

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 35173-013
January 2017

NEP: Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project – Suda Town (now Bedkot Municipality) (Kanchanpur District) Subproject

Prepared by Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation, Government of Nepal for the Asian Development Bank.

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Suda Resettlement Plan

Project number: 35173
January 2017

Nepal: Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (Suda Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-project)

Prepared by BDA-PEA (JV) for Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation, Government of Nepal as per the requirement of the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 18 Jan 2017)

Current Unit	=	NPR
NPR1.00	=	\$ 0.00922
\$ 1.00	=	108.44

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	Affected Persons
BS	-	Bikram Sambat (Nepali Calendar)
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DDR	-	Due Diligence Report
DI	-	Ductile Iron
D/M/V-WASHCC-	-	District/Municipality/Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
DP	-	Displaced Person(S)
DRTAC	-	Design Review and Technical Audit Consultant
DSMC	-	Design, Supervision and Management Consultant
DWSS	-	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
EA	-	Executing Agency
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan / Person
EO	-	Executive Officer
GoN	-	Government of Nepal
GESI	-	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HA	-	Hectares
HDPE	-	High-density Polyethylene
HHs	-	Households
ICG	-	Implementation Core Group
IP	-	Indigenous Peoples
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
LAA	-	Land Acquisition Act
lps	-	Liters Per Second
MoWSS	-	Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
NA	-	Not Available
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NRs	-	Nepalese Rupee
OBA	-	Output Based Aid
OHT	-	Overhead Tank
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
OPEC	-	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PD	-	Project Director
PMO	-	Project Monitoring Office
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RF	-	Resettlement Framework
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
RPMO	-	Regional Project Management Office
RVT	-	Reservoir Tank
SSO	-	Social Safeguards Officer

SPAF	-	Seriously Project Affected Family
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSS	-	Social Safeguard Specialist
TSTWSSSP	-	Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TDF	-	Town Development Fund
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
WHH	-	Women Headed Household
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WRPMO	-	Western Region Project Management Office
WSSDO	-	Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office
WTP	-	Water Treatment Plant
WUSC	-	Water Users and Sanitation Committee
VDC	-	Village Development Committee

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

cum	-	cubic meter
Km	-	kilometer
m ²	-	square meter
Mm	-	millimeter
m ³	-	micrograms per cubic meter

GLOSSARY OF NEPALI TERMS

<i>ropani</i>	-	Size of land parcel; 1 ropani= 16 anna (0.0509 ha)-508.72 sq. m
<i>anna</i>		Size of land parcel; 1 anna= 16 anna (0.0509 ha)
<i>paisa</i>		Size of land parcel; 1 paisa= 31.80 sq.m
<i>dam</i>		Size of land parcel; 1 dam=1.99 sq.m
<i>bigha</i>	-	Size of land parcel; 1 bigha = 20 katha (0.678 ha)
<i>crore</i>	-	10 million (= 100 lakh)
<i>dhur</i>	-	Size of land parcel; 1 dhur=0.0017 ha
<i>katha</i>	-	Size of land parcel; 1 katha = 0.0339 ha
<i>kucchi</i>	-	Temporary structure e.g a rural hut made of wood, bamboo or stone with mud mortar and a thatched roof
<i>lakh, lac</i>	-	100,000
<i>pakki</i>	-	Structure (house/building) with permanent roofing made of RCC/RBC
<i>semi-pakki</i>	-	House or building made of stone with mud mortar and clay, timber, slate or corrugated iron roofing

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Land Acquisition means the process whereby land and properties are acquired for the purpose of the project construction.

Baseline Socio-economic Sample Survey The purpose of the baseline socioeconomic sample survey is to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters, it will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of project affected people. The survey will cover at least 10% of affected people and 20% of vulnerable (severely affected) people. The survey will also collect gender-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement. The survey will carry out the following: (i) preparation of accurate maps of the sub-project area; and (ii) analysis of social structures and income resources of the population.

Census The purpose of the census is to register and document the status of potentially affected persons within the sub-project impact area. The census will cover 100% of APs. The census will provide a demographic overview of the population, and will cover people's assets and main sources of livelihood.

Compensation means payment in cash or in kind of the replacement value of the acquired property.

Displaced Persons (DPs) means those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and / or economically displaced (economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of involuntary acquisition of land.

Economic Displacement means those who loss land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use.

Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) means the committee established under the chair of Chief District Officer as per Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977) for the determination of amount of compensation.

Grievances Redress Committee (GRC) means the committee established under each sub-project to resolve the local grievances.

Severely Displaced Person means those DPs who lose 10 percent or more of their total productive assets or physically displaced from their household.

Replacement Cost means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value before the project or dispossession, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs.

Resettlement means all the measures taken to mitigate all or any adverse impacts of the project on the DPs property and/or livelihoods including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation.

Relocation means the physical relocation of DPs from their pre-project place of residence.

Rehabilitation means the measures provided under the resettlement plan other than payment of the compensation of acquired property.

Vulnerable Groups: Social categories whose livelihoods may be particularly vulnerable to disturbances created by the project. This means any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement including: female-headed households without economic support, marginalized ethnic groups (*Dalits, Freed Kamaiya*), Muslims/religious minorities, elderly, disabled, indigenous people (marginalized IPs), Poor (living below poverty line—NPR 19,262 person/year (source: Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/2011)), landless or households losing 100% of total landholdings (particularly those totally dependent on agriculture for livelihood), as well as remote villages.

NOTES{S}

In this report “\$” refers to US dollars.
“NPR” refers to Nepali Rupee.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background:** The Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP) is a key initiative of Government of Nepal aiming at improved water supply and sanitation services in small towns and emerging urban areas of Nepal. The Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (TSTWSSSP) builds upon lessons learnt from implementation of the first and second STWSSSP and aims to extend improved water supplies and sanitation to around 20 small towns / subprojects. The TSTWSSSP aims to strengthen the overall effectiveness of project delivery with a particular focus on technical and financial aspects, at both national and local levels. Its envisaged outputs include: (i) improved water supply and sanitation infrastructure; (ii) improved institutional capacity and project implementation platform; and (iii) improved financing mechanism for future investments. The Project will also strengthen Government of Nepal's efforts to meet its millennium development goals. The project is to be implemented in 5 years from 2014 to 2019.

ADB requires the consideration of social safeguard issues in all aspects of the Bank's operations, and the requirements for environmental assessment are described in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). This resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with ADB SPS's requirements for IR category B projects.

2. **Subproject Description:** The proposed town project covers Ward nos. 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Suda VDC (now Bedkot Municipality) and part of Ward no. 1 (Shantinagar) of Bhimdatta municipality of Kanchanpur district. The proposed service area accommodates a total population of about 13,753; of which 13,378 is permanent population and 375 is rental population.

Suda Small Town Water Supply sub-project has been conceptualized as a piped water supply system considering ground water (deep tube wells) as sources. Considering the topography, land use and settlement patterns; three separate distribution subsystems are proposed. The town project components (civil works) proposed in Suda for all three sub-systems include construction of (i) 3 deep tube wells with safe yield of 5.5 lps, 10.90 lps and 32.42 lps for eastern, northern and southern sub-systems respectively, ii) total 1550 m transmission mains, iii) water storage tanks with capacity of 50 cum, 200 cum, and 300 cum for eastern, northern and southern sub-systems respectively, iv) nearly 98.64 km distribution network, v) 508 valve chambers of different sizes, vi) 21 fire hydrants, vii) 3 generators / operator houses in each sub-system, viii) 1 office building, and ix) 1 public toilet with capacity of 100 users.

3. **Resettlement Plan:** This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for water supply and sanitation subproject components proposed for Suda town under TSTWSSSP. This RP is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and Government of Nepal laws. ADB and MoSS/DWSS will review and updated RP after detailed design, prior to commencement of works.

4. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement:** Total approximately 7111.23 sq.m.of land at three different locations is required for construction of project components such as deep boring, treatment plant, OHT, office building and public toilet, which has been acquired by WUSC. The water supply and sanitation components are proposed either on public land or on private land, and the transmission mains and distribution network are proposed on municipal / public road right-of-way.

For northern sub-system 7 kattha (2370.4 sq.m.) land has been acquired by WUSC at Gauji, ward no-9 for construction of components such as tube well (10.90 lps), treatment plant (10.90 lps) and OHT (200Cum). Of the total acquired land 1.5 kattha (508 sq.m) is private land of Kalawoti Devi Bohara and 5.5 kattha (1862.4 sq.m) is public land. Even though, the land owner initially voluntarily donated 12 kattha (4063.4 sq.m) land out of her total 23 kattha land on 2 Feb 2014, the WUSC recently decided to accept only 1.5 kattha (508 sq.m) land in order to minimize the likely impact on the family due to land acquisition. NRs. 50,000 is paid to the plot owner as compensation of the land. Further, skill development training has been proposed and the WUSC also decided and assured for an employment opportunity to her family member. Compensation rate of private land was fixed through the negotiation process with proper consultation with the affected persons. The payment was done with mutual negotiation without any pressure. The acquired land is less productive agricultural land, where normally 2 crops are grown. The loss of annual agricultural production due to land acquisition will be equivalent to NRs. 3735, which is 1.87 % of total annual income of the family. There is no any structure and tree on the acquired site. For the use of 5.5 kattha adjoining public land the Bedkot municipality has granted permission to WUSC.

For South sub-system nearly 10 Kattha (3386.2 sq.m) land is required for construction of tube wells (32.42 lps), treatment plant (32.42 lps), OHT (300 Cum) and office building. The WUSC has obtained 10 Kattha (3386.2 sq.m) land at Putalibazar, Ward no-6 (adjoining plot to the Suda Gaun Ghar Clinic). The land is public land with some bushes on the land and trees around the site. The vegetation loss could be minimized utilizing available vacant area and avoiding tree falling. There is no any structure on the site and free from encroachers or informal users. Therefore, no IR and IP impacts are anticipated. The WUSC has received consent from Municipality to use the land, which is annexed in this report (Appendix-3).

Another land about 4 Kattha (1354.48 sq.m) is required for Eastern sub-system (Musepani sub-system) in Musipani, Ward no-7, where tube well (5.5 lps), treatment plant (5.5 lps) and OHT (50Cum) will be located. The WUSC has acquired same area of land at Musepani, ward no-7, within the premises of Ganesh Community Forest Block No.2 (plot west to the Community Forest Office Building). The land is basically forest area with some bushes on the proposed site and trees around it. There is no any other structure on the land and vegetation loss is expected to be insignificant as trees cutting could be avoided utilizing available vacant land. The land is free from encroachers or informal users, hence no compensation is required and no IR / IP impacts are anticipated due to land acquisition. Ganesh Community Forest Users Group has granted permission to WUSC for the use of land (Appendix-3).

Additional land acquisition is not required for the town project. Transmission main of 1550m length is proposed within existing public road RoWs / vacant government and public land as far as possible. Likewise, distribution network of 98.64 Km is proposed along existing public road RoWs and government vacant land. Hence, no permanent IR impacts are anticipated due to laying of transmission mains and distribution lines. No relocation/resettlement impacts or impacts on structures are anticipated along the alignment for linear components of the town project. Temporary impacts of transmission and distribution network laying and house connections will be limited to temporary disturbance in access to shops and residences.

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

6. **Consultation and Disclosure:** Consultations with key stakeholders were carried out in line with ADB's requirements related to environment and social considerations. During the consultation key concerns of people related to the project were discussed and project related information disseminated. Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed to stakeholders through 6 public consultations and focus group discussions from June 2015 to December 2016. Further, a town project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive record, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of AP's project related concerns, complaints, and grievances.

7. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan:** The resettlement cost for the Suda town project is estimated at NRs. 258,750 which will be met from WUSC and counterpart (government) funds.

8. **Institutional Setup:** The Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation (MoWSS)) is the Executing Agency (EA) with responsibility for subproject execution delegated to Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS). A PMO assisted by DRTAC and two RPMOs of DWSS have been established. The participating WUSC is the IAs, and will establish a ICG at town level. The WUSC is supported by DSMC social safeguards specialist and DSMC social mobilizer. At the local level, WUSCs will work closely with the DSMC during design/RP preparation or updating stage, in identifying APs and alternative sites and reviewing the ownership status of such sites. WUSC will be responsible for procurement of suitable land for project-related works.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP) is a key initiative of Government of Nepal aiming at improved water supply and sanitation services in small towns and emerging urban areas of Nepal. The Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (TSTWSSSP) builds upon lessons learnt from implementation of the first and second STWSSP and aims to extend improved water supplies and sanitation to around 26 small towns / subprojects. The TSTWSSSP aims to strengthen the overall effectiveness of project delivery with a particular focus on technical and financial aspects, at both national and local levels. The Project will also strengthen Government of Nepal's efforts to meet its millennium development goals. The project is to be implemented in 5 years from 2014 to 2019. The TSTWSSSP uses a sector lending modality of ADB. A total of 26 towns are proposed to be covered under the project.

2. Over the last two decades, in the water supply and sanitation sector, Government of Nepal has mainly focused towards rural areas. During this period, substantial improvement has been achieved especially in water supply coverage. Recent WHO figures indicate that 81% people use reasonable safe water in Nepal. But the Government's figure on the provision of safe water supply is around 70%. Sanitation is lagging behind the water supply as only about 27% population use latrines. Moreover, infant mortality rate has come down and it is less than hundred. Extending the water supply and sanitation services to hardship area is still a priority in Nepal. However, there are other new issues; migration from hinterland to road center is very common in Nepal. This has created many small towns especially along highways in Terai and hills as well. Further, political movements in certain parts of the Terai and some hilly region have also contributed population influx in certain towns.

3. In these towns, the improvement of the service level of drinking water is most desirable; moreover, the quality of water has to be assured. Quality of drinking water in Nepal was largely overlooked in the past due to various reasons. Now, the time has come to ensure both in terms of quantity and quality of drinking water as well to take appropriate steps towards other environmental aspects. This Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project aim to fulfill these lacunas up to a certain extent.

4. The scope of services of the project is to improve health and quality of life of the people living in the project towns by facilitating water supply, drainage, and sanitation facilities as well as by providing health and hygiene education program in about 26 small towns in the country. The Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation (former Ministry of Urban Development) is the executing agency, whereas the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage is the implementing agency of these projects. A loan of \$ 60.0 million (54.9 %) will be provided by ADB to implement the project, whereas \$ 23.3million (21.4%) and \$ 20.0 million (18.3%) will be contributed by GON and OPEC Fund respectively. Rest amount \$5.8 million (5.4%) will be borne by Sanitation Fund, Local Bodies and beneficiaries. Thus a total of \$109.2 million has been allocated for the town projects to be implemented under TSTWSSSP.

5. Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project is designed with the principle of community management, making it demand responsive, and adopting participatory approach. Participatory approach aims for greater community participation in planning, implementation along with their O & M activities. Demand responsiveness is demonstrated by willingness to pay for improved service delivery and ultimately aims at 30% cost recovery. Community

management is essential for making the community empowerment so that the community could take full responsibilities on financial, technical and managerial aspects on operation & maintenance activities.

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

7. The main objectives and scope of the project are to:

- i. Improve water supply and sanitation facilities and provide a health and hygiene education program in each town.
- ii. Support community participation in the development of water supply and sanitation facilities, and
- iii. Facilitate Sustainable development of the facilities thereby help/ improve health and quality of life of the people living in the project area.

8. ADB requires the consideration of social safeguard issues in all aspects of the Bank's operations, and the requirements for environmental assessment are described in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). This resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with ADB SPS's requirements for IR category B projects.

B. Suda Sub-project Description

9. Location and Accessibility: Suda is situated in the Kanchanpur district of Mahakali Zone in Far Western Development Region. It is located in the foothill of Siwalik (Churia) range. Location of the project area is 28° 99' North Latitude and 80° 23' East Longitude.

10. Suda is one of the emerging towns of Kanchanpur district, located in the of East - West Highway, about 8 km east from Gaddhachowki, the far western boarder to India. Mahendranager (Bhimdutta Municipality) is the district headquarter and lies 4 km west to the town.

11. Although the town has semi-urban characteristics with largely rural setting peripheral settlements, it is emerging town with growth potentiality. The history indicates that the area is newly developed particularly after development of East-West Highway which passes through this town. It was learnt that the people from adjoining areas and other districts started to settle in this area and rapid population growth occurred onward East-West Highway development. Availability of fertile agricultural land, road access and other services are attracting the people in this area.

12. Suda is potential for agricultural production and located only at a distance of about 4 Km east from Mahendranagar. Therefore, it has potentiality for developing as a satellite town of Mahendranagar and the economy of the town is gradually shifting from rural agricultural based to business and commercial based.

13. Service Area, Households and Population: The proposed town project covers Ward nos. 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Suda VDC (now Bedkot Municipality) and part of Ward no. 1 (Shantinagar) of Bhimdatta municipality of Kanchanpur district. Major settlements / Tole of the service area as well as Ward wise household and population are shown in table below. The proposed service area accommodates a total population of about 13,753; of which 13,378 is permanent population and 375 is rental population.

Table-1: Households and Population by Wards

VDC/ Municipality	Ward No.	Major Settlements /Tole	HHs	Population		
				Permanent	Rental	Total
Suda VDC	1	Suda, Bhuda, Lalpur, Takuliya	481	2542	158	2700
	6	Putalibazar, Chaukhuti, Jhajpura, BajhangiTole, Gauli etc	693	4001	13	4014
	7	Musepani, Ghursuwa, Ojhakhali, MuktaKamaiya, part of Sisaiya etc	433	2554	19	2573
	8	Amthala, Vasi, Gaila Nadi	290	1642	55	1697
	9	Gaila Nadi, AchamiTole, Sharmaili tole, Shanti tole	362	2105	115	2220
Bhimdatta Municipality	9	Shantinagar	93	534	15	549
Total			2,352	13,378	375	13,753

Source: Field Survey, August 2015

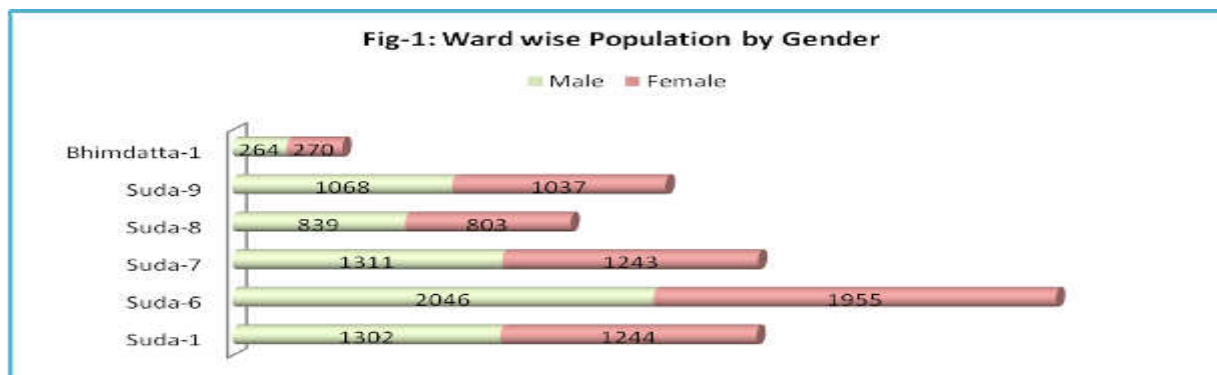
14. There are total 2,352 households in the service area with an average household size of 5.69. The population distribution pattern reveals that Ward no. 6 is densely populated with 4001 population living in 693 households and Ward no 8 has least number of households (290) with 1,642 population. The proposed project covers only one settlement namely Santinagar of Bhimdatta Municipality. The settlement is in eastern part of Ward no-9 of Bhimdatta municipality, where there are 93 households with 534 population. Moreover, during the household survey it was also reported that 11 houses were under construction but are not included here.

