

Due Diligence Report – Social Safeguards

Project Number: 35173-013
March 2016

NEP: Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project – Belbari Town (Morang District) Subproject

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

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Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP)
Project Management Office (PMO)
Panipokhari, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal



**Enhance Functionality in Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
(STWSSSP)**

Resettlement Due Diligence Report

For
Belbari Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
Morang District

Kathmandu, March 2016

Submitted by:

Joint Venture in Between



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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 5 Nov 2014)

Currency Unit	=	NPR
NPR 1.00	=	\$0.00996
\$1.00	=	97.95

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	Affected persons
BPL	–	Below poverty line
CBS	–	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	–	Compensation determination committee
CDO	–	Chief District Officer
DDC	–	District Development Committee
DSC	–	Design and supervision consultants
DWSS	–	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
EA	–	Executing agency
GON	–	Government of Nepal
GRC	–	Grievance redress committee
GRM	–	Grievance redress mechanism
IR	–	Involuntary resettlement
lps	–	Liters per second
MWSS	–	Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
NLSS	–	Nepal Living Standards Survey
PD	–	Project director
PMC	–	Project management consultant
PMO	–	Project management office
PPTA	–	Project preparatory technical assistance
RF	–	Resettlement framework
RP	–	Resettlement plan
RS	–	Resettlement specialist
SSO	–	Social Safeguards Officer
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
STWSSSP	–	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
TA	–	Technical assistance
TDF	–	Town development fund
TOR	–	Terms of reference
WSSDO	–	Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office
WTP	–	Water treatment plant
WUSC	–	Water users and sanitation committee
VDC	–	Village Development Committee

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Introduction

1. The Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP) is a key initiative of Government of Nepal aiming at improved water supply and sanitation services in small towns and emerging urban areas of Nepal. The Enhance Functionality in Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP) is designed to improve the performance and efficiency of the projects constructed during the first phase STWSSSP projects. There are 29 small town subprojects constructed in this phase. The Enhance Functionality in Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP) aims to strengthen the overall efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery with a particular focus on technical and financial aspects, at both national and local levels. Its envisaged outputs include: (i) improved water supply and sanitation infrastructure; (ii) strengthened sector policy, regulatory and institutional capacity and service delivery; and (iii) improved project implementation. The Project will also strengthen Government of Nepal's efforts to meet its millennium development goals. The project is to be implemented in 6 months.

2. The Enhance Functionality in Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP) uses a sector lending modality of ADB. A total of 29 towns are proposed to be covered under the project. Preparation for the The Enhance Functionality STWSSSP is underway and the funding is secured by the ADB as well as the GON. Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) is the implementing agency whereas the Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation is the executing agency. The project will assist in implementing a part of the 15-year Development Plan for Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Development in the country and 29 Small Towns will be covered by this project.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

3. This land acquisition and resettlement due diligence report is prepared for the proposed Belbari Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector subproject, under the The Enhance Functionality in Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project). The proposed service area of the water supply subproject includes ward no. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of former Belbari VDC (Now Belbari Municipality). The total households of the wards of selected service area are 3,672 and total population is 19,589 excluding the institutional population in 2014.

II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Proposed components

4. The Belbari sub-project is basically a groundwater pumping water supply system. There are two numbers of deep tube-wells and the water is treated in the treatment plant using pressure filter. The distribution system here was disturbed by the washing away of a major section of the network by flood at Luandra river, after which management of water supply became very difficult. The WTP is also not properly functioning and the distribution network is also inefficient. Due to these reasons the system is now operating with low efficiency. These problems will be solved by the proposed project.

