

## **PARTICIPATION AND INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN**

### **I. ROLES OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS**

1. Any stakeholder, participation, and/or institutional strategy for inclusion in BRBIP should first consider the roles that key stakeholders (nongovernment organizations [NGOs]/civil society organizations [CSOs], Local Organizations, Private Sector, Government of Nepal [GON]) will play in the Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project (BRBIP).

#### **A. NGOS/CSOs**

2. NGOs, local community groups (e.g. youth groups, women's groups and interest groups) and local bodies (e.g. Village Development Committees [VDCs] and municipalities) will serve as a vital link between (i) the project and (ii) the affected communities. It is not possible for project personnel to interact personally with all the affected communities and stakeholders, and therefore NGOs and local village groups will act as direct communicators to affected people, assisting the project team in their activities. NGOs are particularly effective in community organization/mobilization activities and will be used in that role. The specific roles for NGOs will be:

- (i) Mobilize communities to participate in project activities such as community solid waste management, river stretch adoption etc;
- (ii) Implement specific activities of the Communication Strategy such as door to door awareness, disseminate key messages and slogans, organize sporting, music events and annual river festivals
- (iii) Develop awareness of all communities to stop solid waste dumping, illegal encroachments and conservation of the greenery
- (iv) Take a role of a 'watch dog' to ensure that project activities are undertaken as planned following the environmental and social safeguards and the project outputs, outcomes and impacts are achieved

3. NGOs will also be encouraged to approach local people to help and support the activities the community is performing. This support could be in terms of providing either financial or human resources. At least one VDC on the Upper Bagmati stated that NGOs have not contacted or supported local efforts on the Bagmati.

#### **B. Private Sector**

4. The private sector will gain much from BRBIP activities through tourism development and improved business opportunities due to the improvement in the river and general environment in the Upper Bagmati Basin. The private sector will also have an important role in supporting and participating in BRBIP. Specific roles for private sector will include:

- (i) Adopt river stretches and manage green belts as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- (ii) Support the communication strategy by sponsoring events like the River Festival, hoarding boards, mass media campaign such as radio jingles, documentaries and public service announcement; and
- (iii) Finance river clean up and other project activities in partnership with GON, NGOs and local communities.

5. On the other hand, private companies like carpet factories, brick factories and water tankers use significant quantity of water especially extracted from the groundwater aquifers along the river and away from the river. They are also polluting the river through their wastes and, in the case of the carpet factories, the pollutants can be heavy metals with serious health and water quality implications. There is a need to consult the private companies to make them aware of the water availability and the need to use it efficiently for the benefit of all including the environment.

### **C. Local Government Bodies**

6. The local bodies (VDCs and municipalities) will play a key role of being a focal point for community participation and engagement to ensure the project is owned, supported and actively promoted by the local communities. Specific roles for local bodies include:

- (i) Facilitate concessions for river stretch adoption and river bank protection to local communities and local clubs wishing to do so
- (ii) As the custodian of the river course and river banks granted by the Local Self Governance Act (1999), monitor and manage the resource use and the river environment under its jurisdiction

7. Ward offices representing the areas closest to the Bagmati River should be a key focal point for delivering BRBIP messages and making people aware about river conservation, as people living in those wards have the most impact on river works and are most affected by the river environment.

### **D. Government of Nepal (GON)**

8. The key GON agencies like the Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD), Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), High Powered Committee for the Integrated Development of the Bagmati Civilization (HPCIDBC), Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Management Board (KVWSMB), Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Limited (KUKL), and the Kathmandu Valley Development Authority (KVDA), are the important bodies that are responsible to formulate policy, regulate, implement and monitor the activities related to the river basin and the river environment. There are some overlaps and duplications in these bodies as show in Table 3 and these need to be sorted out. There is also a need for them to work together and also with the NGOs, communities and local bodies that have closer links to the communities.

## **II. STAKEHOLDER, PARTICIPATION, AND INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIES FOR BRBIP**

9. Below are presented seven key stakeholder, participation, and institutional strategies for inclusion in BRBIP: (i) a Bagmati River Basin Organization (RBO) that introduces and implements the objectives of integrated water resources management (IWRM) to river restoration, (ii) improved mechanisms for participation and water dialogue, (iii) institutional strengthening and capacity development, (iv) the development of an NGO Platform, (v) a stakeholder communication strategy, (vi) the introduction of knowledge-based decisions, and (vii) a proper legal framework.

## **A. Establishment and Development of a Bagmati RBO and IWRM**

10. The overlapping mandates, interests and duplication among the different government agencies and other stakeholders calls for an institutional framework for coordination, integration and regulation of all activities within the Bagmati River Basin. An Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach that “promotes coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems”. A key challenge for the RBO will be to mainstream the participation of local communities in river basin management.

11. The key governmental agencies like WECS, MOUD, HPCIDBC, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)/Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park have a key role of executing and implementing the Project. As it is a multi-sectoral project requiring a river basin management/IWRM approach. River Basin Organization (RBO) to coordinate, integrate and monitor the river basin development and management is thus needed for Bagmati River Basin.

12. Component 1 – Towards Integrated and Participatory River Basin Management – Proposal for Bagmati RBO concludes that current water management problems in the Bagmati river basin make it highly suitable for the introduction of IWRM, and one possible solution to promote this would be formation of an RBO.

13. Although most existing government agencies function well enough within normal funding constraints, there is need for greater coordination and focus on key issues, and elimination of overlaps which appear to occur in certain areas. However, an analysis of water management functions indicated that there are gaps in key areas (e.g. basin-wide water balance, water allocation, groundwater management) which need to be resolved.

14. The Project considers that formation of an RBO to address key planning functions together with rationalisation of other water management functions could make a significant positive impact on the water management in the basin, and start to resolve key issues. A draft roadmap of IWRM activities with corresponding timetable and milestones is presented in the Project Component 1 Report.

## **B. Mechanisms to Promote Participation, Coordination, and Integrated Water Dialogue**

### **1. Challenges and Issues**

15. As described in Chapter 2 above, there are no mechanisms in the Bagmati River Basin for developing integrated and multi-sectoral water resources management strategies in the Upper Bagmati. The basin is also plagued by: (i) limited room for water dialogue involving civil society, (ii) limited networking mechanisms for sharing data and information, and (iii) limited community awareness and education.

16. The lack of a multi-sectoral strategic approach highlights the need for both a process and an institutional mechanism for key stakeholders to actively support coordinated Bagmati water resources development and river environment management.

## **2. Goals and Targets of These Mechanisms and Processes**

17. The goal or target of these institutional mechanisms and processes is integrated water resources management in the Bagmati River Basin. The objective is to better manage water resources in an integrated way, not necessarily to build a Bagmati RBO. There are multiple institutional structures (including an RBO) that might accomplish this, but the goal itself is not necessarily an RBO per se, but sustainable water resources management in the basin. An RBO could possibly be a good technical and institutional tool for facilitating and structuring integrated water resources management, but the organizational apparatus (e.g. an RBO) is a tool or a means to an end, not the end itself.