Table-2: Population and Household Size

VDC	Ward No	HHs	Population				Average Family Size	
			Male	Percent	Female	Percent		Total
Suda	1	481	1302	51.22	1244	48.94	2542	5.28
	6	693	2046	51.14	1955	48.86	4001	5.77
	7	433	1311	51.33	1243	48.67	2554	5.90
	8	290	839	51.10	803	48.90	1642	5.66
	9	362	1068	50.74	1037	49.26	2105	5.81
Bhimdatta	9	93	264	49.44	270	50.56	534	5.74
Total		2,352	6,830	51.05	6,552	48.95	13,378	5.69

Source: Socio-economic Survey, August 2015

15. Among the total permanent population (13,378) in the service area, 6830 are male and 6,552 are female. Male population is slightly higher (51.05%) than the female population (48.98%). Ward wise population composition by gender is also illustrated in Figure-1.



16. Occupation: Although, the economy of the area is gradually shifting from rural agricultural economy to business and service based, majority of the households are still dependent on agriculture. As the socio-economic survey data shows, a high of 57 percent of the households have agriculture as main occupation. Service is the main occupation of 24 percent of households, followed by business (6%), and wage (5%). Remittance / foreign employment has also been playing important role in local economy of the service area, which is the main source of income of 4 percent households, as illustrated in Figure-2.

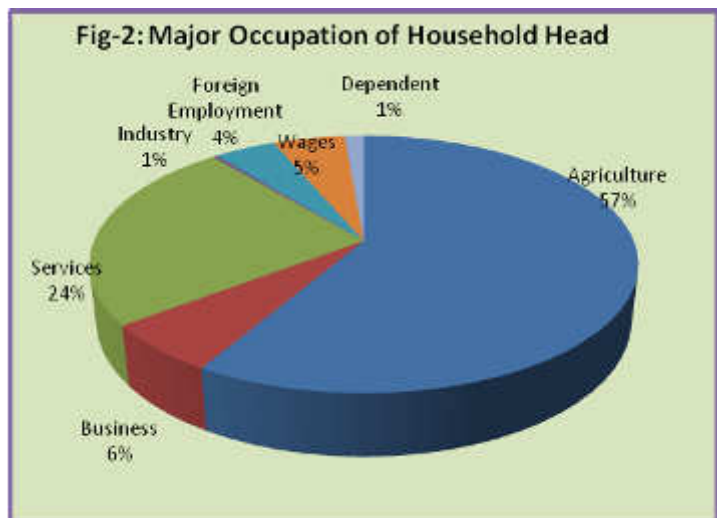
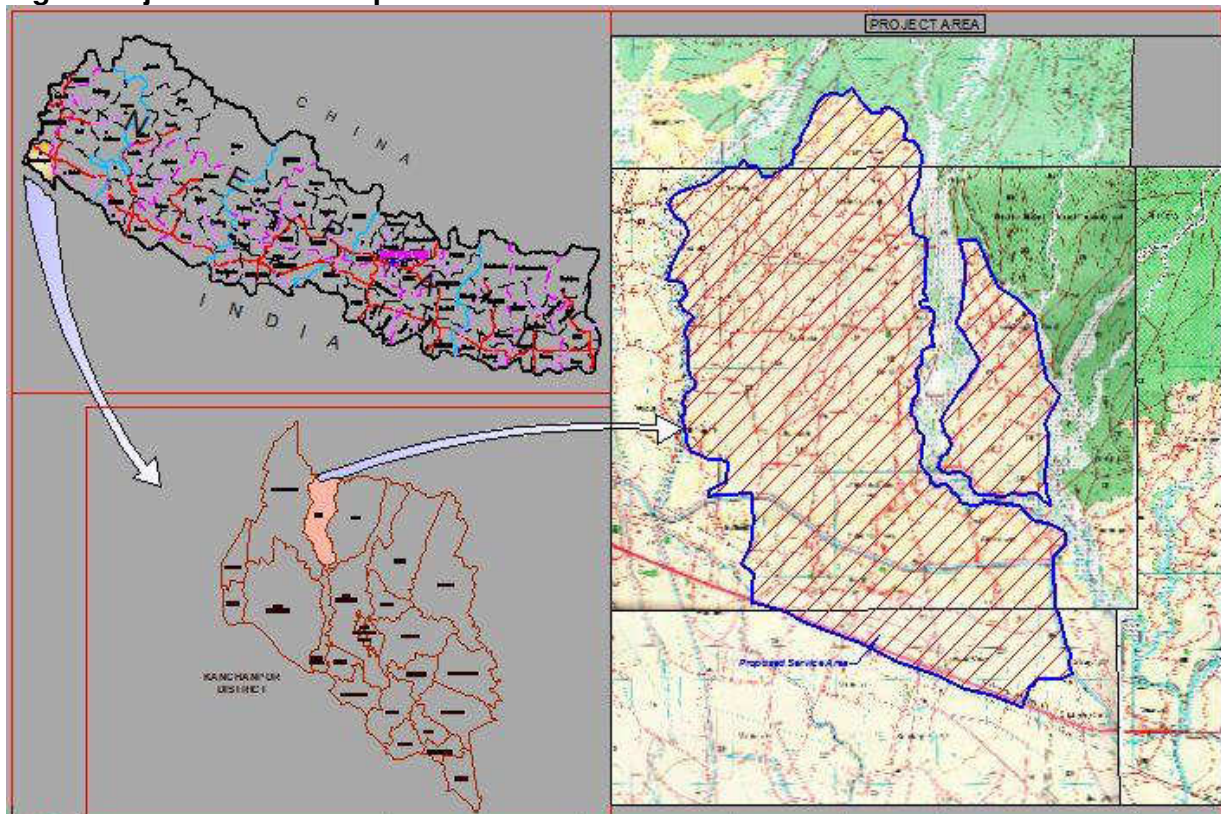


Fig-3: Project Location Map



Description of Proposed Sub-project Components

17. This resettlement plan is prepared for the proposed Suda water supply and sanitation subproject, under the Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP). This section describes the different components of the proposed sub-project.

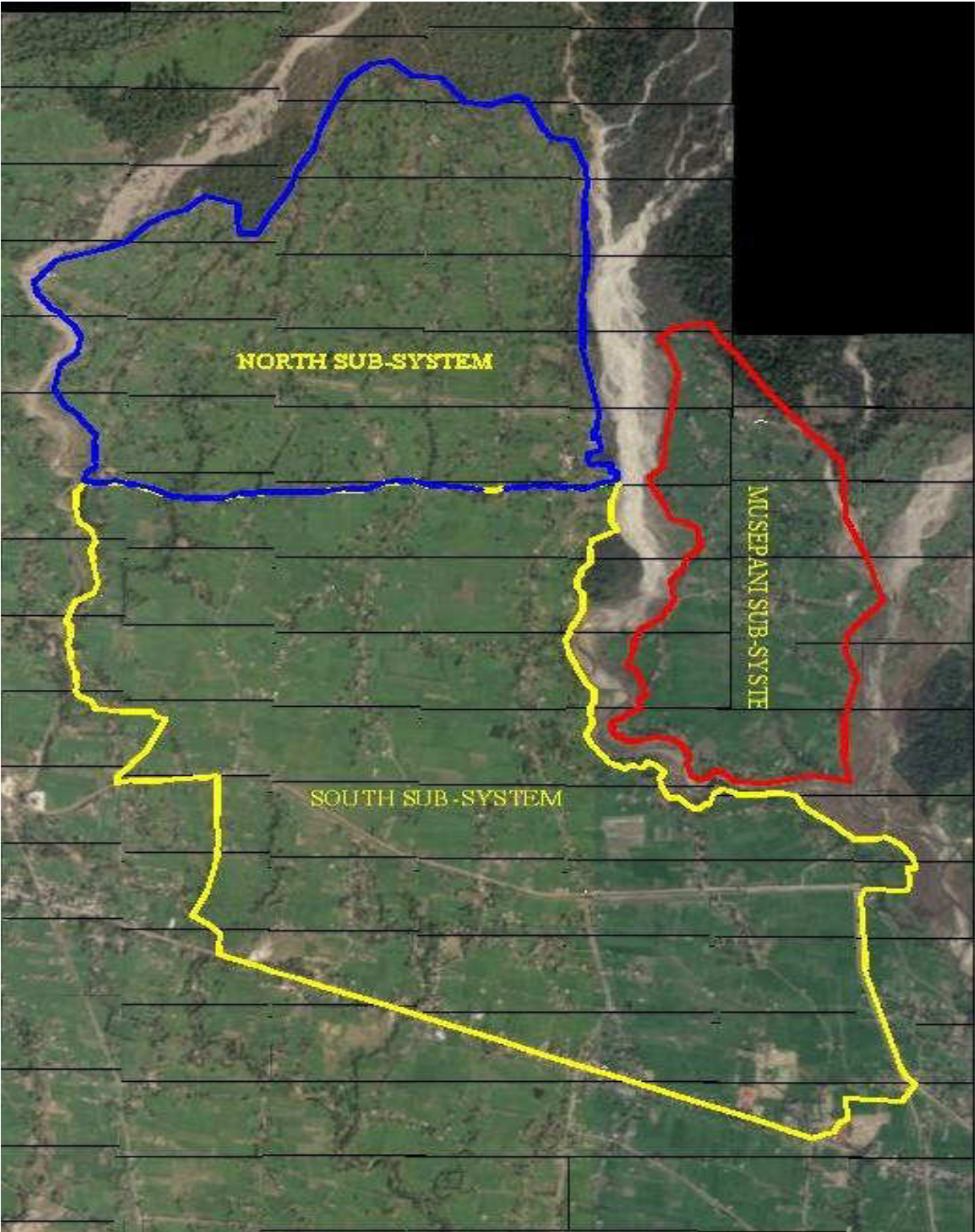
18. Suda Small Town Water Supply sub-project has been conceptualized as a piped water supply system considering ground water (deep tube wells) as sources. Considering the topography, land use and settlement patterns; 3 separate distribution subsystems are proposed and are briefly described below.

19. Eastern (Musepani) Sub-System: This sub-system covers major portion of ward – 7. The present day households and population in the subsystem are 291 and 1,589 respectively (census, August 2015). Musepani, Mukta Kamiya Tole, Dharampur etc. are the main settlements of this ward. Musepani sub-system includes the water supply components such as deep tube well (5.5 lps), transmission main (400m) and OHT (50Cum).

20. North Sub-System : This sub-system covers all parts of Ward 9 , major portion of Ward 6 and some part of Ward 8 of the VDC and is located in the northern part of the service area. Mathillo Gauji, Achami Tole, Sharmai Tole, Shanti Tole, Amthala, Chankhuti, Bajhangji Tole, etc are the few major settlements that will be served by this Scheme. The present day households and population in the subsystem are 707 and 3,794 respectively (census, August 2015). Major components proposed for this sub-system consist of deep tube well (10.90 lps), transmission main (750m), 200 Cum OHT.

21. South Sub-System : As the name suggests this sub-system serves the southern part of the service area. It serves all the parts of ward 1, major portion of ward 8 and some parts of wards 7 and 6. Suda, Bhuda, Lalpur, Amthala, Vasi, Rajipur, Jhaipura, Ghuruswa etc are the few major settlements to be served. This is the largest subsystem with population of 7,995. For this subsystem major components such as deep tube well (32.42 lps), transmission mains (400m) and 300 Cum OHT have been proposed.

Figure-4: Map Showing Service Area of Suda Town Project



22. Source Location and Source Yield: Ground water as sources is proposed for the town project. The details of sources are as shown in table below.

Table 3: Subsystem wise Tube Well sizes

S. No	Subsystem	Required safe yield from well	Pumping hours a day (design period)	Proposed Boring size	well Numbers	Location
1	Eastern (Musepani)	5.5 lps	16	200 x 200mm	1operating + 1 standby	Musepani Ward no 7
2	Northern	10.90 lps	20	250 x 250 mm	1operating + 1 standby	
3	Southern	32.42 lps	17	250 x 250 mm	1 operating + 1 standby	

23. Treatment Process: The treatment process consists of various steps of treatments as mentioned below.

- **Pressure Filters:** Pressure filters made of mild steel is proposed to remove precipitated iron and manganese as well as aluminum.
- **Softener:** Zeolite process is adopted to make the water soft. Table below is given the output water after regeneration and regeneration periods.
- **Disinfection:** The disinfection is proposed by the addition of bleaching powder in the reservoir.

Transmission mains

24. Pumping Main: Pumping main of 1,450m is estimated to pump water from deep tube wells to the respective storage tanks. The details of pumping main including pipe size and length are summarized in table below.

Table 4: Transmission / Pumping mains and Sizes

S.No	Subsystem	Pipe Size (mm)	Pipe length (m)	Pipe Type	Remarks
1	Eastern (Musepani)	100	400	DI	Pipe length includes pumping main to standby well
2	Northern	150	750	DI	-do-
3	Southern	150	400	DI	-do-
Total			1,550		

25. Storage Reservoirs: The total storage requirement for the system at the end of design period *i.e.* 2038 is calculated as 550 m³. The following table summarizes the requirement of reservoir tanks subsystem wise.

Table- 5: Requirement of Reservoir

Sub Systems	Reservoir sizes (m ³)	Remarks
Musepani	50	Proposed OHT
North	200	Proposed OHT
South	300	Proposed OHT
Total	550	

26. Distribution Network: The distribution system comprises of pipe network, which consists of mainly loops and branch in very few places. Distribution pipes will be laid both sides of the all metalled and major roads. Single line pipes are proposed in earthen and other roads. HDPE pipes will be predominantly used. The total distribution pipe length of the proposed system is about 98.64 km and the diameter of the pipe ranges from 40 mm to 300 mm.

27. Valve chambers: These will primarily comprise of valve chambers such as air valve, scouring valve, flow control valves for controlling flow in the pipelines etc. The table below summarizes the numbers of valves.

Table-6: Appurtenances

Description	Valve chamber size 1500x 900x1000)	Valve chamber size 900x 900x1000)	150mm pipe valve box	Fire hydrants	Scouring valve	Air release Valve	Gate Valve	Globe Valve
Numbers	184	90	93	21	56	16	58	12

28. Generator / Operator house: Three permanent generator operator houses (one in each sub-system) to accommodate the generators shall be constructed. In case of failure of power supply the generator shall be used to supply power to the pumps to deliver water. A permanent area to accommodate the pump / plant operator will be provided in this generator house. Accordingly a guard room is proposed within the same house.

29. Office Building/ Lab Room: One office building consisting manager's room, cash counters, meeting hall is proposed. Laboratory room is proposed beneath the 300 Cum OHT storage reservoir.

Sanitation Improvement Component

30. This component comprises, waste water management, solid waste management, public toilet etc. as described below.

31. Public Toilet: One public toilet with the capacity of 100 users is proposed near VDC office as discussed with the WUSC and VDC.

32. Individual Household Toilet Improvement: The sanitation improvement basically includes the individual household toilet improvement. Individual toilet improvement and construction cost is not included in project cost but the beneficiaries will be encouraged for sanitation improvement through awareness program. However, poor and vulnerable households will be supported with financial grant for individual toilet construction through Out Based Aid

(OBA) program. Such households will be identified through rigorous selection process in coordination with WUSC. Therefore, the exact number and location of households for toilet construction will be identified in construction phase and the individual toilet will be built on private land of respective house owner. Land acquisition is not required for household toilet; hence the land required for individual toilet construction is not included in this report.

33. Waste Water management: Suda VDC does not have a water-borne sewerage system. The current practice of human excreta management and disposal is on-site sanitation consisting of individual household or institutional septic tanks often without a proper effluent disposal system. Thus a trailer mounted suction tank with a capacity of 4,000 liter is proposed.

C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

34. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for investments proposed in Suda as part of the third STWSSSP. It addresses the IR impacts of the proposed project and is consistent with the Resettlement Framework and ADB's SPS 2009.

35. This RP has been prepared in accordance with ADB SPS requirements for IR Category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons (APs) that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the IR policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

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

37. As stated earlier Suda Small Town Water Supply sub-project has been conceptualized as a piped water supply system considering ground water (deep tube wells) as sources. This section deals with land requirement for different components of the proposed town project and resettlement impacts.

38. Considering the topography, land use and settlement pattern three separate distribution sub-systems are proposed as discussed earlier. Therefore, nearly 7111.23 sq.m. of land is required at three different sites for construction of different components of the project. The different components proposed for all three distribution sub-systems and land requirement are summarized in Table-7.

Table-7: Land Requirement Site and Proposed Structures for Water Supply and Sanitation Components

S.N.	Scheme	Land Requirement Site / Location	Required Land Area	Proposed Structures
Water Supply Component				
1.	North Sub-system	Gauji, Ward no-9, Parcel No-712	Approx. 7 Kattha (2370.41 sq.m.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tube well-I for North sub-system (10.90 lps) including Generator / Operator house • Treatment Plant for North Sub-system(10.90 lps) • OHT for North Sub-system (200 Cum)
2	South Sub-system	Putalibazar, Ward no-6 (adjoining plot to the Suda Gaun Ghar Clinic building)	Approx. 10 Kattha (3386.3 sq.m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tube well-I for South sub-system (32.42 lps) including Generator / Operator house • Tube well-II for South sub-system (32.42 lps) • Treatment Plant for South Sub-system(32.42 lps) • OHT for South Sub-system (300 Cum) • Office Building
3	East Sub-system (Musepani Sub-system)	Musepani, ward no-7, Ganesh Community Forest Block No. 2 (plot west to the Community Forest Office Building)	Approx. 4 Kattha (1354.52 sq.m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tube well-I for East sub-system (5.5 lps) including Generator / Operator house • Treatment Plant for East Sub-system(5.5 lps) • OHT for East Sub-system (50 Cum)

Sanitation Component				
3		Public Toilet	Approx 150 sq.m (will be located on same land obtained for South Sub-system)	• One Public Toilet with capacity of 100 users
Total			7111.23 sq.m	.

39. Field assessment and community consultations were made regarding the land requirement at three different locations for construction of different structures of water supply and sanitation components of the town project. The documents related to land acquisition are annexed to this resettlement plan report (Appendix-3). The component wise details of land such as location, area and land ownership are given in Table-8.