5. The details of the enhancement works are given below in Table 1.

Table 1: The details of the enhancement works

S. No.	Name of structure	Existing	Additional	Total
1	No. and Capacity of Reservoirs:	1(450 cum)		1(450 cum)
2	Treatment Facilities	1 (PF 1) Chlorination Unit		1 (PF 1) Chlorination Unit
3	Luandra river crossing work	135 m (washed away)	135 m (new)	135 m
4	Pipeline Length:			
4.1	Transmission	0.2 km		0.2
4.2	Distribution	29 km	13.5 km	42.5
4.3	Total	29.2 km	13.5 km	42.7
5	Chlorination Unit with lab	None	One	One
6	Office Building:	One	-	One

6. The technical components are designed with close coordination with safeguard team and WUSC executive members to avoid involuntary resettlement impacts. Among the components, the rehabilitation works like Chlorination lab, Disinfection Unit etc will be constructed in the existing land of WUSC. No additional land is required.

7. A due diligence process was conducted for proposed project sites and alignments in line with the Resettlement Framework prepared for the Third STWSSSP and ADB SPS 2009. This report describes the findings and provides copies of relevant legal documents, resolutions, minutes of meetings and photographs. Upon project implementation, the Social Safeguards Officer at 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 Belbari Water Users Committee and submit to ADB; and receive a 'no objection' confirmation from ADB prior to start of construction.

