# Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Due Diligence Report

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NEP: Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project - Charikot Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject

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#### CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 2 July 2018) Currency unit - Nepalese rupee (NRe) \$1.00 = NRs109.821 NRe1.00 = \$0.009

#### ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
DMA	-	district metered area
DWSS	-	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
PMO	-	project management office
RDSMC	-	regional design supervision and management consultant
RVT	-	reservoir tank
TDF	-	Town Development Fund
UWSSP	-	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
WSS	-	water supply and sanitation
WTP	-	water treatment plant
WUA	-	water users' association
WUSC	-	water users' and sanitation committee

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m <sup>3</sup>	_	cubic meter
km	_	kilometer
lps	—	liter per second
msl	—	mean sea level
mm	—	millimeter
m²	_	square meter

#### NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

1. The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP) will support the Government of Nepal in expanding access to community-managed water supply and sanitation (WSS) in 20 project municipalities by drawing on experiences and lessons from three earlier projects funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).<sup>1</sup> The project will finance climate-resilient and inclusive WSS infrastructure in project municipalities and strengthen institutional and community capacity, sustainable service delivery, and project development. Subprojects will be demand driven by water users' associations (WUAs) and project municipalities and selected based on transparent criteria<sup>2</sup> including population growth, poverty index, existing WSS infrastructure, community willingness for cost sharing, and long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) contract.<sup>3</sup>

2. The project will build upon the on-going efforts of the Government of Nepal in providing WSS services in urban areas of Nepal. It will help the country to meet Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-6 to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030 and it is aligned with sector objectives laid out by the government's Fourteenth Plan, National Urban Development Strategy, and updated 15-year Development Plan for WSS in Small Towns, which is to improve water supply and sanitation service delivery in urban areas across Nepal.

3. The project will have the following impact: quality of life for urban populations, including the poor and marginalized, improved through the provision of sustainable WSS services.<sup>4</sup> The project will have the following outcome: inclusive and sustainable access to WSS services in project municipalities achieved. The project will have two outputs: (i) WSS infrastructure in project municipalities improved; and (ii) institutional and community capacities strengthened.

4. The Ministry of Water Supply (MOWS) is responsible for planning, implementation, regulation, and monitoring of WSS. The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) under the MOWS supports the provision of WSS facilities in municipalities where large utilities do not exist, and these are operated by water users' and sanitation committees (WUSCs)<sup>5</sup> or municipalities.<sup>6</sup> Shortage of investment funds, skilled personnel, and inadequate O&M budgets, hinders municipalities from providing adequate, cost-effective services. The Local Governance Operation Act, 2017, established municipalities as autonomous government institution with responsibility for WSS services. While municipalities' capacity is being built, the government and residents have been receptive to the decentralized, participatory, and cost-sharing service provision model by WUAs. Development support for municipal WSS has been channeled through a combination of (i) government grants through DWSS, (ii) loans by the Town Development Fund

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> ADB. <u>Nepal: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project Nepal: Second Small Towns Water Supply</u> and Sanitation Sector Project; and <u>Nepal: Third Small Towns Water Supply</u> and Sanitation Sector Project.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Subproject selection criteria are detailed in the project administration manual. Selection of future investments to be designed under the project will follow same criteria, with preference for investments located in Kathmandu Valley, provincial headquarters, and strategic border municipalities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Procurement can only commence after DWSS and municipality sign management agreement with WUSC for 20 years O&M service. The municipality will own the system and the WUSC will be the operator.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Government of Nepal. 2009. Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Policy. Kathmandu.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The WUSCs, formed under the Nepal Water Resource Act, 1992, are the elected executive bodies of the water users' association.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The DWSS assists in preparation of investment plans, project design, and establishing sustainable service delivery.

(TDF),<sup>7</sup> and (iii) contributions from municipalities and beneficiaries.<sup>8</sup> The TDF also supports WUAs in institutional and financial management including the introduction of tariffs.

5. The project will be implemented over a five-year period (indicative implementation period is 2018 to 2023) and will be supported through ADB financing using a sector lending approach. The MOWS is the executing agency and DWSS the implementing agency. The project management office (PMO) established under ongoing Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (footnote 1) will be responsible for the overall management, implementation and monitoring of the project. There will be regional PMOs (RPMOs) to manage day-to-day project implementation at the subproject/municipality level. After construction including a one-year O&M period by the contractor, subprojects will be operated. by the WUSC or municipality.

#### B. Scope of this Report

6. This draft land acquisition, resettlement and indigenous peoples due diligence report is prepared for the water supply components under the proposed Charikot Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject, under the UWSSP. The proposed service area for the water supply components includes the entire area of ward nos. 1 to 10 and parts of ward no. 12 and 13. The total households of the service area are 3842 and total population is 21,909 in base year 2016. Of these households, 41.25% are Janajati and 9.94% are Dalit.

7. The main objectives of the report are (i) documentation of due diligence conducted, and (ii) assessment of Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts and related issues.

#### II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

8. The project area of Charikot Water Supply Subproject lies in Bhimeshwar Municipality Dolkha District, State no.3 of Nepal. Bhimeshwar (formerly Charikot), today Bhimeshwar Municipality, is the headquarters of Dolkha District. The municipality has been named after the very ancient and sacred destination Dolkha Bhimeshwar Temple. The project area includes entire ward of municipality except ward no.11. The project area covers Purano Bazar, Satdobato, Buspark, Dolakha, Makaibari, Charighyang, and Dharampani of Bhimeshwor municipality.

9. The project area lies between Latitude 270 37' 58" N to 270 44' 42" N and Longitude 850 05'12"E to 850 59'31"E. Charikot is located at a distance of approximately 139 kilometers (km) from the capital of Nepal, Kathmandu. The municipality is in a hilly region with altitudes ranging between 950 meters (m) to 2560 above mean sea level (msl) with average altitude of 1554 meters. The municipality has subtropical to temperate climate and is heavily influenced by the monsoon (June-September) with an average annual rainfall of about 1,710 millimeters (mm).

10. The service area comprises wards 1-10, 12 and 13 of Bhimeshwar municipality. The core bazaar area is located in ward no. 1 and 10 where density of population is high.

11. **Demography**. There are 3,842 households (permanent residents) in Charikot with 21,909 population. Men and women comprise 51% and 49% respectively of the resident population in the service area (Table 1).

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

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

12. As the area of the present day municipality is the complete ward area of three former village development committees (VDCs), the total population of historic time has been estimated by summing up population of these three VDC. The ward-wise population of the project municipalities according to census 2001 and 2011 is presented in Table 2.

13. The total population of Bhimeshwar municipality as per census of 2011 is 22,537. The population of this municipality during 2001 was 21,916. The analysis of census population shows that the overall annual growth rate of the municipality is only 0.28%. Many wards have declining population growth in the last decade.

14. The average household size of the area has declined from 4.46 in 2001 to 3.71 in 2011. Ward 1 of the municipality, old Charikot Bazaar area, is the only comparatively densely populated ward. The overall population density of the project area increased from 3.77 persons per hectare in 2001 to 3.87 persons per hectare in 2011.

15. **Occupation**. During household surveys in the project area, detailed information has been collected on the major occupations and economic activities of all household heads. The survey, as illustrated in Table 3, shows that the majority of population (about 36%) is engaged in agriculture, whereas 26.68% are service holders, about 24% depend on business, about 7% are employed abroad, 3% are wage labourers and 0.10% are not employed.

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						Total				Total	
						Permanent		Rented	Rental	including	Household
Ward	Households	Male	%	Female	%	Population	%	house	Population	Rental	Size
1	937	2214	24.42	2409	26.16	4623	25.30	233	1591	6214	4.93
2	211	461	5.09	474	5.15	935	5.12	2	3	938	4.43
3	72	150	1.65	153	1.66	303	1.66	0	0	303	4.21
4	68	196	2.16	197	2.14	393	2.15	0	0	393	5.78
5	220	517	5.70	539	5.85	1056	5.78	0	0	1056	4.80
6	344	792	8.74	778	8.45	1570	8.59	0	0	1570	4.56
7	305	673	7.42	733	7.96	1406	7.69	1	2	1408	4.61
8	241	558	6.16	485	5.27	1043	5.71	0	0	1043	4.33
9	32	65	0.72	71	0.77	136	0.74	0	0	136	4.25
10	843	1999	22.05	1945	21.13	3944	21.58	219	2040	5984	4.68
12	287	802	8.85	804	8.73	1606	8.79	1	1	1607	5.60
13	282	638	7.04	619	6.72	1257	6.88	0	0	1257	4.46
Total	3842	9065	100.00	9207	100.00	18272	100.00	456	3637	21909	4.76

Table 1: Distribution of Permanent and Rental Households and Population

Source: Socioeconomic Survey 2015.

#### Table 2: Population of Charikot

		Census 2001		1				
Ward	W. Area (ha)	Households	Population	Population Densities (PPHA)	Households	Population	Population Densities (PPHA)	Growth Rate
1	395.12	662	3,036	7.68	1134	4,330	10.96	3.61
2	263.23	501	2,018	7.67	476	1,615	6.14	(2.20)
3	474.22	238	947	2.00	242	978	2.06	0.32
4	494.10	384	1,707	3.45	266	978	1.98	(5.42)
5	461.23	250	1,190	2.58	371	1,437	3.12	1.90
6	658.00	471	2,011	3.06	510	1,866	2.84	(0.75)
7	132.00	147	671	5.08	273	1,011	7.66	4.18
8	592.00	140	721	1.22	355	1,276	2.16	5.87
9	197.00	314	1,484	7.53	275	1,056	5.36	(3.35)
10	527.00	854	3,559	6.75	1,312	4,626	8.78	2.66
11	500.00	382	1,927	3.85	338	1,212	2.42	(4.53)
12	204.00	259	1,209	5.93	256	1,043	5.11	(1.47)
13	921.00	307	1,436	1.56	268	1,109	1.20	(2.55)
Total	5,818.90	4909	21,916	3.77	6,076	22,537	3.87	0.28

Source: CBS 2001 and 2011.

#### C. Proposed Components

16. The Charikot Water Supply Subproject has been conceptualized as a gravity system. The entire distribution network is to be supplied from multi-reservoir system. Eight new reservoir tanks (RVTs) are proposed as per design; and one is existing. The forecasted population of the town is 22,755 and 24,510 in 2018 and 2038, respectively with average weighted growth rate of 2.1% per annum. The amalgamation of various demands based on accepted design criteria of UWSSP has been assessed. While calculating the nodal demand domestic consumption has been considered at ultimate demand, i.e., 100 liters per capita per day (lcpd). The total daily water demand has been estimated to be 2.88 megaliters per day (MLD) in the base year 2018 and this demand is projected to increase to 4.38 MLD by the end of design period in 2038. The entire service area has been divided into six district metered areas (DMAs).

17. The distribution system comprises of a pipe network, which are looped in certain cases and branched in others. The entire system has been designed using Polyethylene, ductile iron and galvanized iron pipes. The size of ductile iron pipes is 150 mm and 200 mm. The total pipe length of the proposed distribution system works out to 143.36 km. The system has been designed with private house connections (3,842 numbers) comprising about 12 m pipe PE-100, 20 mm outer diameter pipe of rating PN-16 and dry dial volumetric rotary piston type water revenue meter (15 mm Nominal Diameter).

18. The efforts are maximized to reduce the impact. The technical components are designed with close coordination with safeguard team and WUSC executive members to avoid involuntary resettlement impacts. For the construction of all RVT, water treatment plant (WTP) and other project components, the minimum land requirement is 12,225 square meters. The available land is vacant, barren, unused land owned by government.

19. A due diligence process was conducted for proposed project sites and alignments in line with the resettlement framework prepared for the UWSSP and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. This report describes the findings and provides copies of relevant legal documents, resolutions, minutes of meetings and photographs. This DDR is prepared based on the draft detailed project report (DPR) and will be updated based on final DPR or detailed measurement survey (DMS) prior to implementation.

