

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Due Diligence Report

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BHU: Secondary Towns Urban Development Project – Trashigang Water Distribution Network Improvement Project (Package: TW/WS/002) and Rangjung Intake and Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation Project (Package: TW/WS/003)

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

as of 1 April 2020

Currency unit	–	Ngultrum (Nu)
Nu1.00	=	\$0.013
\$1.00	=	Nu75.335

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	=	Asian Development Bank
BHU	=	Bhutan
BOD	=	biological oxygen demand
BTN	=	Bhutanese ngultrum
CWR	=	clear water reservoir
DDR	=	due diligence report
DES	=	Department of Engineering Services
DMSC	=	design monitoring supervision consultant
FGD	=	focus group discussion
FYP	=	five-year plan
GRM	=	grievance redress mechanism
LAGC	=	Local Area Grievance Committee
LAP	=	local area plan
LARC	=	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee
ME	=	municipal engineer
MOF	=	Ministry of Finance
MOWHS	=	Ministry of Works and Human Settlement
MRT	=	main reservoir tank
NEC	=	National Environment Commission
NPPF	=	National Pension and Provident Fund
PAPs	=	project-affected persons
PAVA	=	property assessment and valuation agency
PIU	=	project implementation unit
PMU	=	project management unit
PPTA	=	project preparatory technical assistance
RCC	=	reinforced cement concrete
RGoB	=	Royal Government of Bhutan
ROW	=	right of way
RSF	=	rapid sand filter
SSF	=	slow sand filter
SSMR	=	Social Safeguards Monitoring Report
STP	=	sewage treatment plant
STUDP	=	Secondary Towns Urban Development Project
VTI	=	vocational training institute
WSD	=	Water and Sanitation Division
WTP	=	water treatment plant
WWTP	=	wastewater treatment plant
YDF	=	youth development fund

NOTE

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

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I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. Under the Secondary Towns Urban Development Project (STUDP) the ADB will provide a \$10 million loan to the Royal Government of Bhutan for developing urban infrastructure in three secondary towns of Bhutan-Sarpang (Shechamthang), Samdrup Jongkhar (including Dewathang) and Trashigang (including Rangjung). The government will supplement the loan with \$2 million contribution. STUDP will develop a total of 7 subprojects in the three towns. The subprojects include water supply, sewerage network, transport (urban roads) and storm water drainage. The provision of adequate, reliable and safe water and sewerage systems and improved roads and drainage infrastructure will lead to substantial environmental improvements, including health benefits to the target population.

2. The project is designed to achieve balanced and environmentally sustainable urban development in the identified priority towns (Sarpang, Trashigang and Samdrup Jongkhar) by harnessing mixed-development approaches that integrate the natural terrain and resources in urban planning, design, and construction. The outcome of the project will be increased quality, reliability, and sustainability of urban infrastructure. This report undertakes due diligence to assess the impact of proposed sub-projects on land acquisition and resettlement for proposed subprojects in Trashigang thromde (Trashigang and Rangjung). This due diligence report (DDR) was required to be updated due to design changes during implementation in both the Trashigang and Rangjung water supply sub-projects where pipe alignments had to be changed and a few BPTs relocated to avoid impacts on private land and perennial crops.

3. The Ministry of Works and Human Settlements (MOWHS) acting through its' Water and Sanitation Division (WSD) in the Department of Engineering Services will be the executing agency. A program management unit, established in the WSD, MOWHS, will be responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision, and coordination of all activities under the project. The project implementation unit established under Trashigang dzongkhag will be responsible for the daily coordination and execution of the project.

II. SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

4. This land acquisition and resettlement due diligence report (DDR) is prepared for assessing the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of sub-projects in Trashigang and Rangjung (part of Trashigang urban area). There are two water supply packages which will be funded under STUDP in this urban area: (i) 1 in Trashigang; (ii) and 1 in Rangjung.

- (i) Package 1 (Trashigang Water Supply) covers improvement of the distribution system by laying new pipelines, and rehabilitation, replacement and realignment of existing distribution mains – all with total length about 14 kilometers (km), construction of 200 cubic meters (m³) reinforced cement concrete (RCC) reservoir, construction of two RCC Break Pressure Tanks (BPTs) - 10 m³ and 5 m³ and reconstruction of V-shaped drain.
- (ii) Package 2 (Rangjung Water Supply) includes construction of a permanent RCC intake at location decided during the project feasibility stage, construction of grit chamber near intake, replacement of transmission main at critical locations (galvanized iron pipes of 75mm diameter with flanged joints), construction of 8

BPTs of which 7 have been relocated to government land,¹ augmenting the capacity of the existing Water treatment plant to 1 million litres per day [MLD]); construction of 2000 m³ RCC clear water reservoir and installation of water meters for 8 households and 5 institutions.

5. A due diligence process was conducted to examine land acquisition and resettlement issues in detail, in line with the (ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009). The due diligence review revealed that in Rangjung all subproject components lie within public lands or are aligned along existing road right of ways, except 2.5 km of existing water main line and 1 break pressure tank (BPT) in the Rangjung water supply project (which need rehabilitation) which are on lands donated by 46 persons for the existing water supply scheme constructed over 10 years ago. Crop loss during rehabilitation is not anticipated in Rangjung as with the realignment of the pipeline, now the pipeline passes through state land largely avoiding passage through private land altogether.

6. The due diligence for the Trashigang water supply project and Rangjung is based on detailed designs. While the status of alignment and structures before August 2019 was that it was feasibility study based, it is notable that later in September 2019 detailed study and designs entailing realignment of pipeline and relocation of the BPTs was done in Rangjung. It was necessary therefore to update the DDR based on changes during the construction phase. Recent re-alignment and relocation of BPTs was proposed in Rangjung to avoid impacts on private land and crops. After realignment in Rangjung, in August 2019, the pipeline now is aligned along the boundary of 8 landowners' land who voluntarily gave access across their land in 2019 at the time of the resurvey. Also, one BPT will be located on the boundary of one landowner. The landowners will retain ownership of the land after the works are complete.

7. Re-alignment of a short stretch of pipeline in Trashigang was done which passes through the land of 4 landowners. Further, one BPT is located on one landowner's plot. The 4 landowners in Trashigang too have permitted voluntary access to the pipeline through their land while one landowner affected by the BPT has contributed land. The landowners will retain ownership of land after completion of the works since after completion of the project, these landowners will have continued access to the land.

8. During detailed design and project implementation, the project implementation unit (PIU) in-charge (dzongkhag administration, Trashigang), will be required to undertake a review of this due diligence report, prepare a confirmation letter or report documenting any modifications for the subprojects, prepare social safeguards documents as required and submit to the Project Manager in the program management unit (PMU) and ADB for review. A 'no objection' confirmation is required from ADB to the DDR on revision even if the construction of project components commence. The updating of the DDR was necessary based on changes in pipe alignment in both the Trashigang and Rangjung projects which was done to avoid losses of crops on private land (Rangjung) and to consult and complete due diligence for the landowners affected by the realignment.

9. In keeping with the above and in anticipation of substantial problems the project would face during implementation as a result of complaints and possible loss of property owned by 46

¹ The existing BPT sites were donated by 6 landowners >12 years ago to Trashigang Dzongkhag. The existing BPTs are proposed for rehabilitation. Details of the land donation are appended to the updated DDR.

households in Rangjung during construction, in August 2019, during the visit of the ADB Mission to project sites, it was ascertained that it was technically feasible to realign a section of the main pipeline of the Rangjung water supply project. This possibility was discussed with the District Administrator who also agreed to the proposal and mobilized the PIU and other District personnel such as the land surveyor to carry out a detailed design of the realignment section as well as relocation of BPTs from private to state land. The Social Safeguards Focal Officer was directed to also accompany the team and carry out socio-economic surveys and a losses inventory for all households whose land was falling within the impact corridor of the pipeline. As a result of the realignment, the pipeline now passes mostly along mule tracks, footpaths and the farm road. Consequently, the number of households across whose land the new aligned section passes has reduced from 46 to only eight households affected by the pipeline and one landowner affected by a BPT. The losses inventory exercise further confirmed that no landowners would be losing any property such as fruit trees or civil structures like houses, sheds, walls etc. since the pipeline is aligned along plot boundaries. In Trashigang as well, a section of the pipe was re-aligned during construction to level it with the reservoir. The realigned pipeline section passes through the barren plots of four landowners and a BPT has been located on the land of one landowner. The revision of this DDR is based on these realignments in both the projects which includes necessary due diligence in terms of consultations in the presence of a third-party certifier and signing of voluntary permission of access across their land for the project components or voluntary land contribution by the affected people discussed in this updated DDR.

III. OVERVIEW OF TRASHIGANG AND RANGJUNG

10. Trashigang town is the largest urban centre in interior eastern Bhutan with a population of 3,037 according to the 2017 census, but which may increase to 3,000 - 4,000 during the daytime due to transient visitors. It is also the administrative centre of Trashigang dzongkhag (district) which is the largest and formerly most populous dzongkhag in the country. Trashigang town is about 550 km east of Thimphu city along the East-West Highway and about 179 km north of Samdrup Jongkhar city, the main gateway to eastern Bhutan. The Trashigang dzongkhag borders the Indian State of Arunachal Pradesh to the east, Mongar Dzongkhag to the west, Pemagatshel Dzongkhag to the south and Trashiyangtse Dzongkhag to the north.

11. Trashigang town, besides serving as the economic and service centre for the hinterland within Trashigang dzongkhag, is also an important transit hub for the adjoining dzongkhags of Trashiyangtse and Mongar. Geographically, the town is not centrally located in relation to the other Gewogs primarily because much of the dzongkhag has a very rugged landscape with steep terrain and deep ravines. The town's proximity to the East-West Highway and the National Highway No. 2 places it in an economically strategic location. Important tracks still connect the town with the adjoining villages. The district comprises of satellite towns of Trashigang are Rangjung (17.0 km to the north-east) and Kanglung (23.0 km to the south-west). Rangjung and Trashigang fall within the same municipal administrative area under the Trashigang dzongkhag administration and are administered as one urban unit. This report covers both Trashigang and Rangjung.

A. Physical Features

12. Trashigang town is perched on a ravine several hundred feet from the Dangme River. The terrain is west facing and predominantly steep averaging 20-30% slope and going as high as 70%. A spur divides the commercial area from the residential and institutional areas. Further

downhill from the existing town and sitting atop yet another spur lies the Trashigang dzong. Within the core commercial area, whatever marginally developable area is available has already been built up. Most site development involves the construction of huge retaining walls to stabilize the slope.

13. There are predominantly two natural drainage channels within the township. A perennial stream, the Methaydrang chu, runs through the centre of the town and drains the commercial area and the dzong area. Another drain runs through the veterinary hospital compound serving the extended municipal area of Melphey and the predominantly residential area. These two drains run east- west and eventually empty into the Dangme River.

14. Rangjung town is located 17.0 km east of Trashigang on the way to Radhi and Phongmey. The town developed predominantly in the form of shops/residential accommodation on both sides of the road. It is located at the bottom of the valley of the Gamri Chhu at an altitude of 1,130 masl and is a relatively flat, spacious, well-drained plateau located at the point of convergence of six Gewogs. The estimated population of Rangjung town in 2017 was 2,024 including residents,² the Rangjung High School and the Mini-Hydel power scheme.

15. The town is bordered by the Gamri Chhu to the west and the Kharti Stream to the south. Landslides occur regularly above and below the Gamri Chhu and in the upper reaches of the Kharti Stream. However, the steep slopes bordering the plateau are relatively stable with an extensive amount of foliage and the town area is not considered at high risk of landslides.

16. Originally the area immediately surrounding Rangjung was rural wetland used predominately for rice cultivation, but this was largely stopped due to the poor water quality in the Chongdi River. Farming of maize and vegetables continued but was considerably less intensive than earlier. Instead, the area was developed with commercial activities catering to the High School and farmers and residents from neighbouring Gewogs who come to Rangjung for essential supplies. In terms of physical development, shops and residential development emerged in an unplanned and haphazard manner to meet the growing demands of a developing service economy.

B. Economic Opportunities and Challenges

17. Trashigang town is the largest urban centre in interior eastern Bhutan. It is also the administrative centre of Trashigang dzongkhag. As the administrative centre of the largest dzongkhag in eastern Bhutan, Trashigang town has the potential to become the commercial, financial and economic hub apart from its status as an administrative hub. The only domestic airport in the eastern part of the country is located at Yongphula at about 30 km from the town centre. The airport became functional in October 2017, opening this far flung part of the country to commercial and tourism opportunities. This has the potential to increase tourism to take opportunity of the many cultural and religious attractions in the dzongkhag together with its many natural reserves with rich and varied flora and fauna and endangered species.

18. Agriculture and livestock rearing are currently the main source of livelihood in the Trashigang town. Maize, soya beans and beans are the major crops grown and horticultural products such as potatoes, radish, asparagus, cabbage and chillies have potential to be cultivated on a commercial scale. The on-going road connectivity program will connect all gewog

² Population and housing census of Bhutan 2017.

farms and feeder roads, which will enable farmers' access to markets. In addition, the widening of the Trashigang and Samdrup Jongkhar highway is on-going and once completed the travel time on this important highway will be reduced significantly.

19. Some of the challenges faced by the dzongkhag include rural-urban migration. The Population and Housing Census of Bhutan 2017 reports that Trashigang dzongkhag had the highest migration loss of 31,930 persons. This has resulted in agricultural land being kept fallow due to farm labour shortages and land fragmentation leading to low agricultural productivity. Other challenges faced by the dzongkhag include human wildlife conflict and water shortages for both drinking and irrigation purposes. The steep slopes and geological situation in Trashigang town are also significant constraints to the growth of the town.

20. Some key strategies that the dzongkhag will focus on are:³ (i) development of Kanglung as a Regional Hub – to address rural-urban migration and create opportunities for people living in the region; (ii) provision of a satisfactory water supply system; (iii) development of Kanglung as an educational hub;⁴ (iv) enhancing agricultural and livestock production; (v) development of small and medium industries based on agro-processing, tourism and hospitality services; and (vi) tourism development, which presents opportunities due to the opening up of the Yongphula airport.

21. Rangjung's local economy is predominantly agricultural and Rangjung has developed into a service centre for a large agricultural hinterland. It is likely that development of the town's infrastructure to improve its capacity would prove beneficial for the agricultural communities in the surrounding Gewogs (blocks) as well as the town itself.

22. Rangjung is also an educational service centre with one of the largest primary day schools in Eastern Bhutan and a High School, which is an important sub-district centre of secondary education for Trashigang town, Merak, Sakten, Shongpu, Radhi, Bidung and Phongmey Gewogs. Rangjung also has a health service centre - the Rangjung Grade - 1 Basic Health Unit which is a key referral centre in the eight surrounding Gewogs.

23. Other significant establishments in Rangjung are the Woesel Choling Monastery overlooking the town from the north from a hilltop and the Rangjung Mini-Hydel scheme, which produces 2.2 MW of electricity supplying power to Rangjung, Trashigang and Trashiyangtse.

C. Demographics

24. The overall demographics of Trashigang town consist of 1,565 (51.53%) males and female 1,472 (48.46%) females. Literacy rates are higher for males than females at 45.8% compared with 54.1%.

Table 1: Demographic Information

Category		Total
Gender	Male	1,565 (51.53%)
	Female	1,472 (48.46%)
		3,037 (100%)
Education		

³ Royal Government of Bhutan. *Eleventh Five Year Plan (2013-2018)*. Thimphu

⁴ Kanglung is home to the Sherubtse college, which is a regional technical hub.

Category			Total
Male	Literate	1,007 (54.1%)	1,859 (100%)
Female		852 (45.80%)	
Male	Illiterate	366 (46.27%)	791 (100%)
Female		425 (53.72%)	

Source: National Population Census, 2017

25. Rangjung town consist of 1,109 (54.79%) males and 915 (45.20%) females. Literacy rates are higher amongst males than females at 54% compared with 46%.

Table 2: Demographic information

Category			Total
Gender	Male	1,109 (54.79%)	2,024 (100%)
	Female	915 (45.20%)	
Education			
Male	Literate	790 (53.8%)	1,468 (100%)
Female		678 (46.18%)	
Male	Illiterate	249 (59.56%)	418 (100%)
Female		169 (40.43%)	

Source: Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, 2017

Education and housing profile

26. Trashigang dzongkhag has one college (Sherubtse) and two institutes (National Institute of Disabled at Khaling and Rangjung Institute of Applied Science (RIAS) Rangjung). There are also 7 middle secondary schools (MSS), 4 higher secondary schools (HSS), 7 lower secondary schools (LSS), 33 primary schools, 92 non-formal education (NFE), 3 extended class room (ECR) and 30 monastic schools in the dzongkhag.