## **3. Mechanisms and Processes to Promote Participation, Coordination, and Integrated Water Dialogue**

18. There is a clear need to build better water governance in the Bagmati Basin. Some key principles for building better water governance include:

- (i) Stakeholders involvement and agreement (including CSOs and NGOs) on multi-stakeholders' coordination mechanisms.
- (ii) Knowledge, data, information-sharing and cooperation on projects; basin awareness.
- (iii) Inter-sector collaboration.
- (iv) Integrated knowledge of the basin profile.
- (v) Steering water resources development and river environment strategy and implementation.
- (vi) Updating and/or setting up of a regulatory framework.

19. To follow these principles and achieve the stated goal of integrated water resources management (IWRM) in the Bagmati Basin, the Project will support the development of a multi-stakeholders' mechanism that mainstreams IWRM. This will involve designing and implementing a stepwise framework for water resources coordination:

- (i) At least two multi-sectoral Technical Working Groups formed and supported:
  - Working Group on Bagmati Water Resources Management
  - Working Group on Bagmati River Environmental Management
- (ii) A Bagmati IWRM Project Steering Committee.
- (iii) River Basin Organization

## **4. Multi-Sectoral Technical Working Groups**

20. A key element of these processes and mechanisms is the formation of at least two technical working groups on the Bagmati Basin: (i) Bagmati Water Resources Management Working Group, and (ii) Bagmati River Environmental Management Working Group. These are technical working groups, focusing on technical aspects of water resources management and river environmental management. These working groups would provide multi-sector platforms and mechanisms for stakeholder coordination, collaboration, and participation, at least initially focusing only on technical matters.

21. The working groups could start out informally, with little or no official government authority, and gradually evolve into a key part of the official Bagmati RBO as the official RBO is being developed. To this extent, the two working groups are a transitional mechanism to keep

integrated water dialogue going while legal, budgetary, and administrative arrangements are made for the RBO. Ultimately, these working groups would be integrated into the long-term organizational chart of the Bagmati RBO.

22. The roles of the working groups would be:

- (i) Consultative aiming at following up and giving recommendations for the preparation of the Bagmati RBO.
- (ii) Discuss status of water related projects in the Bagmati River Basin and develop methods for intersectoral screening and evaluation (water dialogue).
- (iii) Provide forum for exchange of views on challenges and issues facing Bagmati stakeholders.
- (iv) Share knowledge and information and advice on public awareness campaigns.
- (v) Help develop ideas and actions related to a Bagmati Community Empowerment Program – Information, Awareness, Education.
- (vi) Develop awareness framework and guidelines for better involvement of a wider range of stakeholders.
- (vii) Remain current and help develop a Bagmati Basin Info System and knowledge base as way to consolidate and network various sectors.

23. It is also important the two working groups become a part of the BRBIP/KVUEIP Joint Communication Strategy. Although much of the work of the communication strategy will be done by NGOs and CSOs, the two technical working groups can help guide and give direction to the joint communication strategy.

24. Potential stakeholders as members of the working groups would include:

- (i) HPCIDBC
- (ii) WECS
- (iii) KVWSMB/KUKL
- (iv) MOI/DOI
- (v) Municipalities
- (vi) VDCs and DDCs
- (vii) CSOs (including representatives from local vulnerable groups, including farmers' groups in Upper Bagmati)
- (viii) NGOs

25. It is particularly important to note that local groups such as VDCs, DDCs, and local leaders could potentially block BRBIP Project activities (construction, etc.) and mobilize opposition to the project. It is critically important therefore that these local leaders and representatives of the VDCs/DDCs are fully engaged in the Project processes/activities and the Working Groups, to incorporate them as participants into the project, rather than just as observers. There could be a tendency to exclude these local groups from the Working Groups, but it should be stressed that the objectives of the Working Groups will only be fulfilled if VDCs/DDCs, CSOs, and other local leaders fully participate in the Working Groups.

## **5. Multi-Sectoral Bagmati IWRM Project Steering Committee**

26. If the working groups show initial progress and promise, an informal Bagmati IWRM Project Steering Committee could also be formed. This IWRM Steering Committee would primarily be technical, and would directly address larger IWRM issues on the river basin. Again,

early on in the project, this IWRM Steering Committee (separate but coordinated with the larger Project Steering Committee), would operate more informally, without the need for formal government authorization.

## **6. Bagmati RBO**

27. The whole process of developing mechanisms and processes to promote coordination, participation, and water dialogue would be a step-wise process. The first step is the establishment and development of the technical working groups, which would be a transitional step while the formal Bagmati RBO is being established and legally authorized. The second step would be to merge the working groups into the formal Bagmati RBO.

## **7. Role of the Technical assistance**

28. The whole process of developing mechanisms and processes to promote coordination, participation, and water dialogue would be supported by TA contractor who would:

- (i) Provide general guidance, capacity building and ownership development.
- (ii) Develop appropriate methodologies and implement together with counterparts activities focused on:
  - Mainstreaming IWRM into strategic Bagmati River Basin planning exercises and project implementation.
  - Coordinating/networking basin knowledge and regular updating of basin profile.
  - Developing mechanisms for encouraging Civil Society and other non-governmental stakeholders to become involved and committed.

## **C. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development**

29. Institutional strengthening and capacity development will be key BRBIP Project activities. However, just as BRBIP as a whole is not planned to solve all the Bagmati River Basin water problems at once, the Project's institutional strengthening and capacity development program will also not try to solve every institutional issue and challenge, but rather will focus and target those areas where Project inputs can be leveraged to produce maximum effect.

30. BRBIP's capacity building and institutional development programs will help develop institutional, organizational, and network/partnership capabilities and provide support to enhance key agencies' capacities to develop and implement project activities. BRBIP will focus on building the capacity of key executing and implementing agencies to manage their own activities and programs. Improving these capacities is not only a means to achieve the project's objectives, but it will also optimize the impact and sustainability of the project.

31. The BRBIP institutional development program will take a holistic approach to BRBIP capacity development, going beyond only training for key personnel. Although training and training of trainers programs will be key elements of the program, training alone will not address all GON organizational performance programs. Proper training programs will be implemented in conjunction with development of effective organizational structures and linkages, including well-designed: (i) organizational goals and objectives, (ii) systems, (iii) policies, (iv) work processes and procedures, and (v) proper equipment and funding.

32. There are three key areas of BRBIP institutional strengthening and capacity development: (i) organizational development, (ii) institutional development, and (iii) inter-organizational relations.