20. During project implementation, the Social Safeguards Officer at project management office (PMO) will be required to undertake a review of this due diligence, prepare a confirmation letter or report documenting any modifications for the subprojects in Charikot and submit to ADB; and receive a 'no objection' confirmation from ADB prior to start of construction.

Occupation of Household Head						Servic	e Area		-				Grand Total	Percentage
_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13		(%)
Agriculture	301	40	11	13	126	113	166	94	12	158	179	167	1380	35.92
Business	329	54	26	17	15	26	23	27	1	241	82	80	921	23.97
Service	230	48	6	8	64	146	90	99	4	273	26	31	1025	26.68
Industry	25	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	2	18	0	4	57	1.48
Foreign Employment	32	64	27	30	7	23	12	14	2	57	0	0	268	6.98
Labor	10	5	2	0	4	32	5	6	11	35	0	0	110	2.86
Others	8	0	0	0	2	2	3	1		61	0	0	77	2.00
Dependent	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.10
Grand Total	937	211	72	68	220	344	305	241	32	843	287	282	3842	100.00

#### Table 3: Distribution of Household Heads by Occupation

Source: Socio-economic Survey 2015.

#### Table 4: Salient Features of Proposed Charikot Water Supply Components

SN.	Items	Description
1	Name of Project	Charikot Water Supply and Sanitation Project
2	Туре	Gravity
3	Study Level	Detailed Engineering Design
4	Location Area	
	State No.	3
	District	Dolkha
	VDC/Municipality	Bhimeshwar Municipality
	Ward	Complete area of Ward No. 1 to 10 and partial area of ward No. 12 and 13
5	Available Facilities	
	Road	On the Lamoshanghu- Jiri Highway
	Water Supply System	WUSCs
	Electricity	Available
	Communication	Available
	Health Services	Available
	Banking Facilities	Available
6	Social Status	
	Number of Households (2016)	3842
	Population (2016)	21,909
	Base Year Population (2018)	22,755
	Design Year Population (2038)	34,610
	Average Household size	5.7

SN.	Items	Description				
	Weighted Growth Rate (WGR)	2.1				
7	Source Characteristics					
	Source Name	Apart from existing small sources, Charnawati River and its tributaries are main sources				
	Source Type	Perennial River				
	Source Location	Within the Municipality				
8	Type of Structures					
	Proposed intakes	10 Nos with rehabilitation of 5 Nos intake				
	Water treatment plant	Total Capacity for 51.3 lps, in 5 locations				
		including one set with 6.6 lps capacity.				
	Ground Reservoir (No and Capacity in CUM)	2N-40 cum + 1E-250 cum + 3N-250 cum + 3N-150 cum				
	Valve Chamber (Bricks/RCC)	70/25				
	Office Cum GH(O1) /Guard House (G1) / Small Guard House (G2) /Dosing House (DS)	1-O1 / 3-G1/ 3-G2 / 9- DPH				
	Household Connection	3,842				
	Fire Hydrant	14				
	Total Length of pipe in transmission and Bulk Distribution	44,674 m (with 1351 m of BDS)				
	Total Length of pipe in Distribution	143,321 m				
9	Social Safeguard					
	Involuntary Resettlement Category	С;				
	Indigenous Peoples Category	B, only beneficial impacts to indigenous peoples assessed. Combined involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples DDR prepared.				

21. The major water supply subcomponents of the subproject with their characteristic features are described below.

22. **Intakes**. Altogether, there are ten intakes. The first sub-system, SS-1 or old system comprises six numbers of intakes and the other two sub-systems, SS-2 and SS-3, comprise two stream intakes each. Out of these six intakes in the old system, two are spring intakes and four are stream intakes. As water is being drawn from these sources with a cumulative safe yield of 11 lps, the safe yield for the transmission system of this sub-system has been adopted as 10.6 lps. Water from two streams will be collected at collection chamber. This area with a cluster of intakes are at elevations in the range of 2669 m to 2964 m.

23. Two stream intakes (TYP-4) have been proposed at Hattichhahara for sub-system 2 (SS-2). One intake is at the main Charnawati River and other one is from its tributary, which is about 300 m from the Charnawati off-take. Each branch of river has a safe yield of more than 20 lps. As the bed is of hard rock is as stilling basin in this water fall area, Bottom Rack intake have been proposed in both of these rivers. A gravel trap at the end the bottom rack has been provided to trap the heavy sediment which enters from the bottom rack and rolled gallery. The gravel trap shall be cleaned occasionally by manual means. A filter box (Intake) with perforated pipes covered by filter material is proposed after the gravel trap.

24. Collected water from two streams will be collected at collection chamber. In totality, cumulative discharge of about 31 lps have been proposed. Relative Level (RL) of these intakes is around 2,318 mean sea level.

25. As the main course of Charnawati River flows at a very steep gradient at intake area of SS-3 sub-system, temporary type of weir by rip-rap has been recommended. A single orifice type intake with minimal sill height has been provided to divert river water to intake filter chamber in a main river. Such flexible structure is easy for operation and maintenance. A single orifice type of intake has been provided to capture the design flow even during the lean season. In order to make simple design and simple operation, no gates and scour sluice at intake are provided. In order to control heavy discharge in canal during flood time in river, a control orifice is provided immediately after the gravel trap.

26. Similarly, another simple stream intake (TYP 2) has been proposed at the tail water stream of the Ghatta in Sub-system (SS-3). This place is close to existing Ghatta and very close to Lamosangu - Jiri Road. Both of these intakes are on the tributaries of Charnawati. This tributary has safe yield of 10 lps. Simple off-take type of intakes has been proposed. In totality, cumulative discharge of 11 lps have been proposed from these two branches. Relative level of these intakes is around 1910 mean sea level.

27. **Transmission Main**. There are three different transmissions for different sub-systems. The total length of transmission main of old system (SS-1) is about 12.665 km. This transmission system transfers water to WTP-2 of SS-2 is at Tower area. As the pipe used in existing transmission line is substandard in terms of pressure rating, it is not recommended to incorporate it in the proposed transmission system.

28. The transmission length of the Hattichahara Transmission system (SS-2) is about 9.468 km. The valley crossing and pipeline along river gorge in steep terrain are the main reason to provide ductile iron pipe. In one stretch (about 1500 m wide) of transmission line at valley, the pressure on this transmission line exceeds 160 m and is below 250 m. Therefore, a higher PN rating fittings including flanged pipe has been recommended.

29. **Thrust Blocks, Saddle Blocks and Thrust Beam**. Thrust blocks have been proposed for ductile iron pipes (both transmission and distribution mains) from being moved by forces exerted within the pipe arising from the internal pressure of the pipeline or the flow of water hitting bends, tapers and closed or partially closed valves. Typical thrust blocks for horizontal bend, vertical bend, and tee has been design for pressure of 30 kilograms per square centimeter (kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) and 20 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> for transmission and distribution line, respectively.

30. Similarly, thrust beams and saddle blocks are proposed for ductile iron Pipes laid in sloping area and un-buried portion. All saddle blocks are proposed to be anchored with concrete at the centre of each pipe to prevent movement. This type of support is proposed in the initial stretches of Hattichahara Transmission system. Provision of RCC support for the stretches of buried and un-buried ductile iron pipe line which are laid in sloping area has been made to prevent pipe movement. A special thrust block and beams for 25 PN rating has been designed and recommended in 1,500 m long stretches of the valley crossing in Hattichahara Transmission system (SS-2).

31. **River and Stream Crossing.** There are a number of river crossings in all three transmission systems. There are two major crossing, one is in SS-1 and another is in SS-2. MS truss Pipe Crossing for span of 25 m and span of 20 m have been proposed in Transmission line of SS-2 and SS-3, respectively. These truss crossings are triangular in shape comprising of tuber Mild Steel sections and braced by welded tubular sections in order to form composite light section which is economical than the traditional angle and channel sections. A simple crossing for ductile iron pipes. This type of crossing is used only when span of crossing is less than 6 m. There are about five numbers of this type of crossing in the all three transmission systems. In case of crossing near existing bridge and culvert, provision has been made for pipe clamps.

32. **Water Treatment Plants.** The Charikot Water Supply System will have five water treatment plants (WTPs). As the DMA-1 (Deurali System) is drawing water from the existing sources, a small WTP-1 comprising of only slow sand filter (SSF) with filtration rate of 0.25 m/hour has been proposed. This service area is at higher elevation than the proposed big water treatment plant WTP-2 at Tower. This Deurali area was included during detail engineering design. It is presently served directly by the existing Charikot transmission system, thus a separate WTP has been proposed for this SS-1. The capacity of the SSF is 0.3 lps. Two circular RCC units of 1.8 m diameter and height of 3.4 m of SSF have been proposed in addition to the separate slow sand filter in WTP-1 for DMA-1.

33. Aside from WTP-1, the Charikot Water Supply System will have four other major water treatment plants. One of these four water treatment plants is existing and is referred to as WTP-E. It will be rehabilitated to improve its performance. The design capacity of WTP-E is 6.6 lps. The elevation of the area of about 2222 m allows for the discharge of 6.6 lps to the Hattichhahara Transmission System (SS-2). The elevation of this area is about 2222 m.

34. Another water treatment plant proposed to treat 10.3 lps water is referred to as WTP-2. It is for the old transmission system (SS-1) at elevated area. This location has been identified as a command location for reservoir to serve elevated settlement along old transmission line, which is presently getting water from the transmission mains. Elevation of this WTP area is at about 2325 m.

35. Similarly, the third water treatment plant (WTP-3) has been proposed for the partial treatment of (23.9 lps) discharge from Hattichhahara Transmission system (SS-2). It is situated

at 2,220 m and referred to as WTP-3. The fourth water treatment plant (WTP-4) has been proposed for Ghatta Transmission System to treat 10.2 lps water. The settling basin has been proposed near the intake. The Horizontal Roughing filters and slow sand filter are in different areas.

36. Slow Sand Filter as main filtration unit has been proposed in every major treatment plant. The filtration rate of 0.2 cum/m<sup>2</sup>/hr has been adopted for design. All SSF will have a depth of 2.8 m including free board of 50 cm. Three chambers each 6 m x 12 m has been proposed to filter design discharge of 10.2 to 11 lps capacity as a unit. Similarly, same size of two units has been proposed to filter design discharge of 23.9 lps.

37. **Service Reservoir**. The cumulative capacity of nine service reservoirs proposed in the Charikot water supply subproject is about 1,530. The reservoir sizing for all sub-components has been carried out. A minimum of 40 cum capacity has been provided for all reservoirs. An existing tank of 250 cum capacity has been incorporated from the existing system.

38. **Bulk Distribution Mains**. As the service area is very scattered and stretched in 15 to 20 km with high elevation difference within the service area (in the range of 1000 m), the proposed concept of Bulk Distribution has been proposed. This has been done in order to reduce inequality of pressure in HHs connection within the service area so that the household at high elevation and at tail end of the service area will get equal service level. All of the storage reservoirs of the sub-system will get required water from corresponding water treatment plants. The total cumulative length of BDS is about 8.382 km. The details of pipe used in BDS of different Sub-system have been presented below.

39. **Distribution Main**. Three types of pipes have been used in the distribution network; Ductile Iron, Galvanized Iron Pipe and Polyethylene pipes. However, uses of galvanized iron pipes have been limited. The total pipe length of various diameters is given in table above. The total pipe length of the proposed distribution system works out to 143.36 km.