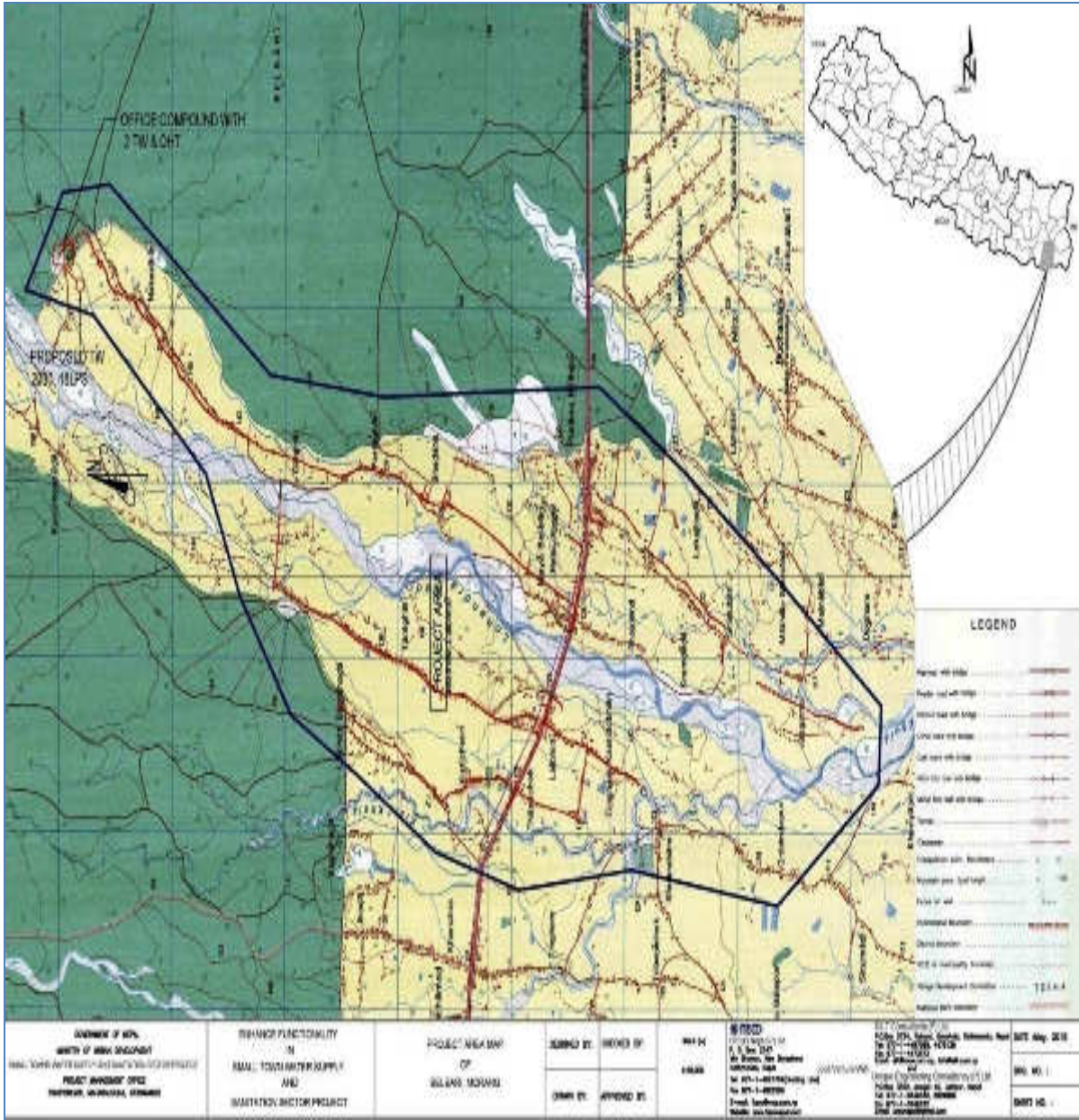


Figure 1: Map of Belbari Water Supply Subproject

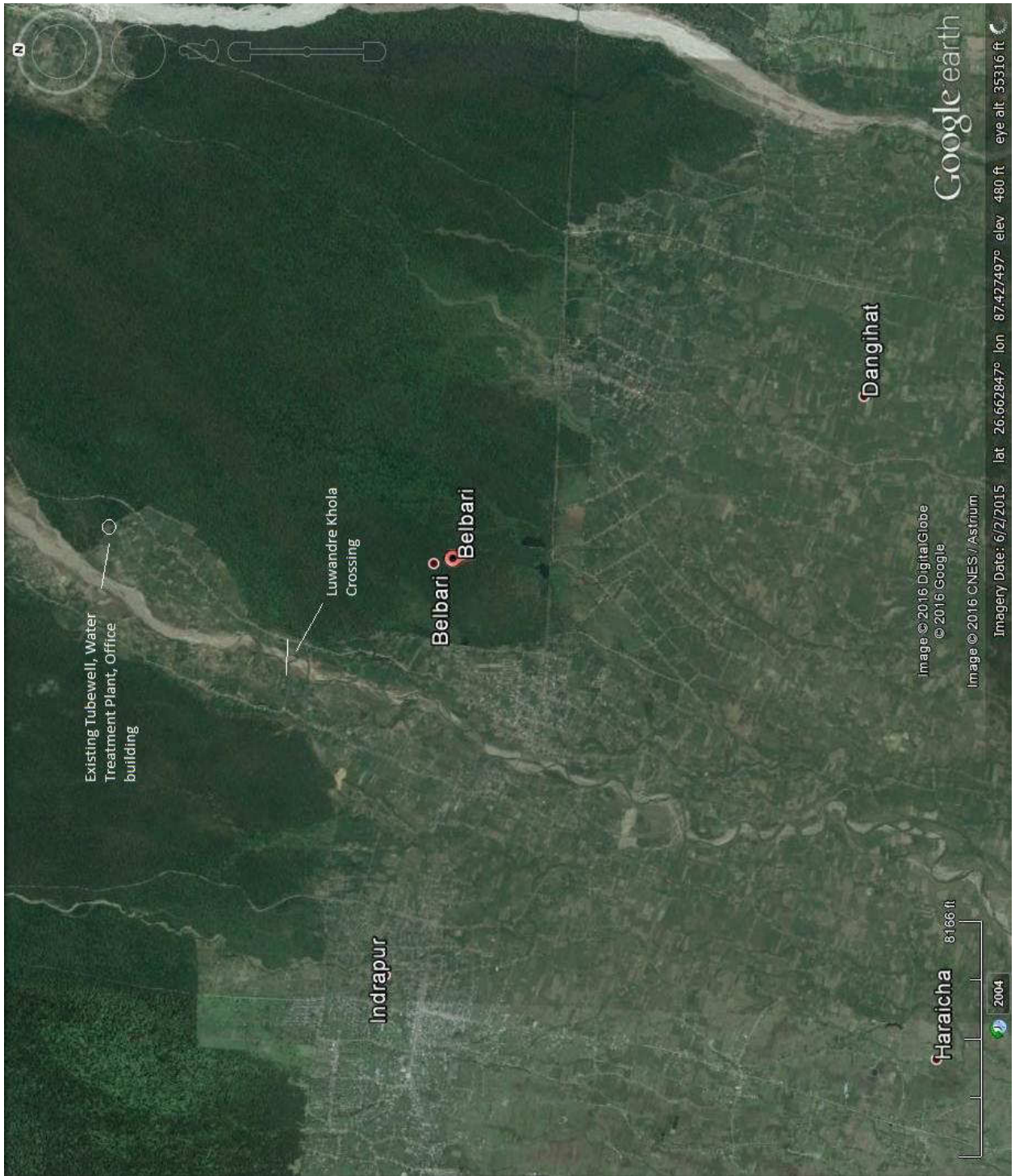


Figure 2: Google Earth Image for Existing and Proposed Structure

III. FIELD WORK: SURVEYS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A. Field Visit

8. Field visit to all proposed sites for rehabilitation (i.e. sites with existing facilities proposed for continued use/rehabilitation), transmission main alignments, distribution pipeline alignment, luandra river crossing; and consultations with stakeholders were conducted to confirm land ownership and use, and the need for surveys and further consultations. Available land ownership documents for identified components were also collected during field work.

B. Public Consultation

9. 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 and inclusion of poor in the drinking water supply scheme, willingness to pay, upfront cash collection, people's participation in project implementation were discussed.

10. 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 felt needs/concerns and priorities of the stakeholders. The field visits/reconnaissance surveys also helped ascertain that no further surveys and inventories are required.

Table 2: Summary of consultations

Date	Location	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
2071/3/27	Water Users and Sanitation Committee Office	Male = 13 Female = 3 Total = 16	WUSC executive members, political party representatives, community users project safeguard team	Upgrading the water supply system due to increase in demand	New sources, storage, water treatment, water quality. Means and required construction/rehabilitation works to improve supply