### **1. Organizational Development**

33. BRBIP organizational development will include activities to improve performance of the executing and implementing organizations/agencies, and the individuals/staff working in the agencies. This will be the most immediate and direct entry point for BRBIP capacity development. Key elements of BRBIP's Organizational Development activities will include improvements in key sectoral disciplines, including:

- (i) River Basin Planning and Management
- (ii) River Basin Organization Development and Operations
- (iii) Watershed Management
- (iv) Dam and Reservoir Operations
- (v) Community Outreach

34. At least four key organizational development activities (particularly in WECS and HPCIDPC) will be stressed:

- (i) WECS and River Basin Management and Planning – WECS has explicitly requested BRBIP assistance in River Basin Management and Planning activities, particularly related to the Bagmati River Basin. Assuming WECS will be the implementing agency (IA) for the newly formed Bagmati RBO, WECS will receive strengthening in developing, operating, and maintaining the new RBO.
- (ii) HPCIDPC and Communications and Community Outreach – HPCIDPC already has a Social Development and Coordination Unit (also sometimes called the Social Mobilization Office), with one Social Mobilization Officer and four Mobilizers<sup>1</sup>. Under BRBIP this office will need to be strengthened and further resources and outreach/communication training provided to their staff, as HPCIDPC will play a key role in directly working with Bagmati stakeholders. Specific training courses will need to be developed and conducted on communication, public relations, and outreach.
- (iii) HPCIDPC Organizational Structure<sup>2</sup> – After the BRBIP loan project is finalized, it is likely that the organizational structure of HPCIDPC will be considerably revised, with: (i) a strengthened Social Mobilization Office, (ii) new units or offices specifically related soil and water management activities, (iii) an environmental safeguard unit, and (iv) more staff directly involved with project implementation activities.
- (iv) Exposure Visits/Study Tours to Other Countries with Effective RBOs – Exposure visits and study tours to other countries with working RBOs will be organized and

<sup>1</sup> Some of these HPCIDPC staff attended and participated in the PPTA Team's Participatory NGO Workshop held in Kathmandu on October 2, 2012.

<sup>2</sup> Key elements of the future organizational structure of HPCIDPC remain somewhat uncertain until the status of the pending HPCIDBC Act is clarified. Presently Parliament is disbanded, so therefore no significant legislation (including the HPCIDPC Act) can be passed.

conducted. Such visits and tours should be directly linked to training programs focused on developing and operating a Bagmati RBO.

35. Based on discussions and joint analyses of key institutional strengthening needs with HPCIDPC and WECS, Table 4 below outlines some of the key capacity development elements needed in these two government agencies.

**Table 1-1: BRBIP Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development Requirements in HPCIDBC and WECS**

Agency	Elements of Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening Program
<b>HPCIDBC</b>	<p>Broader Staff Diversification in Discipline and Expertise<sup>3</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Water Supply</li> <li>○ Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)</li> <li>○ Ground Water</li> <li>○ Hydrology</li> <li>○ Reservoir Management</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Soil and Water Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Watershed Management<sup>4</sup></li> <li>○ Wetlands</li> <li>○ Forestry<sup>5</sup></li> <li>○ Soil Conservation</li> <li>○ Geology</li> <li>○ Land Acquisition</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Organizational <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ River Basin Organizations</li> <li>○ Knowledge Management</li> <li>○ Socio-Economics</li> <li>○ Communication</li> <li>○ Public Relations</li> <li>○ Outreach</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>WECS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional Staff and Training in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ River Basin Planning and Management</li> <li>○ River Basin Organizations</li> <li>○ Water Resources Information Systems</li> <li>○ DSS</li> <li>○ Procurement</li> <li>○ Financial Management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 2. Institutional Development

36. BRBIP will also work with executing and implementing agencies to improve the overall governance of project operations, including a focus on a proper legal and regulatory framework, and key processes and procedures within government agencies.

<sup>3</sup> As a "Committee", rather than a government line agency, HPCIDPC has plans to augment their staff by requesting that other government line agencies second key staff to HPCIDPC.

<sup>4</sup> HPCIDBC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with IUCN and IUCN will also contribute expertise to BRBIP watershed management activities.

<sup>5</sup> HPCIDBC has already formally requested one Forester and three Forest Rangers be seconded to HPCIDPC.



37. At least one of the key processes and procedures to improve Bagmati River institutions will be the development of multi-stakeholders' mechanism that mainstreams IWRM. This will involve developing and supporting at least two Technical Working Groups: (i) Working Group on Bagmati Water Resources Management, and (ii) Working Group on Bagmati River Environmental Management. These will be technical working groups, focusing on technical aspects of water resources management and river environmental management. These working groups would provide a multi-sector platform and mechanism for stakeholder coordination, collaboration, and participation, at least initially focusing only on technical matters. Three key functions of these working groups that would directly contribute to institutional development are: (i) consultative aiming at following up and giving recommendations for the preparation of the Bagmati RBO, (ii) discuss status of water related projects in the Bagmati River Basin and develop methods for intersectoral screening and evaluation (water dialogue), and (iii) provide a forum for exchange of views on challenges and issues facing Bagmati stakeholders.

### **3. Inter-Organizational Relations**

38. RBO - Inter-organizational relations will be improved in BRBIP, primarily through the establishment and operation of the Bagmati RBO. Presently, inter-sectoral and institutional capacities and knowledge of river basin coordination and cooperation are not yet fully developed along the Bagmati River Basin. RBOs are a relatively new concept to Nepal, particularly for a river like the Bagmati which flows through a highly urban and industrialized area.

39. BRBIP will directly address these weaknesses by emphasizing at least two areas of RBO development:

- (i) Processes and Procedures – The processes and procedures needed to design, develop, and begin implementation of an RBO will be designed and implemented, including a step-wise development of Technical Working Groups that would ultimately lead to full legal authority for an RBO.
- (ii) Institutional and Implementation Arrangements – Once the RBO is actually formed, more expertise will be required in actual river basin management, and in operating the RBO on a day-to-day basis. BRBIP through its organizational development activities described above will focus on these arrangements.

40. NGOs and CSOs - Another key part BRBIP's inter-organizational capacity development activities will be focused on incorporating recognized NGOs, CSOs, local development partners, and local government bodies into project operations. BRBIP will emphasize the benefits of cooperation and collaboration between these different organizations and institutions.

41. The Role of a "Champion" - Another key inter-organizational capacity development activity will be the identification and support of a "champion" for the loan project from among the key stakeholders. This champion could take on the role of a driving force supporting integrated, stable institutions within the Bagmati River Basin, and coordinating multi-sectoral improvement efforts.

