुरोध छ ।

तपसिल :-

निर्णय नं. ११॥

यस इलाम जिल्ला जलस्रोत समितिको मिति २०७१ माघ १८ गतेको बैठकबाट दर्ता नं. ३०६ मा कायम भएको इलाम बजार तेस्रो शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था इलामको च.नं. ४ मिति २०७२/२/१८ को सिफारिस माग पत्र र इलाम नगरपालिका कार्यालय इलामको च.नं. ४८१८ मिति २०७२/२/१८ बाट सिफारिस माग भए बमोजिम इलाम तेस्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजना अन्तर्गत भाडीखोला, गिताङ खोला, मेवा खोला, रातेखोला मुहान गरी इलाम नगरपालिकामा खानेपानीको व्यवस्थापन गर्न गाविस माईमभुवा इलामका गाविस स्तरीय समन्वय समितिसँग सो योजना कार्यान्वयनका लागि सम्मौता समेत भई सकेको हुँदा मुहानको पानी ल्याउने विषयमा कुनै पनि किसिमको विवाद तथा बाधा अवरोध हुने नदेखिएकोले सो आयोजनाको सर्वेक्षण तथा कार्यान्वयनका लागि तेस्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय, काठमाडौंमा सिफारिस गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

बोधार्थ :-

श्री इलाम नगरपालिका कार्यालय

इलाम ।

श्री इलाम बजार तेस्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था

इलाम ।

(मदन कोइराला)

स्थानीय विकास अधिकारी

सरसफाईको पहिलो आवश्यकता
खुला दिसा मुक्त अवस्था

०२७-५२००९०, ५२०८४८, ५२००५२ फ्याक्स ५२००५८ website: ddcilam.gov.np

Translation of Letter from Water Resources Committee, DDC Ilam

2072/02/22

Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Project Management Office, Panipokhari, Kathmandu

Subject: Notice of Decision and Implementation Approval

With Referring to the subject line, Ilam District Water Resources Committee hereby would like to inform its decision dated on 2072/02/21 BS and permission of project implementation as following:

Decision No. 1:

The meeting has kindly acknowledged the request letter made by Ilam Bazar Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Users' Committee dated on 2072/02/18 and consequent request of project implementation approval from Ilam Municipality office dated on the same day. Considering the requests of recommendation and approval, Ilam District Water Resources Committee has assessed the situation that Ilam Municipality and VDC level coordination committee of Maimajhuwa – Ilam have reached to an agreement for using the water sources of Mewa Khola, Gitang Khola, Rate Khola and Bhade Khola to Ilam Bazar water supply project. And it is also understood that there are not any disputes and obstacles raising from local inhabitants of Maimajuwa VDC to bring the water sources.

Thus, it is now decided to recommend the acceptance and approval to your office in Kathmandu for the project survey, design and implementation.

Madan Koirala
Local Development Officer

CC: Ilam Municipality Office, Ilam
Ilam Bazar Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee, Ilam

3. Letter of Recommendation and Approval from VDC on proposed water sources for Ilam



GOVT. OF NEPAL

OFFICE OF THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

च.नं. ४९
प.सं. ०६९/०६२

..... ILAM मेची अञ्चल(नेपाल)

मिति ०६९/०८/११

विषय: सिफारिस गरिएको !

श्री इलाम नगरपालिका नैसर्गिक स्रोत शहरी खानेपानी तथा सर-सपुई उपमोक्षा समिति, इलाम !

प्रस्तुत विषयमा इलाम नगरपालिका नैसर्गिक स्रोत शहरी खानेपानी तथा सर-सपुई उपमोक्षा समिति र माईभूमा गा.वि.स.का स्थानीय कार्य विम वृद्धन छलपुल र अन्तरक्रिया बाट माईभूमा स्थित - गीताङ्ग खानेपानीबाट १६ लिटर, रात बाट १० लिटर र मेवा बाट १० लिटर प्रति सेकेण्डका दृष्टिकोणले जम्मा ३६ लिटर खानेपानी स्रोत उपलब्ध गराउने सहमति भए अनुसार उक्त स्रोतबाट उत्लेकित खानेपानी आपूर्ति गराउनुका निमित्त इलाम बजार खानेपानी तथा सर-सपुई उपमोक्षा समिति लाई यो सिफारिस पत्र दिइएको छ।

(सिन्धु राज थापाकोशी)
अध्यक्ष

Translation of letter of recommendation and approval from VDC on proposed water sources for Ilam

2071/08/11

Office of Village Development Committee
Maimajhuwa, Ilam

To: Ilam Bazar Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee, Ilam

Subject: Letter of Recommendation and Approval

Referring to the subject line, it is acknowledged that Ilam Bazar Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee had extensive discussion and interaction with local inhabitants of Maimajhuwa VDC – Ilam thereby reached to an agreement to avail 36 LPS water volume from Gitang Khola (16 LPS), Rate Khola (10 LPS) and Mewa Khola (10 LPS) for the Ilam Bazar water supply purpose.