40. **House Connection**. Three types of house connections are envisaged under the project. There are about 192 number of house connection from ductile iron pipes, about 2882 number of house connection from Polyethylene pipes and about 768 number of house connection from galvanized iron pipes. This will make total household connection of 3,842 in the project area. The house connections shall comprise about 12 m pipe Polyethylene or galvanized iron Pipe (as per requirement) and water meter. The house connection pipe shall be PE-80 or 100, 20 mm outer diameter pipe of rating PN-16 for tapping from ductile iron or Polyethylene pipes. In case of tapping from galvanized iron pipes, the house connection pipe shall be medium class galvanized iron of 15 ND. Tapping of household connection in Polyethylene pipe has been proposed from Polyethylene saddle with ferrule and in case of ductile iron pipe; ductile iron saddle shall be used with ferrule without touching ductile iron pipe by ferrule. Tapping from galvanized iron pipes has been proposed from Polyethylene saddle with ferrule and in case of ductile iron pipe; ductile iron pipes has been proposed from pipes has been proposed from Polyethylene saddle with ferrule and in case of ductile iron pipe; ductile iron pipes has been proposed from pipes has been proposed from Polyethylene saddle with ferrule and in case of ductile iron pipe.

41. Dry dial volumetric rotary piston type water revenue meter for all house connections are proposed. These household water meters have 15 mm Nominal Diameter and have been recommended.

42. **Office, Guard Quarter, Guard Room, Dosing House and Boundary Wall**. In order to safeguard storage tanks and RVT from vandalism as well as contamination, chain-link boundary (CLBW) wall and barbed wire fencing (BWF) has been proposed. A galvanized chain link fencing over 450 mm high parapet wall has been proposed from aesthetic and economic consideration

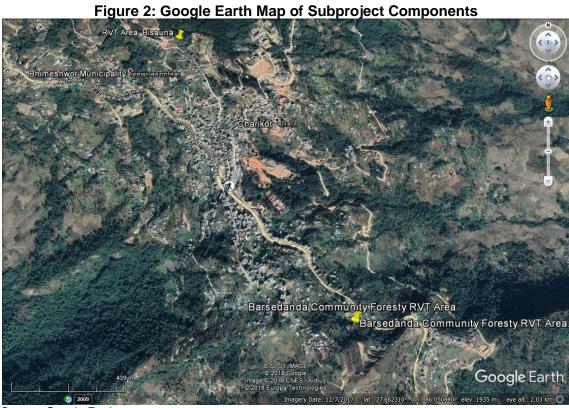
for boundary wall. Barbed wire with concrete post has been proposed for fencing in fringe area of town and rural area of the municipality. A two bay two storey building for office (OFF-1) is proposed at Charighyang Area. The building comprises of big meeting hall, water quality laboratory, administrative rooms, store for household meter and other small gadgets in addition to guard room, kitchen and bathroom for guard room.

43. Three numbers of single storeyed Guard House (GH-1) are proposed at three WTP locations (WTP-2, WTP-3 and WTP-4). The Guard House building comprises of residence facilities for guard in addition to room for tools for repair and maintenance. Similarly, four numbers of small Guard House (GH-3) are proposed at three reservoir locations. The Guard House comprises of two rooms. As the location is very nearby village only guard room is proposed. Another room has been proposed as a tool room.



Figure 1: Google Earth Map of Sub-project Sites

Source: Google Earth.



Source: Google Earth.



Figure 3: Google Earth Map of Subproject Component (Barsedanda RVT)

Source: Google Earth.



Figure 4: Google Earth Map of Subproject Component (Jilu RVT)

Source: Google Earth.



Figure 5: Google Earth Map of Subproject Component (RVT Bisauna)

Source: Google Earth.



Figure 6: Google Earth Map of Subproject Components (Water Treatment Plant Area)

Source: Google Earth.

#### III. FIELD WORK AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

#### A. Outline of Field Work

44. Desk review was the first step adopted for the study. Relevant reports and documents available at PMO/Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), RPMO, WUSC office and reports prepare by RDSMC were reviewed in order to assess the land acquisition requirement and level of likely impact. The followings are the main reports and documents reviewed for the DDR: (i) Detailed Engineering Design Report, (ii) socio-economic profile prepared by RPMO, and (iii) WUSC minutes and documents. A desk study of the final design of subproject components and drawings was undertaken before field visit and consultations.

45. Field visit to the project sites and major settlements/ clusters in the service area was another step for the study. Various field visits were made from June 2017 to all proposed sites – RVT sites, WTP locations, transmission main alignments, distribution pipeline alignment. Consultations with stakeholders were conducted to confirm land ownership and use, the need for surveys and further consultations. No objection letter from Municipality and documents for identified components were obtained for the land use of different structures and pipeline required for the project during field work.

46. Direct observation and interaction with local people who are beneficiaries of the project near the proposed project construction sites was carried out during field visit. The details of field visit and interaction are presented below in Table 5.

#### B. Public Consultation

47. Consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders in line with ADB's requirements pertaining to environment and social considerations. Tools used for consultation were stakeholder meetings and focus group discussions (FGD). Key concerns of the people related to the project, implementation of the safeguard policy framework in field level, sharing the safeguard knowledge at local level, inclusion of poor in the drinking water supply scheme, willingness to pay, upfront cash collection, people's participation in project implementation were discussed.

48. During field visits to all proposed sites and pipeline alignments, potential impacts and mitigation measures were assessed and discussed with stakeholders. The consultations helped in identifying the needs/concerns and priorities of the stakeholders. The field visits/reconnaissance surveys also helped ascertain that no further surveys and inventories are required.

S.N.	Meeting	Topic of Dissemination		
0.14.	Date	Facilitator	Venue and Participation	/Discussion
1	21 June 2015	Environment expert/ Social Safeguard Specialist/Contract Management Expert and Social Mobilizer	WUSC office Charikot, WUSC executive body and advisor team	Information sharing about the Third Small Towns Project implementation, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, working modality, social & environment impacts, and safeguards
2	21 August 2015	Social Mobilizer	Municipality Office, Charikot - WUSC executive body and advisor team and Executive Chairman of Municipality	Dissemination of TSTWSSSP approach, modality, role and responsibilities of various stakeholders. Preparation of social and technical survey works
3	22 August 2015	Safeguard Specialist/ WSS Engineer/ Management Specialist and Social Mobilizer	WUSC Office, Charikot - WUSC executive body and advisor team, Local leader, beneficiaries, WUSC representative etc.	Dissemination of TSTWSSSP approach, modality, role & responsibility of various stakeholders, delineation of service area
4	30 November 2015	Social Safe Guard Specialist/ Social Mobilizer	Different Tole of Municipality and WUSC office - Local leader, beneficiaries, WUSC representative etc.	Information sharing and discussion of project/ roles & responsibilities of various stakeholders and collection of upfront 5% cash from Users
5	17 June 2016	Consultant Team, DWSSDO, WUSC members, Town Development Fund (TDF), Local people of service area	Community Hall, Simpani, Charikot	Presentation of Feasibility Report
6	23 September 2016	Design Engineers, Surveyors	Municipality Office, Charikot - WUSC executive body and advisor team and	Arrive at a consensus on the location of the Water Treatment Plant

#### **Table 5: Summary of Public Consultations**

S.N.	. Meeting Facilitator		Venue and	Topic of Dissemination
	Date		Participation	/Discussion
			Executive Chairman of Municipality	
7	24 January 2017	Design Engineers, Safeguard Specialists, GESI Specialist	Municipality Office, Charikot - WUSC executive body and advisor team, community people	Presented project design report and project approach
7	8 January 2018	Project Director, Design Engineer, Env. expert/ Social Safeguard Specialist	Dolakha Party Place - Open to the public	Final Design Report presentation and public hearing

49. A team led by water supply design engineer and social safeguard specialist, enumerators were engaged to identify the anticipated impacts resulting from the construction work. The technical design team guided the social assessment team to identify potential temporary impacts during the pipe line construction period. Transect walk was conducted for the proper assessment of impacts of pipelaying activity for the entire proposed pipe alignment. To avoid structure demolition and land acquisition appropriate modification in the design has been made maintaining required standard of the subproject.

50. A one-day public orientation program and presentation of project design report at field level was carried out on 24 January 2017. Public hearing cum detailed design report presentation was done at field level on 8 January 2018. During the presentation, all design aspects and cost estimates were shared. Information was also disseminated for better understanding of social and environmental safeguard mechanisms, formation of grievance redress committee (GRC), grievance redress mechanism (GRM) documentation process, project activities, overall approach as well as modality, role and responsibilities of all concerned stakeholders. The participants were familiarized, well informed and made aware on subject matters for achieving the positive responses from the local user.

51. During the construction period the DDR will be translated in Nepali language and will be made available in WUSC and project regional/district office.

#### IV. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

#### A. Findings

52. Nearly 17,479.85 m<sup>2</sup> of land will be required for construction of different project components, such as, intakes, RVTs, treatment unit, office building, guard house and public toilets are at 15 different locations. However, no private land needs to be acquired as available sites are either already owned by WUSC or are public/ Government land. The proposed sites are vacant and no temporary or permanent structures exist at the locations. No non-titled users are present at the sites. For the use of public land, WUSC has already obtained consent from the Municipality and concerned Community Forest Users Committees, which is attached in this report (Appendix 1).

53. All other water supply components, such as, transmission mains and distribution network are proposed on government land and within public road right-of-way. The public and government land located within Community Forest areas have some bushes on the land and some trees

around the site. A small part of identified size only<sup>9</sup> will be used for construction of structure in the community forest area. This is not anticipated to affect the remaining forest and use of forest produce to the communities. The proposed structures will not disturb the community forest users' mobility/access to forest produce as well as people's livelihood.

54. There is no settlement nor other structures on and around the sites; hence, there will be no need of physical displacement. No involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated. No significant adverse impact of the project is expected and there will be no need of compensation.

55. Provision of 3842 house connections and laying of transmission and distribution network may cause temporary disruptions in access to residences. About 143.321 km long distribution network is proposed along public road within rights of way. 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 same start work on the other side to minimize impact on traffic. Provision of house connections may cause temporary disruptions in access to residences during construction. The contractor will be required to maintain access. Construction contracts will include the above provisions.

56. The table below summarizes the details of the land area and location for the corresponding proposed components (other than intakes) as well as information on land ownership/ possession and a summary of impacts. Of the proposed new intakes, (i) the Charnawati river intake does not have any anthropogenic activity around it; (ii) the Ghattekhola intake area has an existing water mill which will not be affected by intake construction, which is proposed downstream of the water mill. The proposed extraction of water from the new intakes is not anticipated to cause impact to downstream users, as there will be adequate flow.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Details of land requirement are in Table 6. For Deurali WTP (WTP 1), a consent letter from Thangsa Deurali Community Forest Users Committee has been obtained by WUSC. For WTP-2, proposed water treatment plant near Tower for Old transmission system (SS-1), No objection letter is received from Khorthali Community Forest Users Committee. For WTP-E, the existing WTP for Hattichhahara transmission system and for new WTP 3 proposed at adjacent location to WTP-E, consent letter is obtained from BudhaBhimsen Community Forest. The fourth water treatment plant (WTP-4) has been proposed for Ghatta Transmission system, for which letter from Chandrawati Community Forest has been obtained.

Location	Water Supply System	Area Required (m <sup>2</sup> )	Ownership/ Possession of Land	Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impacts Summary
Deurali	Deurauli System Proposed reservoir tank (RVT) 40 m <sup>3</sup> and water treatment plant (WTP) 0.3lps, DPH	1,528.160	Water users' and sanitation committee (WUSC) (No objection letter received)	The proposed site is under community forest. A small piece of land is proposed to be used for the construction of project structures, so it does not affect the community forest users mobility/access and livelihood. Community will continue to have access to remaining forest land. No objection letter provided by the community forest users committee.
Tower Area	Tower system WTP and Pro RVT 40 m <sup>3</sup>	1,528.160	WUSC (No objection letter received)	The proposed site is under community forest. A small piece of land only be used for the construction of project structures, so it does not affect the community forest users mobility/access and livelihood. Community will continue to have access to remaining forest land. No objection letter provided by the community forest users committee.
Bishuna (Charikot)	Charikot System, Existing RVT250 Cum		Existing System, WUSC own land	This is the existing system site, owned by WUSC; so, no involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts assessed,
Simpani	Phaka System Proposed 250Cum	1,528.160	WUSC (No objection to be received from Municipality)	The proposed site is vacant and barren and unused; no involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts assessed.