Table-8: Land location, area and ownership of proposed sites for Suda Town Project

Scheme / Sub-system	Component / Structure	Location	Land Required	Land Available	Land ownership	Remarks
1. North Sub-system	1.1- Tube well-I for North sub-system (10.90 lps) including Generator / Operator house	Gauji, Ward no-9, Parcel No-712	Approx. 7 Kattha (2370.41 sq.m.) including Treatment Plant, OHT	7 Kattha (2370.41 sq.m.)	Private and public land	Out of total land acquired 1.5 kattha is private land voluntarily donated by land owner and 5.5 kattha is public land (see appendix-3)
	1.2 -Treatment Plant for North Sub-system(10.90 lps)	Located on same land as 1.1	Same as 1.1	Same as 1.1	Same as 1.1	Same as 1.1
	1.3 -OHT for North Sub-system (200 Cum)	Located on same land as 1.1	Same as 1.1	Same as 1.1	Same as 1.1	Same as 1.1
2 South Sub-system	2.1 -Tube well-I for South sub-system (32.42 lps) including Generator / Operator house	Putalibazar, Ward no-7 , Sheet No. 020/1380, Parcel No-496 (adjoining plot to the Suda Gaunghar Clinic)	10 Kattha (3386.2 sq.m)	10 Kattha (3386.2 sq.m)		Municipality has granted persimmon for this land use (Appendix-3)
	2.2 -Tube well-II for South sub-system (32.42 lps)	Located on same land as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1

Suda Resettlement Plan

Scheme / Sub-system	Component Structure	Location	Land Required	Land Available	Land ownership	Remarks
	2.3- Treatment Plant for South Sub-system(32.42 lps)	Located on same land as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1
	2.4 -OHT for South Sub-system (300 Cum)	Located on same land as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1
	2.5 –Office Building	Located on same land as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1
	2.6 –Public Toilet	Located on same land as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1	Same as 2.1
3-East Sub-system (Musepani Sub-system)	3.1-Tube well-I for East sub-system (5.5 lps) including Generator / Operator house	Musepani, ward no-7, Ganesh Community Forest Block No.2 (plot west to the Community Forest	Approx. 4 Kattha (1354.48 sq.m)	Approx. 4 Kattha (1354.48 sq.m)	Community Forest	Ganesh Community Forest Users Group has given permission for the land use (Refer Appendix-3)
	3.2-Treatment Plant for East Sub-system(5.5 lps)	Located on same land as 3.1	Same as 3.1	Same as 3.1	Same as 3.1	Same as 3.1
	3.3-OHT for East Sub-system (50 Cum)	Located on same land as 3.1	Same as 3.1	Same as 3.1	Same as 3.1	Same as 3.1
4-Transmission Mains for all three Sub-systems (approx. 1550m length with 100-150 mm diameter).	Ward Nos-7,9	Public Road/ trail			Municipal / Public road RoW	
5-Distribution line for all three Sub-systems (approx. 98.64 km length with 40- 300 mm diameter).	Ward Nos-1,6,7,8 &9	Public Road/ trail			Municipal / Public road RoW	
6- Valve chambers – 65 nos	Ward Nos-1,6,7,8 &9	Public Road/ trail			Municipal / Public road RoW	

Land Acquisition Findings

40. Land acquisition at three different locations is required for construction of project components such as deep boring, treatment plant, OHT, office building and public toilet. Total nearly 7111.23 sq.m. of land for the construction of these components is required, which has been acquired by WUSC. The water supply and sanitation components are proposed either on public land or on private land, and the transmission mains and distribution network are proposed on municipal / public road right-of-way.

41. The North sub-system consists of water supply components such as tube well (10.90 lps), treatment plant (10.90 lps) and OHT (200Cum). For these components, approximately 7 kattha (2370.4 sq.m.) land is required, which has been acquired by WUSC at Gauji, ward no-9. Of the total acquired land 1.5 kattha (508 sq.m) is private land of Kalawoti Devi Bohara and 5.5 kattha (1862.4 sq.m) is public land. Even though, initially the land owner voluntarily donated 12 kattha (4063.4 sq.m) land out of her 23 kattha land on 2 Feb 2014, the WUSC recently decided to accept only 1.5 kattha (508 sq.m) land in order to minimize the likely impact on the family due to land acquisition. By this decision, Ms. Bohara will lose only 6.5% of her land among 23 kattha. NRs. 50,000 is paid to the plot owner as compensation of the land.

42. Compensation rate of private land was fixed through the negotiation process with proper consultation with the affected persons. The payment was done with mutual negotiation without any pressure. The WUSC also decided and assured for an employment opportunity to her son Mr. Lal Singh Bohara. She got compensation in monetary terms as well as employment opportunity of her son. WUSC has made written commitment unanimously in its meeting minute and paid the compensation among witnesses. A third party verification also been made on this matter (refer *Appendix-3* for related document).

43. The acquired private land is less productive agricultural land, where normally 2 crops are grown. The loss of annual agricultural production due to land acquisition will be equivalent to NRs. 3735, which is 1.87 % of total annual income of the family. There is no any structure and tree on the site.

44. For South sub-system nearly 10 Kattha (3386.2 sq.m) land is required for construction of tube wells (32.42 lps), treatment plant (32.42 lps), OHT (300 Cum) and office building. The WUSC has obtained 10 Kattha (3386.2 sq.m) land at Putalibazar, Ward no-6 (adjoining plot to the Suda Gaun Ghar Clinic). The land is public land with some bushes on the land and trees around the site. The vegetation loss could be minimized utilizing available vacant area and avoiding tree cutting. There is no any structure on the site and free from encroachers or informal users. Therefore, no IR and IP impacts are anticipated. The WUSC has received consent from Municipality to use the land, which is annexed in this report (*Appendix-3*).

45. Another land about 4 Kattha (1354.48 sq.m) is required for Eastern sub-system (Musepani sub-system) in Musipani, Ward no-7, where tube well (5.5 lps), treatment plant (5.5 lps) and OHT (50Cum) will be located. The WUSC has acquired 4 Kattha (1354.48 sq.m) land at Musepani, ward no-7, within the premises of Ganesh Community Forest Block No.2 (plot west to the Community Forest Office Building). The land is basically forest area with some bushes on the proposed site and trees around it. There is no any other structure on the land and vegetation loss is expected to be insignificant as trees cutting could be avoided utilizing available vacant land. The land is free from encroachers or informal users, hence no compensation is required. Ganesh Community Forest Users Group has granted permission to

WUSC for the land use (refer Appendix-3). Therefore, no IR / IP impacts are anticipated due to land acquisition.

46. Transmission main of 1550m length is proposed within existing public road RoWs / vacant government and public land as far as possible. Likewise, distribution network of 98.64 Km is proposed along existing public road RoWs and government vacant land. Hence, no permanent IR impacts are anticipated due to laying of transmission mains and distribution lines. No relocation/resettlement impacts or impacts on structures are anticipated along the alignment for water supply component of the town project.

47. Temporary impacts of transmission and distribution network laying and house connections will be limited to temporary disturbance in access to shops and residences. The contractor will be required to provide signs at appropriate locations indicating available alternate access routes for movement. The contractor will have to ensure access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways where required and limit the excavation to 500 m at a time to minimize disruption. No road closures are anticipated during construction; contractor to undertake construction on one side of the road first and on completion of the works start same on the other side to minimize impact on traffic. Provision of house connections may cause temporary disruptions in access to residences during construction. The contractor will be required to maintain access. Construction contracts will include the above provisions.

48. Relevant documents regarding land acquisition and photographs of the proposed sites for water supply facilities are annexed to this report in *Appendixes-3 and 4*. The details of land availability and ownership of proposed sites for the town project are given in table below.

Table-9: Proposed sub-project components and their Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impact status

S.N	Component	Capacity / Length	Area	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1.	North Sub-system					
1.1	Tube well-I for North sub-system (including Generator / Operator house)	10.90 lps	Approx. 7 Kattha (2370.41 sq.m.)	Nearly 7 kattha (2370.4 sq.m.) of land is acquired, of which 1.5 kattha (508 sq.m) is private land and 5.5 kattha (1862.4 sq.m) is public land. Private land is provided by land owner Ms. Kalawoti Devi Bohara. Although, the land owner initially donated 12 Kattha land, only 1.5 kattha (508 sq.m) land is accepted considering the likely impact on the family. The land is less productive agricultural land, where normally 2 crops are grown. The annual agricultural production loss due to land acquisition will be equivalent to NRs. 3735, which is 1.87 % of total annual income of	None	Financial assistance of NRs. 50,000 and skill development training to the member of affected family to uplift their livelihood.
1.2	Treatment Plant for North Sub-system	10.90 lps				
1.3	OHT for North Sub-system	200 Cum				

S.N	Component	Capacity / Length	Area	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
				the family. There is no any structure and tree on the site.		
2.	South Sub-system					
2.1	Tube well-I for South sub-system including Generator / Operator house	32.42 lps	Approx. 10 Kattha (3386.2 sq.m)	The land is basically forest public land with some bushes on the proposed site and trees around it. There is no any structure on the site and vegetation loss can be minimized avoiding tree cutting. The WUSC has got consent from Municipality to use the land. The land is free from encroacher or illegal/informal users and no need of compensation. Therefore no IR impacts are anticipated.	Vegetation loss will be insignificant, and no IP impacts are anticipated.	
2.2	Tube well-II for South sub-system	32.42 lps				
2.3	Treatment Plant for South Sub-system	32.42 lps				
2.4	OHT for South Sub-system	300 Cum				
2.5	Office Building					
2.6	Public Toilet	Capacity of 100 users				
3.	East Sub-system (Musepani Sub-system)					
3.1	Tube well-I for East sub-system including Generator / Operator house	5.5 lps	Approx. 4 Kattha (1354.48 sq.m)	The land is located within in premises of Ganesh Community Forest Block No.2 (plot west to the Community Forest Office Building). There are some bushes on the site and trees around it. Vegetation loss could be minimized avoiding tree falling and there is no any structure on the allocated site. Community Forest Users Group has given permission for the land use (Refer Appendix-3).	Since vegetation loss will be insignificant, there will be no impact on IP in using forest product.	
3.2	Treatment Plant for East Sub-system	5.5 lps				
3.3	OHT for East Sub-system	50 Cum				
4.	Transmission	Total		None	None	

S.N	Component	Capacity / Length	Area	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measure
	Mains for all three Sub-systems	98.64 km with size of 40-300 mm diameter				
5.	Distribution line for all three Sub-systems	Total length 1550m with size 100-150 mm.		None	None	

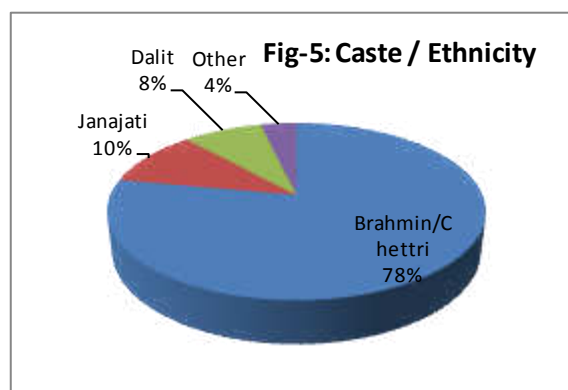
Indigenous Peoples

49. The proposed project service area is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity and comprises multi caste / ethnic groups. Each caste and ethnic group is characterized by its own customs, traditions, culture and nature of occupation with which they are associated. The finding of socio-economic survey carried out by DSMC shows that Brahmin and Chhettri, comprising 78 percent of total families, are the most prevailing group in the service area. Janajati (i.e. ethnic group) are the next major indigenous group with 10 percent, followed by Dalit which constitute about 8 percent as shown in Figure-5.

Table-10: Caste / Ethnicity

S.N.	Caste / Ethnicity	Total
1	Brahman/Chhettri	1832
2	Janajati	242
3	Dalit	192
4	Others	86
Total		2352

Source: Socio-economic Survey, August 2015



50. The field observation reveals that all the settlements / clusters in the service area are heterogeneous in terms of caste/ethnicity and no specific territory of indigenous people has been observed. Furthermore, in the context of service area, belonging to the indigenous group does not necessarily mean that they are underprivileged. The WUSC policy and rules reflect that all are treated equally and there is no discrimination on receiving water supply service based on ethnicity and caste. Further poor and vulnerable indigenous people will be benefitted from OBA service for house tap connection and toilet construction.

51. The impacts on indigenous people will be more positive increasing the access to drinking water and sanitation facilities rather than adverse impacts. No physical displacement and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) of indigenous people is anticipated as a result of land acquisition. However, one family (5 members), who are not considered as indigenous people according to the authorized

categorization of Nepal, will be affected due to land acquisition. Financial assistance of NRs. 50,000 and skill development training to the member of affected family has been proposed to uplift their livelihood and included in resettlement cost. Hence, separate Indigenous Peoples Plan is not required for this sub-project.

52. No additional land is required other than that acquired by WUSC at three locations. Through, implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), contractors are required to maintain access to shops to avoid and limit the disturbance to the extent possible, and mitigation measures incorporated into their contracts and monitored by the design supervision consultants. Temporary economic impacts to businesses along the pipe routes will be avoided and/or mitigated through good traffic management planning and implementation. The contractors, PMO and Project Implementation Core Group (ICG) will be required to provide at least 7 days' advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days prior to construction.

53. The following mitigation measures are proposed to avoid and/or reduce the impacts to the land, shops/business and residents during linear works: (i) provision of advance notice to the land owners and community, (ii) conducting awareness campaigns, (iii) maintaining access by providing planks and leaving spaces to avoid disturbance to residents and shop keepers, (iv) managing traffic flows as per the traffic management plan prepared by the contractor in coordination with local authorities and communities, (v) limiting the amount of time of open trenches, (vi) placing telephone hotlines in signs on visible areas, (vii) making the community fully aware of the grievance redress mechanism, and (viii) providing contact information of the WUSC, DSMC, and RPMO offices.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

54. The Primary objective of the assessment was to assess the socio-economic status and likely impacts on affected household due to land acquisition for proposed town project. Consultation and socio-economic survey was conducted for the affected household. Consultation with local people, field observation and questionnaire survey methods were used to collect the socio-economic data/information.

55. **Identification of Affected Persons:** Affected Persons (APs) include any persons whose livelihood or living standard is adversely affected through partial or complete loss of land, housing and other assets, income or accesses to service as a consequence of the implementation of the project causing a change in land use, either permanently or temporarily. Only one household who have provided the private land for the town project have been identified as affected household. The affected family is living in this area since 50 years. The family comprises 5 members i.e. mother of age 46 years, son (32 years), daughter-in law (28 years), grand-daughter (9 years) and grandson (7 years). Husband (Mr. Kalyan Sing Bohara) of the land owner Ms. Kalawoti Devi Bohara passed way before 32 years. Although, the Kalawoti Devi Bohara is the ender member of the family, her son, Mr. Lal Sing Bohara (32 years) is now performing the role of household head as he is accountable for economic and social responsibilities.

56. **Ethnicity / Caste:** Ethnicity, culture and religious groups are also important factors needing attention when new projects are conceived, designed and implemented in any area. The affected persons belong to the Chhettri caste group, and are not consider as indigenous people according to the authorized classification of Nepal.

57. **Family Members by Age Group:** Amongst the five affected persons of a family 40 percent of them fall under the age group 5-15 years, 40 percent in age group 16-45 years and rest 20 percent belong to age group 46-60 years. Out of the total family members 60 percent are female and 40 percent are male.

Table- 11: Family Members by Age Group

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
<6	-	-	-	
5-15	1	1	2	40
16-45	1	1	2	40
46-60		1	1	20
>60				
Total	2	3	5	

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2016 & January 2017

58. **Educational Level of Affected peoples:** The education status of affected households is shown in table below, which reveals that all the affected persons(100 %) are literate. However none of them have attended secondary level or higher education. Mother (Kalawoti Devi Bohara) is literate without formal education, son and daughter-in law have attended formal education up to grade 8 and grand-daughter (9 years) and grandson (7 years) are studying in grade 4 and 1 respectively. The status of women in education seems to be equal as compared to the men.

Table- 12: Education level (6 yrs and above)

S.N.	Educational Level	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Illiterate	-	-		
2	Literate	2	3	5	100
3	Up to class ten				
4	S.L.C.				
5	10+2(Intermediate) & above				
	Total				

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2016 & January 2017

59. **Main Occupation:** Although the main occupation of the affected family is agriculture, the Mr.Lal Sing Bohara is working as an electrician which is main source of their income. As reported by them he had received an electrician training in 2062 B.S. (2006). Since then he is working as an electrician. As the Table-13 shows 40 percent are engaged in agriculture including livestock, 20 percent self employment (electrician) followed by 40 percent as student.

Table-13: Occupational status of affected households

S.N.	Main Occupation	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Agriculture		2	2	40
2	Self Employment	1			20
3	Student	1	1	2	40
	Total	2	3		

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2016 and January 2017

60. **Food Sufficiency:** The affected household does not have food surplus to sell from their own agricultural production. The family is growing sufficient food only for 6- 8 months. For the insufficient months, they are meeting their expenses from the income earned by Mr. Lal Sing Bohara from electric works and also compensated by selling milk and milk products.

61. **Livestock:** The affected family has 3 cows. In average they get 3 litres of milk per day and they also sell surplus milk and milk product in the nearest market.

62. **Type of house:** The family has *pukka* type house i.e. the structure with permanent roofing made of RCC. The house is single storey and the wall is made up of brick and cement (please see photograph in Appendix-4).

63. **Asset Ownership:** Even though the family seems not well off in terms of economic condition, they possess a motorcycle and television.

64. **Electricity:** They have access to electricity facility. The area is connected by national grid.

65. **Drinking water:** Rautela Khola Water supply scheme built in 2048 B.S. by Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office serves this area. The family is getting water through community tap of the scheme. They have own water storage tank. However, the level of services in terms of quality, quantity, coverage is quite insufficient. The affected family is also the beneficiary of the project and will be benefitted by the project through getting reliable and quality water supply.

66. **Communication:** Mobile service is available in this area. Alike other people they have mobile for communication.

67. **Health and Sanitation:** The affected family has a permanent type of toilet and access to water supply. It was reported that all the family members including children are using the toilet and the person health and hygiene condition of the family members was found satisfactory.

68. **Income and Expenditure:** As reported by the Mr. Lal Sing Bohara his demand as an electrician is growing and now he is earning NRs. 20,000 to NRs. 35,000 per month depending upon the availability of electrical job in local market. However, based on income of previous year, the annual average income of the household from income sources other than agriculture production is estimated only NRs.153,000. Likewise, the annual expenditure of affected households is estimated at NRs. 113,000.

69. **Income Loss of Affected Household due to Land Acquisition:** The affected household has total 23 Kattha (7788.49 sq.m) of agricultural land. Of the total land owned the land owner provided 1.5 Kattha (508 sq.m.), which is 6.5 percent of land holding. The acquired plot is less fertile agricultural land, where generally two crops i.e. paddy and wheat are grown. The consequence of land acquisition will be in loss of their agricultural production. Therefore, the income loss due to loss in agricultural production has been calculated based on the prevailing local market price of the agricultural production. The table below shows the crop wise area under cultivation, production, current local price of the production and income loss from agriculture production. As shown in table below normally paddy and wheat are grown in 1.5 Kattha of acquired land. Based on the prevailing local market price, the value of production comes to be NRs. 3735 per annum, which will be lost by the family due to land acquisition.