Considering to the agreement, VDC office hereby would like to grant acceptance and approval to the Users' Committee to utilize the stated volume of water sources.

Dinraj Sapkota
Chairman / VDC Secretary



इलाम बजार तेस्रो सानाशहरी स्वामेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था

इलाम
स्था: २०७१

पत्र संख्या: ०७४/०७४
चलानी नम्बर:-

इलाम जिल्ला प्रदेश नं. १, नेपाल
मिति:- २०७४-१-२६

श्री. त्रिद्वैशाक ज्ञा

स्वामेपानी पथव्यापन विभाग तेस्रो साना शहरी स्वामेपानी आयोजना
पानीपोखरी काठमाण्डौ

बिषय:- आवश्यक कगजात पठाएको बारे

प्रस्तुत विषयमा, इलाम बजार तेस्रो साना शहरी स्वामेपानी उपभोक्ता संस्था
बाद हाल सम्म आयोजनाको निती वमोजीम गर्ने पत्र काटेको विवरण
२ आजकाल निती सम्पन्न स्थिति को तर्फबाट संकलन गर्ने पत्र रकम को-
विवरण, इलाम स्थित नेपाल बैंक लिमिटेड इलामको स्वामेपानी जम्मा
गएको रकम विवरण, २ स्वामेपानी मुहानमा गएको सहमति र
सम्बन्धारी का निर्गमहरू यसै पत्रमाथि संलग्न गरि पठाएको पथव्यापन
अनुरोध छ।

केदार थापा

केदार थापा

अध्यक्ष

इलाम बजार तेस्रो साना शहरी
स्वामेपानी उपभोक्ता संस्था
इलाम

Translation of letter from Ilam Bazar Third Small Town Water supply and Sanitation Users Committee

Date: 2075/1/26

Director,
Project Management Office,
Third Small Town Water supply and Sanitation Project
Panipokhari, Kathmandu

Subject: Regarding dispatch of required documents

Referring to the subject line, it is acknowledged that Ilam Bazar Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee has attached the required documents following the project policy; on detail activities under the project, the bank details/statements of fund required to be collected by the committee till date in the account of Nepal Bank Limited, Ilam and decisions on consensus and agreements at the source of water.

Kedar Thapa
Chairperson
Ilam Bazar Third Small Town Water Supply
and Sanitation Users committee



प.स. ०८४६५
च.नं. ६६६

सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय

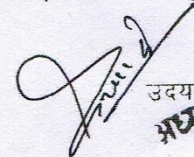


मिति: २०७२/०१/२३

विषय : सिफारिस गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

**श्री इलाम बजार तेस्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था
ईलाम,।**

प्रस्तुत विषयमा खानेपानी विभाग, खानेपानी आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय, तेस्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी आयोजना, पानीपोखरी काठमाण्डौबाट नेपालमा संचालन भईरहेको तेस्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी आयोजनाले साविक इलाम नगरपालिका हालका ६, ७, ८, ९ वडाहरूमा हाल वितरण भईरहेको खानेपानी र थप सेवा क्षेत्र समेत विस्तार गरि खानेपानी आयोजना संचालन गर्ने भएको र उक्त आयोजना संचालन गर्नको निमित्त खानेपानीको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न पर्ने हुदा साविक माईमभुवा गाविस हाल सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं. २ माईमभुवामा रहेका पानीका मुहानहरू गीताङ खोलाबाट प्रतिसेकेण्ड १६ लिटर, गतेखोलाबाट प्रतिसेकेण्ड १० लि. मेवाखोलाबाट प्रतिसेकेण्ड १० लि. गरि जम्मा ३६ लि. प्रतिसेकेण्ड खानेपानी इलाम बजार तेस्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्थालाई उपलब्ध गराउन विगतमा स्थानिय स्तरमा सहमति भई प्रतिवद्धता समेत जनाई सकेको हुदा हालको बदलिदो परिस्थितीमा स्थानिय सरकार सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिको तर्फबाट विगतको सहमति अनुसार उक्त खानेपानी आयोजना संचालन गर्नको लागि माथि उल्लेखित परिमाणको खानेपानी उक्त संस्थालाई उपलब्ध गराउन सहमतिका साथ सिफारिस गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।


उदय बहादुर राई
अध्यक्ष

Translation of letter from Sandakpur Rural Municipality, Ilam

Date: 2075/1/23

Ilam Bazar Water supply and Sanitation Users Committee
Ilam

Subject: Regarding recommendation

Referring to the subject line, Project Management Office, Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project is extending water supply and service area in current ward no 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Ilam municipality. For the implementation of the project, the water supply from the sources is required to increased thus former Maimjhuwa VDC, current Sandakpur Rural Municipality ward no 2 had agreed to provide 16 lps from Gitang khola, 10 lps from Rate khola and 10 lps from Mewa khola to Ilam Bazar users committee and also in context of present changing scenario local government, Sandakpur Rural Municipality has consensus and recommend to divert the mentioned quantity of discharges to the water supply project.

Uday Rai
Chairperson
Sandakpur Rural Municipality