## Table 6: Land Details of Subproject Components and Summary of Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impacts

Location	Water Supply System	Area Required (m²)	Ownership/ Possession of Land	Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impacts Summary
Bhutpokhari	Makaibari System +Bhutpokhari Proposed RVT 150 m <sup>3</sup> and WTP, DPH	1,528.160	WUSC (No objection to be received from Municipality)	There is an existing WTP at the site, which will be integrated into the proposed system. The proposed WTP-3 and RVT site (within the same compound) is vacant and barren and free of non-titled users; no involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts are assessed
Tindhara	Tindhara System Proposed RVT 150 m <sup>3</sup>	1,219.000	WUSC (No objection letter to be received from Municipality)	The proposed site is vacant and barren; no any involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts
Charighayang	Charighayang System Proposed RVT 250 m <sup>3</sup> and one main office building	1,830.000	WUSC existing RVT area	WUSC existing RVT area; so no nay involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts
Jilu (Dandagaun)	Zilu System Proposed RVT 150 m <sup>3</sup> Guard house and DPH	1,528.000	WUSC (No objection letter from Municipality received)	The proposed site is vacant and barren; no any involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts
Matti	Matti System WTP and Proposed RVT 250 m <sup>3</sup> , one guard house	1,830.000	WUSC (No objection letter received)	The land is in community forest area; a small piece of land only be used for the construction of project structures, so it does not affect the community forest users mobility and livelihood. WUSC has obtained 'no objection letter' from Community forest user Committee; no involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts anticipated.
Barkhedanda	Barkhedanda System	2,034.960	WUSC (No objection letter received)	The land is in community forest area; a strip of land is proposed be used, so it is not likely to affect the community forest

Location	Water Supply System	Area Required (m <sup>2</sup> )	Ownership/ Possession of Land	Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impacts Summary
				users. WUSC has obtained 'no objection letter' from Community forest user Committee; no involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts anticipated.
Dharamghar	40 Cub Existing and 50 cub proposed	1,017.480	Existing System, WUSC own land	Existing System, WUSC own land; no any involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts
Bhudabhimsen	Bhudabhimsen system		WUSC (No objection letter received from Bhudabhimsen Community forest user Committee)	The land is in community forest area; a small piece of land only be used for the construction of project structures, so it does not affect to the community forest users mobility and livelihood; WUSC has obtained 'no objection letter' from Community forest user Committee; no involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts anticipated.
Dandagaun	Dandagaun System Proposed RVT 150 m <sup>3</sup> Guard house	1,526.220	WUSC (No objection letter received from Municipality)	The proposed site is vacant and barren; no any involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts
Dhungesangu	Dhungesangu System Proposed RVT 150 m <sup>3</sup> Guard house	254.370	WUSC (No objection letter to be received from Municipality)	The proposed site is vacant and barren; no involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts anticipated.
Kolechaur, Jilu	Koledanda System Proposed RVT 50 m <sup>3</sup> Guard house	127.185	WUSC own land	WUSC own land; no any involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts
All over the project area	Pipe alignments		Government Land within road width	Pipelines will be laid along the road alignments within roads width, no any permanent impact to the people

57. **Indigenous Peoples**. According to ADB SPS, the Indigenous Peoples safeguards are activated if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term Indigenous Peoples is used to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the characteristics such as self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group; geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories; distinct customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions; and a distinct language.

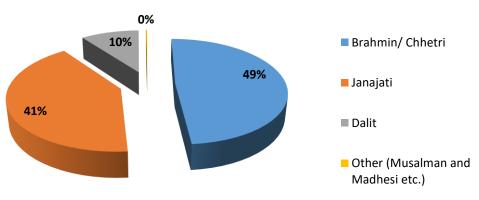
58. The Charikot town project service area is a mosaic of multi-caste/ ethnic groups. It is the district headquarters of Dolakha and was also a gateway to Mount Everest for many years when trekkers used to trek up the mountain before motorable roads were built up to Jiri via Charikot. It is also a main market center of the Dolakha and other adjoining villages. The availability of district level government offices, educational, financial and health institutions and other services as well as business opportunity are attracting the people of different caste and ethnicity in this area.

59. Each caste and ethnicity is characterized by its own customs, traditions, culture and nature of occupation with which they are associated. Brahmin and Chhettri, comprising about 49% (1867 households) of total families, are the most prevailing caste group in the service area. Janjati (indigenous people) are the next major group with 41% (1585 households) and Dalit and other caste groups (Muslims and Madhesis, etc.) are about 10% (390 households) as shown in table below.

### Table 7: Distribution of Households and Population by Caste/Ethnic Groups Caste/Ethnic Group Total Households Percentage

p		(%)
Brahmin/ Chhetri	1867	48.59
Janajati	1585	41.25
Dalit	382	9.94
Other (Musalman and Madhesi, etc.)	8	0.21
Grand Total	3842	100.00

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2016.



#### Figure 7: Composition of Caste/ Ethnic Groups in Charikot

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2016.

60. The field observation reveals that the settlements/ clusters in the service area are mostly heterogeneous in terms of caste/ethnicity and no traditional territory of indigenous people has been observed. However, the janajati comprise a large proportion of population (41%) and are reported to live in clusters or neighbourhoods. In the context of the service area, belonging to the indigenous/janajati 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. The project's framework for inclusion of poor and vulnerable households in project benefits (refer to Appendix 6 of Project Administration Manual) will ensure that all indigenous peoples households are included in project benefits. The impacts on indigenous people will be positive, increasing the access to drinking water 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 peoples is anticipated as a result of the proposed water supply subproject in Charikot.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS

#### A. Summary and Conclusions

61. This due diligence report includes an assessment of Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples impacts. This report is based on desk review of relevant documents as well as field assessment. The status of major resettlement due diligence activities and findings are summarized as follows.

62. The proposed Charikot subproject has been conceptualized as a piped water supply system using surface water as sources. Considering the topography, land use, settlement pattern and use of existing facilities, the project components are proposed to be built on both land owned by WUSC and public land. The intakes are proposed on river banks within the land owned by Government and the distribution network will be laid down existing right of way (ROW) of road network. No relocation impacts or impacts on structures are anticipated at any of the identified sites or alignments for water supply proposed. The impacts of project construction activities will be minimal and there will be no need of physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) nor economic displacement (loss of assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods).

63. Temporary impacts of network laying and house connections are limited to potential access disruptions for shops and residences. However, no road closures will be required during construction; contractor will undertake construction on one side of the road first and upon completion of the same, start work on the other side to minimize impact on traffic. The contractor will be accountable to provide signage at appropriate locations indicating available alternate access routes to minimize traffic disruptions. The contractor will have to ensure access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways where necessary and limit the excavation to a length of 500 m at a time to minimize disruption. Construction contracts will include the above provisions. No temporary income loss is assessed.

64. Though the service area is heterogeneous in terms of caste/ethnicity, no specific territory of indigenous people has been reported. All are treated equally by WUSC and there is no discrimination on receiving water supply service based on ethnicity and caste. Poor indigenous people will be benefitted from OBA service. Therefore, the impact on indigenous peoples will be positive, increasing the access to drinking water facilities rather than adverse impact.

#### B. Next Steps

63. Records of land ownership by the Municipality and road ROW to be utilized for the project will be included in the updated DDR. Copy of agreement between Municipality (as system owner) and WUSC (as system operator) including no objection of Municipality for use of municipal sites will be included in the updated DDR. The updated DDR will include labelled photographs of each site and alignment. The DDR will be updated based on detailed measurement survey prior to implementation and ADB approval obtained. This DDR will be updated before contract award.

#### NO OBJECTION LETTER FROM MUNICIPALITY AND COMMUNITY FOREST USER COMMITTEE

Shree BarsedandaPari Community Forest User Committee Bhimeshwor Municipality 4, Mati, Dolakha

Letter no.2074/75-10

Date: 2074/9/28

Subject: About the consent paper

Shree Charrikot Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee Bhimeshwor 3, Charikot

In subject matter, The Former Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, now Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. Under the leadership of WUSC, Charikot is going to implement a water supply project in Bhimeshwor Municipality through the financing by TSTWSSSP. The water supply source is Hattichahara Jhaprekhola and Dhungekhola. From this source, the transmission pipeline has to be passed through this community forest and construction of RVT and other necessary structures in the forest area. We are the Shree BarsedandaPari Community Forest User Committee, in the response to the land demand by WUSC. The community forest user committee declared that all necessary structure and pipeline construction work within the forest land all are acceptable for Community forest user committee. So we are ready to provide required land for water supply project. After the construction of the structure and other pipeline works the properties right goes to WUSC. The community forest User committee providing consensus letter to Charikot WUSC.

CC: M/s Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Project, Kathmandu

Shahadev Khadka Chairman Forest User Committee

वर्षेडांडा पारी सामुद्रारिक वन उपभोक्ता समूह Co भीमेश्वर नगर जनकपुर अञ्चल पत्र संख्या :- 00×00× ATTA - 2010×10512E चलानी नं. :- 99 विषय - व्यहमति प्रतान जारिएरेंग करि - यहिरोह रनार्रेणमे तथा सर्एछर्ड उपक्रीका संस्था अ्तरपा- ३, सरिरोट, दोलला। प्रस्तुत विश्वयमा त्यम संह्लाते यत वर्त्रेडाँडा पारि यामदायि वन उपक्रांकायमुखा उपक्रीका स्रमेत लाई गुणस्तरीय रवामेपाती आधुति और उद्देश्यले सामिउ तैये - राम शहरी रवामेणमे तथा सरप्राई आयोजना (हाल शहरी रवानेपानी तथा रायप्रा व्यंक्यर आर्योजना की बाह्योजामा हात्मीहरा लगाएली महान बार यत रतामुकाचित कन क्षेत्र हेर्दे र नामेपानी ल्याउनपर्म देखिए रेले, ठाउँ ठाउँमा ट्याद्वी लगाएता विभिन्न आवश्यक्यि द्वैर्चनाहरू निमीण जानेपर्म देखिछा लें उक्त आ सीमा निर्माल जार्रेकी द्वामय द रखा तमा यस राम्दायि तन क्षेत्रभाव रवदेणारी रंग राम्बलित जुर्रे देर्त्या हत्र्मात रार्द्धी आर्मा लताइत पार्डेरे उत्त सीर्याहर्की र वामित्व - यरिकीर रवमिणमी राष्ट्रा मा में रही जारी स्वामिस्व स्रमेत प्राप्त में सामवा मिंड तम उपनीन्ता समूट मञ्जा नार्टी समजरी सि यो - राहमती-पत्र उपलब्ध जर्राईफी व्यहीरा अम्रुरिध Ee र्जाद्यार्थः AT TIES ZAITUA AMI स्राधाई सेन्टर आयोज्मा, 182181 a -20531

Bhimeshwor Municipality Municipal Executive Office Ward No. 4 Office.Jilu, Dolakha

> State no. 3 Date: 2074.9.30

Subject: About the consent paper

To: Bhimeshwor Municipality Executive Office Charikot, Dolakha

On the subject matter, a resident of ward number four and including other wards to serve potable drinking water the Charikot Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee have to construct water Reservoir Tank (RVT) and other associated structures in the Dandagun area. The suitable land is government own public land plot no 10 of the same ward. The said land construction of RVT and other necessary structures, the ward number four of Vimeshowar Municipality has provided a consensus letter to the water supply project by truly and honestly. Name of the project:

Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation project.

Now: Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Project.