### **D. NGO Platform**

42. The Upper Bagmati River environment improvement will require community participation in maintaining the river environment. While the interventions proposed to manage liquid and solid waste and to increase the flows in the river will provide the basis of the restoration of the

river environment to its conditions of 30-40 years ago, the river banks and the green belts created in the flood plains will need to be owned by communities and other local stakeholders. There are some good examples of communities and other civil society organizations (CSOs) coming together to improve the rivers by developing green zones and parks on certain stretches of the river like the UN Park in Lalitpur and the initiatives taken by community organizations like the MakaibariToleSudharSamiti, WEPCO and PWEDO (Populations Women Environmental Development Organization) to manage and control solid waste dumping in certain stretches of the river. Such efforts need to be scaled up and extended to cover the whole stretch. Such initiatives would be best carried out by community level organizations with very little help from the government.

43. The adoption of river stretches by communities, private sector and local NGOs would be an important way of ensuring that the river environment is improved and the communities benefit from the river front development. It is proposed that the greenbelts and river banks along the improved Bagmati River be managed by the user committees formed by the local communities or by interested private sector or local CSOs and NGOs. The following modality of adoption of river stretches is proposed.

- (i) A national NGO working in the field of environment and community mobilization will be recruited under a NGO contract with the responsibility of mobilizing the communities and forming user committees to take up the responsibility of adoption of river stretches.
- (ii) The selected NGO will carry out community awareness and mobilization activities and assist in establishing user communities to adopt and manage stretches of the river. These stretches can be developed by the communities as gardens and parks for local communities' benefits, including development of floriculture and small forestry patches for beautification. The user committees will be registered with the local ward offices of the VDCs or municipalities or with the District Administrative Office (DAO) depending on the scope and area of coverage. Selected NGO will assist the user committees in the registration process. The CSOs can even raise funds by collecting subscriptions from visitors to sustainable maintenance of the parks.
- (iii) Competition for award giving will be organized periodically by the VDCs or municipalities in order to boost up the morale of the CSOs and NGOs involved in nature conservation work. The CSOs and NGOs can even build temples or cultural promotional small museums within the park to attract regular visitors.
- (iv) HPCIDBC, the IA for the project, will prepare the technical guidelines and regulations for the operation of the green belts and the development to be carried out within it. HPCIDBC along with the VDCs and Municipalities will monitor and regulate the activities of the user committees. HPCIDBC will allocate the river stretches to be managed and adopted by each user committee. Private sector may also apply to adopt certain stretches of the rivers under their corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities or support user committees or local NGOs to do so.
- (v) The forum of all user committees adopting the river stretches may be established to work with HPCIDBC and VDCs and municipalities to self monitor the activities. Such a forum will coordinate with other activities like the annual Bagmati River Festival to showcase their achievements. A "Score Card" system will be used to select the best performing user communities and to encourage others to improve. The modality of the "score card" systems needs to be development by the

participating communities, private sectors and the local bodies (municipality wards and VDCs).

- (vi) Seed money will be provided to community- or private sector- led local initiatives on river environment management to the CSOs and small private entrepreneurs.

**Score Card System** will be based on the factors/indicators such as:

1. Hygiene (Health) –bacterial level suitable for religious
2. Biological function – dissolve oxygen
3. Aesthetic – smell, color
4. Social function – people’s perception, use of the river
5. Physical – quantity and depth of water

(Details of the score card system will be worked out through consultations with the participating community organizations during project implementation.

**ANNEX 1: Stakeholders' Consultation Table**

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER INTEREST	PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	RESOURCES	MANDATE
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>				
WECS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish RBOs in three major river basins (Koshi, Gandaki, Koshi) and sub-basin organizations (offices) within RBOs.</li> <li>Bagmati Basin, although not part of the major basins, would be under one the three major RBOs.</li> <li>WECS to serve as the Apex body</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutions themselves are problem.</li> <li>No institution to address Bagmati problems in integrated way; only sectoral programs; no mechanism for holistic river basin approach where all water uses, regions' requirements including environmental needs are considered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primarily manpower resources with water resources, water supply, irrigation staff</li> <li>Has interdisciplinary human resources and organizational structure with Divisions dealing with Water Resources, Energy, Legal and Institutional Development and Socio-economic and Environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apex body to formulate policies and strategies and play an advisory role in water resources and energy sector.</li> <li>Currently implementing initial RBO activities in pilot sub-basins like Indrawati, Babai and West Rapti.</li> </ul>
HPCIDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To clean Bagmati River and its tributaries by preventing the direct discharge of solid and liquid wastes to the river and to conserve the river system within Kathmandu.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problems out of their control: (i) low discharge in Bagmati, (ii) so many parties involved with overlapping responsibilities, (iii) encroachment and squatters.</li> <li>Other problems they can control: (i) extraction of sand from river, and (ii) solid waste in river.</li> <li>Need Bagmati clean up/ restoration following Bagmati Action Plan with focus on construction of sewer pipelines, wastewater treatment plants, river training works, roads and green belts along the banks of the river and public awareness program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rich in resources, including manpower, financial, and equipment.</li> <li>Technical expertise to implement waste water management and river improvement projects, other complementary projects under BAP on-going.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key coordinating and leading agency of the Bagmati Action Plan (within Kathmandu Valley).</li> <li>Waiting for passage of HPCIDPC Act by legislature which would give organization authority and real power.</li> </ul>

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER INTEREST	PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	RESOURCES	MANDATE
ShivpuriNagarjun National Park, Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All activities within the national parks shall be carried out by strictly following the National Parks Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will support any government effort to improve the Bagmati River Environment</li> <li>Believes that the conservation of the upper watersheds including ShivpuriNagarjun National Park have contributed to improve the water resources in the Bagmati Basin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government agency for the management of national parks under an Act approved by the Parliament</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full management and regulation in the National Park Areas</li> </ul>
Sundirijal VDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Want to see the full implementation of the Bagmati Action Plan (BAP), and GON Local Decentralized Act (2056).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bagmati River improvements not possible without imitation of a special community development program to cover Wards 1-6 of VDC including close coordination with National Park, DDC, and VDC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GON, Local Agency, DDC allocate the budget per year. But it is not enough.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performing at VDC level activities as local GON agency.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Local Development (Solid Waste Technical Support Center)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance and support to municipalities regarding solid waste management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of government and public awareness in reduce, recycle, and re-use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has small GON budget; some financial assistance from UN; working with ADB TA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GON Solid Waste Act of 2011.</li> </ul>
Kathmandu Valley Development Authority (KVDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Want to play more role on the project execution and coordinate work within Kathmandu Valley</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For Bagmati improvement, land pooling is priority. Also policy and management differences with HPCIDBC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GON Budget</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kathmandu Valley Town Development Act (1988) establishes KVDA and provides legal basis for implementing town development plans.</li> </ul>
Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop and distribute hydroelectricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since hydropower is a non-consumptive use, NEA does not consider hydropower affecting the water discharge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and financial resource to handle large infrastructure projects including dams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the country</li> </ul>
Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure reliable water supply and sanitation to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of resources to meet its objectives of reliable water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical manpower and experience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water supply and sanitation services</li> </ul>