27. There are three hospitals: Trashigang hospital, Riserbu hospital and Rangjung hospital, 19 basic health units (BHU), 19 outreach clinics (ORC) and 2 traditional medical units.

28. The sample households surveyed in Trashigang comprise 46.81% males and 53.19% females. Households have an average size of 4.15 members (Table 3).

Table 3: Distribution of Sample Households of Trashigang

Indicators	No.	%
Number of sample households	34	
Number of total persons in household	141	
Of which, # of female members	75	53.19
Of which, # of male members	66	46.81
Average # of persons in household	4.15	

Source: Poverty and Social Analysis conducted under Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (2015) – TA8551

29. For Trashigang town, in terms of the residency profile of the sample households, 76.48% have been living in the area for more than 10 years, 11.76% between 1-5 years and 11.76% between 6-10 years while none for less than one year. On an average, the residence of the sample households or shops is about 3 to 4 meters away from an existing road and 0.5 km from

a school and a public health centre. In terms of physical characteristics of their houses, all are made of sturdy materials (concrete wall) with galvanized iron roofing materials. Only about 26.47% reported owning the house, while 73.53% are tenants. See Table 4 below for details.

Table 4: Status of Residency of Sample Households in Trashigang

Status of Residence	Frequency	%
<i>Length of Stay in place</i>		
Less than 1 year		
1-5 years	4	11.76
6-10 years	4	11.76
Over 10 years	26	76.48
Total	34	100
<i>Physical characteristic of house</i>		
Average distance from nearest facility (Km)		
Road	0.0 km	
Market	0.0 km	
School	0.5 km	
Health centre	0.5 km	
No. of HH by house type		
Stone and wood all		
Concrete wall	34	100
Total		100
No. of HH by roof type		
GI/Aluminium/other metal	34	100
Others (cement)		
No. of HH by tenure status		
House owner with title	9	26.47
Tenant (leased/rented)	25	73.53
Total	34	100
No. of HH by utility connection		
Water	34	100
Electricity	34	100
Phone (mobile)	34	100

Source: Poverty and Social Analysis conducted under Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (2015)-TA 8551

In August 2019, socio-economic interviews were conducted with the 4 households affected by the realigned section of the Trashigang water supply pipeline and 1 landowner on whose land a BPT is located to collect basic socio-economic data. The 5 households are all of Sharchogpa ethnicity. Sharchogpas constitute the largest ethnic group in Bhutan. The households have a total of 22 family members with an average of 4 persons in a household. The land affected is barren all year round as no crop of any kind is grown and will be grown and no income is derived from land-based activities. A re-inquiry on income to ensure all income sources are covered in April 2020 revealed that the households on an average earn Nu. 32,190 monthly. Of the total members of the sample households in Rangjung under Trashigang, 53.2% are males while 46.8% are females. Households have an average size of 3.95 members (Table 5). None of the members of the households are vulnerable since all have title to land, do not have differently challenged people in their households and are not living below the poverty line.

Table 5: Distribution of Sample Households of Rangjung under T/gang

Indicators	No.	%
Number of sample households	20	
Number of total persons in household	79	
Of which, # of female members	37	46.8
Of which, # of male members	42	53.2
Average # of persons in household	3.95	

Source: Poverty and Social Analysis conducted under Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (2015)

30. For Rangjung town, in terms of the residency profile of the 20 sample households, almost 85% has been living in the area for more than 10 years and 15% between 1-5 years. On an average, the residence of the sample households is about 3-5 meters away from an existing road, 0.5 km from a school and 1.0 km from a public health centre (BHU). In terms of the physical characteristics of their houses, all are made of sturdy materials (concrete wall) with roofing materials mostly of galvanized iron. Only about 30% reported owning the house, while 70% are tenants. See Table 6 below for details.

Table 6: Status of Residency of Sample Households in Rangjung under T/gang

Status of Residence	Frequency	%
<i>Length of Stay in place</i>		
Less than 1 year		
1-5 years	3	15
6-10 years		
Over 10 years	17	85
Total	20	100
<i>Physical characteristic of house</i>		
Average distance from nearest facility (kilometer)		
Road	00 km	
Market	00 km	
School	0.5 km	
Health centre	1.0 km	
No. of household by house type		
Stone and wood all		
Concrete wall	20	100
No. of household by roof type		
GI/Aluminium/other metal	20	100
Others (cement)		
No. of household by tenure status		
House owner with title	6	30
Tenant (leased/rented)	14	70
No. of household by utility connection		
Water	20	100
Electricity	20	100
Phone (mobile)	20	100

Source: Poverty and Social Analysis conducted under Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (2015)

IV. ASSESSMENT OF LEGAL AND POLICY BACKGROUNDS

31. The policy framework for the project is based on the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009), ADB Operations Manual and the Land Act of Bhutan 2007. Where differences exist between local law and ADB practices, the policy difference will be resolved in favour of the policy which has the higher standard.

32. The Land Act of Bhutan 2007 states “in case of land acquired in Thromde, the land owner shall be provided cash compensation. If the land to be acquired is the only plot owned by the landowner in the Thromde, the Government shall consider a substitute land in the same Thromde. If the value of the substitute land is inadequate, additional cash compensation shall be provided subject to the value of land.”⁵ Also the subsequent section states that “upon acquisition, if the remaining land parcel is less than 10 decimals, such land both in Thromde and rural areas shall also be acquired.”

33. Compensation for land acquisition and compensation for crops/ fruits etc. are regulated in the Property Assessment and Valuation Agency (PAVA) document issued by the Ministry of Finance in 2017.

34. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement is aimed at avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever possible; minimizing involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; enhancing, or at least restoring, the livelihoods of all displaced persons⁶ in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and improving the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

35. In compliance with ADB's requirements, affected people in a project area could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such land that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognizable claims to such land. Involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of affected peoples.

36. Comparison between ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement and Bhutan's Land Act of 2007 is tabulated below:

Table 7: Comparison of the Royal Government of Bhutan' Land Act of 2007 and ADB Resettlement Policy

ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy	Royal Government of Bhutan's Policy Land Act of 2007	Compliance with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy-Remarks
1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible	▪ No difference

⁵ Land Act of Bhutan, 2007, Sections 148 and 150.

⁶ According to clarifications provided in the ADB's Safeguard Requirements SPS Safeguard Requirements No 2 on Involuntary Resettlement, 2009, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, etc.) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use, etc.

ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy	Royal Government of Bhutan's Policy Land Act of 2007	Compliance with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy-Remarks
2. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options.	Not mentioned explicitly but followed in practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Displacement is not envisaged under the project
3. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or programme.	In this Act (section 319), unless the context requires otherwise, the term: Public interest means the needs arising out of socio-economic development and environmental concerns including cultural, environmental, heritage, protection of land degradation, recreational, social and strategic interests as determined by the Government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full equivalence
4. People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options. This includes informing all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options.	Displaced persons are not provided with information about their entitlements other than the choice of substitute land or cash compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation and information generally carried out with Affected persons though not overtly described in Land Act. ▪ PIUs will engage in engage in meaningful consultation throughout the project
5. The absence of a formal legal title to the land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them to improve their status.	Not spelled out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bhutan does not recognize Indigenous people as a separate group. All groups are mainstreamed in the urban society (no discrimination of any kind noted) ▪ Not consistent with ADB policy of providing compensation for non-titled persons ▪ Replacement cost or value of land as prescribed in PAVA 2017 ▪ No land acquisition, involuntary settlement, economic or physical displacement are foreseen under the project.
6. Affected persons should be fully informed/consulted in resettlement and compensation options (meaningful consultation)	There are no provisions pertaining to consultation with affected persons other than permitting them to choose between substitute land or cash compensation. But consultation is carried out in practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both are in compliance in terms of actual practice • No land acquisition, involuntary settlement, economic or physical displacement are foreseen

ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy	Royal Government of Bhutan's Policy Land Act of 2007	Compliance with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy-Remarks
7. Affected persons should be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost	Policy states that compensation to be based on PAVA rate and Bhutan Schedule of Rates which are revised from time to time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAVA 2009 rates were much less than the market rates. However, the PAVA rates have been revised lately in 2017- the new rates are much closer to the market rates.
8. Affected persons should be timely compensated	Policy does not mention this but compensation is made before the start of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In practice there is equivalence with SPS
9. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women to at least national minimum standards	While poor and vulnerable groups are not excluded there are no provisions directly relating to these groups and in particular towards improving the standards of living. It is noted that there is provision for the granting of rehabilitation land to landless households. This however is not in the context of acquisition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should require that the standards of living of the displaced poor and vulnerable groups, including women, should be improved to at least national minimum standards and this provision should be incorporated in the project resettlement plans (which will be prepared if any resettlement issues are identified during project implementation)
10. Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	No policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project GRM will be established and will assist in solving issues pertaining to land acquisition or involuntary resettlement, should such issues arise during project implementation.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, PAVA = Property Assessment and Valuation Agency, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement, PIU = project implementation unit
Source: Asian Development Bank

V. WATER SUPPLY- TRASHIGANG

A. Project Description: Trashigang Water Distribution Network Improvement Project. Contract package-TW/WS/002

37. Trashigang town enjoys 24 hours water supply, serving 350 building connections which comprises most of the town population. The distribution network commissioned in 1989 is not very reliable. Although it is regularly maintained, often there are reports of pipe breakages and leaks. It was reported that the water fixtures such as faucets need frequent replacement due to extremely high pressure in the system.

38. Water is supplied through gravity and tapped from two different sources at Rangshikhar and Phobla. The water is collected at the intake which also houses the alum dosing chamber, which is located about 2.5 km from the main reservoir tank located at Melphey. While a slow sand filter was constructed a few years back, the system is not functioning well and hence the water is passed through the old Rapid Sand Filter and finally stored at the main reservoir tank (MRT). Water is chlorinated at the MRT and thereafter distributed to the Bazaar Reservoir Tank, Hospital Reservoir Tank, a new Reservoir Tank located near the National Pension and Provident Fund (NPPF) quarters and to the Phomsing area which is on the other side of the valley.

39. The dzongkhag has recently procured Euro-water pressure filter, a compact treatment plant of 2.5 million litres per day (mld) capacity for the Trashigang town water supply. In absence of a pre-treatment facility, the WTP requires frequent maintenance, especially during monsoon when the raw water is extremely turbid. It is reported that the existing rapid sand filter and slow sand filter are not operational and only act as a holding tank.

1. Trashigang Water Distribution Network Improvement Project

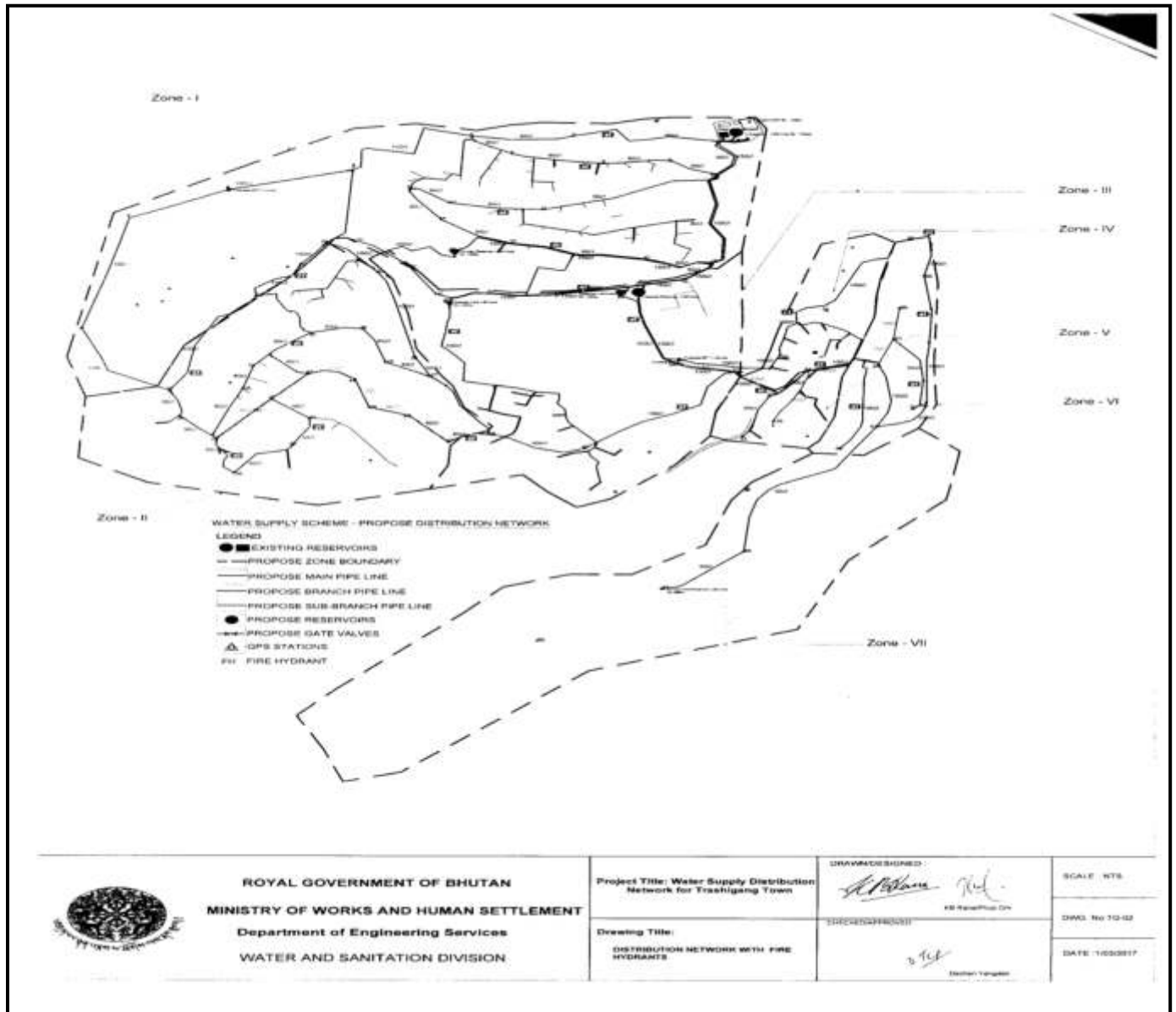
40. The water distribution network is over 20 years old and not very reliable with frequent leakages. Although it is regularly maintained, often there are reports of pipe breaks and leakages. At the household level, there are numerous plumbing problems due to the high pressure. STUDP will support improving the water supply to the entire town. The following water supply components are the subproject for Trashigang municipality:

- (i) Improve the distribution system by laying new pipelines, and rehabilitation, replacement and realignment of existing distribution mains - total length about 14 km;⁷
- (ii) Construction of reinforced cement concrete (RCC) reservoir – 200 m³;
- (iii) Construction of RCC Break Pressure Tank - 10 m³;
- (iv) Construction of RCC Break Pressure Tank - 5 m³;
- (v) Re-instatement or re-construction of V-shaped drain; and
- (vi) Providing and fixing domestic water meters and construction of water meter chambers.

41. The following maps show the current sites and pipe alignments:-

⁷ The pipe material will be Galvanized Iron due to ease in repair and maintenance.

Figure 1: Trashigang Water Supply Subproject: Layout



Map 1: Location of Trashigang Water Supply Subproject Showing Alignment of Distribution Lines and the Treatment Plant (W1)



Source: PMU, STUDP: derived from Google earth.

Map 2: Location of Break Pressure Tank 1 (5 cubic meter capacity)



Source: PMU, STUDP: derived from Google earth.

Map 3: Location of Break Pressure tank 2 (10 cubic meter capacity)



Source: PMU, STUDP: derived from Google earth.

Map 4: 200 Cubic Meter Reservoir



Source: PMU, STUDP: derived from Google earth.

B. Public Consultation

42. Several rounds of consultations have been conducted at Rangjung and Trashigang sub-projects with stakeholders, public members and affected persons. While there is no participation plan for the project designed during the project preparation phase, consultations are coordinated by PIU as and when there are plans and issues to discuss with the public. Table 8 below summarizes information on the consultations carried out in Trashigang for the water supply project.