2072/6/9	Water Users and Sanitation Committee Office	Male = 15 Female = 5 Total = 20	WUSC executive members, project safeguard team, representative, college/school teachers, political party representatives, community users	Land acquisition resettlement Environmental Impacts while implementing the proposed "Enhance Functionality" in Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project	Possible land for new works, Resettlement issues, environmental issues, Willingness for individual connections to water supply; Upgrading of existing reservoirs, & water source. Water quality;

IV. RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. SCOPE OF LAND REQUIREMENTS

11. The sub-project components are proposed in existing WUSC private land and government land. The rehabilitation of the treatment plant, Chlorination lab, Disinfection Unit will be constructed within the OHT and treatment plant complex, The land is owned by WUSC. The trunk main at the Luandra river crossing will be laid across the river at the same place as was laid earlier. and there is no need of land acquisition. The distribution pipeline will follow road's RoW (government land) for laying. The existing water supply system in Belbari Municipality will be integrated with the proposed enhancement works.

12. No relocation impacts or impacts on structures are anticipated at any of the identified sites or alignments for water supply improvement proposals in Belbari Project. Temporary impacts of network laying and house connections are limited to potential access disruptions for shops and residences.

13. About 13.5 km long distribution network is proposed along public road within rights of way. No road closures will be required 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. The contractor will be required to provide signal 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 required and limit the excavation to a length of 500 m at a time to minimize disruption. Construction contracts will include the above provisions.