Table-14: Agricultural Production and Income Loss

S.N.	Crops	Area under cultivation	Agricultural Production (Kg/Kattha)	Total Production	Local Price (Rs/Kg)	Total Price	Loss of Land	Loss of Agri. Production	Loss of Income (NRs)
1	Paddy	13 Kattha	35	455	30	13650	1.5	52.5	1575
2	Wheat	13 Kattha	45	585	32	18720	1.5	67.5	2160
3	Maize	5 Kattha	30	150	28	4200			
4	Potato	2 Kattha	200	400	25	10000			
Total				1590		46570		120	3735

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2016 and Dec 2016

As far as total income loss of affected family is concerned, they have total annual income of NRs. 199,570; of which NRs. 46,570 comes from agricultural production and NRs. 153,000 from other sources such as self employment (i.e. electric work) and milk product. The loss of income from the affected land comes to be NRs 3735 per annum from agriculture production. Therefore, the loss of annual income due to land acquisition will be 1.87 percent of the total income. Since the loss of their income from the productive asset is significantly less than 10 percent of total income, the family will not fall under SPAF.

Table -15: Total Income loss of affected land owner due to land donation

Name of Land Owner	Income from Agri. Production (NRs.)	Other Income (NRs.)	Total Annual Income (NRs.)	Loss of Annual Production (NRs)	Percent Loss of Income	Remarks
1. Kalawoti Devi Bohara	46,570	153,000	199,570	3735	1.87	Less than 10 percent

Source: Socio-economic Survey, July 2016 and Dec 2016

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

70. Prior to the field visit and public consultation, desk review was carried out for the better understanding of the sub-project. Relevant reports and documents available at PMO/DWSS, WRPMO, WUSC office and reports prepared by WRDSMC were reviewed in order to assess the land acquisition requirement and level of likely impacts. Followings are the main reports and documents reviewed for the study.

- ▶ Detailed Engineering Design Report,
- ▶ Socio-economic profile prepared by WRPMO.
- ▶ WUSC minutes and documents
- ▶ ADB Safeguard Policy

A. Field visit:

71. Field visit to the project sites and major settlements / clusters in the service area was another step for the study. Many field visits were made onward June 2015 immediately after agreement made between PMO and consultant for the consulting services. The details of the field visits including exact date, location, participants and topic discussed are included in Table-16 and few photographs are annexed in this report in *Appendix-4*.

B. Observation and Interaction

72. Direct observation and interaction with local people likely to be affected by project construction activities was carried out during field visit. The summary of field visit and interaction are given below in Table-16.

C. Public Consultation

73. Consultations with key stakeholders were carried out in line with ADB's requirements related to environment and social considerations. During the consultation key concerns of people related to the project were discussed.

74. During field visits to all proposed sites and pipeline alignments, potential impacts and mitigation measures were assessed and discussed with stakeholders. The consultations helped to identify the felt needs/concerns and priorities of the stakeholders.

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

76. The major meetings and interactions held during the course of the preparation of this report are summarized in table below.

Table-16: Summary of Consultation

S.N.	Date	Location	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
1	5 Dec 2016	Suda	21 (M-15, F-6)	WUSC members, affected persons, DRTAC and DSMC representatives and beneficiaries.	Land donation, financial assistance and training to affected family.	
2	14 May 2016	Suda	19 (M-16, F-3)	Ganesh Community Forest Users Group members, Tole Chairpersons	permission for the land use for the construction of reservoir tank	
3	3 May 2016	Suda	42 (M-30, F-12)	WUSC members, Tole committee representatives, PMO representatives, TDF representative, college/school teachers, political party representatives, WRDSMC representatives, beneficiaries and representatives of Dalits and Indigenous community	Presentation and discussion on Detailed Engineering Report including environmental and social safeguard, land requirement and acquisition process, 5% upfront cash collection.	
4	18 Jan 2016	Suda	123	WUSC members, Tole committee representatives, PMO representatives, TDF representative, college/school teachers, political party representatives, WRDSMC representatives, beneficiaries and representatives of Dalits and Indigenous community	Presentation and discussion on feasibility report including environmental and social safeguard, land requirement and acquisition process, 5% upfront cash collection.	
5	6 August 2015	Suda	17 (M-7, F-10)	WUSC members, Social Mobilizer, WRDSMC representatives	Engineering topographic survey and socio-economic household survey, land requirement etc.	
6	27 June 2015	Suda	27 (M-23, F-4)	WUSC members, WRDSMC representatives, TLO members,	TSTWSSSP concept, role & responsibilities of stakeholders, project scope, design	Land requirement and responsibility

				College/school teachers, Women Group representatives, beneficiaries and representatives of indigenous community.	parameters, financing aspect, Land acquisition requirement, GESI, environmental and social safeguard, Institutional requirements	y for making land available, WUSC composition, subsidy for poor HHs etc.
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D. Information Disclosure

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

78. The propose of the Grievance Redress Mechanism is for satisfactory resolution of complaints on the social and environmental performance of the subprojects under the TSTWSSSP. The mechanism, developed in consultation with key stakeholders, will ensure that: (i) the basic rights and interests of every person adversely affected by the social and environmental performance of a Subproject are protected; and (ii) their concerns are effectively and timely addressed.

79. A town project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive record, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of AP’s project related concerns, complaints, and grievances. The GRM will be responsible for social and environmental performance at the sub project level. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns related to the town project.

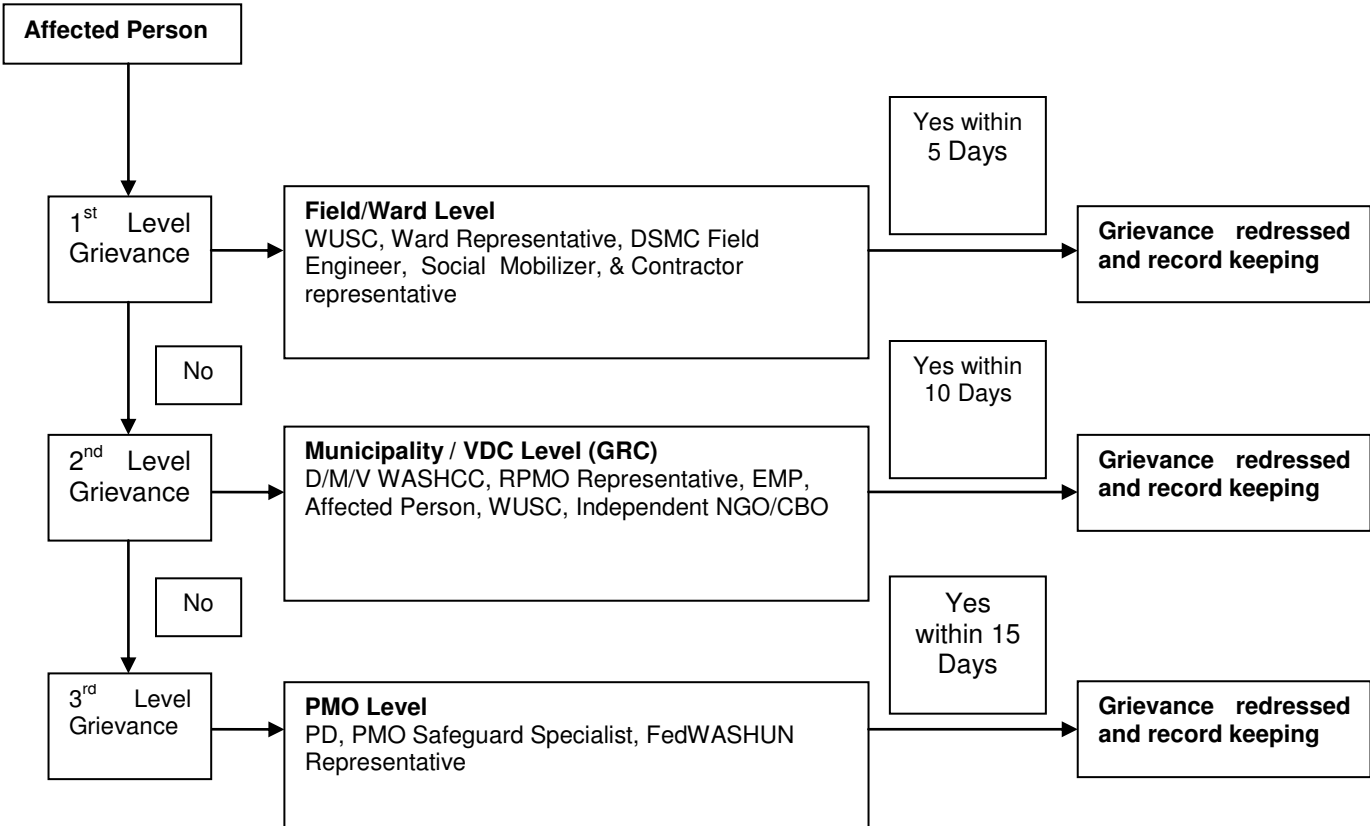
80. A multi-tier GRM for the town project has been proposed; each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons’ advice at each stage, as required. The grievance redresses process is basically initiated at site level at first. If the grievances that are immediate, urgent and site specific, the contractor and DSMC on-site personnel will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PMO site office focal person and contractors, will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations. The three tiers Grievance redress process is outlined as below.

81. **1st Level Grievance (Field/Ward Level):** The phone number of the PMO site office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractor’s representative, RPMO focal person, DSMC site engineer and Social Mobilize will visit site and immediately resolve the grievances on-site in consultation with each other, and will be required to do so

within 5 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. The record of such grievances will be maintained and if not be redressed will be forwarded to GRC.

82. **2nd Level Grievance (Municipality / VDC Level):** The grievances that cannot be redressed within 5 days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the grievance redress committee (GRC) headed by Mayer/ Executive Officer of concerned municipality with support from RPMO designated focal person and DSMC Environment Monitoring Person. The GRC will make attempt to resolve them within 10 days; and if not will be forwarded to PMO.

83. **3rd Level Grievance (PMO Level):** All the grievances forwarded through GRC will be reviewed and discussed at central level. The PMO in consultation with PMO/DRTAC social / environment specialist and Fed-WASHUN representative will resolve them within 15 days. The GRC process is also illustrated in following figure.



Note: GRC = Grievance Redressed Committee, DSMC = Design, Supervision and Management Consultant, PMO = Project Management Office, EMP= Environment Management Person, D/M/V WASHCC = District/Municipal /Village Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee

84. In line with the Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (TSTWSSSP) Operational Guideline-2071 and ADB Project Administration Manual of TSTWSSSP, a Grievance Redress Committee has been formed on 23rd Oct 2016. The

composition of the GRC is given below and the minutes of the GRC meeting is attached in Appendix-3.

- Bedkot Municipality Executive Office, Mr. Hem Raj Joshi Chairperson
- WUSC's secretary, Mr. Jaya Dev Joshi Secretary
- RPMO's representative Member
- Affected Person's representative Member
- DSMC's representative (EMP) Member
- Local NGO's representative, Bina Chaudhari Member
- Contractor's representative Member

For project-related grievances, representatives of Citizen Forum and other concerned agencies can be invited as observers in GRC meetings.

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY

85. **ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).** The three important elements of the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same standard of living with the project as without it. In addition, the absence of legal title to land should not be a bar to compensation. ADB SPS requires compensation prior to actual income loss. In cases where the contractors know which streets will be closed and for how long, compensation is to be paid out to the affected businesses prior to construction.

86. **Government of Nepal Laws and Policies:** This resettlement plan is prepared based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the government, namely the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977 and its subsequent amendment in 1993 and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The Resettlement Framework for the third STWSSSP specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail.

87. LAA does not cover non-titleholders, such as encroachers, informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and leaseholders without documents. LAA also does not provide for replacement cost of the property acquired, and has no provision for resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of displaced persons, except for legal compensation for land and structures. Gaps between national law and ADB's SPS were identified, and bridging measures included in the entitlement matrix for the project. ADB's SPS applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered sovereign projects and their components, regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan, a grant, or other means. The resettlement plan and Entitlement Matrix therein represents a uniform document agreed upon by both the Government of Nepal (GoN) and ADB to ensure compliance with their respective rules and policies. Appendix 1 provides a comparison of GoN and ADB SPS policy principles and provides a gap analysis.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

88. The permanent partial loss of private land will be occurred due to the project. Besides this will no permanent loss of i) residential/commercial/community structures; (ii) loss of trees; (iii) loss of business; (iv) loss of work days/incomes, and relocation of households and businesses; (v) loss of rental premises; and (vi) loss of access to premises for residence and trading.

89. According to SPS 2009 of ADB in the context of involuntary resettlement Affected Persons (APs) are those who are physically relocated, or lose residential land, or shelter and/or economically displaced (with loss of structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land should not prevent the affected person to receive compensation and resettlement assistance from the project.

90. The following categories of APs are likely to be impacted due to the implementation of the project:

- (i) APs whose lands are lost (partial) – APs whose lands are being used for agricultural;
- (ii) APs losing income or livelihoods – APs whose crops, trees, business, employment, daily wages as source of income, or livelihood (including tenants, businesses, employees, laborers, etc.) are affected temporarily during construction phase; and
- (iii) Vulnerable APs – APs included in any of the above categories who are defined as low-income people or physically or socially challenged and without title to land, female-headed households, vulnerable IP (*janjati/adivasi*), or ethnic/religious minority.

Principles, legal, and policy commitments

91. The RP has the following specific principles based on the government provisions and ADB policy:

- (i) The land acquisition and resettlement impacts on persons displaced by the project would be avoided or minimized as much as possible through alternate design/engineering options.
- (ii) Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the persons displaced by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living.
- (iii) Information related to the preparation and implementation of RP will be disclosed to all stakeholders, and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation. The RP will be disclosed to the DPs in local language.
- (iv) The displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods, will be assisted as per the broad principles described in the entitlement matrix of this document.
- (v) Before starting civil works, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in full in accordance with the provisions described in this document.
- (vi) An entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.

- (vii) For non-titleholders such as informal settlers/squatters and encroachers, the date of completion of survey during detailed design will be the cut-off date, which will be declared by the EA.
- (viii) Appropriate grievance redress mechanisms will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- (ix) All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups.
- (x) Consultations with the APs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- (xi) There should be a clause in the contract agreement that the construction contractor will compensate any loss or damage in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials.

92. In accordance with the entitlement matrix suggested for the project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land at the replacement cost; (ii) compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost (without counting the depreciation value); (iii) compensation for loss of business/wage income; (iv) assistance for shifting of structure; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities; (vi) livelihood/ transitional cash assistance for 6 months for all physically displaced persons at official minimum wage of the appropriate AP's occupation for each head of the affected family.

Table 17: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Agricultural (including crop land, pastures, wasteland, ponds, etc.)	Partial loss of plot (<50%)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes Provision of title for remaining land to legalizable user Subsistence cash allowance based on income from lost plot: (a) for a period of 6 months if residual land unviable; (b) for a period of 3 months if residual land viable.
	Full loss of plot (≥ 50 %)	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-for-land compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement plot of comparable value and location as lost plot, including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes Cash compensation at fair market value, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes Unaffected portions of a plot that become unviable as a result of impact will also be compensated Subsistence cash allowance based on income from lost plot: (a) for a period of 6 months if residual land unviable; (b) for a period of 3 months if residual land viable.
Temporary land acquisition	Land required temporarily during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land Restoration of land to original state Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of land to original state Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, community	Partial loss (<30 %) and alteration of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost parts of structure at replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market rate for materials, labor, transport, and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for age Right to salvage materials from lost structure Allowed to construct temporary structure on unused part of project land after completion of civil work, through some lease/rent system In case of loss of toilet rendering structure unlivable, replacement with safe sanitation facilities at adjacent or nearby location, or, compensation for the entire structure at the discretion of the owner.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund of the lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period (to be deducted from the owner)
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot for 6 months The lease money for the lessee for duration of remaining lease period will be deducted from the owner
	Moving of minor	Owner, lessee,	The AP may choose between the following alternatives:

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	structures (fences, sheds, kitchens, latrines, etc.)	tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-reconstruction of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs) OR Relocation/reconstruction of the structure by the project IN EITHER CASE Access to the affected facility should be to be restored
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for finding alternative land to continue business Allowed to construct temporary structure/continue business through some lease/rent system as vendor , at alternative location comparable to lost location AND Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs)
	Fixed assets attached to affected structures (water supply, telephone lines)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for reinstallation and connection charges
3. INCOME RESTORATION			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot for 1 year's future harvests, based on crop/fish stocks type and highest average yield over past 3 years Residual harvest can be taken away without any deduction
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for perennial crop trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity, or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop-bearing trees, by 5 years average crops (the grafted/tissue cultured plant usually starts fruiting within 2-3 years), plus cost of purchase of grafted/tissue cultured plant and required inputs to replace trees Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings/sapling and required inputs to replace trees
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
Permanent loss of agriculture-based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, terracing, erosion control, and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable Skill development training if land/crop compensation is insufficient for additional income-generating investments to maintain livelihood @ Rs.55,000/ HH
	Full loss of viable	Owner, lessee,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of retraining, job placement

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	agricultural land without availability of alternative land	sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program Financial grants and/or microcredit access for livelihood investment as well as organizational/logistical support to establish an alternative income generation activity @ Rs.100,000/HH
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility of agricultural fields, community/social facilities, business premises, and residences of persons in the project area ensured Accessibility to the original/alternative fishing ground
Businesses (CBE)	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities of project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 1 year, based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records AND Provision of retraining, job placement, additional financial grants and microcredit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity Included in the project livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program
4. COMMON RESOURCES, PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of common resources, public services and facilities	footbridges, roads, footpaths, culverts, places of worship, educational institutions, common water points/connections, public/community toilets, community spaces, playgrounds etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost common resources, public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under Sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix One time grant fund for the CPR committee and management
5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs			
Women, social/religious minorities, elderly-headed household, poor households	Loss of land and structures	Titled or recognized owners of land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation NRs. 50,000 paid directly to female owners.
Other impacts	Unanticipated impacts and negotiated changes to entitlements	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined in accordance with the IR safeguards requirements of the ADB SPS and project resettlement framework Project RP to be updated and disclosed on ADB website Standards of the entitlement matrix of the RP not to be lowered

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

93. The project will ensure that the properties (structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced for the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost. The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income and workdays experienced by the displaced households. Livelihood rehabilitation assistance will target poor and vulnerable households.

94. This RP ensures compensation at replacement cost for all the displaced people /affected people (AP) of the project. Non-titleholders who are not covered by LAA will receive compensation from the project directly. Resettlement assistance as indicated in this RP will be provided by the project with support from the DSMC and RPMO. The ICG will assist the affected person in opening an account in the case the affected person does not have one.