Table 8: Summary of consultations organized by PIU for the Trashigang sub-project conducted at Trashigang

No.	Date of consultations	Participants (Total – (Male) & (Female))	Summary of discussions
1.	3 March 2017	Total 71 of which 39 were female and 32 were male	Improvements proposed on the water supply scheme and solicitation of support by the PIU and commitment of support by people. Briefed people of potential environmental and social impacts. After this meeting people also submitted a signed social clearance
2.	28 December 2018	Total 59: Male (36) & Female 23)	Presentation by PIU on the project scope of work, cost and layout and need for all to be involved in grievance redressal. Location of fire hydrants was also discussed.
3.	29 August 2019	Total 5: Male (5)	Owners raised concern of pipeline and BPT on their land. PIU assured that there will be minimal impact and that no further changes to alignment will take place. The owners gave their consent voluntarily to permit the pipes to be laid across and the BPT on their property. The owners submitted a signed Voluntary Contribution Consent Form for this overseen by a Third Party Certifier.

C. Awareness and Support of the Proposed Subproject

43. Awareness of the project was created through announcement by the Municipal Engineer and later through four consultative meetings with members of the public in Rangjung as evidenced in the Table 13 and three in Trashigang as can be observed from Table 8. The dzongkhag administration, the people's representatives and the participants present at the meeting expressed their full support for the project.

D. Land Acquisition and Resettlement

44. At the time of the DPR, the proposed project initially did not affect any private assets such as land, fruit trees and trees having economical values and, structures. This was confirmed

during site visits with the municipal officials and the letter on land ownership given by the dzongkhag (see Appendix 21). There are no persons affected by physical displacement or loss of structure/ assets. The sub-project would not impact any non-titleholders and no business establishments or livelihoods would be disadvantaged because of the subproject. All sites were free from encumbrances and pipelines would be laid within the road right of way. However, during project implementation, it became necessary to realign a section of the pipe to bring it to the level of the water reservoir because of which the pipe alignment was changed and passes through the land of four landowners. However, the pipe passes along the border of barren land which remains uncultivated throughout the year. Also, a BPT is located on private land (also barren throughout the year) of one landowner. This is an update from the ownership list issued by the Dzongkhag in 2018 before the work commenced. These five landowners were consulted with and a Third Party Certifier oversaw the consultations and also witnessed the signing of the Voluntary Land Contribution Form by these five landowners who also signed on the minutes annexed to this DDR. One of the landowners, Mr. Passang Dorji has authorized Mr. Jangchub (a co-owner) to represent him and sign in all documents. Appendix 9 contains this authorization letter. A similar document will be requested from Thinley Tshomo conferring power of attorney to sign on the minutes of consultations and the Third Party Certification documents. The acquisition of this document will be reported and a copy appended to the next Social Safeguards Monitoring Report (SSMR).

Table 9 shows the status of ownership of land for Trashigang sub-project components based on the certificate ownership certificate issued by Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration on 24/01/18 contained in Appendix 21.

Table 9: Status of Land Ownership for Various Components under the Trashigang Water Supply Project

Component	Status of Land	Involuntary Resettlement impacts	Remarks
i. Construction of 14 km distribution system	Main line is within Government-owned land while main branches also on government land and only house connections on private land	No impact	
ii. Construction of 1 No., 200m ³ RCC reservoir	On Government-owned land	No impact	
iii. Construction of 2 nos. RCC break pressure tanks of 10m ³ and 5m ³ size	While the 5m ³ is on private land the 10m ³ is on government land. This was also the case during design phase wherein the designer had erroneously mentioned the 5m ³ BPT as government land as the location was steep and near the boundary of government land.	Landowner will be impacted but has voluntarily contributed the land in exchange for a water outlet which he has been provided during construction.	The necessary voluntary land contribution form has been signed and subjected to third party certification.
iv. Reconstruction of 0.7 km V-shaped drain	On Government-owned land.	No impact	

<p>v. Providing and fixing domestic and institutional water meters and water meter chambers</p>	<p>While institutional meters will be on Government-owned land in the existing area, private water connection meters will be on private land and in a few cases, on private land and road right-of-way in small sized plots</p>	<p>No impact</p>	
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E. Summary of Social Issues and Concerns

45. A summary of the details on issues and concerns is provided specific to the proposed water supply sub-project. These were taken from public consultations, focus group discussions with women, key informant interviews and responses to structured questionnaires administered to households and other stakeholders (Appendix 22). Table 10 below provides some of the issues raised and recommendations for the subproject.

Table 10: Summary of Social Issues and Recommendations - Trashigang Water Supply

Issues raised	Recommendations
<p>Quality and supply of water are insufficient</p>	<p>Augment water intake structures to improve water collection and intake quantity</p>
<p>Old and leaking distribution pipes and reservoir</p>	<p>Replace old and leaking water pipes to avoid possible contamination.</p>
<p>Capacity of water on reservoir does not meet the population demand.</p>	<p>Build new water treatment plants for supply of potable and safe water supply to residents;</p>

The amount of land that will be affected ranges from a minimum 16 sft to 387 sft at the maximum. The impacts will be temporary because as soon as the water pipes are lain, the excavated soil will be replaced to bury the pipes. Moreover, the landowners will retain ownership of the land after restoration of the trench line. Besides, the landowners have land elsewhere or have jobs and therefore are not expected to be worse-off during the construction period when their land will be temporarily affected. The land anyway is neither cultivated nor is there any other economic activity in operation on the affected strips of land (in the case of four landowners) or the plot where a BPT will be located (in the case of one landowner).

46. Table 11 presents an overview of the land ownership versus affected land details of the 5 landowners affected by the Trashigang water supply sub-project. The affected strips of land in the case of the pipeline and plot of land in the case of the landowner losing land to the BPT is the land contributed to the project. The acreage of land impacted ranges from 1% to 40% of land. It is pertinent that 40% of total land owned by Thinley Tshomo (Thram No. 141) will be impacted. However, since impacts are temporary and the land is anyway barren, and the pipeline will be embedded in the soil, and the excavated soil restored, the impact is negligible for her as well as other land owners. At the time of the consultations, the landowner was out of the country and could not sign on the documents on her behalf. The landowner will be requested to sign on an addendum to the form or issue a power of attorney to the signatory; a copy of which will be appended to the next SSMR.

No.	Name	Thram No.	Area affected (sq.m)	Total area owned (in sq.m)	Total area owned (in acres)
1	Jangchub	321	387.5	9388.7	2.32
2	Lt. Karchung	104	15.91	2266.24	0.56
3	Thinley Tshomo	141	160.81	404.68	0.1
4	Karma	142	138.67	1456.86	0.36
5	Jigme	185	32.84	647.49	0.16

Table 12 shows that none of the affected landowners live below the poverty line and none of the households are vulnerable in terms of poverty, disability, marginalization of women, among others.

Table 12: Basic socio-economic parameters of affected persons, Trashigang sub-project

Name	Thram No.	Income/month	No. of Hh members	Vulnerability status
Jangchub	321	35,400	4	Not vulnerable
Lt. Karchung	104	10,500	2	Not vulnerable
Thinley Tshomo	141	49,240	4	Not vulnerable
Karma	142	49,000	5	Not vulnerable
Jigme	185	17,000	4	Not vulnerable

F. Conclusion and Recommendations

47. Overall, the subproject will not significantly impact on land, persons, structures and fruit trees.

48. The distribution system will serve the area within the municipal boundary. This DDR is prepared based on the detail design prepared by the MoWHS.

49. Initially, no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts were identified at any of the project sites for any of the subproject components as works would be restricted to the existing right-of-way (roads) or government owned land, which are free from encumbrances and are not used for any economic activities (formal or informal).⁸ However, during project implementation, due to pipe realignment, a section of the pipe now passes through the land of four landowners in Trashigang. The land is currently barren and steep and categorized in E-zone⁹ where no construction is allowed on such land. Further, one BPT of 5 m³ is located on private land. The owners of the four plots of land across which the pipe passes and the plot of land of one owner on whose land the BPT is located have been consulted with. They also have signed the voluntary land contribution form allowing access of the pipeline across their plots of land whereas the plot owner on whose land the BPT is located has contributed his piece of land acquired for the BPT. Minutes of the consultations, Third Party Certification and the voluntary land contribution form are in appendix 6,7 and 8.

50. The Trashigang PIU will ensure that there is minimal to no disruption of access and service to residents during the project implementation and that services and access (wherever affected) will be reinstated promptly through adequate consultation with the affected communities. The environmental management plan (which is legally binding for the contractor to implement) will ensure that mitigation measures associated with temporary construction impacts (dust, noise, access restrictions) will be adequately addressed. The EMP incorporates measures like leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required; increased workforce to finish work in areas with impacts on access; timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours; phased construction schedule; and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time. It is critical for the works to be completed as per schedule to minimize disturbances to the communities near the project sites.

51. The DDR has been updated due to design changes or site changes namely entailing realignment of a short section of the pipeline in the course of implementation of the work. The updated DDR will be submitted to ADB for approval during implementation of works. The updated DDR will be verified by ADB and uploaded on ADB website.

⁸ No private land or assets will be affected.

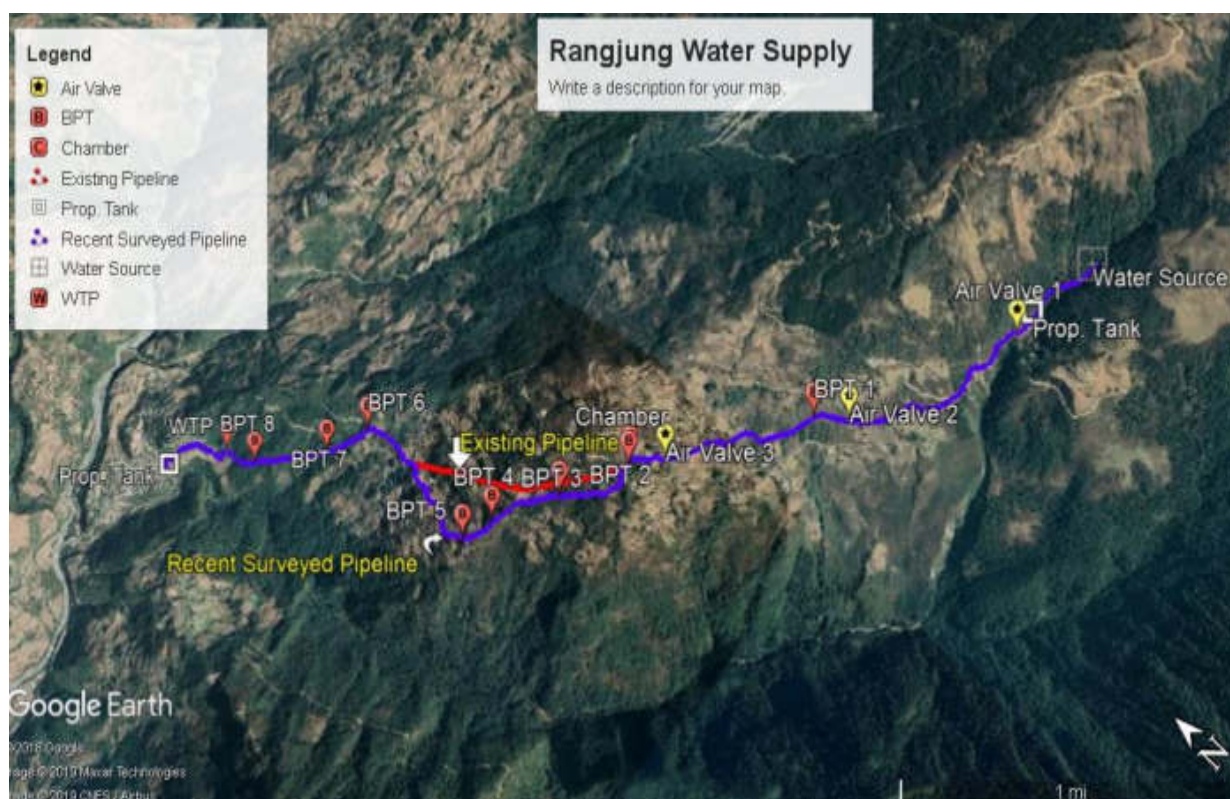
⁹ E-Zone is areas which have been categorized as environmentally fragile zones owing land slope prone to subsidence. Construction of civil structures disallowed in this zone.

VI. WATER SUPPLY - RANGJUNG

A. Project Description: Rangjung Intake and WTP Rehabilitation Project-contract package TW/WS/003

52. The water supply system was commissioned in 2002, which is a gravity-fed system with the intake located on Thromang stream about 6 km from the town (see photo 2). Water is conveyed through a 75mm galvanized iron pipeline to a slow sand filter and reservoir tank with a capacity of 132 m³, located above the town.

Map 5: Rangjung Water Supply System with Subcomponent Locations showing both old and new alignments



Source: Google Earth - Re-survey for new realignment section by PIU, September 2019

53. While there is no complaint of water quantity for most parts of the year, there are reports of acute shortages during big events such as the Rangjung Drupchen (prayer ceremony) which is a week-long event and Tshechu (celebration of birth anniversary of Guru Rimpoche) which is a three-day event. Hence, with the increasing population trend, the old slow sand filtration (SSF) system will not be able to cater to the increased demand. There is no pre-treatment for the SSF and as a result, the filter gets frequently clogged during the monsoon.

54. To augment the water supply system in Rangjung the STUDP subproject will include the following components:

- (i) construction of a permanent RCC intake;¹⁰
- (ii) construction of grit chamber with sedimentation near existing collection tank;
- (iii) Laying of transmission main-including rehabilitation in certain sections (150 millimeter [mm] and 100 mm diameter ductile iron pipes);
- (iv) Augmenting capacity of existing water treatment plant (WTP) to 1 MLD (existing capacity is 0.6 MLD);
- (v) Construction of 8 BPTs (6 are in existing old BPT locations);
- (vi) Installation of 8 Household and 5 institutional water meters; and
- (vii) Construction of 200 m³ RCC clear water reservoir.

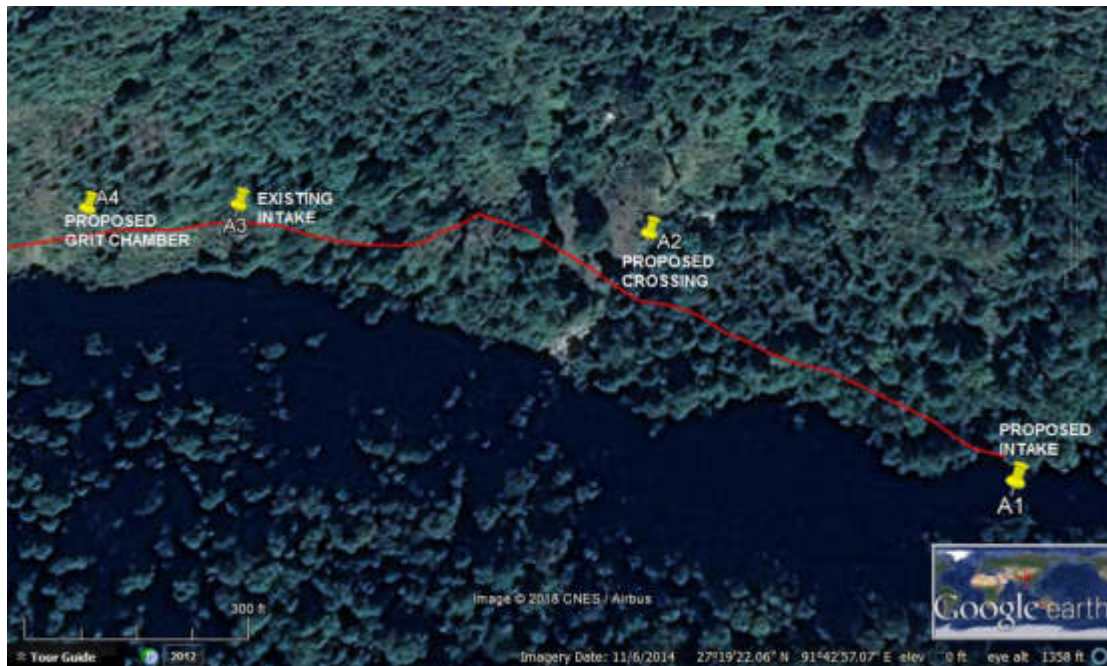
55. The DDR is based on re-design of Rangjung water supply scheme done in September 2019. The DDR was updated on completion of the detailed designs. The map above shows the locations of the various components of the Rangjung water supply scheme to be supported under STUDP. Map 6, 7, 8 and 9 show structures such as the distribution line from the WTP to the 200m³ reservoir, proposed intake and grit chamber, water treatment plant and RCC 200m³ clear water reservoir.