14. Provision of 5,898 house connections for the year 2030, will be made by WUSC according to the demand. They are not included in the cost estimation, therefore it will not cause any environmental or social impacts. However there will be temporary disruptions in access to residences during connection distribution process. The contractor will be required to maintain access to the public mobility if required during construction period. Table 3 gives details of IR impacts of each proposed subproject component.

No additional land is required for other project structures, because they are rehabilitation works.

Table 3: Proposed sub-project components Belbari Municipality Water Supply Sub-project and their involuntary resettlement impact status

S.N.	Components	Capacity/Size	Area (sq.m)	Length / No.	IR Impacts	IP Impacts	Proposed mitigation measures
1.	Chlorination unit with lab		No additional land is Required	1	No IR impacts anticipated	None	
2.	Luandra river crossing work				No IR impacts anticipated	None	
4.	Network rehabilitation activities/ Additional distribution network	<u>Size and Length of Pipe</u> 75mm- 2,250 m 63mm-3200 m 50mm-8,126 m Total- 13,576 m		13.5 Km	Public road RoW will be used for distribution network and no IR impact anticipated. RoWs (government roads). Temporary impacts on traffic/access to shops and residences anticipated in some places. Contractor to provide signages indicating available alternate access route to minimize traffic disruptions.	None	
5.	Electrical and mechanical repairment				No IR impacts anticipated	None	

Width of the public road ROW for pipe laying

Pipe Size	Width of the road	Length of the road
75mm, 63mm,50mm	5-7 m	13576m

V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

15. The project was completed under STWSSP – 1 in 2008. Belbari officially known as Belbari municipality, is one of the major semi-urban of Morang district, Koshi Zone. Belbari lies in eastern region, and it is transformed into the municipality in 2014 AD i.e. in 2070 BS from Village Development Committee (VDC). After becoming municipality its total area has expanded because of merging with Kaseni VDC. Belbari encompasses an area of 25 square miles (approximately). It is bounded on the northeast by Charkose Jhadi, while to the east lies another semi-urban, Laxmimarga. Similarly, the north part is bounded by Kerabari VDC and Letang municipality, while to the west and southwest lie the Kosiharaincha municipality and Kaseni VDC. The total population of Belbari was 24076 including 5724 households.

16. Belbari is semi-urban, most of the people are engaging in agricultural work for their livelihood purpose. They also do practice adequate livestock works which enable them to manure the farming lands as well as milk production for themselves or market purpose. In addition to this, some people do business in market areas. Groceries, fancy outlets, medicals, hotel, restaurants, shops of home appliances, hardware for home construction, vegetable/fruit shops, etc. are the key outlets can be seen as business purpose. Nevertheless, the main source of their income is remittance. Remittance is one of the central pillar of livelihood source of majority households, created by the latest young generation of Belbari. At least, its impacts can be seen all over the flat lands of Belbari that are occupied from the growing housing construction and urbanization process towards the recognition of well-being Belbari.

17. The major ethnic castes in the proposed project area are Brahman, Chhetri, Tamang, Limbu, Kami, Damai, Sarki, Newar, Gurung, Rai etc. Similarly, there are also minority ethnic groups such as Rajbansi, Choudhary, Satar, Meche and Muslim etc. residing in the proposed service area.

18. There is a number of private clinic, a vaccination clinic, and number of women Health volunteers and trained midwife. Besides a Mary Stopes Centre and Nepal Family Planning Association Clinic are providing service. There is a good water supply system in the main bazaar area. Of the 3260 households 1181 have connection from the town supply. 1939 HH have only tubewell for drinking water. 140 have dug wells. Even those HH, which have connection to the town supply, have tube well.