A. Replacement value for immovable property

95. The valuation measures to be taken by the WUSCs are as follows:

- (i) Seasonal Crops. If notice for harvest of standing seasonal crops cannot be given then valuation of lost standing crop at market value will be made. Besides, valuation of for loss of standing crop for one addition year will be made and compensation for that will be paid for both permanent and temporary loss of agricultural crops.
- (ii) Perennial Crops. Valuation for perennial crops to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. Department of Agriculture at district level will determine the valuation of crops.
- (iii) Timber bearing Trees. Value will be based on the market price of timber and will be determined by the Forest Department (district level office).
- (iv) Fruit bearing Trees. Market value of products multiplied by no. of productive years remaining will be the basis of the valuation of fruit bearing trees. If the trees are yet to reach age of maturity for calculating economic value, cost of seedlings, saplings, agricultural inputs will be added to the compensation valuation. Valuation of fruit trees will be done by Department of Agriculture at district level.

B. Valuation of Other Assets

96. Compensation for the assets attached with land such as (wells, irrigation units, etc.) will be based on Replacement Cost, estimated through detailed market surveys. Displaced Persons will be given right to take all movable assets attached with land, such as irrigation pump sets, etc.

97. Apart from compensation for land, trees, crops, structures and other assets, assistance for loss of income and livelihood, will also be paid to the DPs as per Entitlement Matrix. All compensation and resettlement assistances will be paid to the entitled DPs prior to commencement of civil works. If any loan taken on such land/properties remains unadjusted the balance amount of loan will be deducted from the total compensation.

C. Income Restoration

98. The objective of income restoration activities is to ensure that no DP shall become worse off compared to pre-project status due to project. Accordingly, the Entitlement Matrix has the following provisions:

- (i) Business owner/tenants/lessees including farmers earning livelihood from crops and experiencing loss of income are entitled to one-time lump sum grant of two-month income based on the nature and type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis.
- (ii) For vulnerable groups, additional subsistence allowance for restoring or enhancing their livelihood. Vulnerable households, women and APs will be prioritized in any project employment

99. Those eligible for medium-term income restoration activities which include skill development training based on need include instances where no replacement land is available to continue livelihood activity (including sharecroppers, tenant farmers), those losing main source of livelihood, and vulnerable people.

100. Where necessary, training may include capacity building, enterprise training, and facilitating economic activities and training for self-employment. Training would be given by an identified training institute/agency/local resource persons for skill development and candidates assisted with finding jobs or setting up businesses (enhance EM, if reqd., based on field assessment). Training will be imparted to any willing and able member of the household.

101. During the construction stage the APs, especially vulnerable APs and women, will be given preference over others for employment in project-related activities commensurate with their skills. In order to make the APs employable in project-related work, the DSMC will identify the required skills for construction and O&M activities and provide the required training to the APs. The contract document for the project shall include a provision for employment under the social requirements. Accordingly, the list of AP names, especially the severely affected APs and vulnerable groups will be identified by the community who will be facilitated by RPMO/DSMC, verified by the joint verification committee of DWSSDO representative and WUSC and provided to the contractor by WUSC/ICG, for consideration in the project.

102. Temporary loss of incomes of affected persons will be compensated based on replacement value of income losses or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption up to 6 months, as detailed in the entitlement matrix. Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local people, with priority to vulnerable persons. APs will be provided 7 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 2 days before construction to ensure none or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; for example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction and then assisted to shift back, post-construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during sub-project construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the Environmental Management Plan, contractors will ensure access is maintained by making sure that space is left for access between mounds of soil, walkways and metal sheets provided to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforce is available to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works is such that it reduces disruption during business hours and periods of peak business activities e.g. festivals, phased construction schedule is followed and work undertaken on one segment at a time and one side of a road at a time. Compensation and assistance to APs must be provided prior to start of civil works.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

103. The resettlement cost estimate includes the compensation for private land, skill development training for member of affected family, consultation, communication and grievance redress costs. These costs will be borne by WUSC and counterpart funds, as indicated item-wise in Table-18.

104. **Cost of private land:** Even though the land owner Ms.Kawati Devi Bohara, initially agreed to voluntary donate 12 kattha (4063.4 sq.m) land on 2 Feb 2014, the WUSC recently decided to accept only 1.5 kattha (508 sq.m) land in order to minimize the likely impact on the family due to land donation. The WUSC has paid NRs. 50,000 to the land owner as compensation of the land (refer *Appendix-3* for related documents).

105. Compensation rate of private land was fixed through the negotiation process with proper consultation with the affected persons. The payment was done with mutual negotiation without any pressure. Purchase of land is not required for remaining other structures as the available land is public land.

106. **Skill development training cost:** Considering 1.87 percent annual income loss from agricultural production due to land acquisition, skill development training for the member of affected family has been proposed and the training cost is included in the resettlement cost. The enhanced skill of the affected person will be supportive to overcome their income loss through additional earning. The WUSC is also committed for employment opportunity to the member of affected family (refer WUSC minutes in *Appendix-3*).

107. Other costs such as safeguards training cost for personnel of PMO / RPMO, DWSSDO, field staff and supervisors of Contractor, and contingencies to cover damages to government /private property will be under separate project cost.

Table -18: Estimated Resettlement Cost for Suda Town Project

S. No.	Item	Unit	Rate per Unit (NRs)	Quantity	Cost (NRs)	Remarks
A	Compensation					
1	Land cost	Sq m	98.42	508 sq m	50,000	WUSC
B	Others					
2	Skill development training for APs	Person	55,000	1	55,000	
3	Potential compensation for loss of crops on the transmission mains and distribution network	LS			20,000	
4	Consultation, communication and grievance redress	LS			100,000	Counterpart funds
5	Contingency 15%				33750	
Total NRs					258,750	

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

108. **Executing agencies and Implementing Agencies.** At the national level, the Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation (MoWSS) is the Executing Agency (EA) with responsibility for subproject execution delegated to Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS). A PMO has been established in DWSS.

109. DWSS will have overall responsibility for resettlement activity under the Project, which includes ensuring compensation paid to all APs prior to the award of civil contracts. Actual responsibilities for safeguards will lie in the Project Management Office (PMO) within DWSS to manage and ensure RP implementation.

110. **Project Management Office.** The PMO will be staffed with a social safeguards officer (SSO) who will receive support from resettlement specialist on the DRTAC consultant team as well as the social safeguards expert of the DSMC. Key tasks and responsibilities of the PMO SSO on Involuntary Resettlement safeguards are as follows:

- (i) Confirm and review final RPs and that new RPs are prepared in accordance with the RF;
- (ii) Provide oversight on social safeguards aspects (avoidance and mitigation of impacts) of subprojects and ensure RPs are timely implemented by WUSC, project implementation core group (ICG) and contractor;
- (iii) Establish a system to monitor social safeguards and gender aspects of the project including monitoring the indicators set out in the monitoring plan of RP;
- (iv) Facilitate and confirm overall compliance with project policy related to entitlements and compensation, as relevant;
- (v) Establish and implement the project GRM; monitor the activities of town-level GRCs;
- (vi) Supervise and provide guidance to the RPMO/ICG to properly carry out the social safeguards monitoring and assessments as per the RF;
- (vii) Review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the RPs are implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (viii) Consolidate monthly social safeguards monitoring reports from DSMC and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB;
- (ix) Ensure consultations with the affected people and timely disclosure of final RPs in locations and form accessible to the public; and
- (x) Address any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner.

111. **Regional Project Management Office:** Two Regional Offices of DWSS (East and West) are the regional Project offices, which are carrying out procurement and contract management with support from PMO. The RPMOs will depute required supervision personnel in the towns, who will be supported by design, supervision and management consultants (DSMC) field engineers. The Social Development Personnel in the respective RPMOs are: (a) responsible for extending support and assistance in RP updating, preparation and implementation; (b) act as the focal point for the Grievance Redress Committee, responsible for calling GRC meetings, prior provision of information on issues to be discussed at GRC meetings to all GRC members and invitees, record of GRC meetings, follow-ups for decisions, record of escalated grievances to PMO and information dissemination to WUSC and complainants/APs; (c) monitoring of resettlement activity at town/WUSC level, (d) monitoring of GESI implementation; (e) monitoring of implementation of the project framework for inclusion of the poor and vulnerable, and (f) guidance to the WUSCs and DSMC social mobilisers in awareness generation and information dissemination regarding the project and resettlement activity. The RPMO SDO will be assisted by the WUSC member

secretary in activities pertaining to grievance redress, and by the DSMC social mobilisers in all other resettlement, gender, poverty targeting and inclusion activities and awareness generation.

112. The participating WUSCs will be supported by DSMC social safeguards specialist and DSMC social mobilisers. At the local level, WUSCs will work closely with the design and supervision consultants during design/RP preparation or updating stage, in identifying APs and alternative sites and reviewing the ownership status of such sites. WUSC will be responsible for procurement of suitable land for project-related works. When plot owners decide to negotiate directly with WUSC, WUSC will come to mutual agreement for land compensation and deliver all payments and assistance/allowances to APs (titled, non-titled, and vulnerable) as per the RP prior to award of civil works contract. WUSC will be responsible for RP implementation at local level. In case of land donation or negotiated purchase, WUSC will be responsible for appointing the third independent party, as per RF. WUSC will take corrective actions when necessary to ensure avoidance/minimization of IR impacts. WUSC will implement the local level project awareness campaign with the assistance of DSMC. It will disclose the project GRM to the affected communities; and address any grievances brought about through the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner.

113. WUSCs will involve Village Development Committees (VDCs) and municipalities, the urban local bodies, in the dissemination of RF and RPs to the public and seek any necessary support from them during RP implementation.

114. **Design Review and Technical Audit Consultants (DRTAC)** The DRTAC have a social safeguards specialist (SSS). The SSS assists the PMO to implement and manage safeguards requirements and policy compliance of the project. The SSS will implement the capacity building program for PMO, RPMOs, project staff and contractors involved in project implementation on (a) ADB SPS (2009) and approved RF, (b) National law on involuntary resettlement (LAA, 1982) and other relevant regulations (c) core labor standards, (d) the roles of PMO, RPMO, DSMC and contractors on the project's GRM, public relations and ongoing consultations.

115. **Design, supervision and management consultants (DSMC).** The regional DSMC have one Social Safeguards Specialist each at the RPMOs. The DSMC SSS is supported by a team of Social Mobilizers.

116. **Civil works contracts and contractors.** The contractor will be required to designate a resettlement supervisor to (i) ensure compliance with RP and RF during civil works, to (ii) carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures such as rebuilding of damaged structures/private property outlined in their contract, (iii) to register all grievances received by the contractor's field personnel and notify the DSMC social mobiliser about the same; (iii) resolve minor grievances and complaints received from people in consultation with the WUSC or DSMC social mobilizer.

117. The government will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with all: (i) applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities, on (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity or caste, and on (c) elimination of forced labor; and (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites.

Institutional Capacity Development Program

118. The safeguards personnel of project consultants (SSS of DRTAC, SSS of DSMC, SSO of PMO, SDO of RPMO), contractor's safeguards personnel and other key project related staff of PMO and RPMOs, will be oriented and trained by ADB on ADB safeguards policy and the

approved project RF; RP preparation and updating process; monitoring, reporting and disclosure requirements, roles of different stakeholders in safeguards implementation and GRM, envisaged consultation and participation process, reporting and monitoring requirements, core labour standards for contractors, typical implementation issues, and lessons learnt in safeguards implementation in the first and second small towns water supply and sanitation projects. The key focus area of the training program will be ADB resettlement policy and principles and the training will focus on the differences between the provisions of the ADB policy and GoN laws, as the awareness of these differences and the need to follow the provisions of the ADB policy are critical for successful implementation of RPs.

119. The SSS of the DRTAC, assisted by regional DSMC's SSS is responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (DSMC community mobilisers, contractor(s), WUSC members), and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. These will be jointly conducted by the SSS and the DSMC's SSS. Basic principles of resettlement planning, avoidance of IR impacts and minimization measures with an emphasis on protection of the poor and vulnerable, access to project information and benefits by APs, grievance redress process and its importance, and monitoring shall be covered in the training.

120. Typical modules will be (i) sensitization to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues, (ii) resettlement planning and typical issues in implementation, (iii) introduction to social safeguards policy, including ADB policy, GRM, entitlements, compensation and social safeguards monitoring requirements and mitigation measures; (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation, including monitoring methods and tools (v) core labour standards, including equal pay for equal work etc

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

121. The subproject components identified in Suda are to be implemented over a period of 2.5 years. The design stage commenced in June 2015 with the agreement between PMO and DSMC and the detailed design of the town project completed in December 2015. The tender awarding is expected till January 2017. The construction period is expected to commence in Q1 2017 and will cover 18 months. The time bound RP implementation schedule is as shown below.

Table-19: Time Bound Schedule for RP Implementation¹

S.N.	Activities	2015				2016				2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A	Feasibility and detailed design																
B	Safeguards document (DDR/RP) preparation and approval																
C	Private Land acquisition and compensation																
D	Consent for use of public land																
E	Safeguard training and capacity building																
F	Consultations and disclosure																
G	Start of civil works																
H	Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements,																
H	Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities if any																
I	Monitoring and reporting progress																

¹implementation period is 30 months (8 months design phase and 22 months construction phase) starting from June 2015.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

122. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMO with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the DRTAC and PMO/RPMO. 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 any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of APs undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring.

A. Internal Monitoring

123. Internal monitoring (IM) will be carried out by the PMO/RPMO with the assistance of Social Safeguards Specialist of DRTAC. IM indicators will relate to process outputs and results, will be collected directly from the field, and will be reported monthly to the PMO to assess the RP implementation progress and adjust the work plan if necessary. These reports will be quarterly consolidated in the supervision reports for ADB.

B. External Monitoring

124. The project activities for the town project do not have significant impacts on Involuntary Resettlement, thus no requirements for engaging external monitoring are assessed.

APPENDIXES

**APPENDIX 1:
COMPARISON BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL LAWS AND ADB SAFEGUARDS POLICY STATEMENT, 2009**

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Land Acquisition Act, 1977 & Land Reform Act, 1964	Gaps Between LAA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Not defined in the LAA and LRA.	The approach of avoiding involuntary resettlement has already been taken care of while preparing this project. This will be further practiced during design and implementation.
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	Not defined in the LAA and LRA	The resettlement framework / RP clearly defines the procedures on how to minimize the involuntary resettlement through proper alternate engineering design and adequate consultation with stakeholders.
3	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The LAA spells out that physical inventory of assets and properties found on the land belonging to legal titleholders is prepared. No cut-off date is specifically mentioned in the LAA; the affected persons need to apply for compensation for buildings, trees, crops etc. within 15 days of being served notice for acquisition, if not satisfied with compensation offered or if he/she wants compensation for assets in addition to land.	The LAA does not define the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses (IOL) for titleholders, which is more in physical terms. The ADB policy spells out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the vulnerability and other entitlements. Resettlement planning documents for the third STWSSSP have been prepared based on the data collected through conducting a census, a socioeconomic survey for the displaced persons, and an inventory of losses.
4	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program.	Section 1 (6) of the LAA provides that whenever any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, a notice is to be given at specified offices and house door/compound wall in the prescribed form and manner, stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	The LAA does not directly meet ADB's requirements. This section of the ordinance establishes an indirect form of public consultation. However, it does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, or special assistance measures. The resettlement planning documents for the third STWSSSP has been prepared following a consultation process which involves all stakeholders (affected persons, government department/line agencies, local community including indigenous peoples and women etc.), and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.
5	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	Section 11 of LAA allows the landowner to file complaints / raise objections in writing within a time frame of 7 days plus time taken for travel from the date of publication of notice. Complaints are to be filed with the Ministry of Home Affairs, GoN through the local officer in charge of land acquisition.	The resettlement planning documents include an appropriate grievance redress mechanism to resolve complaints at project level. This includes formation of a grievance redress committee at town level, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings.

SI. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Land Acquisition Act, 1977 & Land Reform Act, 1964	Gaps Between LAA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
6	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The LAA does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of non-titleholders. It only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders and for tenants with registered deeds.	The resettlement plans for this project keep the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically affected persons.
7	Land-based resettlement strategy	The LAA Section 14 provides for land for land compensation (if available), if the landowner loses his total land. In case of religious trust/ <i>Guthi</i> lands acquired, Section 42 of the Land Reform Act states that <i>Guthi</i> land required for development work must be replaced with another land (rather than compensated in cash).	Though this option may be a difficult proposition, given the lack of government land and the difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the resettlement plans propose land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternate land for the loss of land, in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value.
8	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	The LAA does not specify how compensation is to be determined. Section 13 states that the amount of compensation may be determined separately for persons whose land is wholly acquired and persons whose land is partially acquired. Section 20 of the LAA states that in case the land to be acquired under this Act is a tenancy holding: fifty percent of the amount of compensation payable for such land shall be obtained by the tenant with legal rights. In case a house constructed by the tenant with the consent of the landowner is also acquired, the tenant is eligible for the entire amount of compensation paid for such house.	The LAA differs from ADB policy in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where ADB prescribes the use of current market rates/replacement cost in the project area. The ordinance does not ensure replacement value or restoration of pre-project incomes of the affected persons. The resettlement planning documents for the third STWSSSP address all these issues, and spell out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by having a valuation committee which will be responsible for deciding the replacement costs.
9	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons.	No mention of relocation assistance to affected persons in LAA, although Section 16 (b) states The losses suffered by the concerned person as a result of his having been required to shift the residence or the place of his/her business by reason of acquisition of the land should be taken into account for computation of compensation.	The resettlement plan(s) provide for the eligibility and entitlement for relocation of the affected persons, in the form of relocation assistance which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.

SI. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Land Acquisition Act, 1977 & Land Reform Act, 1964	Gaps Between LAA and ADB's Policies and Action Taken to Bridge the Gap
10	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The LAA does not have this provision.	The LAA only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders. The resettlement planning documents of the third STWSSSP ensure compensation and assistance to all affected persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status. The end of the census survey will be considered the cut-off date, and affected persons listed before the cut-off date will be eligible for assistance.
11	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property.	The LAA does not comply with ADB's SPS-2009 as there is no mention of disclosure of resettlement plan. The SPS ensures that the resettlement plan, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement, will be disclosed to the affected persons in the local language (Bengali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of ADB.
12	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	The LAA has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets for legal titleholders. However, it does not take into account the cost related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The LAA partially meets the requirement of ADB, as it only deals with the cost pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement plan provides eligibility to both titleholders and non-titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistances as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be part of the project cost.
13	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	The LAA has the provision that at least 50% or a reasonable amount of compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land.	It is specified in the resettlement planning documents of the third STWSSSP that all compensation and other entitlements are to be paid prior to physical and economic displacement and prior to contract award
14	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is not defined in the LAA.	The LAA does not comply with ADB safeguards policies. The resettlement planning documents of the third STWSSSP has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, and the monitoring will be verified by an external expert.