CC: M/s Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Project, Kathmandu

Haribamsa Chaulagain Chairperson, Ward no. 4

भीमेश्वर नगर खलिका नगर कार्यपालिकम्बर् कार्यालय . ८., नं. वडा कार्यनिष्य चलानी नं. :-AR - 206× 05130 ीवरुथ - सहमारी किरुही तोर। 201 तजा गालिका राषी दार्थालय D12, 41 Mar प्रसिद्ध विषयमा यहा वडाका वासिन्दा लगायलका अहम वडाका वासिन्हाहर समेतलाई ज्ञाहरीय रवानेपानी आपूरि जार्मत्रोत रिकोर रवानेणनी तथा सरसम्बर उपभोह्ता संस्था मार्फन र्षित्र तेहां साता सहते त्वानेपानी तथा आयोजना हाल सांहरी रवानेणनी तथा सरमफाई सेव आयोजनार्जा सहयोगमा ल्एण्डि, यस वडाके, डांडाजाउँ जरते हाउका A. 90 5 TZ रमार्वजीरीक त्रात्रामा चवानेपानी द्यांग स का कि.म. वगाउँ यही देवीयकरो उत्त राज्याता रवारेपाती रयोही लगायल आवर यह संबचना वगाउनको लगाउँ से नागा उपलाण हा गराउन मतामित हुने राय सहिता सहमति उपतावका गएइएँडा वाहो ATTE & 2)-26-1041 हरिवंश चौलागाई वडा अध्यक्ष

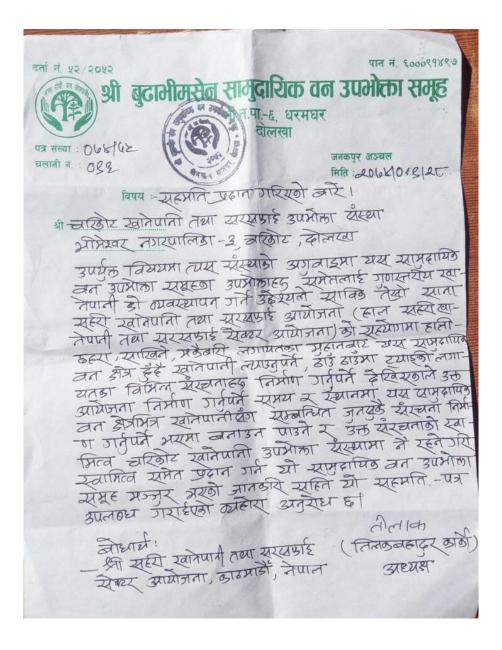
Shree BhudhaBhimsen Community Forest User Committee Bhimeshwor Municipality 6, Dharamghar, Dolakha Subject: About the consent paper

Shree Carikot Small Town water supply and Sanitation User Committee Bhimeshwor 3, Charikot

In subject matter, The Former Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. Now Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. Under the leadership of WUSC Carikot going to implement a water supply project in Bhimeshwor Municipality through the financing by TSTWSSSP. The water supply source is Hattichahara and Makaibari. From this source, the transmission pipeline has to be passed through this community forest and construction of RVT and other necessary structures in the forest area. We are the Shree Bhudha Bhimsen community forest User Committee, in the response to the land demand by WUSC. The community forest user committee declared that all necessary structure and pipeline construction work within the forest land all are acceptable for Community forest user Committee, so we are ready to provide required land for water supply project. After the construction of the structure and other pipeline works the properties right goes to WUSC. The community forest User committee providing consensus letter to Charikot WUSC.

CC: M/s Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Project, Kathmandu

Tilak Bahadur Karki Chairman Forest User Committee



Shree Chandrabati Community Forest User Committee Bhimeshwor Municipality 3, Sahkhine, Dolakha Letter no.2074/4

Date: 2074/9/29

Subject: About the consent paper Shree Carikot Small Town water supply and Sanitation User Committee Bhimeshwor 3, Charikot

In subject matter, The Former Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. Now Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. Under the leadership of WUSC Carikot going to implement a water supply project in Bhimeshwor Municipality through ADB financing. The water supply source is Hattichahara Jhaprekola and Dhungekhola. From this source, the transmission pipeline has to be passed through this community forest and construction of RVT and other necessary structures in the forest area. We are the Shree Chandrabati Community Forest User Committee, in the response to the land demand by WUSC. The community forest user committee declared that all necessary structure and pipeline construction work within the forest land all are acceptable for Community forest user committee, so we are ready to provide required land for water supply project. After the construction of the structure and other pipeline works the properties right goes to WUSC. The community forest User committee providing consensus letter to Charikot WUSC.

CC: M/s Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Project, Kathmandu

Arjun Basnet Chairman Forest User Committee Shree Thangse Deurali Community Forest User Committee

### Thangsa Deurali Community Forest User Committee Bhimeshwor Municipality, Makaibari, Dolakha

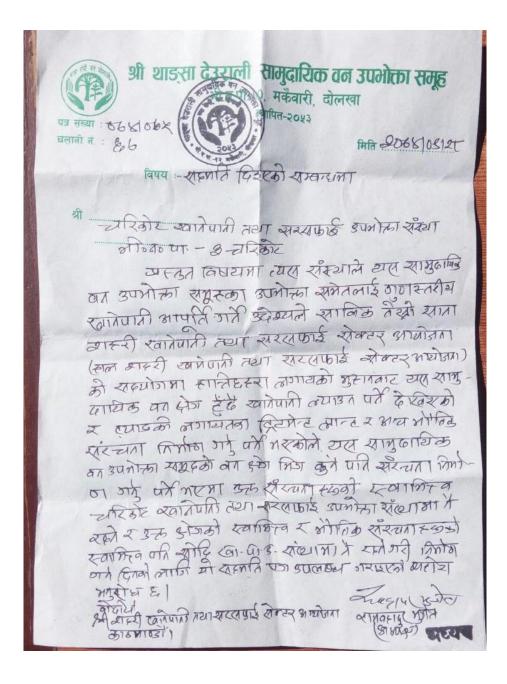
Date: 2074/9/28

Subject: About the consent paper Shree Charikot Small Town water supply and Sanitation User Committee Bhimeshwor 3, Charikot

In subject matter mentioned above, it is known that the Former Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, Now Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project is planning to execute an water supply project in Charikot and it needs to bring water from HattiChhahara and other springs through this community forest. This Community Forest Users Group hereby provide consent to make available the land required for pipe line and needed structures as tanks, treatment plants and other infrastructures of the project. It also agreed that the ownership of project structures and area covered by project structures will be to the WUSC, Charikot.

CC: M/s Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Project, Kathmandu

Raj Bahadur Bhujel Chairman



Shrees Khorthali Community Forest User Committee

### Khorthali Community Forest User Committee Bhimeshwor Municipality , Charikot

Date: 2074/9/28

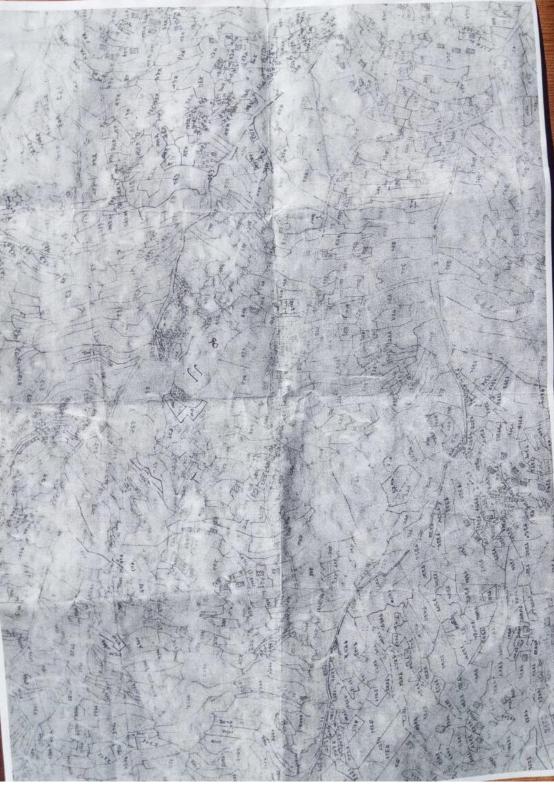
Subject: About the consent paper Shree Charikot Small Town water supply and Sanitation User Committee Bhimeshwor 3, Charikot

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CC: M/s Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Project, Kathmandu

Narayan B Thapa Chairman

अम्मलिका समूह मेन्या पत्र संख्या - 2068/62/ वलानी न. - 95 ATA 2068/08120 विषय - व्यहप्रती दिइएँडो राज्यत्ममा। अ.र.पा. २ चरिकेट। अस्तुत मियायमा हम् र र र साले यय साम्रकायिक वन उपमेला राष्ट्रहडा उपमेला रामेललाई जुगरतीय खानेपानी आयूर्ति उर्ने उद्देश्यने स्तानिक तेखें। साता सहरी खानेपानी तथा यरव्यणार आयेजना (काल साहरी आरेपानी नथा एरएषे रोक्टर आहेजता) के यहवागमा हात्रिहरालगावतका मुहातमार यस रामुकामिक वन क्षेत्र हुई खानेपानी ल्याक परि देखिल्लेते उक्त येजना निर्माहा जाई पर्न रामयमा यस रा क. हेम तित्र कुर्म ररेक्टना निर्माल उत्तु कर अएमा उत्तु रहेरचनाहरूके स्तामित्व -यरिकेर खा. पा उ हेर्स्यामा म रहेर जरी निर्मान जर्म दिर्मालानि हो। सहमती पत्र उफाव्य गराद्यके काहेगरा कार्राहर हो anzoret की शाहरी खात्रेपारी तथा श्रास्यप्राध (-772000A) रोग्टर आयेजाता, काटमाठींग। नारायण व. धापा



Cadastral Map of Existing Land, Existing RVT



Cadastral Map of Mati Area Land, Ward no 4(Old 2)

Bhimeshwor Municipality Office Charikot, Dolakha

Date: 072-09-19

Letter no. 072/073, 1790

Subject: About a copy of the decision

Third Small Town Drinking Water and Sanitation Project Panipokhari, Kathmandu

Presented subject herewith, to implement a plan for the third small town drinking water and sanitation project to be operated in this municipal area by forming an integrated adherent committee for implementing the entire works of the projects by proceeding of the users gatherings copy of decision accompanied by this request letter has been made.

CC Regional Office, Ithaki Third Small Town and Sanitation Project

Chairman, Users committee Third Small Town and Sanitation Project

## MINUTES OF MEETINGS AND TRANSLATIONS

English Translation of Minute of Meeting

Charikot Small Town Water Supply, Sanitation and User's Committee has organized a public meeting and detail engineering design report presentation program dated 8 January 2018 in the premises of Dolakha party place Chairperson under the chairmanship of Mr. Ramkrishna K.C chairman of Charikot Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee. Participation was made from all concerned stakeholders, local user and political members from the national level political party in Dolakha.