VI. INFORMATION DESSIMINATION

19. The DDR is publicly available in Water Users and Sanitation Committee office, District Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office, Project Management and Implementation Support Team, Project Implementation Unit. Further, the DDR is translated in local i.e. Nepali language and made available in WUSC and project regional/district office. The report is also made available to any requester including PAF and related stakeholder.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

20. The WUSC assigns one executive member as focal person to handle grievances of the Project Affected Persons (PAF) who are not satisfied with the procedure of the preparation of DDR and project implementation. The deputed member with representative of supervision consultant and contractor will settle the grievances. The WUSC in facilitation of project staffs will check the level of follow-up on these grievances and share observations. If the AP is not satisfied by the resolution the team, it will forward to executive committee of WUSC. The WUSC committee will ensure the grievances are addressed and AP is satisfied.

Again if AP is not satisfied the resolution made by WUSC executive committee, it will forwarded chief district officer.

VIII. CONCLUSION

21. The impact of project construction activities is minimal and there is no need of physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and no economic displacement (loss of assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods). In fact there is some positive impact because water fetching time is reduced after the project. There is no need of additional land procurement because all the rehabilitation works will be done in the existing WUSC owned land. Therefore compensation cost is not required for the implementation of this sub project.

Appendix I: Land Ownership Certificate




To
Iteco Nepal
Minbhavan, Kathmandu
Nepal

Subject: Land ownership

It is hereby certified that there is no necessity of land acquisition for the ongoing Enhance Functionality in Small Town Water Supply Project. All the rehabilitation works will be done in the existing land area owned by the WUSC or public land. Further we would like to assure you that no physical and economical displacement has occurred due to land acquisition in the past and the land was vacant and free of illegal/informal land users.

Thank you


Mahendra Prasad Subedi
Chairman

Appendix II: IR & IP Screening Checklist

**INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE
SCREENING CHECKLISTS**

A. Introduction

1. Each project/subproject/component needs to be screen for any involuntary resettlement impacts and indigenous people impacts which will occur or already occurred. This screening determines the necessary action to be done by the project team.

B. Information on project/subproject/component:

- a. District/ Administrative Name: Morang
- b. Location: Belbari Municipality
- c. Civil work dates (proposed): February 15, 2016 to August 15, 2016
- d. Technical Description: It is an enhancement project and only rehabilitation type of works will be carried out. New works include Deep Tube Well, Chlorination Unit and Disinfection Unit. The WTP, pipeline and other facilities will be rehabilitated.

Country

Nepal

Subproject Name

Belbari Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project

I. Involuntary Resettlement Impact Checklist

A. Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		√		There will be no land acquisition because the land that the WUSC already owned can be used for the construction of Deep Tube Well, Chlorination lab, Disinfection Unit etc.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				N/A
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				N/A
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	√			The pipe laying will be carried out along the right of way as far as possible in order to avoid the private land and to minimize the other possible adverse impacts.

5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				N/A
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				N/A
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				N/A
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				N/A
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				N/A
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		There is no any designated park and protected area in or near to the project
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Subproject?				[] No [] Yes
Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?				[] No [] Yes
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				[] No [] Yes

2. Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the subproject area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples) 2 "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities) or "indigenous communities" in the subproject area?		√		The service area of the subproject is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity/caste & culture, and no specific territory of indigenous people or socio-cultural groups has been observed. Most indigenous people in subproject areas are economically and politically integrated into

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

B. Identification of Potential Impacts

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)		YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
9.	Will the subproject directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	√			The subproject directly benefits the Indigenous Janajati because all the beneficiaries will get water supply service irrespective of their ethnicity/caste and economic status.
10.	Will the subproject directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		√		
11.	Will the subproject affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		√		
12.	Will the subproject be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples?		√		

and/or claimed as ancestral domain?					
C. Identification of Special Requirements					
<i>Will the subproject activities include:</i>					
13.	Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
14.	Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		√		
15.	Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
16.	Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		
17.	Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		

D. Anticipated subproject impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Subproject component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. Civil Works (Deep Tube-well, Chlorination Lab, Disinfection Unit etc.)	Regular water supply through efficient water supply system.	None
2. Pipeline Works (Excavation, pipe laying and backfilling)	Regular water supply through improved distribution network.	None

Appendix III: Minutes of Meeting

English Translation of Minute of Meeting - Phase II

Belbari Small Town Water Supply Sanitation and User's Committee organized a public hearing workshop on 2072/6/9. Participations were made from all concerned stakeholders. After discussion in the public hearing it was observed that there will be no negative impacts on the environment, no necessity of land acquisition and no need of resettlement while implementing the proposed "Enhance Functionality" in Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. As such it was decided to inform this conclusion to the concerned authorities.