APPENDIX-2

SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREENING CHECKLIST

Country

Nepal

Subproject Name

Suda Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Date

January, 2016

I. Resettlement Impact Checklist

A. Probable Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	√			Nearly 7111.23 sq.m.of land is required for various project components such as Tube Wells, Treatment Plants, Reservoirs (OHTs), Operator Houses and Office Building. The required land has been acquired by WUSC at three different sites.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	√			Three different sites for land acquisition have been identified i.e. Gauji, Ward no-9, Parcel No-712 for North Sub-system; Putalibazar, Ward no-6 (adjoining plot to the Suda Gaun Ghar Clinic building) for South Sub-system; and Musepani, ward no-7, Ganesh Community Forest Block No. 2 (plot west to the Community Forest Office Building) for East Sub-system.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	√			The ownership status of lands in all the sites is known. The lands for North Sub-system and East Sub-system are the public / government owned lands. For North Sub-system out of total 7 kattha land 1.5 kattha is private land and 5.5 kattha is public land. The private land is provided by the land owner Kalawoti Devi Bohara. Although, initially the land owner voluntary donated 12 kattha

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				(4063.4 sq.m) land out of her 23 kattha land on 2 Feb 2014, the WUSC recently agreed to accept only 1.5 kattha (508 sq.m) land in order to minimize the likely impact on the family. Compensation is also paid to the land owner. For the use public land the WUSC has got consent from municipality (Appendix- 3).
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	√			The pipe laying will be carried out along the existing Right of Way as far as possible in order to avoid the private land loss and to minimize the other possible adverse impacts.
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		√		There is no any structure on the acquired private land and public lands (at all 3 sites) and also free of encroachers or informal users. Therefore, there will be no loss of shelter and residential land.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		√		The acquired public lands (3 sites) are non-agricultural mostly barren lands. The acquired private land is less productive agricultural land, where normally 2 crops are grown. The annual agricultural production loss due to land acquisition will be equivalent to NRs. 3735, which is 1.8 % of total annual income of the affected family. There is no any structure and tree on the site.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		Same as 6
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		Since there is no need of residential land acquisition, there will be no loss of business or enterprises.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		Same as 6
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		There is no any designated park and protected area in or near to the project. The public land obtained is mostly barren land with some trees and bushes. Since loss of

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				vegetation will be insignificant, local people will not lose access to natural resources.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		Construction of small structures on small size of lands will not result change in land use, and hence adverse impact on social and economic activities are not expected.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		There is no any land and resources owned communally.

Information on Displaced Persons:

Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Subproject? [] No Yes

If yes, approximately how many? 5 persons of a family (they will lose 7.48 % of total annual income due to loss of agricultural production, but no physical displacement)

Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? N
[] o [] Yes

Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? No [] Yes

2. Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaboration on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the subproject area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), z"minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or"indigenous communities" in the subproject area?		√		The service area of the sub-project is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity/caste & culture, and no specific territory of indigenous people or socio-cultural groups has been observed. Most indigenous people i.e. <i>Janajati and Dalit</i> in sub-project areas are socially, economically and politically integrated into the mainstream society, and considering the nature and scale of the subproject,

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				adverse impacts on indigenous peoples are insignificant.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the subproject area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		√		N/A
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		√		N/A
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		√		N/A
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		√		N/A
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	√			The ethnic groups in the service area speak their own distinct languages among their members, but Nepali is spoken as common language.
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?	√			N/A
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	√			There is legal provision of at least 33 % women participation in WUSC.

B. Identification of Potential Impacts

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
9. Will the subproject directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	√			The subproject directly benefits the Indigenous i.e. <i>Janajati</i> because all the beneficiaries will get water supply service irrespective of their ethnicity/caste and economic status. Poor indigenous people will be

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				benefitted from OBA service. Therefore, the impact on indigenous people will be more positive increasing the access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities rather than adverse impact.
10. Will the subproject directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		√		N/A
11. Will the subproject affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		√		N/A
12. Will the subproject be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		√		N/A
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the subproject activities include</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		√		N/A
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		√		N/A
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		√		N/A
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		√		N/A
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		√		N/A

D. Anticipated subproject impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
<p>1.Civil Works: it includes the construction of following project components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tube wells (3 nos) for Eastern (Musepani) Sub-system (5.5 lps), Northern Sub-system (10.90 lps), and Southern Sub-system (32.42 lps) • Pressure Filter, Softener (Zeolite process), disinfection (48.82 lps) • OHTs (3 nos) for Eastern (Musepani) Sub-system (50 Cum), Northern Sub-system (200 Cum), and Southern Sub-system (300 Cum) • Generator / Operator houses 93 nos) • Office Building • Public Toilet with capacity of 100 users 	Regular safe water supply through efficient water supply system	None
<p>2.Pipeline Network: includes excavation, pipe laying and backfilling for transmission mains and distribution network as following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission main of 1,550 m length DI pipes of diameter 100 mm and 150 mm. • Distribution pipe network of approx. 98.64 km. length DI & HDPE pipes of diameter ranging from 40 m to 300 mm. 	Regular water supply through improved distribution network.	None

APPENDIX-3

Documents Related to Land Acquisition and Minutes of Meeting



बेदकोट नगरपालिका कार्यालय

सिस्कोट नगरपालिका

स्थापित २०७२

वि.सं. २०७२

फोन नं. ०९९-४९३९२९

फ्याक्स ०९९-४९३९२२

पत्र संख्या: २०७२/२०७३

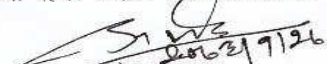
च.नं.: -

मिति: २०७३/१४/२७

विषय: प्रमाणित गरिएको बारे ।

श्री जी जस संघ सम्बन्ध राख्छ ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बेदकोट नगरपालिका वडा नं.७ मा रहेको सुडा टाउन खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समितिका अध्यक्ष श्री धानेश्वर प्रसाद भट्ट र सचिव श्री जयदेव जोशीको निवेदन अनुसार बेदकोट न.पा.वडा नं.७ मा रहेको सार्वजनिक जग्गाको सिट नं.०२०/१३८०, कि.नं.४९६ क्षेत्रफल ०-१०-० जग्गा यस सुडा टाउन, खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समितिको चलनभोगमा रहेको व्यहोरा प्रमाणित गरिन्छ ।


गणेश दत्त भट्ट
कार्यकारी अधिकृत
सिस्कोट नगरपालिका

Please refer next page for unofficial translation

Unofficial Translation

Bedkot Municipality Office

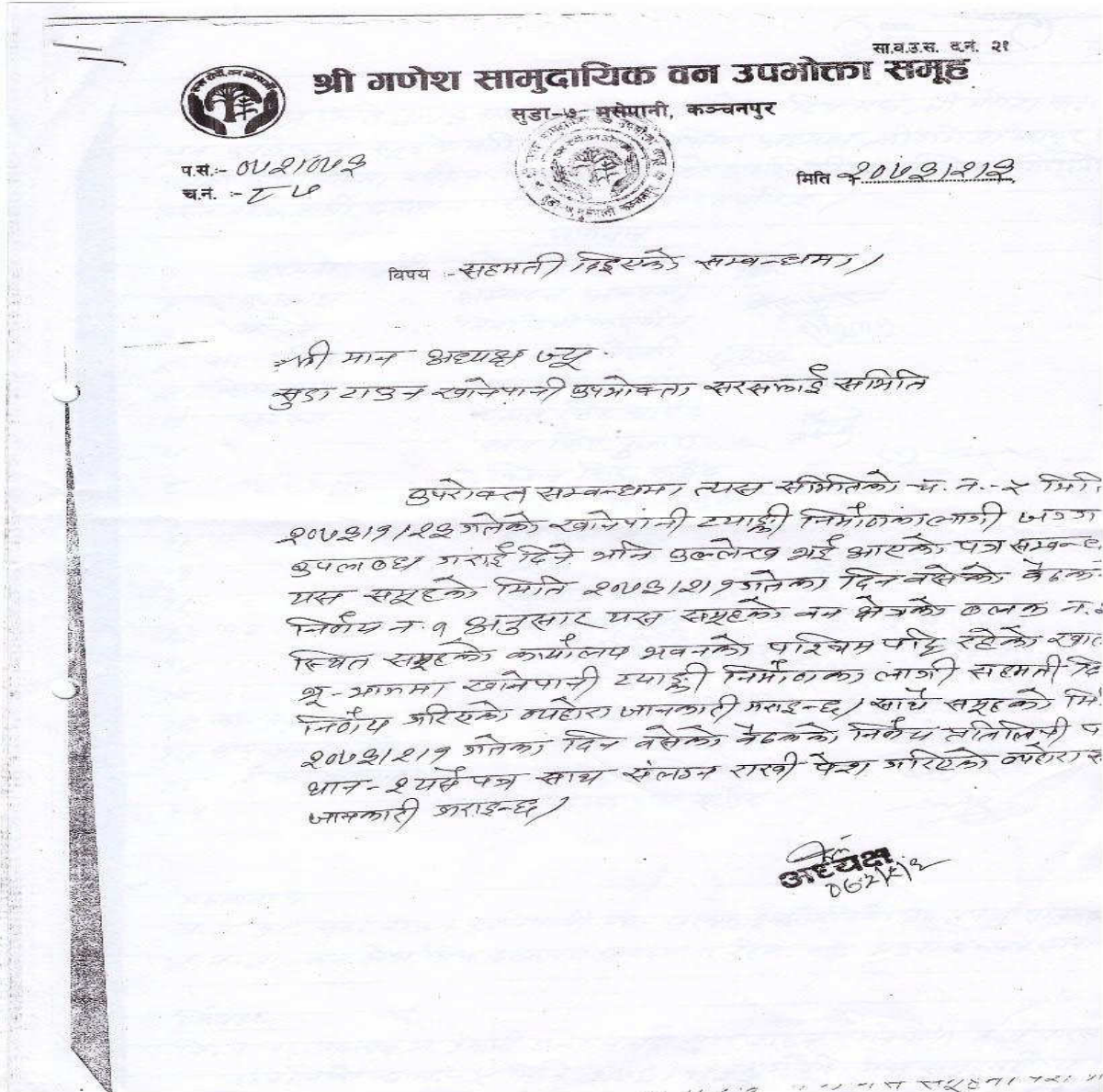
Date: 2073/1/27 (May 9,2016)

Sub: **Certification**

Whom It May Concern

In accordance with the application from the Chairperson, Mr. Thaneshwor Prasad Bhatta and the Secretary, Mr. Jayadev Joshi of Suda Town Water Users and Sanitation Committee, Bedkot Municipality Ward No. 7, it is certified that 0-10-0 (3386.2 sq.m) public land, Sheet No. 020/138, Parcel No. 496I located in Bedkot Municipality Ward no. 7 is under the use of Suda Town Water Users and Sanitation Committee.

Signed
Ganesh Dutta Bhatta
Executive Officer



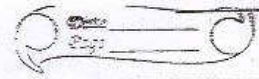
Please refer next page for unofficial translation

Unofficial Translation

Sri Ganesh Community Forest Users Group

Subject: Consent Provided

In reference to the letter Ref no.5 dated 2073/1/23 (May 5, 2016) received from WUSC, Sri Ganesh Community Forest Users Group has provided this consent to WUSC to construct water tank as per decision made on 2073/2/1 (May 14, 2016) by the meeting of forest users group. The meeting has given this permission (decision no. 1) to use the land within the premises of community forest Block no. 2 located west to the community forest users group office buildings. The minute of the user's group meeting is attached herewith (refer next page).



आज मिति २०७३ साल २ महीना १ गतेको दिन यस श्री गणेश समुह वन उपत्रोचना समूहको मासिक बैठक समितिको अध्यक्ष श्री गणेश बहादुर ज्ञेको अध्यक्षतामा बसी तपसिल बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा तपसिल बमोजिम हस्तावहस माथी दलगत गरि निर्णयहरु पारित गरिए /

तपसिल

१	अध्यक्ष	श्री गणेश बहादुर वम	
२	उपाध्यक्ष	शम्भुदत्त अवस्थी	
३	सचिव	मिना देवी फर्खान	Pisma
४	सह-सचिव	पद्म राज जोशी	
५	कोषाध्यक्ष	शंकर दत्त जोशी	
६	सदस्य	केशव सिंह साउँद	
७	"	धन सिंह पुंजार	
८	"	विमान सिंह साउँद	
९	"	बहादुर सिंह साउँद	
१०	"	देव दत्त गुरु	
११	"	भरत डोमरा	
१२	"	सुगण्ड राम झाडगी	
१३	म.स.	कलावती गुरु	कलावती
१४	"	जानकी देवी अवस्थी	जानकी
१५	"	शोभा विष्ट	
१६	का.स.	उमर राज जोशी	
१७	अनुमान स.संयोजक	कुलका सिंह साउँद	
१८	टोल अध्यक्ष	बहादुर सिंह फराल	
१९	"	टिका राम साउँद	

हस्तावहस

प्र.न. १, सुडा टाउन रगनेपानी तथा सरसलाई समितिको प्राप्तिपत्र सम्बन्ध प्र.न. २, वन क्षेत्र त्रिभू दलपडा अवस्थामा रहेका काठ, फाँडा सञ्चालन सम्बन्ध

निर्णयहरु

नि.न. १, हस्ताव न. १ माथी दलगत गरि सुग टाउन रगनेपानी तथा सरस समितिको च.न. २ मिति २०७३/१/२२ गतेको यस समूहमा पेश ३

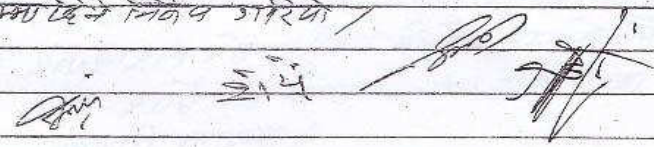
निर्बन्धन अनुसार दुक्त समिते लाई खानेपानी तथा छुट्टी निर्माणका लागि
क्षेत्रको कलम नं. २ स्थित सशुद्धको कार्यालयको परिचय पत्र रैहकोर
आगमा तथा छुट्टी निर्माणका लागि सहमती दिने निर्णय सर्वसम्मती वा.
गरियो।

नि.नं. २, प्रस्ताव नं. २ माथी दलालगढ गढा पस सशुद्धको वन क्षेत्र कि.
अवस्थामा रैहकोर खोलको सखरुइ इलाका वन कार्यालय रजि.नं. ०
कार्यालय बाट छपान, मुल्याङ्कन तथा निरिक्षण कार्य भइसकेकोले उ.
अइसकेका सखरुइ संकलन गर्नेका निमित्त तपसिल वमोजिमको
सदस्यकाड दाउरा संकलन समिति गठन गर्ने निर्णय सर्वसम्मती
पारित गरियो।

तपसिल

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|------|------------------|
| १. | संयोजक | श्री | जोगडा बहादुर वम |
| २. | सह-संयोजक | " | आम्बादत्त आबस्वी |
| ३. | सदस्य | " | पद्म राज जोशी |
| ४. | " | " | केडाव सिंह साईप |
| ५. | " | " | उमर राज जोशी |

साथ काड दाउरा संकलन समितिले गरेको कामको अनुगमनका
अनुगमन तथा मुल्याङ्कन समितिका संयोजक श्री कृष्ण सिंह साई
जिम्मा दिने निर्णय गरियो।



Unofficial Translation

Today 2073/2/1 BS ((May 14, 2016), a monthly meeting of Ganesh Community Forest Users Group held under the chairmanship of User Group's Chairperson, Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Bam to take the following decisions.

Attendees:

1. Chairperson: Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Bam
2. Vice-Chairperson: Mr. Ammbadutta Awasthi
3. Secretary: Mrs. Mina Devi Farwan
4. Vice-Secretary: Mr. Padam Raj Joshi
5. Treasurer: Mr. Shankar Dutta Joshi
6. Member: Mr. Keshav Singh Saud
7. Member: Mr. Dhan Singh Pujara
8. Member: Mr. Kishan Singh Saud
9. Member: Mr. Bahadur Singh Saud
10. Member: Mr. Dev Dutta Bhatta
11. Member: Mr. Bharat Dangora
12. Member: Mr. Suggad Ram Aakaji
13. Member: Mrs. Kalawoti Badu
14. Member: Mrs. Janaki Devi Awasthi
15. Member: Mrs. Goma Bista
16. Office Assistant: Mr. Dambar Raj Joshi
17. Monitoring Committee Coordinator: Mr. Krishna Singh Saud
18. Tole Chairperson: Mr. Bahadaur Singh Faral
19. Tole Chairperson: Mr. Tika Ram Saud

Decision No. 1: In accordance with the application letter dated 2073/1/23 (5 May 2016) received from Suda Water User and Sanitation Committee, the meeting decided to grant the permission for the land use located in block no. 2 at west side of forest users group office for the construction of reservoir tank.

Decision No. 2: This decision is not related to the town project.

Land Owner's Letter of Consent for Land Donation

श्री गणेशाय नमः श्री ०० बुध जी. वि. शि. बडा नं ३ नौजी बस्से
 पासला (व. कन्माला सिंह) रोडवाजी, धर्मपत्नी ५० वर्ष ४६ वी
 मालावती देवी जोहरा, ससुरा मेरा नाममा दर्जा कासम
 रहेको नि. का बुडा श्री. वि. शि. बडा नं ३, नौजी तहसील
 तस्या छिट नं ०२० कि. नं ६७२ को अ. ए. ०, ५४२२ व
 श्री गणमा (कातेपानी) ईसी निर्माता जर्म दोश्रो धाम काठमा
 (कातेपानी) का एररफाई आओजनालाई समुदायमा लेखी कि
 हु। एररक गरेमा सलून समोजिम पढुला, पुशुडला पछि उक्त
 ओजनाले मेरो गणमाओ (कातेपानी) ओजनाको ईसी निर्माण
 गर्न चाहने होदा मनी कुनै डजुर बाजुर गर्ने हुंज गरी
 गर्ने समुदायमा बा. स. क. होख मनी मेरा समोजिम एउटी पुर्ण
 का साथ समिकर निर्माण. बडा नं ३८ नवीलको कातेपानी
 छडी निर्माणका ससुरीका तहवरला जो समुदायमा को कासम
 लेखी लेखवाई छडी हो मनी दोश्रो धाम काठमा (कातेपानी)
 मका एररफाई आओजनालाई निर्माण। उक्त एररमा २००७
 माघ १३ गते रोज १ मा

श्री गणेशाय नमः
 श्री ०० बुध जी. वि. शि. बडा नं ३ नौजी बस्से
 पासला (व. कन्माला सिंह) रोडवाजी, धर्मपत्नी ५० वर्ष ४६ वी
 मालावती देवी जोहरा, ससुरा मेरा नाममा दर्जा कासम
 रहेको नि. का बुडा श्री. वि. शि. बडा नं ३, नौजी तहसील
 तस्या छिट नं ०२० कि. नं ६७२ को अ. ए. ०, ५४२२ व
 श्री गणमा (कातेपानी) ईसी निर्माता जर्म दोश्रो धाम काठमा
 (कातेपानी) का एररफाई आओजनालाई समुदायमा लेखी कि
 हु। एररक गरेमा सलून समोजिम पढुला, पुशुडला पछि उक्त
 ओजनाले मेरो गणमाओ (कातेपानी) ओजनाको ईसी निर्माण
 गर्न चाहने होदा मनी कुनै डजुर बाजुर गर्ने हुंज गरी
 गर्ने समुदायमा बा. स. क. होख मनी मेरा समोजिम एउटी पुर्ण
 का साथ समिकर निर्माण. बडा नं ३८ नवीलको कातेपानी
 छडी निर्माणका ससुरीका तहवरला जो समुदायमा को कासम
 लेखी लेखवाई छडी हो मनी दोश्रो धाम काठमा (कातेपानी)
 मका एररफाई आओजनालाई निर्माण। उक्त एररमा २००७
 माघ १३ गते रोज १ मा

Please refer next page for unofficial translation

Unofficial Translation

Land Owner's Letter of Consent for 12 Kattha Land Donation

As a land owner, I Mrs. Kalawati Devi Bohara, age 46, wife of late Mr. Kalyan Singh Bohara inhabitant of Suda VDC Ward No. 9 Gauji provide my consent to use 0.4425 hectare of land registered in my name located in Suda VDC Ward no. 9 Gauji (Map Sheet No. 020/1300; Parcel No. 712) for construction of overhead tank for Suda Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project. This consent document is written in lawyer's office Kanchanpur district, ward no.18. I willingly sign on this consent paper in the presence of following witnesses and handover to Third Water Supply Project assuring that I will not be claiming the land in the future through any other legal means.