Map 6: Distribution line from Water Treatment Plant (W1) to proposed 200 m³ Reservoir



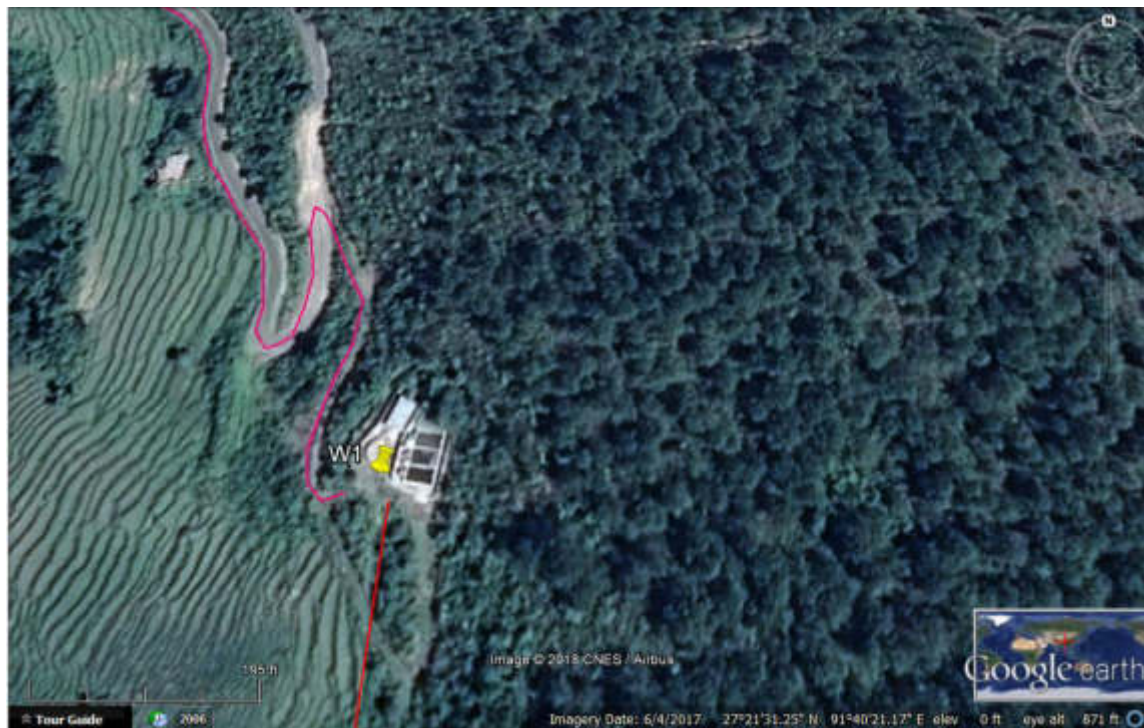
Source: PMU, STUDP: derived from Google earth.

¹⁰ Note: intake has been constructed at the same intake location as identified during the project feasibility stage. However, the design of the intake works have been revised.



Source: PMU, STUDP: derived from Google earth.

Map 8: Water Treatment Plant (W1)



Source: PMU, STUDP: derived from Google earth.



Source: PMU, STUDP: derived from Google earth.

B. Public Consultation

56. Several rounds of consultations have been conducted at Rangjung sub-project with stakeholders, public members and affected persons. While there is no participation plan for the project designed during the project preparation phase, consultations are coordinated by PIU as and when there are plans and issues to discuss with the public. Tables 13 below summarizes information on the consultations carried out in Rangjung for the water supply project.

Table 13: Summary of consultations organized by PIU for the Rangjung sub-project

No.	Date of consultations	Participants (Total – (Male) & (Female))	Summary of discussions
1.	3 March 2017	Total 54: 23 (male) & 31 (female)	Presentation of the project components and layout. Public request to not change the alignment if it is going to affect their land. Public confirmed their support for the project.
2.	27 February 2018	Total 40 – male (24) and female (16)	Briefing by PIU and solicitation of support to sign voluntary contribution consent form. Participants signed certificate of permission to lay transmission pipes and construction of BPTs.
3.	30 August 2019	Total 8 – male (7) and female (1)	Conducted with the affected persons. Informed that after the realignment survey was done, only 8 Hh would be impacted in that the pipeline would pass along their plot boundaries. One Therefore, they were informed of this eventuality and also they raised their concerns. After this, a Voluntary Contribution Consent form was signed by which owners certified their permission to lay transmission water pipeline and construct BPTs and consider the land used for laying the pipes as contribution to the project;
4.	8 January 2020	Total 24 – Male (20) and female (4)	The PIU informed about the project realignment study and manner in which many impacts on people were avoided. The Contractor informed about the work progress on trenching works and work plan for the year. PMSC environment and social experts informed about the environment and social due diligence activities planned as well as informing people of their role in using the grievance redressal mechanism and procedure for registering complaints. The Gup too confirmed Gewog support for the project. Several community members raised issues about damage on their land by trenching works and BPT to which they were informed that immediately after the meeting field verification would be carried out and decisions taken on any put-right activities in the event of actual or foreseen damage.

C. Land Acquisition and Resettlement

57. Most project components will be constructed on public land or existing road right-of-way. In the initial alignment, 2.5 km of the transmission line and 6 existing BPTs on land belonging to 46 landowners (189 household members) which need to be rehabilitated, traverse through private agricultural land. This land in question was donated over 10 years ago for the existing water supply scheme. In August 2019, during the ADB Mission visit to site, it was proposed and agreed that the alignment would be changed because of the impact on a large number of households. A re-survey of the new alignment occurred during which socio-economic survey and losses inventory too were carried. The pipeline will mostly be aligned through government land

but short sections is aligned along the plot boundaries of only 8 households. It was also advised to shift the BPTs too from private plots to government land so that there is no inconvenience, present or future, to landowners. Also, 1 household will still be marginally affected by location of 1 BPT on the boundary of his plot. However, none of these households will encounter any loss of assets like fruit trees or structures. These households moreover have signed and submitted the voluntary land contribution form which in essence is granting permission for the project component such as pipes across their land and location of one BPT on the edge of the plot of one landowner. To ensure that landowners on whose land BPTs are located continue to have no objection to the BPTs being located on government land, they will be consulted and a voluntary land contribution be requested. The event and the document will be included in the next Social Safeguards Monitoring Report (SSMR).

58. The government will ensure that rehabilitation works are not undertaken in the cropping season to avoid any crop loss. Crop loss is not anticipated during implementation, especially in the sections passing through private land. Permission to access private land has been granted by affected households and is appended to this updated DDR . As the pipe will be laid at a minimum depth of 800 mm below ground level, cropping will still be continued above the pipe after it has been laid as per the existing practice. Further, land will continue to be owned by the landowners since land acquisition entailing transfer of land to the government is not expected. For all other sub-project components, no private properties are expected to be affected as all other sub-project components are located on public lands or along existing road right of ways. The sub-project will not impact any non-titleholders and no livelihood losses will be incurred. This was confirmed upon completion of detailed design of the realigned section of the pipeline in September 2019 at Rangjung. The DDR was updated, in the wake of major changes in pipe alignment and change in location of most BPTs. The status of land ownership for various components under the Rangjung water supply project is provided in Table 9 below.

59. With regard to status of ownership of land on which the various components will be located, table 14 describes the same.

Table 14: Status of Land Ownership for Various Components under the Rangjung Water Supply Project

Component	Status of Land	Involuntary Resettlement impacts	Remarks
vi. Construction of a permanent RCC intake	On Government-owned land	No impact	Within the water source
vii. Construction of grit chamber	On Government-owned land	No impact	Within the pipeline area
viii. Laying of transmission main - including rehabilitation in certain sections (150mm and 100 mm diameter ductile iron pipes)	4.5 km of pipeline will be routed through govt. land after the re-alignment survey. It's true that the 2.5 km of pipeline falls within the private land however during the execution of work the pipeline alignment may be laid within the plot boundary and the public has confirmed voluntarily	Temporary and minimum impact since pipeline along plot boundaries of barren land	The necessary clearance obtained from the public.

	agreed and given consent letter.		
ix. Construction of 8 RCC break pressure tanks.	Government-owned land - 7 are relocated BPTs (land donated by 7 households for the construction of current water supply scheme more than 10 years ago).	No impact since 7 are relocated and 1 secured through voluntary consent (see sl. No. 4 in Appendix 14 – Mr. Ngawang Jamba who has signed the form)	Previously the 8 nos. of BPTs fell on private land but during the re-assessment of pipeline , 7 BPTs have been relocated to the government land.
x. Augmenting capacity of existing water treatment plant (WTP) to 1 million liters per day (MLD) (existing capacity is 0.6 MLD)	Government-owned land in the existing area	No impact	Dasho Dzungdag briefed during the courtesy of ADB members and discussed on the WTP existing to replace the filter media & enhance treatment alternatives with adequate chlorination system put in place to avoid out-break of water borne diseases such time that the funding is secured for the new treatment plant system.
xi. Installation of 8 Household and 5 institutional water meters	Private land - but no involuntary resettlement impact.	No impact	NA
xii. Construction of 200 m ³ RCC clear water reservoir	On Government-owned land	No impact	In the core town area. CWR will be constructed in the original location.

BPT = break pressure tank, m³ = cubic meter, mld = million litres per day, RCC = reinforced cement concrete, WTP = water treatment plant.

Summary of Social Issues and Concerns

60. During interview survey, 71.4% responded that they had learned about the project in 2016 during pre-feasibility study carried out by the PPTA social team, while 92.9% reported that they are in full support of the project. Regarding current water situation, the monthly-billed amount is found affordable. As regards to fetching of water, water is being fetched by men (64.3%) and by women (35.7%) - while 57.1% responded that the quality of water is good. The only sickness/diseases that they have encountered commonly due to water are typhoid and few incidents of diarrhoea and dysentery.

Table 15: Summary of Social Issues and Recommendations: Rangjung Water Supply

Issues raised	Recommendations
Increase in water tariff	-The Project needs to consider affordability of users, particularly vulnerable households. There is significant willingness to pay for tariff if supply is regular (24 hours) -Subsidized rate for vulnerable families was requested
Poor quality water with high turbidity, especially during rainy season	-Ensure protection of catchment water area especially during rainy season. Appropriate water treatment is also needed to ensure potability of water supply. -Preserve and protect catchment areas to avoid contamination -Build new water treatment plants to supply potable water and safe water to residents -Rehabilitate existing units to improve treatment efficiency and effectiveness

Loss inventory interviews were conducted with 9 households affected by the Rangjung water supply pipeline in September 2019. From 46 households during the PPTA stage, after realignment of the pipeline, now the pipe will cross only 8 households' land and one BPT will be located on one household's plot boundaries. The interviews and field assessment reveal that the amount of land affected by the pipeline ranges from 64 sft to 377 sft. No private assets like trees and other cash crops or structures of any kind will be affected. The affected land is currently barren. The affected people were explained that the impacts on land will be temporary and that pipes would be lain along the boundary of their plots and that as soon as the pipes are lain, the trenches will be filled up with excavated soil. They would then be able to renew cultivation of crops if they choose to because they would still retain ownership of the land.

61. The table below presents an overview of the land ownership versus affected land details of the 8 landowners affected by the Rangjung water supply sub-project. The land affected ranges from 2% to 6% of total land owned. This is negligible since the pipeline will be aligned along plot boundaries and embedded in the soil permitting future cultivation if they chose to grow any crops.

No.	Table 16: Details of proportion of impacted land by total land owned by landowners of Rangjung				
	Name	Thram No.	Area affected (sq.m)	Total area owned (in sq.m)	Total area owned (in acres)
1	Thinley Tobgay	401	80.7	2683.06	0.663
2	Karchung	746	185.61	4937.16	1.222
3	Tshompai	382	241.56	10036.2	2.488
4	Kanjur	413	225.96	3682.63	0.914
5	Naki	725	64.56	1679.44	0.415
6	Bhampo	724	66.71	1707.77	0.422
7	Karma	507	538	9793.39	2.42
8	Pelki	525	376	6110.75	1.511

Table 17 shows that none of the affected landowners live below the poverty line and none of the households are vulnerable.

Table 17: Socio-economic profile of affected persons of Rangjung sub-project

Name	Thram No.	Hh Income per month	No. of Hh members	Vulnerability status
Thinley Tobgay	SHO-5549	12,650	5	Not vulnerable
Karchung	SHO-5545	9500	4	Not vulnerable
Tshompai	SHO-1548	14250	3	Not vulnerable
Kanjur	SHO-1549	11500	4	Not vulnerable
Naki	SHO-2729	7500	3	Not vulnerable
Bhampo	SHO-3725	6300	2	Not vulnerable
Karma	SHO-4579	9200	4	Not vulnerable
Pelki	Not given	5300	1	Not vulnerable

D. Conclusion and Recommendations

62. No land acquisition, involuntary resettlement or physical/ economic displacement impacts are identified for subproject components i, ii, v, vi, and vii in Table 9. as works will be restricted to the existing road right-of-way or government owned lands which are free from encumbrances and are not used for any economic activities (formal or informal). In, addition, 2.5 km of the pipeline (for rehabilitation) passes through private agricultural lands belonging to 8 landowners (item iii, table 10) who had allowed laying of the pipe according to the voluntary contribution form signed in 2019. The sites for 7 existing BPTs proposed for rehabilitation were donated by 7 landowners >10 years ago to the Trashigang Dzongkhag. Due diligence confirms that there are no legacy issues pertaining to these land donations since even the 1 landowner whose small portion of land will be affected by the BPT has signed for voluntary consent to allow laying of pipe and structures of the project (see Voluntary Contribution Consent Form in appendix 14, sl. No. 4 – Mr. Ngawang Jamba). Moreover during recent consultations after his grievance was recorded, the PIU and he mutually agreed that on his request, he will be provided with a water tapping point.

63. Crop loss is not anticipated during implementation, as the government will ensure that rehabilitation works will be conducted during non-cropping season, especially in the sections passing through private land. After detailed design of the Rangjung water supply subproject, the DDR has been updated and necessary details related to land donation appended. The Trashigang PIU will ensure that there is minimal to no disruption of access and service to residents during the project implementation and that services and access (wherever affected) will be reinstated promptly through adequate consultation with the affected communities. The mitigation measures for such inconveniences have been incorporated into the environmental management plan (EMP), which is a contractual obligation of the contractor. The EMP incorporates measures like leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required; increased workforce to finish work in areas with impacts on access; timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours; phased construction schedule; and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time. It is critical for the works to be completed as per schedule to minimize disturbances to the communities near the project sites.