Name of Participants

Date: 2072/06/09

S.N.	Name of Participants	Designation
1.	Mr. Mahendra Prasad Subedi	WUSC Chairman
2	Mr.Mohan Gurung	WUSC Vice Chairman
3.	Mr.Ambar Bahadur Subedi	WUSC Secretary
4.	Mr.Rukmani Dhimal	WUSC Member
5.	Mrs.Minu Rai	WUSC Member
6.	Mr.Madhav Raj Thapa	WUSC Member
7.	Mrs.Rukmani Dhimal	WUSC Member
8.	Mrs.Bhagbati Shrestha	WUSC Member
9.	Mr.Hom Prasad Pithakoti	Member
10.	Mr.Bam Bahadur Khulal	WUSC Manager
11.	Mr.Raj Kumar Limboo	Representative-Nepali Congress
12.	Mr Yogendra Limboo	Representative -NCP-UML
13.	Mr.Dharm Prasad Kattel	Representative -NCP-UMaosit
14.	Mr.Deepak Subedi	Representative-RPP
15.	Mr.Tilak Prasad Rai	Representative-NCP (M)
16.	Mr.Durga Prasad Gautam	Teacher-Kabir Ma. Bi.
17.	Mrs.Sakuntala Subedi	Representative-Women Pratibha Sangh
18.	Mr.Dharm Raj Gurung	Representative-Sangiya Samajbadi
19.	Mr.Jos Bahadur Limbu	Representative-Sangiya Limbuban
20.	Mr. Kumar Limbu	Representative-Rastriya Janmukti

Name of Participants

Date: 2071/03/27

S.N.	Name of Participants	Designation
1.	Mr.Mahendra Prasad Subedi	WUSC Chairman
2	Mr.Mohan Gurung	WUSC Vice Chairman
3.	Mr.Ambar Bahadur Subedi	WUSC Secretary
4.	Mr.Pratap Kumar Thapa	WUSC Treasurer
5.	Mrs.Minu Rai	WUSC Member
6.	Mr.Madhav Raj Thapa	WUSC Member
7.	Mrs.Rukmani Dhimal	WUSC Member
8.	Mrs.Bhagbati Shrestha	WUSC Member
9.	Mr.Hom Prasad Pithakoti	Member
10.	Mr.Bam Bahadur Khulal	WUSC Manager
11.	Mr.Subash Raj Panta	Representative -TDF
12.	Mr.Hari Dhakal	Team Leader-ITECO
13.	Mr.Raghab Kumar Thakuri	Engineer-ITECO
14.	Mr.Krishna Gurung	Representative-NCP (UML)
15.	Mr.Raj Kumar Limboo	Representative-Nepali Congress
16.	Mr.Tilak Prasad Rai	Representative-NCP (M)
17.	Mr.Parsu Ram Subedi	Representative-NCP (UM)
18.	Mr.Dharm Raj Gurung	Representative-Sangiya Samajbadi
19.	Mr.Jos Bahadur Limbu	Representative-Sangiya Limbuban
20.	Mr. Kumar Limbu	Representative-Rastriya Janmukti

Appendix IV: Photographs



Figure 1 WUSC Chairman participate consultation meeting



Figure 2 WUSC member participate consultation meeting



Figure 3 Consultation with WUSC member



Figure 4 Chlorination unit



Figure 5. Chlorination unit



Figure 5- Luandra river crossing work



Figure 6 Luandra river crossing work