Chief Guardian Chairman Vaice Chairman Secretary: Treasurer Member Member		Mr.Bishowaprakash Man Singh Lama Mr.RamkrishnaK.C Mr. Krishna BdrKhadka Mr.DhurbaBashnate Ms. Anita Shrestha Mr. Krishna BdrKarki Mr. Ram Saran Thapa
Member	:	Ms. Kamala

Mr.Badrikumar Shrestha Mr Narayan Bdr Thapa Chief Guest: Guest: Mr.Keshabraj Chaulagain Mr. Bharat K.C Mr.Haribamsa Chaulagain Mr. Jeevan Ghimire Mr.Hariprasad Sharma Mr. Chandra Kumar Mr.Rajendra Sapkota Mr. Man Bdr Gurung Mr.Nawaraj Koirela Mr Sirjan Aryal Mr. Suwas Raj Panta Ms.Samjhana Bashnet Ms. Ram Dasi Shrestha Mr. Yagya Prasad Sapkota Mr.Nil Bdr Mr.Yadav PraDarlami Mr Gopal Thapaliya Ms Suvamaya Khatri Mr.AmritBdr Shrestha Mr.Bhim Khadka Mr.Purna Bdr Khadka Mr.Govinda Raj Sapkota Mr. Ram K.C Mr.Madhu Nepali Mr TilakBdr Bashnet Mr.Chitra Bdr Mr. Kamal BdrK.C Ms.Lilamaya Bashnet

Charikot Water Supply Committee Chairman Gaurishankar Water Supply Committee Chairman Mr.PasupatiChaulagain BisalKhandka Nepali Congress, Dolaka Mayor Bhimeshowar Municipality Chairman Ward no.4 State Member Morang DRTAC DE, District Water Supply and Sanitation Office, Charikot Deputy Project Director Engineer TDF Financial Analyst TDF Design Engineer TDF Mr.BhimRaut Mr.ARjun Neupane Mr. Krishna Bdr Shrestha Mr Durga Bdr Basnet Ms Tara Chaulagain Ms Soniya Thapa Mr.Sobik Nepali Ms Kamala Nepali Ms Laxmi Nepali Mr Bishal B.K Mr.Nawaraj Danume Mr. Deepak Khadka Ms Devi Nepali Ms. NiruKhadka Mr.Bimal Kusule Mr. Sugam Pokhrel Mrs. Rita Khadka Mr. Ram Prasad Mr.Mahes Karki Ms. Devaki Karki Ms. Ishori Karki Ms Padam Maya Mr Shankar Karki Mr Govinda Bdr Khadka Mr.Rajan Khatri Mr. Ram Kumar Mr.SubaBdr Newar Mr. Raj Kumar Khatri Mr.Kedar Karki Mr. Kumar Karki Sanumaiya Karki Mr.Dhurba Karki Mr.Jagat Shrestha Ms. Uma Bhujel Ms. Sita Shrestha Ms. Sarmila Shrestha Ms. SumanKarki Ms. Sosthani Bayalkoti Mr. Shiva Khadka Mr. Krishna Kumari Khadka Ms. Dhana Maya Shrestha Ms. Sita Nepali Ms. HimKumari Karki Ms. Kanchi Karki Mr. Krishna Bdr Shrestha Mr. Krishna Bdr Karki Mr. Som Bdr Shrestha Mr. Sanumaiya Karki Mr. Charita Krishna Yogi Mr. PurnaBdr Basnet Mr. SajaTamang

Mr. Pasang Lama Mr. RuwlaKhadka Mr. NawarajSapkota Mr. ShankarThapa Mr. MotiPra Neupane Mr. Krishna Bdr Khadka Ms. Radha saru Ms. Heman Kumar Shrestha Mr. GanBdr Shrestha Mr. Ram Bdr Kahatri Mr. Bishnau Sapkota Mr. JeetBdr Basnet Mr. Abba Raj Karki Mr. Bijaya Kumar Bashnet Mr. NarayanPraCahulagain Mr. PuskarBdr KC Mr. ShyamPra KC Mr. Bhawanath Chaulagain Mr. Bhakta Bdr Bashnet Mr. Som Pra Chaulagain Mr. Saran Kumar Bashnet Mr. Ram Kaji Khatri Mr. Mira Thapa Mr. BadriPra Sapkota Mr. Krishna Om Thapa

Some decision has been made in the presentation programme:

Agenda:

About the engineering final design report presentation in field level

About the upfront cash collection from local user

About the availability of land for different structure construction like WTP, RVT and necessary other structure

About the some changes in structure which has been made in final design. About the monthly water bill.

## Decisions:

The discussion has been made over the agenda no. One, The final Design report including social, Environmental and engineering design report presentation was held in local level and face to face interaction also made in the presence of local user, WUSC Charikot, local level politician, elected municipality member including Mayor of Bhimeshwar municipality.

Discussion over the proposal no. 2, for the upfront cash contribution from the local community which is collected from local households, commitment has been made the collection will be finished within two months from the date of minute and voucher will be sent to project office.

The discussion has been made over the agenda no.3, Required land for construction of various structures like WTP, RVT other structures will be made available including a necessary document of land and no objection letter, ownership right to WUSC from concern stakeholders and will be sent to a consultant within one month. The commitment has been made by WUSC all the necessary coordination and mediator role will be paly by Bhimeshwor municipality.

The discussion over the agenda no.4, Field visit, and observation by PMO, DRTAC, TDF and ERDSMC team some changes have been made, RVT will be constructed in the replacement of BPT. The necessary place for RVT has been proposing. Near WTP in Barsedanda-1 DharamgharBhimsenstan-1 Mati 1 Jilu 2 Near the Dolakha 1 Near the Charighang 1

The discussion over the agenda no. 5, The monthly water tariff will be fixed in the recommendation by TDF, Financial analysis by the consultant and implement at field level.

अगत जित 2068 लाल योय 28 जातेका दिन रार् भोभेटन कार्णालेका काना मास्ती रवागिती तथा सरलाही आख्तोता यरिकारे त्वारेपानी तरत सटटाकाई उप. भो न्हा ACUTON BIEMAT SAL ZINGUA & TANA OTHATAT प्रस्तित उन्तिरीग्रीः (डेनाइर्ग्वो प्रसीदा अतिवदा अन्त्तीवरण) किन्त ठाकिन्नह्यु उपार्ट्र्ग्तीया ल्वाता मतिर्ग भाषा मार्ग राखान - विश्वमोति अवामा मार्ग विके लाभा · 2/2/11/9T - ZINDOT A. A 2/mg/2 3418212 - 3001 a. 24501 स्वत्त - राममरग राणा राणरे अवला - जोतीप्रमाद चोलागांइ मेनि 216001 Shat - रार्डोर रनामेपारी उरालारी And My MART - a to BMIL HOS 25200 - MARIZIO & 21791

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m HEATA JOIN MODEL SEATA 7. 9. ATTOAL ASTE TIGOT अम्तराक तेरमे खाना अस्ती वनातेणाती तथा रारलपाई अध्योत्तमाले बिट्रान कर्निती र्यरीइः डिजाइगर्डो मन्द्रीया अतिवेदन राज्यप्रा गिर्धा में 9. . अत्यात में 9 उपर कलाफला जादी आही भोगेवत नगरणलिकाको तेखी सामा माहरी रनामेणती तथा। खर्खामाई आहोतगाडी किल्तन इत्रिकीएकि दिताइत्री महीवा . प्रतिवेदनको आविधिक, रामानिक, बाहित का वातावरगीय पद्मकी अतिवेदा दणमोक रात्राति अजमोका रक, गार्थालिका, रागेमेलिक कलका अतिमिधार कार्यत as surcerality seals and factor Raisa ast किम्त्र मार्टिस रहारी छल र जोसेर कावलापत ठो त्वार्ति आवस्यक प्रवासार त्रार् पात्रे राज्यत्मा हल फल There reton right अट्तान ते 2. अपलोकाली उठाउन् पते रक्त राज्य थ TOTAR & STATE A SUR ENTER STATIST रगरणान्डि द्वार्ग साहरी रक्तिमती तरा हारलफाई क्रायोगानी लाज उपनीकाले लगती जारे तथा प्रार्गत र्वमात्त्री रक्ष उपमोक्तते उपमोक्त राणितिशे व्यातामा & (पूर्व) महिता क्रिजमा महमा मदी को को र्द्धाः भीचर बुगाउर पर लिग्ध मरियो । प्रस्तान मे. इ. प्रसोधन केन्द्र ल्याको र अन्य र्रायमाहकको लाजि आवश्यक जागा आत गरे 21HARDAT CAODER & JEANA R. & BUT BOUND TOT DE आचोता राज्यालगरी लाजी आवर्ये जी तमा जा केन्द्र, त्राइकी र अन्य संरतगहरूको लाजिशान. राह हमार का नाहात राहिता प्राय पछरे आधिकार पत्र 9 महिता सहमा परामर्था-

ליוא להבוצור (בוהדוה לע בצודים שמושט ביותואים राजितिले उपत्नका राहाडां राजिवहता जाहिर जातेने दार्थ भीगोडव (मगद्गानिकके आव्यवन सहको २ सहकी -अटन जार किर्जान मारियो प्रतान ते. ४- डिजाडार त्यार् पार्ट्सी डिजाडतमा छेटि संरचना करवर्तन गरे सार्व्यका तिर्गत के ह एताव के ह उपर हलाफल ई की प्रिति बात्नाउनडा लाकि जासिरने ४ рТ को दाउ हो १ RETIFIET PMD, DR TAC, TDF, ERDSMC ישועה עוב דחצוב שור בוהוסומג הנהואבד לבי की लगाने निर्णे गारिगो र त्यो राग्नाक हिनाया अस्तिम अतिवेदनमा समावेदा महि हामाउने ן לנהות האערו शा राज्य राखे हार P - the and matter AT - हार्मछा भीगेरात छात्त - 9 8112 Bar दालाव, आमणास - वरिकोट- वरिक्याइ. - 9 मिस्ती में र जामा महलून राम्बर्गामा निर्धात मार्ग होति हत्या महा विधान मार्वमात को छाडो लिखारित, परामर्रा हा गाउँ 81 The Takan ( 3 BALAIS WINT FIEGA निर्धेष्ठ गरी लगा गरी निर्णेश गरिती

# **MINUTES OF MEETINGS**

### (Translation)

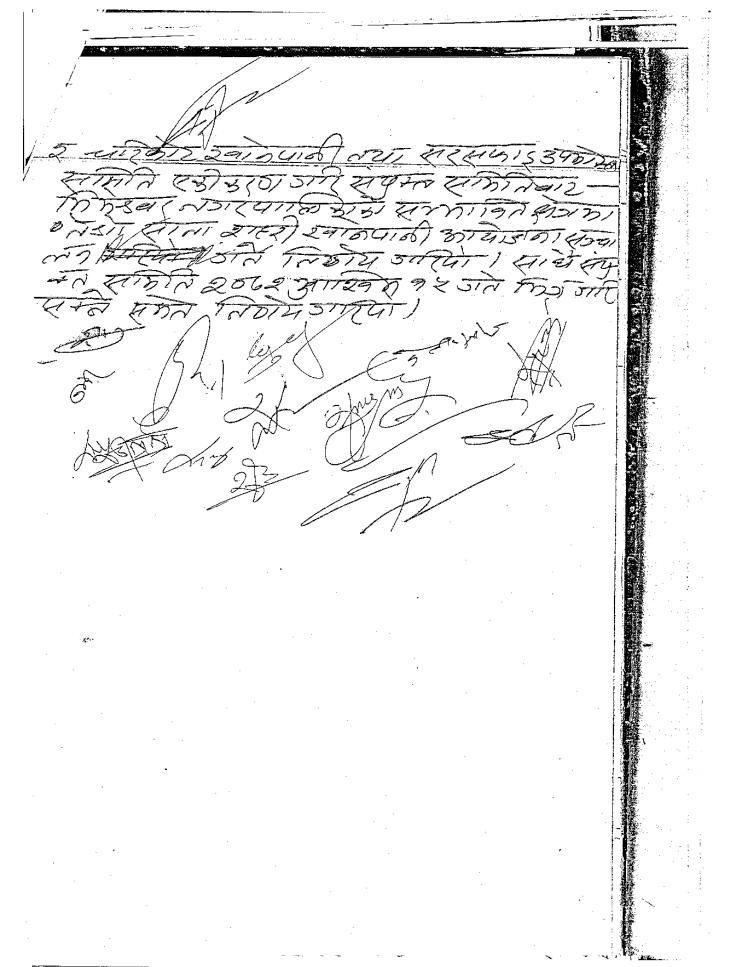
Charikot Small Town Water Supply, Sanitation and User's Committee has organized a public meeting dated 4 May 2016 in the premises of Bhimeshwor Municipality compound under Chairperson of municipality's executive officer Mr.SanjayaBahadurRajlawat. Participation was made from all concerned stakeholders. After discussion in the meeting, it was concluded that about program shall be launched in their town under the ADB assisted project.