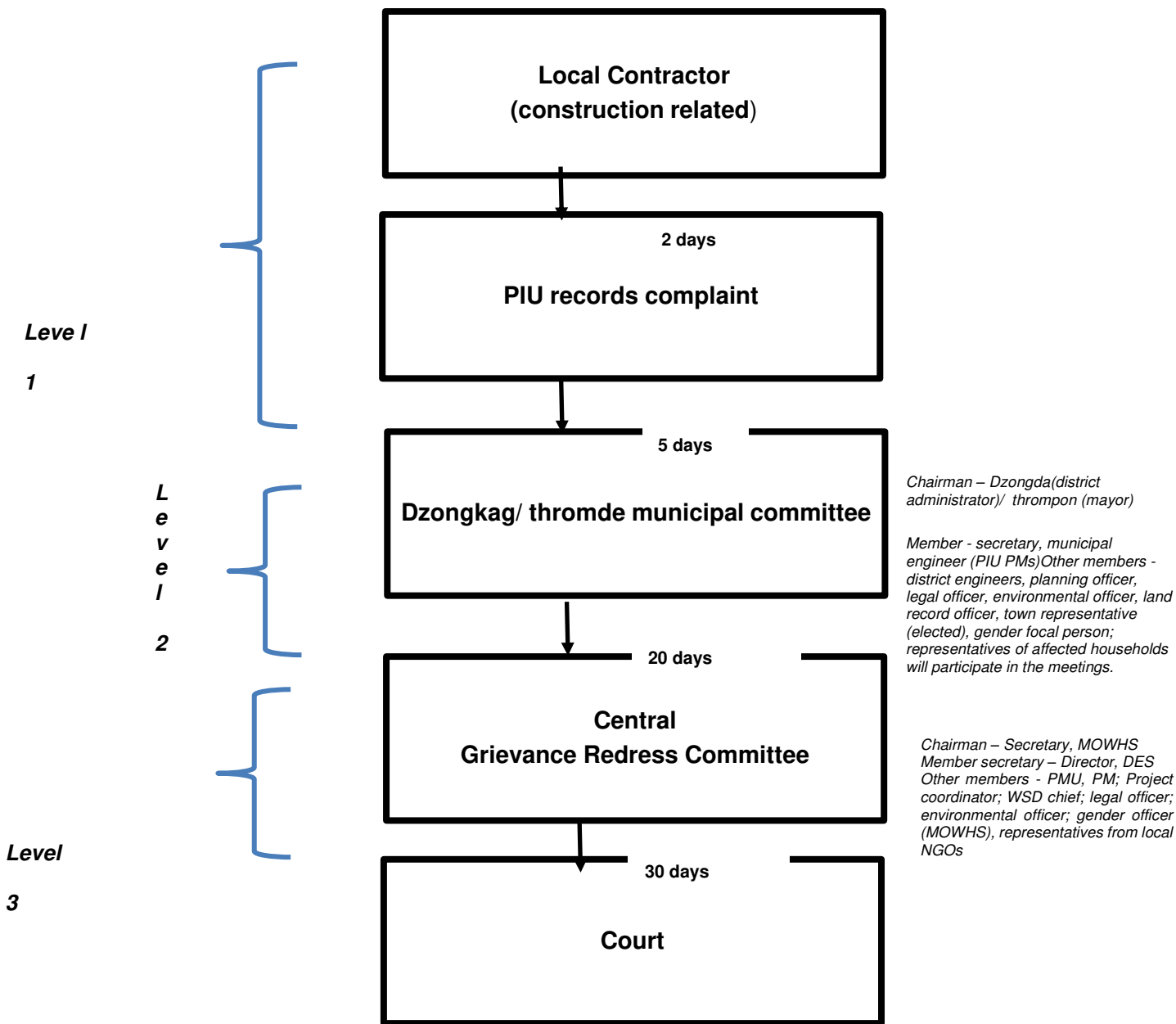
64. The DDR has been updated by the PIU upon completion of detailed designs at which point the DDR needs to be approved by the ADB prior to implementation of works. Updated DDRs will be verified by the project team and disclosed on ADB and MOWHS website.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

65. The Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) follows a tiered system, starting at the local level. The GRM structure has been agreed with the concerned agencies and a notification of the GRM structure and composition has been provided by the MOWHS (Appendix 23).¹¹ The GRM will ensure that grievances and complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement or other social and environmental issues will be addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. People in the towns will be made aware of their rights and the detailed procedures for filing of grievances. PIUs will be undertaking outreach activities to make people aware of the GRM and will be published on the thromde/ dzongkhag and MOWHS websites. GRM will also be displayed at notice boards in the PIU offices.

¹¹ Sample grievance redress form is in Appendix 24.

Figure 3: Procedure for Grievance Redress



First level of GRM. Aggrieved persons may first approach the contractor's site representative/project manager in case of complaints related to construction related nuisances. The complaint must be recorded in the site register and contractor should provide a resolution to the complaint within 2 days. In case, the complaint is not resolved at this level, the aggrieved persons can then file a complaint with the PIU office. Aggrieved persons are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the land acquisition, entitlements, benefits or rates of payment as well as any project related social or environmental issues. Complaints can be made verbally or in written form. Complaints made to the PIU should be resolved within 3 days. All complaints must be recorded by the PIU, including actions taken to resolve the complaint. Complaints, their nature and resolution should be mentioned in the quarterly progress reports.

66. **2nd level of GRM:** At this level, the PIU Manager/Municipal level will coordinate with the Dzongkhag/Thromde Municipal Committee which should be in place prior to project implementation. This committee will comprise of: (i) Dzongda (district administrator) or Thrompon (mayor) as Chairman; (ii) municipal engineer (PIU Project managers) as Member secretary; (iii) District engineers; (iv) district/ municipal planning officer; (v) district/ municipal legal officer; (vi) district/ municipal environmental officer; (vii) district/ municipal land record officer, (viii) town representatives (elected); and (ix) gender focal person of PIUs. The aggrieved person who filed the complaint (or representative/s from the affected household/s) will be called to present his/her case and deliberation on the case will be done through proper hearing or mediation. It will be the responsibility of the dzongkhag/ thromde committee to resolve the issue within 15 days from the date the complaint is received. Minutes of meeting of the Dzongkhag/Thromde committee meeting will be kept and resolution provided will be recorded for purposes of project monitoring.

67. If the complaint is unresolved at this level, the PMU, PIU or the District Administrator will inform the aggrieved person accordingly and assist them in elevating the complaint to the PMU/ Central Grievance Committee.

68. **3rd level of GRM.** Grievances not redressed at the Dzongkhag/ thromde municipal committee within 15 days will be brought to the Central Grievance Redress Committee at MOWHS level. The Central Grievance Redress Committee will comprise of: (i) Secretary, MOWHS (Chairman); (ii) Director, DES (Member secretary); (iii) Project manager, PMU; (iv) Project coordinator, PMU; (v) Water and Sanitation Division chief; (vi) legal officer, MOWHS; (vii) environmental officer, MOWHS; and (viii) gender officer (MOWHS); and (ix) representatives from local NGOs. It will be the responsibility of the dzongkhag/ thromde committee to resolve the issue within 10 days from the date the complaint is received. In the event, the grievance is still not resolved; the aggrieved person may elevate the matter to an appropriate court of law. The court will have the final authority to approve or reject the case. Aggrieved persons may seek recourse through legal system at any stage of the GRM process.




69. **Conclusion**

The impacts of the sub-projects in Trashigang and Rangjung are minor. In both the projects, the pipeline will affect a small number of households (5 in Trashigang and 9 in Rangjung) but the pipelines are aligned along the border of their plots. Also, in both the sub-projects one BPT each is located on the private land of one household. The landowners have been consulted with Third Party certification engaged. All those whose lands across which the pipeline will be aligned have given permission access to take the pipeline across their land. The two landowners on whose land the BPTs will be located have voluntarily contributed land to construct the BPTs. All the land

affected are barren. The landowners will retain ownership of the land after the completion of the project.

Appendix 1: Announcement Letter for Trashigang Public Consultations (13 February 2017)

Public Announcement letter

	<p> དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་། རྫོང་ཁག་བདག་སྐྱོང་། བརྒྱུན་ཁུངས་ Royal Government of Bhutan Dzongkhag Administration: Trashigang Municipal Unit </p>	
<p>DAT/DES/Mun(2)/2015-2016/ 110</p>		<p>13th February, 2017</p>
<p>Public Notification</p>		
<p>The Dzongkhag Administration, Trashigang would like to notify general public of Trashigang Town, land owners and relevant stack holders are requested to attend public consultation meeting on possible social and environmental impacts of following projects for Trashigang Town.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction of water distribution network ii. Construction of new sewerline for extended town iii. Expansion of existing sewerline iv. Community based solid waste management 		
<p>The team of ADB consultants and the Municipal Staff will facilitate the meeting.</p>		
<p>Venue: DYT Hall, Trashigang Time: 8:30 am Date: 03/03/2017</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">  (Pema Dechen) Municipal Engineer </p>		
<p>Cc:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hon'ble Dasho Dzongdag for kind information ii. Municipal Incharge , Rangjung for necessary action iii. Thromde Thuime for informing all the general public and stack holders iv. Notice board 		
<p><small>Dasho Dzongdag - 521100, Dasho Dzongrab - 521155, Adm. - 521600 Planning - 521229, DEO-521217, Finance - 521234, Census-521215, DE - 521295, DAO - 521296, Cultural 521603, DHO - 521276, DLO-521106, DzPO - 521227, Tele-Fax- 521176, ICT Unit-521549</small></p>		

Appendix 2: Minutes of the Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment in Trashigang held on 3 March 2017

DOCUMENTATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION HELD ON 03 MARCH 2017 Dzongkhag Conference Hall, Trashigang gewog, Trashigang, Bhutan

List of Participants Stakeholders/Participants:

- Total of 71 participants (32 male, 39 female) from the public including Consultants.
- Dasho Dzongdag.
- Ms. Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer.
- Consultants from PRCS/ Lahmeyer.

Agenda

9:00 –10: 00 A.M	Registration	Secretariat
10:00–10:15 A.M	Welcome Address	Ms. Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer
10:15–10:30 A.M	Keynote Address	Dasho Dzongdag, Trashigang dzongkhag
10:30–10:45 A.M	Introduction of Participants	Sangay Wangdi, Social Assistant
10:45–11:00 A.M	Presentation of Proposed Sub-Projects at Rangjung under Trashigang	Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer, Trashigang
11:00–12:00 A.M	Open Forum	Kapil Pradhan, Rajesh Pradhan, Chhimi Dorji and others
12:00–12:15 A.M	Closing Remarks	Dasho Dzongdag, Trashigang dzongkhag, Trashigang

Brief Minutes of the Public Consultation

Opening/ Presentation:

The public consultation/meeting started at 10: 00 A.M. Ms. Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer (ME) welcomed the participants and thanked them for positively responding to the Dzongkhag's invitation.

Dasho Dzongdag of Trashigang dzongkhag thanked the Consultants and sincerely conveyed his appreciation to the ADB for their assistance. He stated that to meet the needs of the growing population the service facilities need to be upgraded such as the expansion of the WWTP and water supply. He therefore expressed his full support for the sub-projects and hoped that the participants attending the important meeting would feel the same. He further briefed the gathering on the Project background and requested participants to share their views pertaining to the sub-projects funded through ADB 8551 project.

The Municipal Engineer presented the detailed aspects of the proposed Project and the current status of the Project at Trashigang town. She highlighted that the Project will not affect any private assets.

The Social/Environmental Specialist and water engineer who is also the Deputy Team Leader thanked the participants and introduced the team members.

Comments, Views, Issues and Concerns:

- 90% of the participants were aware of the project and expressed their complete support for the project. The project site had been visited by both the social and environment team members together with the water engineer guided by the Municipal staff. The proposed sites were visited one day earlier in order to prepare for public consultation the next day. The Consultant team observed that the sub-projects will not have an adverse impact both socially and environmentally on any private assets. This was conveyed to the participants during public consultation; and
- Members of the community present also provided their support and commitment to the Project and raised no negative issues related to the proposed project.

Proceedings:

- Welcome and introduction on the Project by Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer, Trashigang.
- 90% of the participants are aware of the Project and expressed full support to the Project. The project site had already been identified and visited by consultants and their team members.
- It was also confirmed that the site identified was Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) owned and as a result no private land and assets are affected.
- Further, consultants asked the following questions and discussions transpired as below.

Question	Response
Does the local person support the proposed Project?	All participants pledged to give their full support for the said Project for everybody's welfare.
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the Project?	No issues or concerns.
Any loss of residential or commercial structures due to the Project?	None
Any loss of Community life (like market place, public playground) or Community activities that will be affected?	None
Would there be land acquisition that would result in resettlement, or would affect parks, forest, etc.?	None
Will the Project location adversely affect water resources?	No issues or concerns are foreseen.
Any other issues you want to share (security, cooperation from local communities)?	We are happy to collaborate and contribute.
Any Cultural or Sacred sites in the proposed site?	None
Any other issues?	Mr. Kota (participant) expressed that the expansion of the STP (Sewage Treatment Plant) would affect the archery range and requested to explore the possibility of shifting the range further down. However, he extended his support for the proposed expansion of the STP in the event if the relocation is not possible elsewhere. Mr. Kinga (participant) expressed his concern on water quality, STP smell and solid waste management. To this, the Municipal authority responded positively addressing the issues.

Question	Response
	<p>Ms. Sonam (participant) expressed her full support for the Project and requested the dzongkhag to look into the possibility of connecting 30 households in upper Melphey to the water supply network. To this the Municipal Engineer responded that the issue will be addressed during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan.</p>

Appendix 3: List of Participants to the Trashigang Public Consultation (3 March 2017)

Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment.

ADB PPTA-8551 BHUTAN:
IMPROVED URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT

Village: Dzongkhay DYT, Trashigang ATTENDANCE SHEET Date: 5th March 2017

	PRINTED NAME	SEX F/M	AGE	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBERS & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE/ THUMB PRINT
1	Sanna Dungal	M	22	T/gang	17742414	
2	Dame Chudas	F	33	"	17901652	
3	Yashi	F	28	"	72253086	
4	Kinga	M	60	"	17658 17116568	
5	Kall	M	61	"	17116568	
6	Thinlay dendup	M	60	"	17676966	
7	Sonoo Rabten	M	60	"	17647785	
8	Thinlay stamban	M	32	"	17204318	
9	Karale Crystalston	M	68	"	17689499	
10	Neeten Zam	F	95	"		

PAGE 1 OF 4

Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment.

	PRINTED NAME	SEX F/M	AGE	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBERS & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE/ THUMB PRINT
11	Dhupken Tshewang	M	59	T/gang	17568155	
12	Pelden Dorji	M	42	"	17606190	
13	Nangay Wangchet	M	37	"	17114307	
14	Yashay Zangmo	F	95	"	17369440	
15	Dhendup Yanglay	M	25	"	17577016	
16	Bamat Rai	M	52	"	17707198	
17	Changy Yuden	F	58	"	17912268	
18	Rinchen Zangmo	F	27	"	17922521	
19	Ngawang Tshomo	F	20	"	17894826	
20	Kuenang Lhamo	F	20	"	17852450	
21	Dorjee Tshomo	F	25	"	17307416	
22	Kesang Pelden	F	19	"	17791289	
23	Kiba	F	70	"		

PAGE 2 OF 4

Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment.

	PRINTED NAME	SEX F/M	AGE	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBERS & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE/ THUMB PRINT
24	Phoson	F	58	T/gang	16912320	
25	Sashi Lepel	M	51	T/gang	17244816	
26	Loday Jigme	M	40	T/gang	17651192	
27	Kandee Tshomo	F	49	T/gang	17668966	
28	Yeeshi	F	-	"	17678772	
29	Ketang Tshen	FM	27	T/gang	17737080	
30	Bulu	M	63	T/gang	17558239	
31	Wangden	M	42	T/gang	17658239	
32	Karsang	F	36	T/gang	17658970	
33	Chete Zangmo	F	30	"	17870085	
34	Dorjee Wangden	F	26	"	17300607	
35	Tshering Chetley	F	30	"	17652057	
36	Changpa	M	53	"	17929434	

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Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment

	PRINTED NAME	SEX F/M	AGE	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBERS & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE/ THUMB PRINT
37	Dorchen Wangchen	F	69	"	17452057	
38	Pema Dashi	F	27	"	17452285	
39	Dorchen Paldan	F	53	"	17419699	
40	Pema Wangchen	F	78	"	1742657	
41	Dorshi Kinga Choden	F	57	"	17429299	
42	Dorji	M	40	"	17407122	
43	Dorjee	M	45	"	17115811	
44	Neki	F	30	"	17356044	
45	Tshering Wangchen	F	57	"	17478186	
46	Tashi Choden	F	57	"	17400424	T. Wangchen
47	Tshering Choden	F	49	"	17496081	
48	Ugyen Yangchen	F	54	"	17492065	USA

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Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment

ADB PPTA-8551 BHUTAN:
IMPROVED URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Village: Drukshing, 871, Kham, Trashigang Date: 5th March 2017

	PRINTED NAME	SEX F/M	AGE	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBERS & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE/ THUMB PRINT
49	Pema Dashi	F	50	T/gang	17427152	
50	Natshu Choden	F	17	"	17111701	
51	Kinga Wangchen	F	36	"	17450114	
52	Karma Wangchen	F	30	"	17462457	
53	Pema Yangchen	F	22	"	17313657	
54	Chakrey Ralshu	M	42	"	17115182	
55	Ugyen Wangchen	M	26	"	17457740	
56	Karma Tshering	M	22	"	17462457	
57	Sonam Phuntsho	M	30	"	17462457	
58	Sonam Tshering	F	34	"	17448147	

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Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment

	PRINTED NAME	SEX F/M	AGE	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBERS & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE/ THUMB PRINT
59	Dawa	F	28	"	17455074	
60	Sonam Paldan	F	32	"	17457684	
61	Tshering Choden	F	60	"	17492342	
62	Karma Wangchen	F	36	"	17442151	
63	Ugyen Depik	M	40	"	17416885	
64	Sonam Paldan	F	32	"	17415482	
65	Ugyen Tenzin	M	24	"	17426475	
66	Rajesh Pradhan	M	57	ADB-PA 8551	19603666@gmail.com	
67	Sansuyang	M	52	-do-	17422225	
68	Labi Tashi	M	24	-do-	17411717	
69	Rajesh Pradhan	M	38	-do-	17411717	
70	J.B. Basnet	M	58	-do-	17415808	
71	Chhime Dorji	M	34	-do-	17556306	

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Appendix 4: Photographs of Trashigang Public Consultation



Appendix 5: Consultations with Stakeholders – Meeting Minutes Trashigang – 28 December 2018

28th December, 2018

Minutes of the Meeting

Venue: **DYT Hall, date 28/12/2018, time 2:00 PM to 5 :30 PM**

Following official were present for the meeting:

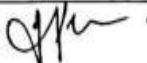
Dzongkhag/ Corporations/ Regional Offices:

1. Chekey Gyeltshen, Dasho Dzongdag, 2. Wangchuk Dorji, Dzongrab, 3. Lt. Sonam Tshering, SP, 4. Capt. Leki Phuntsho, O.C, 5. Sonam Tshomo, RSTA, 6. Thinley Namgyel, Throm dey Ngotsab , 7. Chimi Wangchuk, Env. Officer, 8. Rinzin Dorji, Tashi Cell, 9. Pema Jamtsho, BAFRA, 10. Kuenzang Dendup, DoR Engineer, 11. S. Bahadur Biswa, Tashi Bank, 12. Kinley, BNB, 13. Phurpa Dorji, BPC 14. Lakjay, DE 15. Pema Dechen, M.E

Public:

2. 59 members were present

Sl. No.	Agenda	Discussion	Decision
1	Ongoing construction of Water Supply net work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on Water supply distribution networks survey map and project were done in detail. Presentations through slide were done to shown the detail pipelines. • Informed the floor , Project cost: 34 million, funded by ADB. Implemented by: Dzongkhag & MoWHS, Contractor: M/s KD Builders Contract Period: 1 September,2018- 1st March, 2020 • Detail field survey as per the site condition shall be carried out during layout of the pipes and land owners to be present during survey. • Locations of fire hydrants as per the tender has been discussed and the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) mentioned to inform them during survey and need to see the suitability of the identified location. • Residents mentioned that they are eager to have the new lines • Dzongkhag Tender Committee (DTC) members including internal auditor, land registrar and environment officer to be involved in addressing grievances of the public for the project. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If our project affects the land or property, the concerned affected owners to be informed and negotiated before implementation by the Dzongkhag. 2. DTC members as a Grievance Redress Mechanism members 3. RBP , Thrombdey , Municipal and Residents to be involved to see the identified location is suitable or not . To recommend the suitable location of fire hydrants at the site.
2	Road Marking and Parking Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For safety of the road user and smooth flow of traffic , the proper road marking required. RBP and municipal to take initiative at the earliest. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road and parking marking to be carried out from the month of February,2019.
3	Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue of the waste and proposal for waste segregation at the source has been discussed. • Clean Trashigang town committee to be appointed 	<p>Following members are appointed and shall develop the TOR for implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dasho Dzongdag • Dasho Dzongrab • Kinga, Deyjung Hotel • Kota, Kota Shop • Narbir, Meat Shop • Karma Tshomo, Mephay • Ugyen Wangdi, town resident • Thromdey ngotsab • Regional sector heads • Dzongkhag sector heads
4	Cleaning	To revive monthly mass cleaning. All residents of Trashigang are responsible for keeping the town clean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the time being 9th day of every month is scheduled as the mass cleaning day.

Minuted by Pema Dechen, M.E 

Copy to:

- i. Thromdey Ngotsab for information
- ii. All the members

Public Consultation Meeting

- Public Consultation Meeting
- ongoing Construction of Water Supply network for Trashigang Town.
- Road Marking & Parking Management in the Town.
3. Solid Waste Management.
4. Monthly Cleaning.




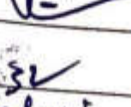
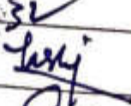





Venue: DT Hall, Trashigang
Date: - 28.12.2018

Female - 23
Male - 36

Following Official, stakeholders and business community where present during the Meeting.

Sl. No	Name of Participants	Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Chetay Gyeltshan		17646518	[Signature]
2.	Gt. Cer. Sonen Wang	SP (R&P)	17688008	[Signature]
3.	Gpt. Leki Phuntsok	ac	77227255	[Signature]
4.	Chhimi Wangyel	EnD	777652086	[Signature]
5.	Labgy	Jointed Officer	17831152	[Signature]
6.	Sonam Tshegma	RSTA.	17728841	[Signature]
7.	Thinley Wangyel	Thinley Wangyel	17700108	[Signature]
8.	Kuenzang Dendup	Engineer	17386901	[Signature]
9.	Rinzin Dorji (Tashi Cel)	Manager	77113953	[Signature]
10.	Rinchen Wangyel	R&P	17564331	[Signature]
11.	Phumpa Dorji	nape	17116585	[Signature]
12.	Pema Jamtsho	BARDA	17559273	[Signature]
13.	Sonam Phuntsok	Municipal	17103177	[Signature]
14.	Tenzin	- " -	17744621	[Signature]
15.	Saha Baladev Prasad	Manager Female	17935289	[Signature]
16.	Karma Chopel	AHRD	17447923	[Signature]
17.	Thinley Dorji	PO	77100108	[Signature]
18.	Kinley	BNB	17121583	[Signature]
19.	Karma Tshomo	McLaphay	17665061	[Signature]
20.	Pema Dechen	ME.	77405602	[Signature]
21.	Sherab Sonye	AE	17268693	[Signature]

Name of Participants	Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
Tshomo			
1) Duptho Tshewang	melphay	17481182	
2) Tshering choden	"	17303049	
3) Tenzin	"	17796681	
4) Dechen peldon	"	17508422	
5) Phuntsho Wangmo	"	077234627	
6) Songa choden	"	17406399	
7) Sonam Peldon	"	17714909	
8) Dechen wangmo	"	17755659	
9) Tshering chozom	"	17652067	
10) Sonam choki	"	-	
11) Kola	"	77668665	
12) Kola	kota slop		
13) Tshing wangchi	melphay	17529180	
14) Sandrup	Town	17012285	
15) Sonam wangmo	Town	-	
16) Tshing Dorji	Town	17678149	
17) Narbir	Town	17624832	
18) Tendrel Zangmo	Town	16918358	
19) Tashi (Parlour)	Town	77340866	
20) Sonam Wachen (Nanga E)	Town	17817272	
21) Rana Eden	Town	17833636	
22) Tshering Dorji	Town	17814771	
23) Tashi Phuntsho	Town	17714494	
24) Tigma Wachen Choden	Town	17946185	
25) Sandak Lepel	Town	17245255	
26) Kiba	Town	17619159	
27) Tashi	Town	17875282	
28) Kema Wangmo	Town	77737998	

Name of Participants	Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
Wangchi	Tamu	17663368	
30. Pashi Dorji	Tamu	17614971	
31. Karma	Tamu	17981535	
32. Chhivi (Gaden Hotel)	Tamu	17652051	
33. Pashi Chozom	Tamu	17400424	
34. Pashi Thams	Tamu	17621259	
35. Thichiy chudon	Tamu	17912937	
36. Karma Tshering	"	17660402	
37. Pashi Gyeltshen	"	17526663	
38. Chats Zangmo Hotel	"	17417498	

Appendix 6: Minutes of Meeting with 5 Affected Households in Trashigang held on 29 August 2019

Minutes of Meeting

Topic: *Compensation for loss of property*

Venue: *Human Settlement Office*

Time: *10.30 AM*

Dated: *29th August 2019*

The following points was discussed and agreed by the plot owners of Melphey those who are affected by the laying of the distribution pipes of diameter 50 mm to 150 mm main distribution pipelines financed by the *Secondary Towns Urban Development Project* in Trashigang Dzongkhag.

- The land owner has raised the concern regarding the land been used for laying of pipes and construction of the Break Pressure Tank (BPT), so requested for the shifting of pipes lines. Due to the unavoidable circumstances of the geographical condition of the site we could not.
- If the plot is to use for plantation, we have already kept provision for water connection to both the plot owners.
- The pipes have been laid along the boundary after the BPT.
- The plot owner is well aware that their plot has been under the green zone area where no construction of buildings and other structure will be allowed.
- After discussion with the plot owners and condition stated, agree for the land to be used for laying and construction of BPT.
- No further realignment of the pipeline will take place in future as it has been already realigned from the plot boundary for the benefit of the plot owners.
- Ms. Thinley Tshomo, has proposed for the construction despite the plot is under green zone. Even the construction is approved as a change of the land use, the pipe laid in position has no direct impact.
- The pipe has been laid from the base of the retaining wall to support/ retain the existing urban road.

They confirm the voluntarily permit the Project implementing / executing agencies to lay the distribution piles in their property.

Following plot owners and representative where present during the meeting: -

1. Mr. Tshering Wangdi, C/o Mr. Karchung, Melphey
2. Ms. Thinley Tshomo, Melphey
3. Ms. Karma, Melphey
4. Mr. Jigme, Melphey
5. Jangchub, Chema (for Passang Dorji)
6. Mr. Dechen Dorji, Project Engineer, PIU, Trashigang.
7. Mr. Budhiman Pradhan, Project Engineer, PMSC
8. Mr. Sherab Sengye, Officiating Project Manager, PIU, Trashigang.



Three handwritten signatures in blue ink are present. The first signature is for Mr. Dechen Dorji, the second for Mr. Budhiman Pradhan, and the third for Mr. Sherab Sengye. They are written over the corresponding entries in the list of attendees.

Appendix 7: Trashigang - Third Party Certification of Consultations for Voluntary Contribution of access to land held on 29 August 2019¹²

THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION
*For Acquisition of Private Land at Chema under Trashigang Twon for
 Construction of "Improvement of Urban Water Supply works for Trashigang
 Town" under ADB Project- 8551-BHU*

A Water Distribution pipe lines will be constructed above Chema as one of the sub-components under "Improvement of Urban Water Supply works for Trashigang Town" under ADB Project- 8551-BHU to Secondary Towns Urban Development Project.

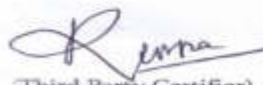
There was no viable alternative land to locate the Break Pressure Tank (BPT). Hence, land belonging to private landholders has been identified at Chema for the Construction of BPT. Mrs. Jangchub holding Thram No. 321.


Mr./Mrs. ... *Karma Tenzin (Representative Rangjung)* the independent third party has overseen the consultations and observed that following was discussed: -

- The land owner has raised the concern regarding the land been used for laying of pipes and construction of the Break Pressure Tank (BPT), so requested for the shifting of pipes lines. Due to the unavoidable circumstances of the geographical condition of the site we could not.
- If the plot is to be used for plantation, we have already kept provision for water connection to both the plot owners.
- The pipes have been laid along the boundary after the BPT.
- The plot owner is well aware that their plot has been under the green zone area where no construction of buildings and other structure will be allowed.
- After discussion with the plot owners and condition stated, agree for the land to be used for laying and construction of BPT.

The independent third party certifies the following: -

1. That the Human Settlement Sector (Municipal) has clearly brief the land owners and mutually they have agreed that the land will be contributed for the Project.
2. No coercion from any party - neither Human Settlement Sector nor any other has been involved in the landowners' decision to surrender the land on contribution for the Project.
3. The third party attended the consultation meeting on 29th August 2019 held at the office of the Human Settlement Sector and hereby certifies the above;


 (Third Party Certifier)
 (Representative)
Rangjung
 29/08/2019.


 Jangchub
 (Landowner)

¹² PIU Trashigang have mentioned project ADB 8551 instead of ADB 3674. Further, the title connotes land acquisition whereas it is voluntary contribution of land for locating the BPT under this project.

Appendix 8: Voluntary Land Contribution Form signed by 5 Affected Landowners, Trashigang¹³

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION CONSENT FORM
 Royal Government of Bhutan
 Trashigang Dzongkhag

Date:- 20/8/2019

Certificate of Permission to Lay Distribution Water Pipelines and Construction of Break Pressure Tank (BPT) under the "Improvement of Urban Water Supply works for Trashigang Town" under ADB Project- 8551-BHU.

We, the following land owners, residence of the Melphey under the Dzongkhag Throm, Trashigang Dzongkhag, certify that we have been informed by the Dzongkhag Administration of our right to entitle any compensation for loss of property (house, land, tress etc.) that may be caused by laying of the distribution piles of diameter 50 mm to 150 mm main distribution pipelines financed by the *Secondary Towns Urban Development Project* in Trashigang Dzongkhag.

We confirm the voluntarily permit the Project implementing / executing agencies to lay the aforementioned pipe in our property. We agree and also confirm that no assets are lost in our property. We also confirm that we do not request any compensation of loss of land and would request the Dzongkhag Administration to consider this as my contribution to the project.

Therefore, we prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my decision. Further, we certify that we have given our consent without any force/coercion from anybody, including project authorities

Sl.No	Name & CID No.	Age	Occupation	Location	Area of pipe /BPT in sq.m	Signature of the Owner	Remarks
1.	Tshering Wangchuk %o Karalung, Lt.	46	farmer	Melphey	18.91 sqft.		Pipelines
2.	Thinley Tshomo		farmer	Melphey	160.87 sqft.		Pipelines
3.	Karum	42	farmer	Melphey	138.67 sqft.		Pipelines
4.	Jigme	44	farmer	Melphey	32.84 sqft.		Pipelines
5.	Jangchub %o Pasang Dorji	42	farmer	Chew	287.5 sqft.		Pipeline / BPT.

And:
 (Thinley Wangchuk)
 Representative.

PIU.

PIU.

Ms Thinley Tshomo is reported outside the country for treatment. The representative informed that they propose to take-up construction despite the plot is under Green zone. Even if the construction is approved as change of land use, the pipe laid in position has no direct impact.

¹³ In the form, PIU should have correctly mentioned the project as ADB 3674. Further, since 1 landowner was not present in the country at the time of signing, a power of attorney will be requested for submission in the next SSMR.

Appendix-9: Trashigang - Authorization Letter by Passang Dorji to handle land issues to Jangchub, Melphey

Date: 16/04/2020

Authorization Letter

I, Passang Dorji bearing CID No. 11506003120 from Melphey Village, Geog Samkhar and Dzongkhag Trashigang hereby authorize Mr. Jangchub (Brother in-law) with full Power of Attorney for functioning the land transaction in absence of me. Further, he shall officially sign the documents pertaining to land issues on any regards particularly the agreements and processing any kind of documents.

This statement shall serve the purpose of legal undertaking as No Objection Clearance for the above stated.



(Passang Dorji)

CID. No: 11506003120

Melphey

Appendix 10: Minutes of Meeting/Consultations at Rangjung 3 March 2017

CONSULTATIONS RANGJUNG:

DETAILS OF RANGJUNG PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Minutes of the Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment in Rangjung

DOCUMENTATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION HELD ON March 03, 2017 Town Conference Hall, Rangjung Gewog, Trashigang, Bhutan

List of Participants Stakeholders/Participants

- Members of the community as per list attached as Annex A3. Total of 54 participants (23 male, 31 female) from the public including Consultants were present at the meeting.
- Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer
- Consultants from PRCS/Lahmeyer.

Agenda

2:00 –2:30 P.M	Registration	Secretariat
2:30–2: 45 P.M	Welcome Address	Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer
2:45–3:00 P.M	Introduction of Participants	Sangay Wangdi, Social Assistant
3:00–3: 20 P.M	Presentation of Proposed Sub-Projects at Rangjung under Trashigang	Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer, Trashigang
3:20–4:00 P.M	Open Forum	Kapil Pradhan, Rajesh Pradhan, Chhimi Dorji and others
4:00–4: 15 P.M	Thank you	Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer, Trashigang
4: 15–4:30 P.M	Closing Remarks and Tea and Snacks	Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer, Trashigang

Brief Minutes of the Public Consultation

Opening/ Presentation:

The public consultation/meeting started at 2:30 P.M. Ms. Pema Dechen, Municipal Engineer welcomed the participants and thanked them for their positive response and attending the meeting.