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER INTEREST	PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	RESOURCES	MANDATE
Limited (KUKL)	its customers	and sanitation services		in Kathmandu Valley (municipality areas and surrounding VDCs)
Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure services to its residents including solid waste management, clean environment and water supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of resources and infrastructure</li> <li>Duplication of mandates and interests among stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial resource from property and other taxes</li> <li>Legal mandate to manage both resources and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political and legal body to manage the land and water resources (rivers) within its jurisdiction</li> </ul>
Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation of historical and cultural heritage and urban development</li> <li>Development of Kathmandu Valley as tourist and cultural center</li> <li>Mobilization of local bodies and private sector in urban infrastructure development</li> <li>Management of urban development and</li> <li>Rural-Urban partnership program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of implementation of policy and building codes</li> <li>Lack of legal framework to regulate the river environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government body to manage urban development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Kathmandu Valley as tourist and cultural center</li> </ul>
<b>CIVIL SOCIETY</b>				
NTNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wants to see the full implementation of the Bagmati Action Plan (BAP).</li> <li>NTNC a “semi-government” agency, not really NGO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bagmati clean-up/restoration not possible without promulgation of a Special Act with HPCIDBC entrusted with a legal authority to manage the Bagmati river protection including taking legal action against polluters of the river.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has capacity, not power; has global contacts and capacity to bring resources (human and financial).</li> <li>Strength on mobilizing local communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage national parks and implement nature conservation activities in Nepal under a Special Act promulgated by the National Parliament.</li> </ul>

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER INTEREST	PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	RESOURCES	MANDATE
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can take legal action in park and enforce behavior.</li> </ul>
WEPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid waste management and recycling</li> <li>Women's organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid waste and sewage dumped into Bagmati.</li> <li>Land encroachment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close contact with women's groups; "sister organizations".</li> <li>"Waste is our resource."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registered NGO with municipalities.</li> </ul>
BagmatiSewaSamiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pressure on GON to restore Bagmati.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four key problems: (i) direct sewage in river, (ii) sand excavation, (iii) no demarcation of Bagmati, and (iv) garbage dumping.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Few financial resources; can mobilize local people, write and publish articles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGO focusing on Bagmati River registered with the Lalitpur District Administration Office</li> </ul>
NGO Forum for Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water rights.</li> <li>Policy reform on water and sanitation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duplication of efforts.</li> <li>Lack of consideration of other options for water supply, e.g. groundwater, rainwater, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal resources; attorneys, environmental health professions and good working relations with urban poor.</li> <li>Forum of different NGOs</li> <li>Working with KUKL and other GON agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy on water supply and sanitation issues</li> <li>Forum of NGOs</li> </ul>
ProPublic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of NGO Forum</li> <li>Use legal mechanisms to protect Bagmati environment related to water and sanitation</li> <li>Cleaning of Bagmati</li> <li>Welfare of water, river, gender, children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendations from past studies not followed</li> <li>GON not working in public interest- NGO that filed a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) Case in the Supreme Court regarding GON intervention to revive Bagmati River</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal resources; attorneys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy on consumer rights and filing PIL in courts regarding issues concerning the general public</li> </ul>
Lumanti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy for urban poor and improved housing and shelter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban poor have no voice; marginalized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some funding by international groups, e.g. UN.</li> <li>Working relations with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy and actions in support of housing and shelter for urban</li> </ul>

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER INTEREST	PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	RESOURCES	MANDATE
			the urban poor	poor
Sundarijal-Bagmati-Gorkana Concern Group (Seven VDCs between Sundarijal and Gorkana)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full attention to implementation of donor agency (ADB) and GON program in upper stream of Bagmati</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A few local people expressed desire to relocate above Sunaraijal as area is getting populated and polluted.</li> <li>Without relocation it is not possible to clean Bagmati, because they pollute head of Bagmati.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human strength on convincing and mobilizing local communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seven VDCs Concern Group, don't have any legal identity.</li> <li>Initiated by themselves.</li> </ul>
Bagmati-Nagmati Users Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full attention to implementation of donor agency (ADB) and GON program in upper stream of Bagmati.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A few local people expressed desire to relocate above Sunaraijal as area is getting populated and polluted.</li> <li>Without relocation it is not possible to clean Bagmati, because they pollute head of Bagmati.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human strength on convincing and mobilizing local communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local User's Committee</li> </ul>
Bagmati Consultative Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A clean Bagmati.</li> <li>Saving the environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution and solid waste becoming a bigger problem.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Their own local resources from their own local communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal mandate from the seven VDCs to help clean the Bagmati.</li> </ul>
Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance/revive people's faith of the holy rivers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River environment is degraded due to upstream water diversion and can be improved with increase in dry season flow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government budget for PADT area development</li> <li>Temple earnings/donations and Fees collected from pilgrims and tourists, rentals from shops provide necessary annual operation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PADT established under a Special Act ratified by the Parliament</li> <li>An area of 264 ha of the temple complexes including stretches of Bagmati River and Dhobi Khola falls under its jurisdiction</li> </ul>
Farmer associations / cooperatives ASC Agricultural Service Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to water</li> <li>Improve irrigation efficiency</li> <li>Water rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River level has significantly decreased</li> <li>As water scarcity becomes more frequent, problems and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource is a problem. Farmers do not have enough resource to improve irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registered by the VDC (LSG Act) as a user group. They collect money for</li> </ul>



STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER INTEREST	PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	RESOURCES	MANDATE
		conflicts related to water allocation have increased	facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They can mobilise VDC resources for irrigation network improvement</li> </ul>	collective work and try to manage conflict between users
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>				
FNCCI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As an umbrella organization for private sector, river environment is an important factor for tourism and business development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shortcoming of responsible agencies to manage and regulate the river environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support and financial resource from its large membership private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Umbrella organization of industries and commerce</li> </ul>
Carpet factory association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have access to cheaper water or more water with a reliable service in order to produce more carpets and have more benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Too many users on the same resource</li> <li>They agree to invest on wastewater treatment but do not have enough visibility regarding evolution of the business. As the “bubble” seems to decrease they are not keen to spend money on a risky sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They invest regularly in the VDC public facilities: road, school, temple constructions</li> <li>They have economic resource from the business and good relations with VDC secretaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represent carpet factories interest</li> <li>To bring together all the scattered carpet industries and promote organized efforts for the betterment of the carpet industry</li> <li>To maintain and ensure a sustained supply of raw materials for the benefit of carpet industries</li> </ul>
Brick factory association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase access to water in order to increase brick production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River level has decreased</li> <li>Too many users on the same resource</li> <li>Problems with farmers who do not respect agreement. The factories pay for the land renting and farmers are asking factories to shut down afterwards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic resource</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represent brick factories interest</li> </ul>