Dated: 2070-10-19 BS (February 2, 2014)

Witnesses

- 1- Lal Sing Bohara, resident of Kanchanpur district, Suda VDC Ward no.6, Gauji, age 30 years.
- 2- Ranadhoj Saud, resident of Kanchanpur district, Suda VDC Ward no.7, Dhursawa, age 55 years.

Minute of Suda WUSC to accept 1.5 kattha land of Ms. Kalawoti Devi Bohara and providing compensation

काज क्रिगे ईकठ्ठाठ्ठाठ्ठागतके डिग प्रस ७५१२१३३
 रवाकेपाने उपकाकेन, तथा लससफरी लेखाके उपकाकेन
 माकेका माकेका माकेका माकेका माकेका माकेका
 के उपकाकेन केके वली तपसिलवकाकेनके निगेय
 गाकेन

काकेका	मानेका	के	काकेका
उपाकेका	जमाने	जोके	काकेका
लानिय	जमाने	जोके	काकेका
को काकेका	केके	केके	केके
लकेके	केके	केके	केके
११	केके	केके	केके
११	केके	केके	केके
११	केके	केके	केके
११	केके	केके	केके

गना उपकाकेन

१	केके	केके	केके
२	केके	केके	केके
३	केके	केके	केके
४	केके	केके	केके
५	केके	केके	केके
६	केके	केके	केके
७	केके	केके	केके
८	केके	केके	केके
९	केके	केके	केके
१०	केके	केके	केके
११	केके	केके	केके
१२	केके	केके	केके

20/10/11
20/10/11

Asst. Engr

प्रस्ताव नं १ कलावती डेवी पोहणले संस्थे लाई नेशन
जॉब जागिका संस्थेला

निर्णय नं १ उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव नं १ याचे दुसऱ्या
 वरील रकमेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपकरणा संशोधन
 कार्यासाठी पदाधिकारी व खासगी खासगी
 उपकरणांकडून घडणारे गरिब गरिब
 समाजाकडून सुटसुटीत वित्त (सहित) उपस्थित
 प्रसिद्ध उप-खासगी खासगी संस्थेला निर्माण (कोकण
 डि. लि. डि. को. डि. वर लखार व पत्र हाउस) को
 निमित्त वेदवेर न. पा. वडन व (लाविके वडाभावे
 नि. व. रंतेला कोणजीभा आवडणु पत्रे कोरि
 वकडा जागिका जाजि श्रीमती कलावती डेवी
 पोहणले संवच्छिन्नरुपाने खासगी खासगी लाई प्रदान
 जॉब जागिका जागिका (संवच्छिन्न) (संस्थेला) (संस्थेला)
 पदाधिकारी व नीज कलावती डेवी पोहण, नीजका
 हात लाविले पोहण व पुढारी सारि अथ इ. सि. डि.
 कोणाला व निर्माण व प्राली नीज कोणाला
 वर प्रालीनी विल्लु हा जाल जारि अथ वर
 हाडन रवो. पी. तथा लखार उपकरणा लाविले
 निज श्रीमती कलावती डेवी पोहण, नीजका हात
 व पुढारी ले (वच्छिन्नरुपाने) खासगी खासगी प्रदान
 अथ जागिका वकडा जागिका ०-१-१० वकडा
 १० वकडा जागिका जागिका हात लखार व
 मा कोणाला कोणाला वर अथ को कोनी वरि
 प्रदान जारि खासगी खासगी प्रदान जारि वरी लिन
 निर्णय जारि को. प्राली नीज कलावती
 डेवी पोहण वर प्रदान जागिका वकडा ०-१-१०
 १० वकडा (०-१-१०) जागिका प्रदान वकडा नडा
 जागिका कोणी जागिका कोणी जागिका सारि जागिका
 जागिका वकडा वर वर प्राली अथ अथ
 प्रदान जारि कोणी कोणी खासगी खासगी को कोणी
 वकडा निर्माण जारि निर्णय जारि को. Engr

निर्णय नं. 2- आगे उल्लेखित अर्थिक इकाय अर्थात् दाता श्रीमती कलावती देवी वाइरा, नीजका दौल वर्ष का लाला में वाइरा र कृष्णारी से उनके दलफल में नीजके केतीप्रति सम्बन्ध नगद सेतिप्रति वाइके आभोजनके निर्माण अवधि (निर्माण पत्रमात सञ्चालन अवधि में कलावती देवी वाइराके परिपार वाट कमतिमा एकजत्र लोड रोजगारी प्रधान गर्त उपकोष्ठा समिति प्रतिक्रमता एवम्त गर्दछ। आभोजन अवधि गरमा नीज एकजत्र लोड उपयुक्त तालिमको अन्तर्गत प्रधान गर्त आभोजन पत्रमात आभोजन सञ्चालन कार्यमा उहाँ लोड रोजगारी गर्दछे निर्णय गरिछे।

(Signature) *(Signature)*

(Signature)
(Signature)

Please refer next page for unofficial translation

Unofficial Translation

Minute of Suda WUSC to accept 1.5 kattha land of Ms. Kalawoti Devi Bohara and providing compensation

Today 2073/08/20 (5 December 2016); a meeting of Suda Town Water Users and Sanitation Committee in the chairpersonship of Thaneshwor Prasad Bhatta (Chairperson) is conducted attending following persons and made decisions as follows;

Chairperson	Thaneshwor Prasad Bhatta
Vice-Chairperson	Jayananda Joshi
Secretary	JayaDev Joshi
Treasurer	Devaki Devi Joshi
Member	Subash Malla
Member	Tulasi Joshi
Member	Lila Devi Thapa
Member	Laptan Dagaura
Member	Rukum Ram Luhar

Others attendees:

1. Dipendra Pokhrel
2. Bala Ram Mayalu
3. Govind Raj Pant
4. Narad Prasad Joshi
5. Dal B.Bist
6. Tirtharaj Joshi
7. Lal Singh Bohara
8. Kalawoti Devi Bohara
9. Prema Subba Limbu
10. Dammar Singh Dharni
11. Bulbul Tamang
12. Lalita Bohara

Agenda No-1: About the Land provided to WUSC by Kalawoti Devi Bohara

Decision-1:

Regarding on agenda no.1; extensive discussion conducted about the land voluntarily provided by Kalawoti Devi Bohara among the executives and members of WUSC in the presence of other beneficiaries of the project and Social Safeguard Specialists of DRTAC and DSMC. The land voluntarily provided by Ms. Bohara was for construction of infrastructures such as overhead tank, drilling, guard quarter and pump house in Bedkot Municipality Ward no 8 (former Suda VDC ward no. 9, Rautela-Gauji village). The project required about 7 kattha of land. All executives, members, Ms. Kalawoti Devi Bohara, her son Lal Singh Bohara and daughter-in-law visited the land and sat together two times in the WUSC office and at the home of Ms.Bohara for extended discussion and to reach a conclusion. Reaching to decision, it is decided to accept 0-1-10 (1.5 kattha) of land from Ms.Kalawaoti Devi Bohara providing compensation to her at the normal rate fixed by Bedkot municipality. The land will be used for construction of structure. The WUSC also decided to use additional land adjoined to the land. The land is public and acquired by WUSC from Bedkot municipality. All the project structures

Appendix

will be made in the land of total 7Kttha (5.5katthaobtained from municipality and 1.5 kattha from Ms. Bohara)

Decision-2:

The compensation matter of land obtained from Ms. Kalawoti Devi Bohara; the WUSC hereby makes its commitment after discussion with Lal Singh Bohara and his wife (son and daughter-in law of Ms.Bohara) that it will provide opportunity of employment in the project to at least one person of this family. The WUSC of Suda Town thinks it is also a form of compensation that the family voluntarily and happily provides their land to the project. It is decided to provide an appropriate training opportunity to one person within project period and give employment.

Unofficial Translation

Written paper regarding land acceptance and compensation between Ms.Kalawoti Devi Bohara and WUSC

It is written document of Kalawoti Devi Bohra, 47 years old, wife of late Kalyan Singh Bohara, resident of Gauji, ward no. 8, Bedkot municipality. I wrote in my full consent that I have provided the land registered in my name and in my sole ownership and usage located on Suda VDC ward no.9, drawing sheet no. 020/130 (block no-712 /kitta no.-712 of total 04425 sq.m area) to Suda Town Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee for construction of project structures. It was 2 February 2014. But now; the WUSC decided to use only 1.5 kattah (508 sqm) from my land and use additional public land adjoining to my land. So, I now express my consent hereby to provide only the land of 1.5 kattah (508 sq.m) to the Suda WUSC happily without any hesitation and confusion. I will not claim any type of grievances and raise any issues regarding of this land that I provided to the project. I will cooperate to construct the project structures in the land. I immensely express my happiness for the cash assistance or compensation provided by WUSC and happily accepts it. I gave this paper to Suda Town Water Supply and sanitation Users Committee after I signed among the following witnesses in Kanchanpur district, BhimDutta Municipality Ward no.-4 on Monday, 5 December 2016.

Signed Kalawoti

Witnesses:

Signed Lal Singh Bohara, Bedkot Municipality, Ward no.8, Kanchanpur
Signed Govind Raj Pant, Bedkot Municipality, Ward no.8, Kanchanpur
Signed Shiva Raj Pandey, Advocate, licence No.8918

Legal Receipt of Compensation Amount by Kalawoti Devi Bohara

श्री कावती देवी
कालवती देवी
पत्नी श्री लालचंद देवी
पति श्री लालचंद देवी
पता - १०८/१०९, बंगलावाड़ा, दिल्ली-११००६३

विशेषतः किताबें खरीदने के लिये न. नं. १०८/१०९ का
पत्रादेश (एड) को (क) द्वारा न. नं. १०८/१०९ के अन्तर्गत
की गई है। (क) द्वारा लालचंद देवी को २५,०००/- रुपये का
धन-वस्तु का न. नं. १०८/१०९ का पत्रादेश जारी किया है।
की किताबें खरीदने के लिये २५,०००/- रुपये का धन-वस्तु
न. नं. १०८/१०९ का पत्रादेश जारी किया है। (क) द्वारा
को धन-वस्तु न. नं. १०८/१०९ का पत्रादेश जारी किया है।
को धन-वस्तु न. नं. १०८/१०९ का पत्रादेश जारी किया है।

कालवती

Unofficial Translation

Receipt of Compensation Amount by Kalawoti Devi Bohara

It is written for Mrs. Kalawoti Devi Bohara, 47years, wife of late Kalyan Singh Bohara resident of Bedkot municipality Ward no.8. I, received today NRs. 50,000.00 (in words, fifty thousand Nepali rupees) from Suda Town Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee; signed on this document and gave among the witnesses hereby. Dated: 2073 Mangsir 20, Monday (5 December 2016).

Signed Kalawoti

Signed Shiva Raj Pandy
Advocate License No. 8918

Receipt of Compensation Amount between Kalawoti Devi Bohara and WUSC

वर्तन नं. ५२/०७१/०७२

फोन नं. ०९९-५२३००२

सुडा टाउन खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समिति



पत्र संख्या :- ६३१६४

मिति: २०७३/०८/१०

ब. नं. :- ५०

विषय :- रकम

आजै जिल्ला कम्युनल वेदकोट नगरपालिका वार्ड-६-८ गडुर्जा, वस्ति अगगाधारी आनीनी कलावती देवी वंशाले यस वेदकोट व.पी का (नगरपालिका हुन गेट र हेको) (सुडा) राउत रवाग्नेसनी - उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई (नलमा लाई डिपको) १-०-१० (एक) कडा १००५ (अधिक) प्रचलित प्रअडला २०,००० (पन्चास हजार) नगद रकम बुझिलिको रकम गति दिने ।

रकम बुझिलिको
कलापती
नाम : आनीनी कलावती देवी वंशाले
हेतु : वेदकोट व.पी-८
दस्तावेज : कलापती

रकम बुझिलिको
आने २९/१०/२०७३
पद : अध्यक्ष

Receipt of Compensation Amount between Kalawoti Devi Bohara and WUSC

Unofficial Translation

Suda Town Water Users and Sanitation Committee

Date: 2073/08/20 (5 Dec. 2016)

Subject: **Receipt**

This receipt is made providing the NRs. 50,000 (Fifty Thousand Rupees) based on prevailing rate to land owner Mrs. Kalawoti Devi Bohara inhabitant of Gaugi Bedkot Municipality-8 for 1 kattha 10 dhur (508 sq.m) land provided by her to Suda Town Water Supply and Sanitation Committee.

Received by
Signed
Mrs. Kalawoti Devi Bohara
Bedkot Municipality-8

Given by
Signed
Thaneshwor Pd. Bhatta
Chairperson, WUSC



बेदकोट नगरपालिका कार्यालय



प.सं.: २०७३/०७४
च.नं.:

मिति २०७३/११/२

विषय-सिफारिश वारे ।

श्री जो जस संग सम्बन्ध राख्दछ ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा यस बेदकोट नगरपालिका स्थित सुडा टाउन खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समिति सुडा कञ्चनपुर लाई खानेपानी आयोजनाको भौतिक संरचना निर्माणका लागि यस बेदकोट न.पा. वा.न. न वस्ने कलावती देवी बोहराले ०-१-१० जग्गा संस्थालाई दिए वाफत स्थानिय दर अनुसार रु. ५००००। (अक्षरुपी पचास हजार मात्र) निज कलावती देवी बोहराले बुझि लिएको व्यहोरा का साथै उक्त रकम निजले स्थानिय दर अनुसार बुझ्नेको व्यहोरा प्रमाणित गरिन्छ ।


गणेश दत्त जोशी
नि. कार्यकारी आधिकृत
नि. कार्यकारी प्रमुख

Unofficial Translation

**BEDKOT MUNICIPALITY OFFICE
Sisaiya, Kanchanpur**

Ref No. 2073 / 074

Date: 2073/10/2 (15 Jan 2017)

Subject: Recommendation / Certification

Whom it may concern

Regarding the 0-1-10 (508 sq.m.) land provided by Kalawoti Devi Bohara, inhabitant of Bedkot Municipality-8 for construction of physical structure of Suda Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project of Bedkot Municipality Kanchanpur, it is certified that the amount NRs. 50,000 (Fifty Thousand Rupees) received by Kalawati Devi Bohara for the land is in accordance with the local market rate.

Signed
Ganesh Datta Bhatta
Acting Executive Officer

Third Party Certification

वडा नागरिक मञ्च

बेदकोट नगर वडा नं. ७



पत्र संख्या :- ०६३/६४
चलानी नम्बर :-

मिति: २०६३/१०/२

विषय :- लैसु पक्ष समाप्ति

उपरोक्त विषय सम्बन्धमा वीरलीट नगरपालिका वार्ड-७-८ पक्षे कल्याण सिंह बोहराकी धर्मपत्नी वर्ष ४६ की कलावती देवी बोहराले प्रत्येक लुडा लैसु ब्राबरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आभोजनको लागि ०-१-१० (एक रुडा दुई थुने) अठ्ठा खोजी खुसीले उपलब्ध गराएको प्रमाणित गरिन्छ ।
त्यसैगरी आवलोकन र अठ्ठा धनीको घर परिवारले दलदल गर्दा उक्त अठ्ठा कम उत्पादन हुने र कुनैपनि निरन्तर नरहेको खाली अग्नि भौरियो । साथै उक्त अठ्ठा प्रदान गरेकापछि अठ्ठा धनी कलावती देवी बोहराले नभ्यानेले नभ्यानेदर रैर अठ्ठाको क. २०,०००/- (पचास हजार) पुग्ने जिल्ला र अठ्ठा धनीको परिवारलाई आभोजनपार श्रमला अग्निबुद्धि तालिम र कठ्ठीमा १-२०० अना परिवारलेदुखलाई रोजगारीको प्रतिवृत्ता जनाएको समेत पाइयो । अठ्ठाको लेनदेन प्राप्तिमा अठ्ठा धनीले सम्पर्क र दलदल गरिएको र कुनै करकाय विना भएको पाइयो । उक्त अठ्ठा आभोजनलाई प्रदान गरेछे कारण अठ्ठा धनीको निपनत्यमा नकारात्मक प्रभाव नपर्ने देखिन्छ ।

सरस्वती खपाई
संयोजक
वडा नागरिक मञ्च

Third Party Certification

Unofficial Translation

**WARD CITIZEN FORUM
Bedkot Municipality, Ward No.7
Kanchanpur**

Ref No. 2073 / 074

Date: 2073/10/2 (15 Jan 2017)

Subject: Third Party Certification

In reference to the subject it is certified that 1 kattha 10 dhur (508 sq.m.) land for Suda Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project was willingly provided by Kalawoti Devi Bohara 47 years, inhabitant of Bedkot Municipality-8 wife of Kalyan Sing Boraha. After field observation and discussion with the land owner's family it was found that the land is less productive and vacant without any structures. Further it was noticed that based on the local rate NRs. 50,000 was received by land owner Kalawoti Devi Bohara and the project committed for skill development training and employment opportunity to at least one member of her family. It was found that the land transaction process was in consultation and discussion with land owner without any pressure. There will be no adverse impact on the livelihood of the land owner because of providing the land.