The Municipal Engineer presented the detailed aspects of the proposed and the current status of the Project at Rangjung. She highlighted that the Project will not affect any private assets.

The Social consultation team also thanked the participants and introduced the team members. The participants were briefly apprised of the project's possible social and environmental impacts.

Comments, Views, Issues and Concerns:

- Most participants were aware of the Project and mentioned that they are in complete support of Project. The Project site had been visited by both the Social and Environment team

members in order to ascertain that the Project will not have an adverse impact both socially and environmentally.

- Members of the community present also provided their support and commitment to the Project and raised no negative issue with the proposed Project except with conditions that there should not be main trunk main alignment change. If in case the alignment change is anticipated then the private land owners may not accept disturbances to their land. It was agreed that the alignment shall be further studied and the best alignment will be finalized during the detail design phase.
- It was also confirmed that the site identified for the Project was government-owned and as a result no private land and assets are affected. However, the participants are a bit worried if the pipe layout will pass through different locations as this may result in disagreement because the land owners may not accept their land being disturbed.
- Further, consultants asked the following questions and discussions transpired as below.

Question	Response
Does the local person support the proposed Project?	All participants pledged to give their full support for the said Project for everybody's welfare.
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the Project?	No critical issues were reported except for the land near the water source being used for grazing and temporary settlement which might cause contamination.
Any loss of residential or commercial structures due to the Project?	none
Any loss of Community life (like market place, public playground) or Community Activities that will be affected?	none
Would there be land acquisition that would result in resettlement, or would affect parks, forest, etc.?	none
Will the Project location adversely affect water resources?	No issues or concerns are foreseen.
Any other issues you want to share (security, cooperation from local communities)?	We are happy to collaborate and contribute.
Any Cultural or Sacred sites in the proposed site?	none
Any other issues?	1. Jamphel (Tshogpa) explained that the most common concern amongst the people was insufficient quantity of water. 2. VTI Principal enquired about the type of WTP and also expressed the need for more water for the Institute with the possibility of expansion of the Institute with additional 500 trainees & 50 faculty during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Appendix 11: List of Participants to the Rangjung Public Consultation for Environmental and Social Assessment (3 March 2017)

Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment.

	PRINTED NAME	SEX F/M	AGE	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER'S & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE/ THUMB PRINT
11	Ugyen Norbu	M	36	"	17684086	
12	Wangdi	M	70	"	17848099	
12	Kinley Rabgy	M	31	"	17976782	
14	Wangmo	F	56	"	—	
15	Kinzang dema	F	33	"	—	
16	Dorji Umaw	F	39	"	17791223	
17	Karma Chodang	F	43	"	17668485	
18	Dachen Pem	F	52	"	17619588	
18	Tshering	F	37	"	17701452	
20	Thuleta dema	F	30	"	17525529	
21	Tshering choden	F	33	"	17575263	
22	Kezang dema	F	34	"	17461180	
23	Penta	F	50	"	—	

Page 2 of 4

Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment.

	PRINTED NAME	SEX F/M	AGE	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER'S & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE/ THUMB PRINT
24	Dechen	F	39	Rangjung, Rangjung	16461202	
25	Cheki Lhamo	F	38	"	16461130	
26	Tashi Lhamo	F	32	"	17846576	
27	Dendup Dema	F	34	mangme	16911169	
28	Pema Dema	F	37	shopkeeper	16461168	
29	Malam	F	61	"	16461134	
30	Sing Sing	F	32	"	17694661	
31	Pema Yangzom	F	29	"	17302350	
32	Nidup Zangmo	F	33	"	17492426	
33	Tashi Choden	F	20	"	17365209	
34	Cheki Lhamo	F	18	"	17313362	
35	Karma Thuley	M	29	shopkeeper	17480058	
36	Yashi Natsu	M	25	"	17546957	

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Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment.

	PRINTED NAME	SEX M/F/M	AGE	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER/S & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE/ THUMB PRINT
37	Fenny Liana	F	56	Rangjung	-	
38	Wahni Bungoro	F	50	"	17394138	
39	Yoshi Wanguni	F	49	Rangjung Sloptopo	17649527	
40	Pandian	M	70	Rangjung	-	
41	Yoshi Chuden	F	53	Rangjung Sloptopo	081561142	
42	Senam	F	50	Rangjung	17558549	
43	Yibi	F	53	"	-	
44	Bama Tsuming	M	39	Rangjung Sloptopo	17289366	
45	Decker Liana	F	32	Municipal	17668914	
46	Yoshi Chuden	F	37	"	17913990	
47	Kalengkay Bama	F	31	"	17716645	
48	Debi Yuden	F	26	Rangjung Sloptopo	171519782	

Page 4 of 4

Public Consultation for Social and Environment Safeguards and Assessment.

	PRINTED NAME	SEX M/F/M	AGE	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER/S & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE/ THUMB PRINT
49	Rajin Pandian	M	51	ADB-7A-0551	17683601 rajin@adb.org	
50	Suryang Wangli	M	52	- do -	08122945 suryangli7@gmail.com	
51	Debi Pradha	M	24	- do -	17122910 bipandhikus@gmail.com	
52	Kapil Pandian	M	38	- do -	1717171	
53	JB Basma	M	58	- do -	basma@1959@gmail.com 17615308	
54	Chhinsoi Dorji	M	34	- do -	17556306	
44						
45						
46						
47						
48						

Page 4 of 4

Appendix 12: Photograph of Rangjung, Trashigang Public Consultation (3 March 2017)



Appendix 13: Rangjung Public Clearance (3 March 2017)

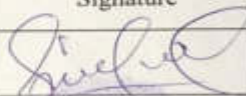





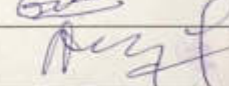



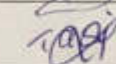
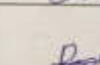
NO OBJECTION FROM THE PUBLIC (SOCIAL CLEARANCE)

This is based on our experience and presence in the public consultation held on

We certify that the undersigned are fully aware and clearly understood the implications of the proposed Project at Samtse, of the Samtse Dzongkhag Administration, and Ministry of Works and Human Settlements.

Hence, we the following certify that there are no objections whatsoever to the undertaking of the said project and the public are in favor of the proposed project.

Done in ..Rangjung, 7/Gang....., this day: 03/03/2017.


Printed Name	Position/Office	Signature
Jam Pel	Bazro Tshogpa	
Wangdi	Tshogpa	
Phuntsho Dorji	Public	
Tobgay	"	
Phub Dorji	"	
Gagay	"	
Singay Dorji, Rangjung	"	
Phuntser Sr	Medicinal	
Dorji Thamo	Public	
Cho don	"	
Talhi Thamo	Shepherd	
Dechen	"	

Appendix 14: Voluntary Contribution Consent Form by community allowing access to pipes across their land to the Rangjung water supply project (27/02/18) before realignment in 2019¹⁴

27/02/2018

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION CONSENT FROM

Royal Government of Bhutan
Trashigang Dzongkhag




Certificate of Permission to Lay Water Transmission Pipelines and construction of Break Pressure Tanks


We, the following land owners residence of Chaling and Shongphu villages under Shongphu Gewog, Trashigang Dzongkhag, certify that we have been informed by the Dzongkhag of our right to entitle any compensation for loss of property (house, land, trees etc), that maybe caused by laying 150 to 200mm diameter ductile iron pipe water transmission line financed by the Secondary Towns Urban Development Project in ~~Sarpang~~ ^{Trashigang} District.

We confirm the voluntarily permit the project implementing/executing agencies to lay the aforementioned pipe in our property. We agree and also confirm that no assets are lost in our property.

Therefore, we prepare and sign this certificate for proof of our decision. We certify that we have given our consent without any force/coercion from anybody, including project authority.

Sl. No.	Name & CID No.	Age	Occupation	Location	Area of pipe/ BPT in sq.m	Signature of the owner	Remarks
1	Dawa (m)	54	farmer	Shongphu Chorkhor	65.4		Phone no: 17668712
2	Lobzang (m)	51	farmer	Shongphu	294.4		Phone no: 17655500 Tham no: 122 owner's husband Tham no: 507
3	Kangur (m)	42	farmer	Shongphu	167.2		116 Phone no: 17621572
4	Ngawang Jamba 11513004477	60	farmer	Shongphu	66		owner.
5	Sangay Chetom	44	Housewife	Shongphu	124.2		owner
6	Lhadon	53	Housewife	Shongphu	135.4		Phone no: 17624724 owner's wife Tham no: 337
7	Digme Yangen	46	Housewife	"	149.2		Phone no: 17658379 owner's wife BPT


Tshogpa
Shongphu Chiwog
Shongphu
(Nima Dorji)
Tshogpa (village representative)
Shongphu
Phone no: 17302386


Sangay Wangchuk
GPO, Shongphu
17601002

¹⁴ Initially, 40 households were thought to be temporarily affected. However, after realignment, the number of affected households decreased.



Sl. No.	Name & CID No.	Age	Occupation	Location	Area of pipe/BPT in sq.m	Signature of the owner	Remarks *
8	Ngawang Lodan 11513004179	30	farmer	Shongphu	60.6		
9	Tashi Chozom	56	housewife	"	49.8		
10	Kinzang Choden 11513004137	35	housewife	"	112.8		BPT. owner's wife 17674438
11	Kinzang Choden 1151003889	45	housewife	"	21.6		
12	Kinchen Pelden	35	housewife	"	31.8		
13	Chimi Yuden Jigme Tashi 11513004136	89 41	House wife	"	76.2		wife.
14	Kinchen Dama c/o Natsog 11513004191	49	housewife	"	28.2		wife
15	Khachey 11513004418	64	housewife	"	42.6		Sister - Phone no 13315059
16	Karma Yangzom 11513004759	35	housewife	"	24.6		owner
17	Kinzang Choden	70	housewife	"	54		owner
18	Tshewang Dorji 11513004154	61	farmer		36.6		owner
19	Aleo	57	contractor	"	35.4		owner
20	Sonam Tshenay	60	farmer	"	166.6		BPT owner. Ph-1761724

Tshogpa Chizog
(Nima Dorji)
Tshogpa (village representative)
Shongphu

Sangay Wangchuk
CAO, Shongphu

Sl. No.	Name & CID No.	Age	Occupation	Location	Area of pipe/BPT in sq.m	Signature of the owner	Remarks
21	PHU BUKU	51	Housewife	Shongphu	52.2		owner.
22	Tsk Norbu	60	farmer	Chaling	316.8	TK	owner Tham no 11
23	Dolco	73	farmer	Chaling	83.2		owner
24	Phuto	58	farmer	Chaling	114		owner
25	Choda	72	farmer	Chaling	35.4		owner
26	Kencho Wangmo	65	House wife	Chaling	129		owner
27	Phuntsok Choden	59	House wife	Chaling	51.6		owner
28	Dawa Gyeltshen	27	farmer	Chaling	33.6		Tham no 62
29	Thunley Norbu 11513000666	54	farmer	Chaling	38.4		owner
30	Tashi Yangzom	55	House wife	Chaling	36		Owner wife
31	11507000277 Tshewang Dorji	55	farmer	Chaling	34.8		owner
32	Pema Dorji 11513000454	21	Educated farmer.	Chaling	40.2		Son
33	Sangay Tenzin 11513000499	34	Educated farmer	Chaling	69.6		Son

Tshogpa
Chaling Chiwog
Shongphu

(Lobzang Dawa)
Tshogpa (Village representative).
Chaling). 17840725

Sangay Wangchok
WAO, Shongphu.



Sl. No.	Name & CID No.	Age	Occupation	Location	Area of pipe/BPT in sq.m	Signature of the owner	Remarks
34	Dorji Wangpa 11513000202	23	student	Chaling	40.8	<i>[Signature]</i>	P-50h
35	Sumba 11513000046	58	farmer	chaling	54	<i>[Signature]</i>	-
36	Norbu (penachan)	56	farmer	chaling	35.4	<i>[Signature]</i>	-
37	Tshering wangchuk	62	farmer	chaling	38.4	<i>[Signature]</i>	owner
38	Karchung	75	farmer	chaling	12.2	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
39	Tshering choden	61	farmer	Chaling	51.6	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
40	Sangay phuntso Chendup Dorji	45	farmer	shongphu	108	<i>[Signature]</i>	relatives.
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							

Tshogpa
Chaling Chiwog
Shongphu

(Lobzang Dorji)

Tshogpa (village representative)
Chaling - 17840725

[Signature]
Sangay Wangchuk
A.A.D, Shongphu.

Appendix 15: Minutes of meeting with 8 households affected by the Rangjung Water Rehabilitation Project in Rangjung held on 30 August 2019

Minutes of Meeting

Title: Inventory of Loss Surveys for Rangjung Water Supply Project (ADB-3674)
Venue: Branch Office, Rangjung Municipal
Participants from: Land Owners from Shongphu village
Date: 30/08/2019

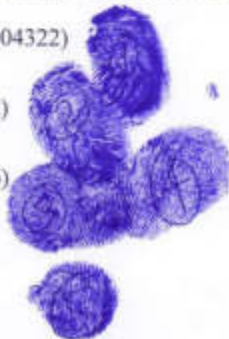
The meeting was held with the Land Owners and in presence of Tshogpa. The following are the points discussed and agreed by the plot owners of Shonphu village for those who will be affected by the pipeline survey for laying of transmission line of diameter 50mm to 150mm for the Rangjung Water Supply Project, funded by the ADB.

- ✓ The land owner has raised the concern regarding the land been used for laying of pipes and construction of BPTs, so are requested for shifting of pipelines. Due to the unavoidable circumstance of the geographical condition of the site we could not. However, the team of survey will see the possibility and feasibility for the pipeline and construction of BPTs within the government land and if possible the pipeline will be laid along the plot boundary.
- ✓ The owners were brief, If the land were all used for cash crops like (Cardamom, Orange, Walnut tress etc.) shall be entitled for compensation for loss of property.
- ✓ The plot owners are well aware that their plot is under utilize for cultivation, where the pipeline will certainly fall within the land.
- ✓ After long discussion, with the pot owners and condition stated, agreed for the land to be used for laying of pipeline and construction of BPTs.
- ✓ The owners were informed that there will no further realignment of pipeline will take place in future as it has been already realigned from the plot boundary for the benefit of the plot owners.

They confirmed the voluntarily permit the Project Implementing/executing agencies to lay the transmission line in their property.

Following plot owners and representative were present during the meeting:-

1. Thinley Tobgay (11513004322)
2. Karchung (11513004242)
3. Tshompai (11513004336)
4. Kanjur (11513004274)
5. Naki (11513004176)



6. Bhampo (11513004267)


7. Karma (11513004535)

8. Pelki (11513004364)



(Representative)

Tsechen
PE, PIU


(Ugyen Chopel)
focal person
social Gender

(Yesthi choden)
rangjung

Appendix 16: Photographs of Rangjung Meeting with Affected Persons (30 August 2019)



Appendix 17: Voluntary land contribution form signed by 8 landowners affected by Rangjung Water Rehabilitation Project (30.08.19)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION CONSENT FORM
 Royal Government of Bhutan
 Rangjung, Trashigang Dzongkhag

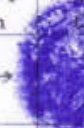
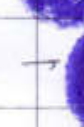




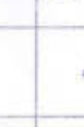

Date:- 30/08/2019.

Certificate of Permission to Lay Transmission Water Pipelines and Construction of Break Pressure Tank (BPT) under the "Water Supply Project for Rangjung Town" under ADB Project- 3674-BHU.

We, the following land owners, residence of the Chaling under the Shonghu Gewog, Trashigang Dzongkhag, certify that we have been informed by the Dzongkhag Administration of our right to entitle any compensation for loss of property (house, land, tress etc.) that may be caused by laying of the distribution pipes of diameter 150 mm to 200 mm Transmission pipelines financed by the Secondary Towns Urban Development Project in Rangjung, Trashigang Dzongkhag.

We confirm the voluntarily permit the Project implementing / executing agencies to lay the aforementioned pipe in our property. We agree and also confirm that no assets are lost in our property. We also confirm that we do not request any compensation of loss of land and would request the Dzongkhag Administration to consider this as my contribution to the project.