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER INTEREST	PERCEPTION OF PROBLEM	RESOURCES	MANDATE
<b>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</b>				
UN Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban human settlements.</li> <li>Water, urban, and services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biggest problems are managerial, not technical.</li> <li>Problems with fragmented responsibilities and capacity of organizations, ownership, and commitment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has technical resources.</li> <li>Can assist GON to allocate funding wisely.</li> <li>Can act as facilitator and mediator.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A small agency within the larger UN.</li> </ul>
International Union of Nature Conservation (IUCN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning and implementing participatory watershed management in the Bagmati Basin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory Watershed management is an important component of any river basin improvement program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International recognition and network</li> <li>MOU with HPCIDBC already in place for watershed management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International agency specialising in nature conservation including watershed management</li> </ul>
Capacity Building for Waste Management Project (ADB TA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing high-level policies, strategies, and guidelines for solid waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipalities have no options other than to dump solid waste in Bagmati as there are no landfill sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy documents and brainpower.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADB-financed TA.</li> <li>Focus on awareness-raising.</li> </ul>
Kathmandu Valley Urban Environmental Improvement Project, ADB PPTA 7936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop improved wastewater services, management, and infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KUKL has institutional, managerial, financial, and physical weaknesses and limitations.</li> <li>Wastewater management in KV needs more resources and trained personnel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADB PPTA; project design team. Designing improved urban wastewater treatment strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare and design upcoming loan project for GON and KUKL.</li> </ul>
<b>INDIVIDUALS</b>				
Mr. IswerOnta and Dr. UpendraGautam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representatives of JalsrotVikasSanstha (JVS) and Nepal Water Partnership (NWP).</li> <li>NGOs dedicated to water issues in Nepal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problems in Bagmati are numerous and need integrated approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited financial resources but ability to write, lecture, and hold seminars on Nepal water issues.</li> <li>Pool of senior resource persons with social, legal and technical background</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registered NGO in Nepal.</li> </ul>

**ANNEX 2: BRBIP Stakeholder Consultation Record**

<b>INSTITUTION / PERSONNEL</b>	<b>BRBIP PARTICIPATORY STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP 27 August 2012</b>	<b>BRBIP NGO PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOP 02 October 2012</b>	<b>INDIVIDUAL MEETINGS AND DIRECT CONSULTATION</b>
<b>GON</b>			
<b>Water and Energy Commission Secretariat</b> ShishirKoirala SriranjanLacoul SanjayaDhungel	August 27, 2012		Multiple
<b>High Powered Committee for Integrated Development of Bagmati Civilization</b> Mahesh Basnet Gajendra Kumar Thakur	August 27, 2012		Multiple
<b>Ministry of Urban Development</b> Kishore Thapa, Secretary			October 15, 2012
<b>Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Management Board</b>			August 14, 2012
<b>Kathmandu UpatyakaKhanepani Ltd</b> Sunil Dhoj Joshi Darryl Jackson	August 27, 2012		August 14, 2012
<b>Ministry/Department of Irrigation</b> Mr. Sharma	August 27, 2012		Multiple
<b>Dept. of Water Induced Disaster Prevention</b>	August 27, 2012		Multiple
<b>Department of Water Supply &amp; Sanitation</b>	August 27, 2012		
<b>Dept. of Urban Development &amp; Building Construction</b>	August 27, 2012		
<b>Kathmandu Valley Development Authority</b> KeshavSthapit	August 27, 2012		August 13, 2012
<b>Kathmandu Metropolitan City</b>	August 27, 2012		
<b>MOSFC-DNP</b>			June 28, 2012
<b>ShivapuriNagarjun National Park</b>			Multiple
<b>PID for Kathmandu Valley Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	August 27, 2012		Multiple

INSTITUTION / PERSONNEL	BRBIP PARTICIPATORY STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP 27 August 2012	BRBIP NGO PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOP 02 October 2012	INDIVIDUAL MEETINGS AND DIRECT CONSULTATION
<b>Project</b>			
<b>NGOs, INGOs, CSOs, CBOs and LOCAL GROUPS</b>			
<b>BagmatiSewaSamiti</b> Mr. Newa	August 27, 2012		August 14, 2012
<b>NGO Forum/ProPublic</b> Mr. Sharma Anil Sthapit	August 27, 2012	October 2, 2012	August 15, 2012
<b>NTNC</b> Mr. Bajracharya		October 2, 2012	May 18, 2012
<b>WEPCO</b> NehaBisht	August 27, 2012	October 2, 2012	May 21, 2012
<b>Lumanti</b> MahendraShakya	August 27, 2012	October 2, 2012	August 15, 2012
<b>PADT</b> Kosh Prasad Acharya			September 24, 2012
<b>MakkalbariToleSudharSamiti</b> Binit Raj Aryal		October 2, 2012	
<b>GPA/ROPC</b> Bindu Raj Adhikari		October 2, 2012	
<b>DigoYatra</b> Shanta G.C		October 2, 2012	
<b>TalejuBhawaniSamudaya Club</b> Shiva HariShrestha		October 2, 2012	
<b>ECCA</b> YogendraChitrakar		October 2, 2012	
<b>Nepal NagarikSamaj</b> Gauri Shankar Chaudhari		October 2, 2012	
<b>NRCT</b> MausamKhanal		October 2, 2012	
<b>JalSanjal</b> PrakashAmatya		October 2, 2012	
<b>Power to People Nepal</b> Sunil Kumar Shrestha		October 2, 2012	
<b>BalSarahi</b> LekhaGhimire		October 2, 2012	
<b>DidiBahini</b> KabindraRegmi		October 2, 2012	
<b>BagmatiBachau</b> Himmat S Lehali		October 2, 2012	
<b>Bagmati and Shalmati Users committee</b> Anil Tamang		October 2, 2012	
<b>NRCT</b>		October 2, 2012	