Signed
Saraswoti Chapai
Coordinator
Ward Citizen Forum

Application of WUSC to Bedkot Municipality for certification of land use for the project

फॉर्म नं. १२/०७१/०७२

फॉर्म नं. ०१२/५२३००२

सुडा टाउन स्वामेपानी समिति तथा सरसफाई समिति



पत्र क्रमांक :- ६३/६६६
म. नं. ०८

मिति: त्रिती २०६८/०८/२१

Handwritten notes in the left margin:
सुडा टाउन
सुडा टाउन
सुडा टाउन

विषय :- सिपारीस जारी पाउनु कले बारे

सुडा टाउन स्वामेपानी समिति प्रमुख अह
सुडा टाउन स्वामेपानी समिति प्रमुख अह

माननीय,
उपरोक्त विषय सम्बन्धमा यस वडकोट न.पा.स.लेपाल
सुडा टाउन स्वामेपानी समिति प्रमुख अह
सुडा टाउन स्वामेपानी समिति प्रमुख अह
सुडा टाउन स्वामेपानी समिति प्रमुख अह
सुडा टाउन स्वामेपानी समिति प्रमुख अह
सुडा टाउन स्वामेपानी समिति प्रमुख अह

Handwritten signature and stamp:
निवेदन
सुडा टाउन स्वामेपानी समिति

Unofficial Translation

Application of WUSC to Bedkot Municipality for certification of land use for the project

Suda Town Water Users and Sanitation Committee

Subject: Request to Certification

Shree Office Chief
Bedkot Municipality Office
Sisaiya, Kanchanpur

SIR,

We hereby request to certify of the barren public land (kitta no. 213)having area (0-5-10/ 5.5 kattha) to use by us for the construction of physical structures of Suda Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project at Bedkot Municipality -8 (then Suda-9) adjoining to 020/1300 kitta no. 712 from north eastern part.

Secretary
Jay Dev Joshi

Letter of Bedkot Municipality as a certification of land use for WUSC

पत्र नं. ०२७३/०३६

मिति : २०७३ ० ८ २९

बेदकोट नगरपालिका कार्यालय

सिन्धुपाल्चोक जिल्ला

पत्र नं. ०२७३/०३६

मिति : २०७३ ० ८ २९

विषय :- प्रमाणित गरिएको बारे ।

श्री जो जस सँग सम्बन्ध राख्नुहुन्छ ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा बेदकोट न.पा. को वार्ड नं. ७ मा रहेको मुडा टाउन खातेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समितिका अध्यक्ष श्री धानेश्वर पन्नादे भट्ट र सचिव श्री जयदेव जोशी को लिखित अनुसार यस बेदकोट न.पा. को वार्ड नं. ०८ मा रहेको सार्वजनिक जग्गाको सिट नं. ०२० १३०० कि.नं. ७२ को पूर्व उत्तर सिमा जोडीएको कि.नं. २९३ को क्षेत्र ०-२-५० सार्वजनिक प्रति जमिनमा यस मुडा टाउन खातेपानी तथा सरसफाई समितिका भौतिक संरचनाहरू निर्माण गरिने हुदा उक्त जग्गा यस मुडा टाउन खातेपानी तथा सरसफाई समितिको चलन भोकमा रहेको व्यहोरा प्रमाणित गरिन्छ ।


कार्यकारी अधिकृत

Unofficial Translation

Letter of Bedkot Municipality as a certification of land use for WUSC

Bedkot Municipality Office

Date: 2073/08/21 (December 6, 2016)

Sub: **Certification**

Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project

In reference to the letter Ref no.(2073/074) 07 dated 2073/08/21 (December 6, 2016) from Suda Town Water Supply and Sanitation Committee, Bedkot Municipality-07; it is certified that the public land of Bedkot Municipality Ward no.08 adjoining to land Parcel no. 712 from northern east part, kitta no. (Block no.) 213 and area 0-5-10 (5.5 kattha) is using by Suda WUSC acquired for construction of physical structures of the project.

Signed
Hem Raj Joshi
Executive Officer

Grievance Redress Committee Formation Minutes

आज दिनि २०६३।०६।०६ तारे मस कुडा राइज रकारेगानी तथा लालकार्ड उपकोषत) सिल्ला अनंतिगत गुनोसो / दुवेसो निवारण समिति गठन गर्नका लागि वेदकोट नगरपालिका सिविसु शांतिनगर लालकार्ड तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समितिको अध्यक्ष एवं वेदकोट नगरपालिका कार्यालयका कार्यकारी अधिकृत रेमराज जोशी को कार्यभारका अड्डा बासी तथा सिल्लाको उपस्थितिमा गुनोसो / दुवेसो निवारण समिति गठन गरि निम्न ब्यक्तिसभको निर्धार गरियो ।

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| | वेदकोट न.पा. कार्यकारी अधिकृत रेमराज जोशी | अध्यक्ष |
| | कुडा राइज रवा.पी.न उ.का.दि.अध्यक्ष जोशी | सचिव |
| | क्रो.अ.ए.सी.का.का.ला.वि.का.वातावरणिय अधिकारी | सदस्य |
| | प्रकारित व्याप्तिको प्रातिकेष्टि गौविन्द प्रेम्डर | सदस्य |
| | डि.कु.ए.पी. सिल्लाका) संग्रहित/वातावरणिय स. | सदस्य |
| | श्री गेलशिलाप सेवा समितिको अध्यक्ष सिल्लाका विन.चौधरी | सदस्य |
| | निर्माण व्यवस्थापकी को प्रातिकेष्टि | सदस्य |

प्रस्तावना : १ गुनोसो / दुवेसो समन्वय

विषय - १ : प्रस्तावना नं. १ काजि धलफल जारी मस वेदकोट न.पा. र श्री.पा. अन्तर्ग समालोचन गर्दै कुडा राइज रकारेगानी समन्वयमा कुनै गुनोसो / दुवेसो काएका वेदकोट नगरपालिका कार्यालयमा अथवा कुडा राइज रकारेगानी तथा लालकार्ड उपकोषत) सिल्लाका सभिक राख्ने निर्णय सर्वसमैत कार गरियो ।

Grievance Redress Committee Formation Minutes

Unofficial Translation

Today 7th Kartik 2073 BS (23rd Oct 2016) a meeting took place in the chairmanship of Bedkot Municipality Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee's Chairperson or Executive Officer of Bedkot Municipality, Mr. Hem Raj Joshi to form a Grievance Redress Committee from Suda Water Supply and Sanitation Users Group and following decision taken.

Attendees:

A. Bedkot Municipality Executive Office, Mr. Hem Raj Joshi	Chairperson
B. Suda Town WUSC Mr. Jaya Dev Joshi	Secretary
C. RPMO's representative	Member
D. Affected Person's representative	Member
E. DSMC's representative(EMP)	Member
F. Local NGO's representative, Bina Chaudhari	Member
G. Contractor's representative	Member

Decision No. 1: It is unanimously decided to contact Bedkot Municipality or Suda Town Water Supply and Sanitation committee, if there is any grievance related to Suda Town Water Supply and Sanitation project to be implemented in Bedkot Municipality.

Suda

यस लुडा सिगा बाटो खानेपान उपभोग्य तथा हाटका
 सेन्स बाटो लुडा सिगा बाटो खानेपान तथा हाटकाको लागि
 संस्थागत संयोजन Feasibility Study Report प्रस्तुत
 गर्ने तथा उपरोक्त कामकाज गर्ने (संस्था) विज्ञान, उपनि
 मुक्ति मिति २०६२/१०/१४ अर्को हस्ताक्षर गर्ने। सोको मिति
 काठमाडौं उपस्थिति

- १- शोभा, अक्षय एनी आनेश्वर डी गह
- २- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) सदस्य एनी वहाडु सि पापा
- ३- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी दिवाक (६ काल) आभोजन व्यवस्थापक
- ४- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी कोण विक्रम गुरु
- ५- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी कुमाय रजिपान गुरुविक्रम गुरु
- ६- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी इन्द्र पौडेल - १५ वी
- ७- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी दिनेश जोरवेला
- ८- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी चर्चा वहाडु (उपस्थित) उपस्थिति
- ९- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी डी राज वी लिकुड उपस्थिति
- १०- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी वाडुदेव गह
- ११- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी हरि प्र. गौडेल
- १२- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी अक्षय गुरु
- १३- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी राजेन्द्र प्रसाद गुरु
- १४- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी जय देव सावक
- १५- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी वाम वीर धामुका
- १६- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी महेन्द्र वीर
- १७- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी विक्रम लामा
- १८- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी नारायण सावक गुरु
- १९- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी राम देव गुरु
- २०- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी लालु देव गुरु
- २१- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी लक्ष्मण गुरु
- २२- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी भुमिका गुरु
- २३- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी पदम राम गुरु
- २४- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी विर वीर गुरु
- २५- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी विर वीर गुरु
- २६- ~~शोभा~~ उपस्थिति (संस्था) अध्यक्ष एनी चतक वहाडु (संस्था)

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क्र.सं.	पुस्तक नाम	रु.सं.
27	रामचन्द्रा विद्यापति	कामर
28	चंद्र सिंह भांडव	कामर
29	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
30	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
31	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
32	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
33	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
34	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
35	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
36	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
37	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
38	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
39	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
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45	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
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54	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
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56	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
57	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
58	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
59	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर
60	हरि सिंह भांडव	कामर

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- ५८. शेर सिंह का ५
- ५९. रामेश्वर मठवा
- ६०. देवासिंह ठंडू मठा
- ६१. देव प्र विहार
- ६२. विर-प्र नाथ
- ६३. राम प्र-काय
- ६४. वि प्र-धामी
- ६५. प्रेम सिंह मठवा
- ६६. रामेश्वर मठवा
- ६७. अमर मठवा
- ६८. रामेश्वर मठवा
- ६९. विजय मठवा
- ७०. शेर सिंह मठवा
- ७१. रामेश्वर मठवा
- ७२. उदार सिंह मठवा
- ७३. विर-प्र नाथ
- ७४. विर-प्र नाथ
- ७५. रामेश्वर मठवा
- ७६. रामेश्वर मठवा
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- ८८. रामेश्वर मठवा
- ८९. रामेश्वर मठवा
- ९०. रामेश्वर मठवा

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89	गारा फरक नया	
90	खुशी पुन मरे	रुद्र
91	भानुदेव काशी	काशी
92	कुमा बाली	कुमा
93	शर 98/15 कम शेर	
94	लाला देवी बापा ली ला	
95	दिया देवी विर (द्वि)	पार्वती
96	पार्वती महरा	मन्जु
97	मंजु माला	
98	मुग्गी गुठक	मुक्क
99	जय देव अवरुवा	जय देव अवरुवा
100	अद्यानन्द जोशी	
101	द्विन्दु 90 मरे	द्विन्दु
102	शापक सिंह बिहारे	शापक
103	प्रम सि. 55 मरे	Prm
104	सुदेश बाबा	
105	भवानी पुन मरे	भवानी
106	मोहन देव अरे	मोहन
107	मोहन प्र. 410 मरे	मोहन
108	चन्द्र सिंह लालक	चन्द्र
109	नय देवि साउं	नय देवि
110	रुद्र देवि साउं	रुद्र देवि
111	कैशिकल जोशी	कैशिकल
112	पुडा नाथ	पुडा
113	जयन्ती जोशी	जयन्ती
114	शबाना जोशी	शबाना
115	बिकान सिंह बहाल	बिकान
116	जगदुलामा	जगदुलामा - (लिपि व 1883 ए. 1)
117	अनन्त - लाल	
118	निमल जोशी	निमल
119	वरुण देव मरे	वरुण देव
120	विश्व सिंह बाग	विश्व

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निर्णय नं. १ - डिजाइन, अनुपारिचक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन पत्रावली द्वारा प्रस्तुत विकल्पहरूमाथि छलफल गरि विकल्प नं. २ रोजाउने निर्णय गरियो।

निर्णय नं. २ - कामोपजाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने ५१ नगरमा नपार्ने उपकोषता पार २५ दिन मात्र उठाई जातकरी गराउने निर्णय गरियो।

निर्णय नं. ३ - कामोपजाको लागि आवश्यक अडगा प्राप्ति सम्बन्धि आवश्यक प्रक्रिया पूरा गर्ने उपकोषता साभितिका तथा मित्रदा आउने गरि ३० दिन मात्र व्यवस्था गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

निर्णय नं. ४ - कामोपजा ले पर्ने सधै प्रतिशुल सन्भाव माथि छलफल गर्दा कामोपजाको कार्यसम्पन्न वातावरणीय र सन्भाव सन्भाव रवासे नपार्ने जातकरी गराइयो।

निर्णय नं. ५ - पत्रावली पारुलेस्मा तथा नगर विकास कोष समेतको विश्लेषणको आधारमा सिफारिस गरिने पानी गहजुरल लाग्ने निर्णय गरियो।

(Handwritten signatures and names)
Suda
Camel
Suda

Unofficial Translation

Regarding the implementation of Suda Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation project, presentation on Feasibility Study Report and Preliminary Project Agreement were accomplished on 2062 / 10 /04 (18 Jan 2016) and following decisions were taken.

Attendees

Total 123 participants representing from WUSC, PMO, RPMO, DSMC, political parties, NGOs, School and community.

Decisions

Agenda No. 1: Regarding Detailed Engineering Design options presented by Design Supervision and Management Consultant option 2 has been chosen after discussion.

Decision No. 2: It was decided that the 5% amount will be collected from beneficiaries and will be informed within 45 days.

Decision No. 3: It was decided that the land required for the project will be managed through land acquisition process within 30 days.

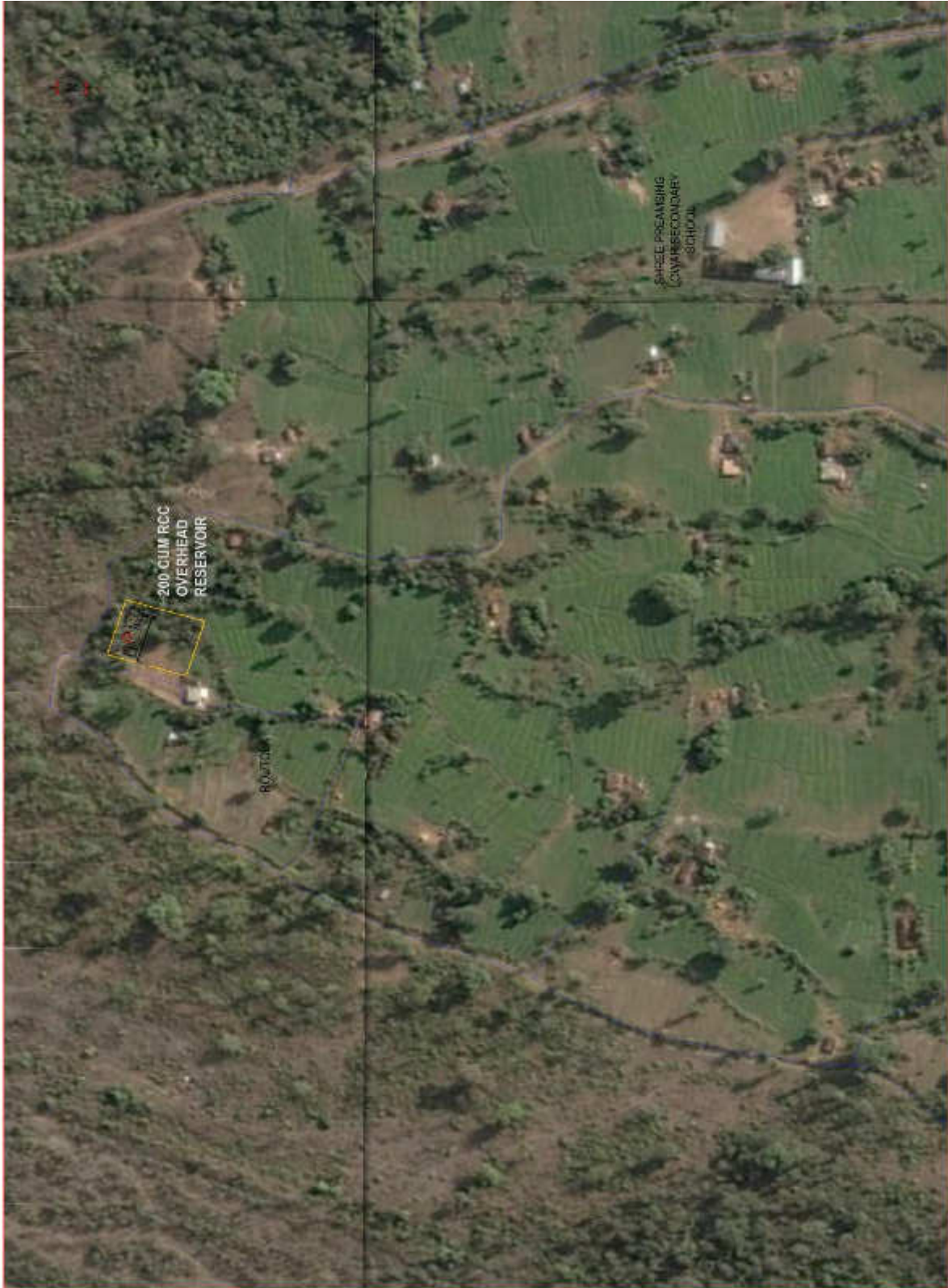
Decision No. 4: After discussion on likely adverse impact, it was informed that the project implementation will not result significant social and environmental impacts.

Decision-5: It was decided to implement the water tariff to be recommended based on the analysis of consultant and Town Development Fund.

APPENDIX-4 Maps and Photographs



Google based map showing the location of proposed OHT (300 Cum), Tube well (32.42 lps) and Treatment Plant (32.42 lps) for South Sub-system. Office Building will also be located on the same site (within marked area).



Google based map showing the location of proposed OHT (200 Cum), Tube well (10.90 lps) and Treatment Plant (10.90 lps) for North sub-system



Google based map showing the location of proposed 50 Cum OHT, Tube Well (5.5 lps) and Treatment Plant (5.5 lps) for East sub-system (Musepani Sub-system).

PHOTOGRAPHS



The land acquired (508 sq.m) from Kalawoti Devi Bohara for North Sub-system at Gauji, Ward no-9 (with test boring) where deep tube well (10.90 lps) will be located.



Land site for East Sub-system at Musepani, ward no-7, Ganesh Community Forest premises Block No. 2 (west to the Community Forest Office Building) where Tube Well (5.5 lps), Treatment Plant (5.5 lps) and OHT (50 lps) will be located.

Appendix



Land site (barren land excluding trees) at Putalibazar, Ward no-6 (near to the Suda Gaun Ghar Clinic) for South Sub-system where tube well(32.42 lps), treatment plant (32.42 lps), OHT (300 Cum) and Office Building will be located.



Site Visit and Consultation with local people.



Consultative / Interactive Meeting with WUSC and Beneficiaries



Discussion with WUSC at WUSC Office regarding private land acquisition and compensation

Appendix



House of Affected Family (Kalawoti Devi Bohara)



Cultivated Land of Kalawoti Devi Bohara



Discussion with Kalawoti Devi Bohara, her Son and Daughter-in Law at her House



The Public Land Acquired for WUSC Use from Bedkot Municipality. Land is located at Gauji, Ward no-9 where tube well (10.90 lps), treatment plant (10.90 lps), OHT (200 Cum) for North Sub-system will be constructed.