Participants

Mr.Sanjaya Bahadur Rajlawat... Chairman Ram Krishna KC...Charikot Drinking Water Krishna Bahadur Karki...Hattichahara Drinking Water Krishna Bahadur Khadka... Charikot Drinking Water Kailash Shreshta... Hattichahara Drinking Water Dhruba Basnet... Hattichahara Drinking Water Anil Shrestha...Dolakha Drinking Water Ram Prasad Sapkota...Jilu Drinking Water Dawa Sherpa...Charikot Drinking Water Roma Karki...S.T. Krishna Kumari Thapa Rupa Bhujel (Shahi) Geeta KC...Bhimeshwor Municipality-10, Taganagi Suku Shrestha... Treasurer , Drinking water committee Ram Das Shrestha...Bhimeshwor Municipality Lalbahadur Khadka... Chairman, Taganagi Kabindra Das Shrestha... Bhimeshwor Municipality-07, Jilu Jhamak Bahadur Basnet Yadav Prasad Dahal... Bhimeshwor Municipality-10, Taganagi Dhan Bahadur Chaulagai... Shree Krishna Neupane...Ramkot Drinking Water Gokul Prasad Neupane... Ramkot Drinking Water Manbir Dhanuke... Bhimeshwor Municipality-01 Taranath Chaulagai... Bhimeshwor Municipality-01 Bal Bahadur Shrestha... Bhimeshwor Municipality-07, Jilu Gyan Bahadur Shrestha... Bhimeshwor Municipality-07, Jilu Upendra Bahadur Khadka... Bhimeshwor Municipality-07, Jilu Kumar Chaulagai... Ram Bahadur KC... Ganesh Bahadur KC... Birsha Bahadur Budhathoki... Mandhwoj Lama...Chothang Tej BahadurShrestha... Badri Kumar Shrestha... Rajan Karki... Bhimeshwor Municipality-06 Ram Bahadur Karki... Bhimeshwor Municipality-06 Kamal Bahadur Thawa LalitBhujel... Bhimeshwor Municipality-07 Sangdhwoj Lama... Bhimeshwor Municipality-01 Harihar Prasad Neupane...Ramkot

Durga Prasad Kafle...Charikot Drinking Water Ranga Dhwoj Budhathoki... Bhimeshwor Municipality-06 Ganga Bahadur Budhathoki... Bhimeshwor Municipality-06 Ram Sharan Thapa...Charikot Drinking Water Badri Kumar Shrestha...Hattichahara

17 2062 mig & 517 53 राजारपारिलको माज स्वानपार्टी लया दलको QUALON40 21021013 SILISABS (7136) 10/2 हत रवागपानी उपग्रेस्ता सामातहर भीता। केंडबर राजारपाल काफा राशो 211512181 すう 29104101 371215101 4241010510 244 MENSN. NJ12411023131 7121312 4374 ちょんにく £19 2 2151~92971 21 र पोर्स्स अ रुसार्ड 34162116 1.25 81 30 91 (3) 52019 niet zougol पोएस जानुसाड्ना निरोध उगरिया 3412251 21349E166 2150092 meren 2139 2001-3.21. - 4.291.91. 1 ₹ 201 9E197-5131 ETTFEE21 291.9. 2 रूटाठा बहादर रेवडरा न्य. रवा. पा. / 2 کامیں < ETTREEZT 291.97 2,01121 5106. G GAA antioner SILG\_ Ì GTEI (9) 291.91 2177 42114 21145121 1500 291.41. 3 -9.291.91. GT91 2141 1 कोमा कार्क, S. T. grov 2001-3772 2141 9 A (2TTS) म्ट्रेंग्र mat कील के-सी जिन पा 90 रागनांगी え the stand nerted added? 5. KINTHIO XIG M- phi と ortion 9215 [ 2951/ 1213/01511 2/21/2/ 75 भीतपा-6 जिल उवीउड़ हास दीगेंह GC T. MAG of den a 95 71159 g. ZETer M. J. 41.90 -8 20, ETA AEIG (-ATMISTISLITSBALLI 29



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This 2062 mile 2 Sid Thomas acord पा लिके। मित्र किया दिन रवा नेपान सिर्फाइ द्वप्राकेला समितिहर द साला यां भी आया काम्या प्राप्ता हाला किल 3) 1731 34122 NM Tor Joi 30 201(8) फल उम्तर) Flert Stuff Design Engineer TAE 2101 34iterat RIA & 69101 Loral Safgrond Specialist 31 And 2119 Compract report. speciality 219 19. 6910 Reitigniz Fild Facilitian 5 ह रागा रहेने ला. (हार्ग्स) BY J. J. Wy . Ee 6 दिया छिमिरे ( न्यापात ) रामकोट रकात आतीका. उपन्मता ए अकुन धामी पत्नी ट्राउंडी उपश्राकी ALL AIZ 5 लोल त्वा बहनेत कमें जारी की वहादर वागा, 90 39 JULIUN MIN STRILLALI LAI 41 21 800 92 JTY & Graf 17' 5T' 47 9 93 Mhy AEIG ALT M. S. 4) - X (MULY - S. 24) 15 56 98 220 BIST . भेर जे ह हार राग (34) द्वा क स्व 97 वात्राम आर्म चाट्याटे (श. हा- .... (ar u) 9E बड़ी धारणा जिन्ताणा पर (खाः णा छ.) 96 - 4120 Lo 56/1 -----95 EICER A BUILIN 317 21(07 21141 95 20. 2ingous às A. gg. क्ली वहादा (196) 2Thi most Z Q. 22 26 7607 GITAGER 28 द जा म् मि Cost will mill an 2 241. 17. (46/07) 2919410

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अत्तान तरा फंठोयहुड अत्याव त. 9. व्यक्तित तदर्भ स्राज्ञाते ठाइत *इत्रवन्धास*ा जिर्णेय ते १. अल्लाब ते. १ उपूर खलफल जदो यश अग्रियवर नगरपालिकाको रवानेपानी तथा स्थराण्डलाई व्यवस्थित र स्थावी बताइत अग्रियन् तगरणालिका कित्र उरहेा रवागेपानी उपलोक्ता राजितित्व हाजिश्हरी चारिस्टाइः अग्रेडीडेंग रकानेपामी तथा रगरदामाई उपमोन्ता यालाति न्यरिकोट स्वागेपाती तथा स्वरलणाई उपकोल्डा राष्ट्राति जोशाव्यारी स्वानेपानी तथा स्रार्याफाई उपगोल्हा स्राज्ञाती, राजी-रायीस मेंघर रवनेपामी तथा स्टल्डाई उपमोन्डा साम ात जिला रवानेपामि तथा सरलाई उपमोर्फा 21 कार्म राजहोट रवांगेपमा त्या स्टर्लफाई उपमेका रामित - टोशाड- रहामेपाती तथा-उत्तफाई उपकोस्ट रानिति लगावतका यहा भीमेरवर नगरपालिका किन्तु वडा त. 9 देखे 93 राम्लेका र्सनेभन्दा खादि रकारेपासिको छाभाव अयका र उगम्मत्व वहुद गएका क्षेत्रलाई रागेरो गरी र उत्त होन रोला क्षेत्र रहने गरी रवानेगानी तथा स्वरय फार्वका कार्यका द्वागता जार्र साम्याखीत द्वाणित निधागमा उल्लेख मरठा ठारीक्र मह रालार प्रावकारी खगाउत सकिकत सामान विधातमा उल्लेख गरे गरे यहिछत CADULAT STA ZIADON TES 5787 JOA STITE

तदर्श स्रतिगति तवाकल अनुतार जाहत गरे गिर्हाट जार्र्ट्रोग 9, BTEZIET: - ZINGODI 3.203.2 2. उपाध्यक्ष : - कुंत्रावराह व्यक्त & उपादिन - दुरुव बद्र्येग् कु S. BIVIET : - BAINAI STOR 2. there :- Ead arig and & ATEERS- ZIHARD STITTINK 6. सादल्याः झात्रेन्साद चोलागंई म लिंहर सक्ति द सदल्बीय जाउन जरिते अएठोले र सामा साहरी राग्रेणमी त्रधा सा याषांह परियोजना राष्ट्रालन गर्म लीन उनन महिला. सहार अग्रियो क्वारा जारेकोले दुई (2) जता महिला सद्ख्य राजितिमा राप गर्न, ठाडिल तहरी रतनिलाई राम पश्चिमितानी योवा श्रीयात्माई रतमेयते गर जानोमित गते & जिम्मेवारी तोवन साग्रही आहि -कार यत्याचोजन आर्थ क्रिये मारेयो। अल्लान म. 2. अग्रदन स्विहानको व्यवस्था जर्भ ZMARINT जिगेय ते. २. अल्लान त. २. उपर छलाछल गर्दा यत रकिलत रामितेको कांग कार्यनाशेलई क्रावरिश्वर 2 आवकारी लगाउन राष्ट्र २ किल्त रामितिक विधांगमा में आहे द्वार-शहहो. टावस्टा गरे र विधातमा रे प्राज. स्रांस्थम काम करेका र धाहित्वाद तपाछील अग्रताह द्रो तिर्ध्य महिंदी 9. यस रकार्रेपानि तथा -सरसाफाइको आर्थ-अावकत्व प्रशाल स्वर्धकले गो है। 2. यत स्टिकत सामातेको मेड रवाता स्तितिही प्रमुख संस्थान आह्यात र र्मेपार्थाराजे संयुक्त कहत्त्रवलमा स्वयान गर्ता ह लोहि अठात ठावर्द्त गरे।

ितीट, होनल प्रकटांश्यान को काम कतेका द आर्थना For छ. यत राह्रकल साहितिते रक्याला जोरी र राललेका कार्मान्य परियोजना लोकोग जादा अमुरव संरक्षा उद्दे बोरवरमा जाल DIACEIT ST. ४. राष्ट्र स्वीमनिमा उम्रत संरेशक अर छ कानिहेन्द्रलाई समितिनी सानावी सदखाता त्रदान जाहिने ट्यावरटान जामे अ. यस राहिल्य संमित्रि का यस समिति अन्तरगत रह कारेकाल यत सांतित्रि अावह मएका आध्यकार सम्पन्न उपस्तिनि वा सोमुदा सामिति अध्य हाहज वा पदा खिल रिस्क उत्ताले र किल्म कामिने र राजललाकी लाज खाला रहा रहा होग-यान पुरायायते खाकित्वहरू मात्र आत याहिला सामामिने जम्ब संरक्षे वहाँ रत्यों गरी अम्राज संदर्भकुको क्यनस्था जोर्न अत्ताव मे. छ. तहरूर रामातिडो संबदाइ ह JARES ZARRIS ZAPARTAI FORTH S. 2. ACTIG A. & BUZ ENGN ठादा रात राकेकर तदरी लामित्रे माख राहे हालिक्टरा - टार्डियाड. भागे डॉडा रवामेपाती त्रहा रगरताडाई उपमी-न्छा रतनितिन अन्नयन की विषयतीति अन्नायामात सिंह पारिवेतलाई अदात् אל וב הקשוב ואהאמוצ האתואב לאול לוכ मिल्लय जाहरते। ALTA J.S. ZIBON MOTAD GENA GAISA & BRAN IMATA रतालीतिमा कर्ता जरी कार्ट्यक्र - राज्यालन जरे द्वाव्यहात्रा 1022 6. S. DINIA S. 5301 2000 74 B' DA NIA