<b>INSTITUTION / PERSONNEL</b>	<b>BRBIP PARTICIPATORY STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP 27 August 2012</b>	<b>BRBIP NGO PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOP 02 October 2012</b>	<b>INDIVIDUAL MEETINGS AND DIRECT CONSULTATION</b>
Megh Ale			
<b>PTTP/Nepal</b> Babita Rana		October 2, 2012	
<b>NawaJagaruk Yuba Club</b> <b>Dinesh Dhital</b> Amrit Jung Thapa		October 2, 2012	
<b>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</b>			
<b>International Water Management Institute</b> Sandesh Amatya Santosh Silwal		October 2, 2012	
<b>KVUEIP</b>	August 27, 2012		Multiple
<b>UN HABITAT</b>	August 27, 2012		May 22, 2012
<b>International Union for Conservation of Nature</b> Dr Yam Malla	August 27, 2012		June 15, 2012
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>			
FNCCI			December 2, 2012
<b>COMMUNITIES IN PROJECT AREA</b>			
Dam/Reservoir Area (Dhap, Sindirajal, etc.)			August 1, 2012
Upper Bagmati (7 VDCs)	August 27, 2012	October 2, 2012	October 3, 2012
Manohara			
Marin Khola			June 22, 23 2012
<b>INDIVIDUALS</b>			
Isver Onta	August 27, 2012		August 23, 2012
Prachendra Pradhan			October 12, 2012
Deepak Gawayli			October 13, 2012

### ANNEX 3: Summary Of Meetings And Consultations May – October 2012

<b>DATE:</b> Multiple Meetings	<b>WHO:</b> Mr. Sriranjana Coull, Joint Secretary and Mr. Shishir Koirala, Senior Divisional Engineer, WECS
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish RBOs in three major river basins (Koshi, Gandaki, Koshi) and sub-basin organizations (offices) within RBOs.</li> <li>Bagmati Basin, although not part of the major basins, would be under one of the three major RBOs.</li> <li>WECS to serve as the Apex body.</li> <li>Has interdisciplinary human resources and organizational structure with Divisions dealing with Water Resources, Energy, Legal and Institutional Development and Socio-economic and Environment.</li> <li>Apex body to formulate policies and strategies and play an advisory role in water resources and energy sector.</li> <li></li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutions themselves are problem.</li> <li>No institution to address Bagmati problems in integrated way; only sectoral programs; no mechanism for holistic river basin approach where all water uses, regions' requirements including environmental needs are considered.</li> <li>Currently implementing initial RBO activities in pilot sub-basins like Indrawati, Babai and West Rapti.</li> </ul>	
<b>DATE:</b> Multiple Meetings	<b>WHO:</b> Mr. Mahesh Basnet and Mr. Gajendra K. Thakur, HPCIDBC
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HPC: To clean Bagmati River and its tributaries by preventing the direct discharge of solid and liquid wastes to the river and to conserve the river system within Kathmandu.</li> <li>Problems out of their control: (i) low discharge in Bagmati, (ii) so many parties involved with overlapping responsibilities, (iii) encroachment and squatters.</li> <li>Other problems they can control: (i) extraction of sand from river, and (ii) solid waste in river.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need Bagmati clean up/ restoration following Bagmati Action Plan with focus on construction of sewer pipelines, wastewater treatment plants, river training works, roads and green belts along the banks of the river and public awareness program.</li> <li>Rich in resources, including manpower, financial, and equipment.</li> <li>Technical expertise to implement waste water management and river improvement projects, other complementary projects under BAP on-going.</li> <li>Key coordinating and leading agency of the Bagmati Action Plan (within Kathmandu Valley).</li> <li>Waiting for passage of HPCIDPC Act by legislature which would give organization authority and real power.</li> </ul>	
<b>DATE:</b> May 19, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Sundirajal VDC; met in Dhap area.
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Want to see the full implementation of the Bagmati Action Plan (BAP), and GON Local Decentralized Act (2056).</li> <li>GON, Local Agency, DDC allocate the budget per year. But it is not enough.</li> <li>Performing at VDC level activities as local GON agency.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bagmati River improvements not possible without initiation of a special community development program to cover Wards 1-6 of VDC including close coordination with National Park, DDC, and VDC</li> </ul>	

<b>DATE:</b> May 20, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Dr. Sumitra Amatya, Ministry of Local Development (Solid Waste Technical Support Center)
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance and support to municipalities regarding solid waste management.</li> <li>• Has small GON budget; some financial assistance from UN; working with ADB TA.</li> <li>• GON Solid Waste Act of 2011.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of government and public awareness in reduce, recycle, and re-use.</li> </ul>	
<b>DATE:</b> May 18, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr. Sidartha Bajracharya, NTNC
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTNC a “semi-government” agency, not really NGO.</li> <li>• Has capacity, not power; has global contacts and capacity to bring resources (human and financial).</li> <li>• Strength on mobilizing local communities.</li> <li>• Manage national parks and implement nature conservation activities in Nepal under a Special Act promulgated by the National Parliament.</li> <li>• Can take legal action in park and enforce behavior.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wants to see the full implementation of the Bagmati Action Plan (BAP).</li> <li>• Bagmati clean-up/restoration not possible without promulgation of a Special Act with HPCIDBC entrusted with a legal authority to manage the Bagmati river protection including taking legal action against polluters of the river.</li> </ul>	
<b>DATE:</b> May 21, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Ms. Bishnu Thakali, Women Environmental Preservation Committee (WEPCO)
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste management and recycling</li> <li>• Women’s organizations.</li> <li>• Solid waste and sewage dumped into Bagmati.</li> <li>• Land encroachment.</li> <li>• “Waste is our resource.</li> <li>• Registered NGO with municipalities.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close contact with women’s groups; “sister organizations”.</li> </ul>	
<b>DATE:</b> May 19, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Sundarijal-Bagmati-Gorkana Concern Group (Seven VDCs between Sundarijal and Tilganga)
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to relocate the people of Wards 1-6 of Sundarijal VDC.</li> <li>• Without relocation it is not possible to clean Bagmati, because they pollute head of Bagmati.</li> <li>• Human strength on convincing and mobilizing local communities.</li> <li>• Seven VDCs Concern Group, don’t have any legal identity.</li> <li>• Initiated by themselves.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full attention to implementation of donor agency (ADB) and GON program in upper stream of Bagmati.</li> </ul>	
<b>DATE:</b> May 19, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Bagmati-Nagmati Users Committee
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to relocate the people of Wards 1-6 of Sundarijal VDC.</li> <li>• Without relocation it is not possible to clean Bagmati, because they pollute head of Bagmati.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human strength on convincing and mobilizing local communities.</li> <li>• Local User's Committee</li> </ul>
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full attention to implementation of donor agency (ADB) and GON program in upper stream of Bagmati.</li> </ul>

<b>DATE:</b> May 22, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr. Bhushan Tuladhar, Regional Technical Advisor, South Asia, UN HABITAT
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban human settlements.</li> <li>• Water, urban, and services</li> <li>• Has technical resources.</li> <li>• Can assist GON to allocate funding wisely.</li> <li>• Can act as facilitator and mediator</li> <li>• A small agency within the larger UN.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biggest problems are managerial, not technical.</li> <li>• Problems with fragmented responsibilities and capacity of organizations, ownership, and commitment.</li> </ul>	

<b>DATE:</b> May 21, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr. Surya Man Shakya, Capacity Building for Waste Management Project (ADB TA 7597-NEP)
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing high-level policies, strategies, and guidelines for solid waste management</li> <li>• Policy documents and brainpower.</li> <li>• ADB-financed TA.</li> <li>• Focus on awareness-raising.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities have no options other than to dump solid waste in Bagmati as there are no landfill sites.</li> </ul>	

<b>DATE:</b> May 24, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr Eric Tilman and JWA Team
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River basin organization structure proposed by JWA.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An option with a river basin council for RBO for the project</li> </ul>	

<b>DATE:</b> June 15, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Dr Yam Malla, IUCN
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of IUCN Concept note on watershed management</li> <li>• Introduction of BRBIP.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IUCN and HPCIDBC have signed an MOU to work together on watershed management</li> <li>• Total estimated budget for this is \$8.1</li> <li>• IUCN will be happy to partner with ADB and BRBIP on further work on this issues</li> </ul>	



<b>DATE:</b> June 28, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr Krishna Acharya, DG and Mr Kamal J Kunwar, Dept of National Parks and Wildlife
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request for approval for PPTA team surveys for topographical surveys, social safeguard and environmental studies in ShivpuriNagarjun National Parks</li> <li>Rationale of reservoirs and expected activities were briefed</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department has instructed the ShivpuriNagarjun National Park to support the BRBIP team in the survey activities</li> <li>Department requests the PPTA team to follow the National Parks Act while carrying out the surveys</li> </ul>	

<b>DATE:</b> July 9, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Various stakeholders during HPCIDBC and IUCN organized Symposium in Hotel Annapurna
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN and HPCIDBC presented their concept notes for watershed management and river environment improvement in the presence of the Prime Minister and key stakeholdes</li> <li>Key government agencies, donors and civil society representatives were present</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HPCIDBC presentation included information on BRBIP interventions including the reservoirs for flow augmentation</li> <li>There was general consensus and support for the proposed activities</li> </ul>	

<b>DATE:</b> August 13, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr. KeshavSthapit, Development Commissioner, KVDA
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KVDA will be very active in land pooling soon in Upper Bagmati.</li> <li>Has very serious policy differences with Chairman of HPCIDBC.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HPCIDBC involved with land pooling, perhaps without legal authority</li> <li>KVDA will push ahead with land pooling in areas of BRBIP.</li> <li>Could be serious policy and implementation conflicts between KVDA and HPCIDBC.</li> </ul>	

<b>DATE:</b> August 13, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr. SauendraNewa; President of BagmatiSewaSamiti
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <p>Pressure on GON to restore Bagmati; BSS does not “clean” the river.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four key problems: (i) direct sewage in river, (ii) sand excavation, (iii) no demarcation of Bagmati, and (iv) garbage dumping.</li> <li>These four problems not result of people, but of government inaction; people have been deceived by the government.</li> <li>BSS has experience in pressuring GON, can mobilize many people.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BSS will be member of BRBIP Steering Committee, they will have a voice.</li> <li>Well respected NGO in KV, their views should be considered carefully.</li> </ul>	

<b>DATE:</b> August 14, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr.HannuPelkonen and his KVUEIP PPTA Team; other GON officials at KVUIEP Workshop
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KUKL needs strengthening in many areas – technically, financially, physically, institutionally, etc.</li> <li>• KVUEIP focuses on improved wastewater services, management, and infrastructure.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KVUEIP wants to coordinate with BRBIP PPTA.</li> <li>• “We’re in the same boat.”</li> </ul>	
<b>DATE:</b> August 15, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr.Prakash Sharma, President of NGO Forum
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGO Forum focuses on water rights.</li> <li>• Policy reform on water and sanitation.</li> <li>• Says there is duplication of efforts.</li> <li>• Lack of consideration of other options for water supply, e.g. groundwater, rainwater, etc.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGO Forum will have future role on BRBIP Steering Committee.</li> <li>• Well respected NGO in KV.</li> </ul>	
<b>DATE:</b> August 15, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr.Prakash Sharma, President of ProPublic
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Member of NGO Forum</li> <li>• Use legal mechanisms to protect Bagmati environment related to water and sanitation</li> <li>• Cleaning of Bagmati</li> <li>• Welfare of water, river, gender, children</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ProPublic very well respected by ADB, they will listen to ProPublic’s views.</li> </ul>	
<b>DATE:</b> August 15, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Ms.LazanaManadhar, Lumanti Support Group for Shelter
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy for urban poor and improved housing and shelter</li> <li>• Urban poor have no voice; marginalized.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closely allied with KVDA and Mr.Sthapit.</li> </ul>	
<b>DATE:</b> August 22, 2012	<b>WHO:</b> Mr.IswerOnta and Dr.UpendraGautam of JVS and Nepal Global Water Partnership
<b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both individuals see many problems and issues in Bagmati, need integrated approach.</li> <li>• Much discussion about their potential roles in BRBIP Participatory Stakeholders’ Workshop.</li> </ul>	
<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr.Onta will summarize the August 27, 2012 workshop discussions. Could be fruitful to discuss with him privately his project design opinions after the workshop.</li> </ul>	

<p><b>DATE:</b>24 September, 2012</p> <p>PPTA Team Members- DevendraGangol and Divas B Basnyat</p>	<p><b>WHO:</b> Mr.SushilNahata (Member Secretary), Mr.Kosh Prasad Acharya (Executive Director), Mr ShyamShekharJha (Senior Director), Mr RajendraDharRajopadhyay (Deputy Director) and Mr PremHariDhungana (Chief Accounts Officer), Mr Akrur Singh Mahat (Engineer)</p>
<p><b>SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The key solution to improve the degraded river environment would be to increase the river flows in the dry season.</li> <li>• PADT 's area of jurisdiction within the Upper Bagmati River covers about 1.5 km starting from about 300 m upstream of Guheswori to Tilganga</li> <li>• PADT owns about 536 'ropanis' (more than 100 ha) of land upstream of Guheswori which they would be willing to provide to store rainwater in the wet season (the technical feasibility of this is however questionable)</li> <li>• PADT in general does not consider a need for ADB support to undertake in-river activities within its jurisdiction but would be open to cooperate if BRBIP approaches with <u>such a proposal</u>. PADT can and will construct any channel, maintenance of Ghats or retrofit bridges by its own resources. (I think, <i>such a proposal</i> was directed towards any projects related to Bagmati basin as whole in the Valley, specially the upper Bagmati area)</li> <li>• PADT is constructing an "electric crematorium" which they believe would reduce the number of people opting for open firewood cremation.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>IMPLICATIONS FOR BRBIP PROJECT DESIGN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .Any intervention proposed within the PADT jurisdiction will need to be agreed by PADT. PADT will also seek guidance from cultural/religious leaders/experts as required before approval.</li> </ul>	