किंट, दोलजी यत लाजालेको बिधान यत राष्ठिकत राणितिना ख्यावह हरे मोजुदा रतंकतिके विधानमा उल्लेरन भारता कार्यकार कार्यकारी बनाइने त्यवरदार दाहित विद्यात तयार पार्ट्र व जिल्ला जल्दीत राक्तिमा कर्रा जर्म जाहिर तदर्द राणितिलाई. जिन्होवारी दिने जिल्हा DIRUTI प्रत्याव त. . तेर्द्रो द्वाना आहरी र्वानेपाना तथा यत्रसार्दाङ आग्नेनमा राजनाता जोने राष्यन्या Rober A. Z. STENTA J. & 342 Barbar STGT ्रत अभिष्क लगान्या लिखा की वडा ते. १ दोर्ष 93 रतम्महो स्वतिपाती व सरसम्प्रार्टलाई व्यव, क्टिरेंग जर्म तेखी साता झांही देवानेपाती तथा रतरलाषांड आहोतना राष्ट्रालन गर्न रगता साहरी रवातेपाती तथा रसरताई छार्यातता लाठि अगुद्धता हो गरी र उत्त परियोजनी. र्यात रागान्वर जरी दिखात लयार जाते तीर्द्रो स्ताना माहरी रवानेपानी तराग स्तरलाषाई भाजीतना राज्यालन कर्न तख्यी सामनित्याई जिल्होनारी दिने मिठीय जात्यो। अहतान ते. 8. जेला रामापत राज्यभागा 170525.6. XFR 19 7. & 34 ENUM DIG, 26 BBN राजितिन्द्र राष्ट्रे एदाहिराही र अग्रेख रारेष्ठहरू त्रीद्वी स्थान। भाइट्री ट्वानेपति तथा द्वरताधाई कार्योत्रा रत्रामगा र्द्र राग्यना जर्म र भीमेर्ड कार्रायाला ह) किंगढा का दिनेतन ही जारी देवा उदान गरे क्युमडायता राहितमेलाख खाधादा ताल्पातिक्र मिलित प्रावले भेला रामाप्य जारे जिनेय जारे

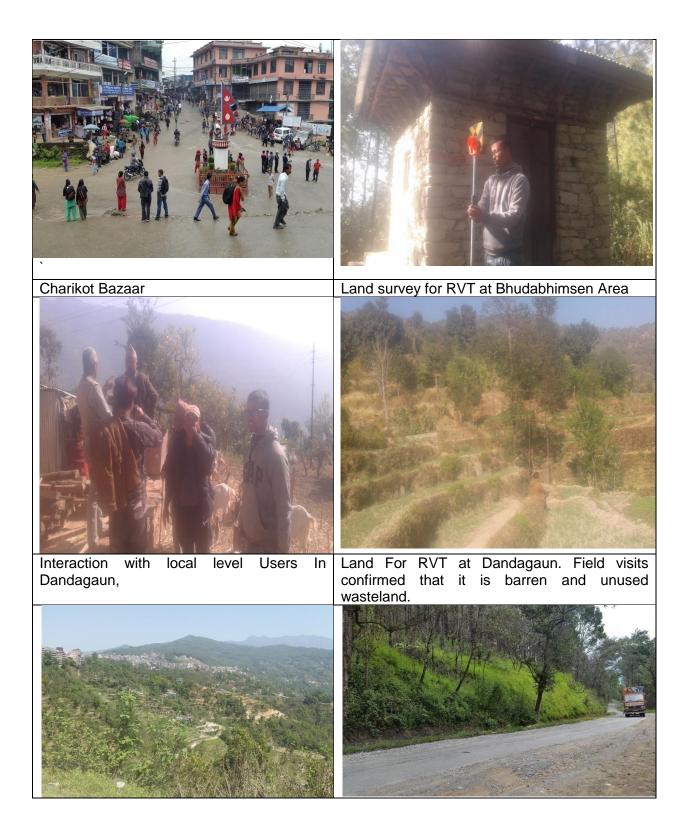
आज कार्त 2062 साल पोछ वर जतेका दिन यत भोगेर हतागर्पालियां किय सामा सहरी रवानेपाती तथा स्रयाधाई परियोगना स्राज्याला गर्त र भोगेरबर तगर्पालिडाको रकार्यपाति रूथा खेरलाफाई व्यवखाण्य जारी जाहत अस्टि स्तिहुत र्राजातेका धाध्यका भेरी राजहात के रती. को अध्यक्षतात्रा राजी तपश्चित्रा पदाकिकारी स्वव्य करतको उपीट्रातीमा तपरिलेका उल्लेश्न आरेको प दितान साधि हलफल जार तिराम जार्र्यो 30 Eart अभुज रायहाक:- विस्त्रताति प्रकाराभाव सिह UTRAT 4= Concolled डाहारा :- जात्वता के. की. उपाधार्सः - इत्राक्ताकृर वर्वहरू सार्थिः- द्वाव वल्लेन द्वा BIUTOUSS - BITANT STOR (C व्यदल् :- छत्ता वहारू ठाठी / ZIGCELO\_ ZIMEIRON ANUT JINKIY र्शाहलाइ - भोती - जात - सेलाठांद्र 2/6(213-2161210 -Strata ADTI FODILES अल्लाब म. 9, हारस्वाद हिंगे यास्वरधना

मितिय म. 9. उपलान मे. 9 उपर हैलाफल गर्दा स्ट्रा अग्रियेक नगरपालिका भीत स्वामा साहरी ख्याने -पामा तथा स्टर्साफाई परियोजना स्वयाला गर्न

र जोकेवत तगर्यात्रिही आधेरतम वहारु राही रवानेपाती तथा स्ररताष्ठ्रही अभाव अस्का क्षेत्रलाई कराबदियत्र गर्म गठन अएठा खानेपाती तथा सरयाषाई उपतीला सामात्र सकिकत गरी भागांत्री कार्य केम राष्ट्री मार प्रकलत तब्धी राजाती ठाडन जरी जिलीकरी दिते सम्पूर्ण उपस्थित देवा. पा शामित अतितिथि, यहंब राखा त्रधा कान्त ह्वाही धारमवाद दिने निर्गत्र जारियने। प्रत्नाब ते. २. पराम्र्याहाता तथा साता साही रवाते -चान्त्रा त्रा स्थाफ्र क्षेत्राज्य राष्ट्र किया अमकारी गराध्ते २ समन्वय गर्म ZAZETEISTI तिर्धे त.2. प्रान्तान ते 2307 हलाइल जाही टारा मंग्रिया तरार्णालेका किंग रवामेगाती तथा स्परकार्णाक लाई खावहिश्त द स्टामी खतांडत साता. राहरी वर्षानेपानी तथा सरलगाई उप-भोका समितिबाट ग्रावस्थित गर्न सामा राहरी रवानेपाती तथा सरलाडाई परिश्वाता हमार में लार्यका सक्याला जार रहेकोल उत्ते परियोजना र परामर्रादातालाई राणिल ठाठन अएको जागंगरी जलई आणामी कार्य क्रम स्मालन जर्म र्ममन्वस उम्हे आगामी कार्यक्रम साइसालन जारे क्रिटेंच जारिया। अफ्लाब. म. छ. खाजासी छार्टाकुत्र सम्बर्खांता · जिगेय 5.3. प्रहतान 7.2307 हलपुल जदी तपांश्लेलमा उल्लेश गारिस्टा बार्यक्रालाई व्याव स्थित प्रयोहती मेर तलाख्याइ हि वहादाह निगातार तिगय 512ml लिभिन्त साक्रीति, वडा २ टेलिका परियो-जाग साम्बाही जान्त्र किहा कार्यक्र राज्याला जारे 1213 M nH1

2. सम्प्रि उपलोक्ताको स्टित कुरो गरी साता अहरी-रवानेपाती तथा स्रराण्डी इपन परिलोगाला. २१४ जाते लगाउते छ. ज्याकानिक स्वे तथा मेर्गतिक संरचगाकी स्वे र रिजाइत अल्तुत गर्न र अन्तरकिता गर्न राज्यान्ध्रत पार्रजोजनार्यो युभन्वय जर्म। ८. परिजोतना सम्माहित चीतनामूलक कार्यक्र 2 parent six X. विधान लेरेको र कर्ता जोर्स ६. अछोत्रता क्षेत्रअन्दा वास्टिका उपभोक्ताको यामया यागधान गर्म दिलेजन रकामेपानी तथा खरदायई कार्यालय - वार्रिहेर्द्वां ट्रायातव गर्भ पामीकी मुहान पहियान जारी स्रेता होय. मिर्द्राह् 6. 5771 ए. यहां लागतिमा आवह अएका र हुन चारने ले. म्राई रतक्तिही आतितिहित्व गर्न द्वामानी बेहेड जा उपक्रियत उचाउरी र राजितिहा शब्दा साहदु लाई आजनित सहस्ताक कपता कियाता त Gibaish

# PHOTOGRAPHS









Ghattekhola Source and Intake Area. The existing water mill will not be disturbed/affected. Intake will be constructed downstream of the water mill.



A Proposed Reservoir Construction Site on Public Land

# SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREENING CHECKLISTS

Country	Nepal
Subproject Name	Charikot Water Supply
Date	May 2018

# Involuntary Resettlement Impact Checklist

Probable Resettlement Effects	Yes No Not			Remarks		
			Known			
Acquisition of Land			•			
Will there be land acquisition?		$\checkmark$		Only government land and road ROW will be utilized for the project		
Is the site for land acquisition known?				NA		
Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				NA		
Will easement be utilized within an existing right-of-way (ROW)?	$\checkmark$			Transmission and Distribution pipes will be laid on road ROW		
Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				NA		
Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				NA		
Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				NA		
Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				NA		
Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				NA		
Involuntary restrictions on land us protected areas	e or on a	access	o legally d	esignated parks and		
Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		V				
If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		$\checkmark$				

Probable Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Re	mark	S		
Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		V						
Information on Displaced Persons: Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by $[\sqrt{\ }]$ No $[\ ]$ Yes the Subproject? If yes, approximately how many?N/A Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to $[\sqrt{\ }]$ No $[\ ]$ Yes poverty risks?								
Are any displaced persons from ir minority groups?	ndigenous	s or eth	nic	[√]	No	[] Yes		

# Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

Key Concerns (Please Provide Elaboration Son the Remarks Column)	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Indigenous Peoples Identification				
Are there socio-cultural groups	$\checkmark$			Janajati communities form a large
present in or use the subproject				proportion of town population. No
area who may be considered as				traditional lands of indigenous people
"tribes" (hill tribes, schedules				has been observed. No adverse impacts
tribes, tribal peoples), z"				to janajati communities is anticipated.
minorities" (ethnic or national				Such communities will be benefited
minorities), or" indigenous communities" in the subproject				under the project through its framework for inclusion of the poor and vulnerable.
area?				for inclusion of the poor and vulnerable.
Are there national or local laws or	$\checkmark$			
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?				
Do such groups self-identify as				
being part of a distinct social and				
cultural group?				
Do such groups maintain		$\checkmark$		
collective attachments to distinct				
habitats or ancestral territories				
and/or to the natural resources in				
these habitats and territories?	1			
Do such groups maintain cultural,	$\checkmark$			
economic, social, and political				
institutions distinct from the				
dominant society and culture?				

Key Concerns (Please Provide Elaboration Son the Remarks Column)	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	1			Some janajati communities like Newar, Sherpa and Gurung that are generally better off economically, are well integrated in mainstream society and continue to speak their own languages. Other janajati groups speak the mainstream language, Nepali.
Have such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?	$\checkmark$			
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?	V			

B. Identification of Potential Impacts

Key Concerns (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Will the subproject directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				The subproject directly benefits the indigenous peoples because all the beneficiaries will receive service irrespective of their ethnicity/caste and economic status. Therefore, the impact on janajatis will be positive. The project's policy for inclusion of poor and vulnerable will ensure that janajati households are included in project benefits.
Will the subproject directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child- rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		$\checkmark$		
Will the subproject affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		$\checkmark$		
Will the subproject be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain? C. Identification of Special Requirements		V		

Key Concerns (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Will the subproject activities include				
Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		V		
Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				
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?		V		
Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		V		
Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		$\checkmark$		

## Anticipated subproject impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated effect	negative
Water supply	Receive the same benefits as the public in having storm water being effectively drained	None	