Therefore, we prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my decision. Further, we certify that we have given our consent without any force/coercion from anybody, including project authorities

Sl.No	Name & CID No.	Age	Occupation	Location	Area of pipe /BPT in sq.m	Signature of the Owner	Remarks Plot No:-
①	Tshompa 11513004336		farmer	Shonghu Khor			SH10-1548 17874455
②	Karchung 11513004242		farmer	Shonghu			SH10-5545 17303026
③	Sonam Gokang 11513004274		farmer	Shonghu			SH10-1549
④	Sanku Choden c/o NAKI (11513004172)		farmer	Shonghu			SH10-2729
⑤	NAKI c/o Champo (11513004267)		farmer	Shonghu			SH10-3725
⑥	Dachen Wangmo c/o Thinley Tobgay (11513004322)		farmer	Shonghu			SH10-5549
⑦	Wedup Dorji c/o Kamthi (11513004535)		farmer	Shonghu			SH10-4573 11513003781
	(Nima Dorji) Tshompa (village representative) Shonghu						SH10-5549
	Utsul Focal person						

Appendix 18: Minutes of Meeting, 8th January, 2020 (Public Consultation meeting - in Shongphu Lhakhang for Rangjung water supply project)

The Gup, Geog Administration, Shongphu, 2 village representatives (Tshogpas) from Shongphu & Chaling including 21 household (HH) members, 1 Town representative (Thromde Thuemi), 4 person from PIU (Trashigang & Rangjung), 3 from KDBPL & 3 from PMSC attended the Public Consultation meeting.



The Project Engineer (PIU) as the Coordinator for the meeting took the lead role informing & introducing the visiting team member to the gathering including the project personnel from KDBPL.

The Social Gender Safeguards Specialist (PMSC) briefed the gathering that during construction there would be minimal impact to peoples' land because most are on private land. about the minor disturbances to the land during the execution of on-going work at site. However, since pipeline and are aligned along land that will stay barren throughout the year, except for fallen excavated material like stones and boulders no other impacts are foreseen.

The Social expert explained that the Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been instituted at the site by PIU. He explained that some households may suffer minimal and temporary effect along the stretch of pipeline that passes adjacent their plot boundaries despite the pipeline aligned through Mule Track. There may be excavated material falling on either side of the trench due to spillage of excavated soil, boulders or rocks or disruption to existing water pipelines. Such impacts are temporary and anyway the entire stretch of the pipeline (whether aligned along government or private land) will be restored by the Contractor on completion of the civil works. If there is impacts, affected people should immediately notify the Contractor in written (team member stationed at site) or verbally on emergencies. Otherwise, the report or complaint should be submitted in writing.

The team member at site should use the prescribed format or maintain a register of such complaints with complete individual bio-data that should cover the date of receipt, negotiations, nature of solutions & further follow-up action. They should try resolving through negotiations, upon verifying the liabilities within 2 days' time. In case of complexity, village representatives should be invited to intervene. If the negotiations can't be handled, the matter should be reported to Gup & PIU. The aggrieved & the deciding parties should try resolving on mutual basis. The complaints of such complexity might not take place at site but in case the party is not satisfied with the judgment, each individual can appeal to higher authorities including ADB as per the norms & the guidelines prescribed in the Tender Bid.

The Environment Specialist (PMSC) briefed the gathering about the possible environmental impact to the existing/natural ground profile of the villages in case, excessive excavation & felling of trees is carried-out at site. He was optimistic that the damages might not happen since the project shall be strictly monitored by the Project Engineers from PIU, PMSC & the Environment Officer from the Dzongkhag.

The areas in managing & maintaining cleanliness should not limit from Intake/source & along the pipeline but also cover the grater & entire area over which the manpower are likely to pollute. The requirement of bin for waste collection was emphasized though, the manpower are occupying rented houses. The shed for rest during lunch hour & toilet facilities at work sites were deliberated, too.

However, should the Contractor (his team stationed at site) fail to maintain the entire project area environmentally sound, they shall be imposed fine as per the National Environment Commission Act(s), being exercised. The Environment Officer from the Dzongkhag shall inspect the sites, periodically.



The Gup, Geog Administration, Shongphu reiterated the above deliberations on Social Gender Safeguards & Environmental liabilities to both the grievd as well as the implementing agencies. He informed that each individual should put effort during the phases of construction being taken-up by the Contractor despite, the entire benefit shall be ripped by the urban residents of Rangjung, at the onset of completion.

Notwithstanding above, he informed that each individual & if not their children those are likely to settle in Rangjung in future will be benefited in long run though the supply line passes through their villages.

During the open discussion, few participants expressed overwhelming initiatives taken by the Contractor (staff station at site) in creating employment to the energetic youth of the villages & the detail briefing session conducted by PMSC in the presence of village & Geog Representatives. They expressed satisfaction over employment despite temporary in nature, since the income they generate remains within the families of Shongphu & Chaling village while few individual were optimistic that major damages may occur to their properties.

Contrarily, an individual wished the team to visit the area (BPT-2) at Rangjung for joint verification of any likely damages to his farm land.

The meeting concluded with vote of thanks and positive expectations from each individual delivered by the Gup, Geog Administration, Shongphu & requested the member for joint verification of area as discussed.

The project personnel from KDBPL, PMSC & PIU visited the site with the landowner & clarified the doubt at site over the occupancy of area by the up-coming new construction (9. Break Pressure Tank - 2 (1/2 way between a drop to road near shop & Chaling Primary School).

The possibility of diverting the Mule Track through plot boundary of Chaling Primary School as mentioned in the Field Report dated 4th January, 2020 was re-verified. Upon detail discussion, the matter was resolved & the landowner was contented over the joint verification & prompt actions initiated by the team. All agreed that such action should apply to all, at any point of time.

Appendix 19: List of community participants to consultative meeting of 8 January 2020 at Shongphu, Rangjung

Sl. #.	Name & designation of official	Phone #.	Station	Signature		
				7th January, 2020	8th January, 2020	9th January, 2020
43	འཕྲིན་ལུ་མཁའ་རྒྱུ་རྒྱུ་	01422660	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་			(43)
44	ཕུ་མཁའ་རྒྱུ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(44)
45	རྒྱུ་	01422660	" "			(45)
46	ལོ་ལོ་		" "			(46)
47	འཕྲིན་ལུ་མཁའ་རྒྱུ་	01422660	" "			(47)
48	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(48)
49	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(49)
50	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(50)
51	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(51)
52	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(52)
53	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(53)
54	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	གཞི་ལྷོ་			(54)
55	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(55)
56	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(56)
57	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(57)
58	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(58)
59	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(59)
60	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(60)
61	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་	01422660	" "			(61)
62	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་		" "			(62)
63	ཕྱི་མིག་རྒྱ་ལྷོ་		" "			(63)

Attendance sheet from 7th-9th January, 2020

Project sites Title

1) Improvement of Urban Water Supply Works in Trashigang
 2) Rangjung Water Supply Project
 Trashigang & Rangjung

Attendance sheet from ^{7, 9} 6th-8th January, 2020

Sl. #.	Name & designation of official	Phone #.	Station	Signature		
				7th January, 2020	8th January, 2020	9th January, 2020
64	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་	012302020	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་		<i>[Signature]</i>	
65	Mahabul Alam	77251046	% KDBPL	—	—	Mahabul Alam
66	Sonam Tobgay	% KDBL	1759545A	—	—	S/T
67						

12 person 35 person 22 person

Page 4 of 4

Appendix 20: Trashigang Public Clearance

NO OBJECTION FROM THE PUBLIC (SOCIAL CLEARANCE)

This is based on our experience and presence in the public consultation held on at Trashigang ✓....., Trashigang.


We certify that the undersigned are fully aware and clearly understood the implications of the proposed Sub-Project at Trashigang, of the Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration, and Ministry of Works and Human Settlements.

Hence, we the following certify that there are no objections whatsoever to the undertaking of the said project and the public are in favor of the proposed project.


Done in 3/3/17 this day; 03/03/2017.

Printed Name	Position/Office	Signature
Dechen Tshomo	Karma Zangmo Hotel	
Dechen Wangmo	Zangmo General Tshenkyang	
Budhi Maya Limbu	Gurung Optician	
Tshering Choden	Tshering Choden General Shop	
Pema Zangmo	Karsang General shop (cupper market)	
Naki	Mete Restraurant	
Pem bel	Bar shop	
Gyem yarsdon	Bar cum residence	
Xiten choden	Pema Brewery shop	
Ngawang Tshomo	7070 - 99	
Gyem Daepek	Gajwan	
Kinzang Uamo	Kinzang Uamo General shop	

Appendix 21: Certificate of land ownership by the government for the proposed subprojects in Trashigang and Rangjung¹⁵



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་།
 རྫོང་ཁག་བཅའ་ཁྲིམས་འགྲུབ་ལྷན་ཁང་།
 ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
 DZONGKHAG ADMINISTRATION
 TRASHIGANG MUNICIPAL UNIT



DAT/MUN-01/2017-2018/ 4258 Date:- 24/01/2018

To
 Project Director,
 Department of Engineering Services,
 Ministry of Works and Human Settlement
 Thimphu

Sub: Certificate on the status of Land

Sir,

This is to certify that the status of the land for Water Distribution Network Improvement and Rangjung Intake and WTP Rehabilitation, sub-projects in Trashigang Thromde under Trashigang Dzongkhag (district) funded under ADB. Secondary Towns Urban Development Project (STUDP) is as follows:

Rangjung intake and WTP Rehabilitation

S. No	Sub-component	Status of Land
1	Construction of a 1 nos. of permanent RCC intake at the Proposed location	Government Land
2	Construction of 1 nos. of Grit Chamber with Sedimentation near existing collection tank	Government Land
3	Providing & Laying of Raw Water DI Main from the Source to the existing Water Treatment Plant consisting of 150mm and 100mm dia DI pipe	4.5 km Government Land & 2.5 KM replacement of existing line on Private Land
4	Construction of 8 nos. of RCC Break Pressure Tank using DI Pipes & Fittings of which 6 BPT are in existing old BPT location and 2 BPTs are on government land	2 in Government Land & 6 in existing locations
5	Augmenting existing WTP of 0.6 MLD to 1 MLD capacity	Government Land
6	Installation of Household meters (8 additional HHs and 5 Institutional connections)	Private Land (Building owners)
7	Construction of 1 no. of 200 cum RCC clear water reservoir	Government Land

Drukpa Trashigang - 521100, Drukpa Dzongkhag - 521185, Adm. - 521800, Planning - 5221, DEO - 521217, Finance - 521234, Census - 521215, 521285, DAD - 521296, Cultural - 521603, DHD - 521236, DLG - 521192, DRP - 521277, Y&S - 521176, JCT User - 521549

¹⁵ This document was from January 2018. When the project started at the end of 2018 and during construction only 1 BPT will be on private land. An updated certificate will be attached in next SSMR.



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་།
 རྫོང་ཁག་བདག་སྐྱོང་། བགྲིས་རྫོང་།
 ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
 DZONGKHAG ADMINISTRATION
 TRASHIGANG: MUNICIPAL UNIT



Water distribution network improvement

S. No	Sub-component	Status of Land
1	Construction of 14 km distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainline within Government Land Main Branches on government land along the existing road and house connection Private Land (Plot Owners)
2	Construction of 1 nos. of 200 m ³ reinforced cement concrete (RCC) reservoir,	Government Land
3	Construction of 2 nos. of RCC Break Pressure Tanks of 10m ³ and 5m ³ size	Government Land
4	Reconstruction of 0.7km of V-shaped drain	Government Land
5	Providing and fixing domestic water meters and construction of water meter chambers.	Private Land (Plot Owners)


 Dzongdag
 Dzongkhag Administration

རྫོང་ཁག་
 རྫོང་ཁག་བདག་སྐྱོང་།
 བགྲིས་རྫོང་།

Appendix 22: Results of the Survey on Water Development, Trashigang

Gewog/Thromde: TRASHIGANG

Section A: Project Awareness	
<p>1. Heard about the water project before? [12=60%] yes [8=40%] No</p> <p>2. If yes, where did you hear it from? [✓] If yes, when did you hear about it? Year _____ During first public consultation carried out by the Social PPTA team.</p>	<p>3. Are you in favor of the project [✓] Yes [] No [] No Answer</p> <p>If No, why not?</p>
Section B: Perception of Positive impacts and Benefits	
<p><i>What do you think are the benefits or positive impacts for having an improved water project in your Thromde? (please check the box below as appropriate)</i></p>	
<p>1. Improvement on health</p> <p>1.1 Decrease incidence on health-related sickness [10=50%] Most significant [6=30%] Significant [4=20%] Less significant</p> <p>1.2 Savings on time in collecting water [6=30%] Most significant [12=60%] Significant [2=10%] Less significant</p> <p>1.3 Improved condition of women and children [9=45%] Most significant [9=45%] Significant [2=10%] Less significant</p> <p>1.4 Regular availability of water [11=55%] Most significant [9=45%] Significant [] Less significant</p>	<p>2. Increase opportunity for economic development</p> <p>2.1 Promote urban development [5=25%] Most significant [14=70%] Significant [1=5%] Less significant</p> <p>1.2. Promote industrialization [2=10%] Most significant [14=70%] Significant [4=20%] Less significant</p> <p>2.3 Increase in trade and business [1=5%] Most significant [18= 90%] Significant [1=5%] Less significant</p> <p>2.4 Increase potential for tourism industry [8=40%] Most significant [8=40%] Significant [4=20%] Less significant</p> <p>2.5 Provide employment for local labor during construction, operation and maintenance [6=30%] Most significant [13=65%] Significant [1=5%] Less significant</p> <p>2.6. Increase in land value [7=35%] Most significant [12=60%] Significant [1=5%] Less significant</p>
Section C: Issues and Concerns	

<p>What are some of the problems or negative issues that you perceive in implementing this project?</p> <p>1. Natural Environment and Pollution</p> <p>1.1 Loss of natural resources (trees, vegetation, etc.) [9=45%] High impact [8=40%] less impact [3=15%] No impact</p> <p>1.2. Impact on nature reserved/protected area conservation [7=35%] High impact [10=50%] less impact [3=15%] No impact</p> <p>1.3 Pollution (Noise, and vibration) [8-40%] High impact [9=45%] less impact [3=15%] No impact</p>	<p>2. Social impact</p> <p>2.1 Land acquisition and resettlement [4=20%] High impact [12=60%] less impact [4=20%] No impact</p> <p>2.2. Displacement of residential and business communities [8=40%] High impact [7=35%] less impact [5=25%] No impact</p> <p>2.3 Impact on cultural properties/historical settings [3=15%] High impact [9=45%] less impact [8=40%] No impact</p> <p>2.4 impact on Ethnic minorities [3=15%] High impact [10=50%] less impact [7=35%] No impact</p> <p>2.5 Loss of livelihood (productive land) [5=25%] High impact [9=45%] less impact [6=30%] No impact</p>
<p>Section E: Information on Current Water situation</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present cost of water in /per cubic meter: 	<p>Nu.3.5 – 4.0 per cu. m</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is this affordable? 	<p>[100%] yes [] No</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average consumption of households in M3/month: 	<p>20-30 cu m/month</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current sources of Water? 	<p>[15=75%] Stream [] Spring [5=20%] River [] Others</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance to Water Source 	<p>[3=15%] Near [17=85%] Far if far specify distance</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time or frequency/availability current source of water per day. 	<p>[] 2 hours per day [1=5%] more than 2 hours per day [15=75%] available all the time [4=20%] very irregular</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who fetches water 	<p>[15=75%] Men [5=25%] Women [] Girl child [] Boy child</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception on the quality of present water source? 	<p>[12=60%] Good [8=40%] Not good [] very bad</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sickness related to water 	<p>Specify sickness- Diarrhea</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems on water 	<p>[13=65%] color not good [4=20%] smell is bad [3=15%] taste not good</p>
<p>Recommendations to improve your water services: The response was that water supply should be 24 hours supply.</p>	

Results of the Survey on Water Development, Rangjung

Section A: Project Awareness	
<p>1. Heard about the water project before? [10=71.4%] yes [4=28.6%] No</p> <p>2.If yes, where did you hear it from? [] If yes, when did you hear about it? Year 2016</p>	<p>1. Are you in favor of the project [13=92.9%] Yes [1=7.1%] No [] No Answer</p> <p>2. If No, why not? Only 1 respondent reported that he does not know about the Project.</p>
Section B: Perception of Positive impacts and Benefits	
<p><i>What do you think are the benefits or positive impacts for having an improved water project in your Thromde? (please check the box below as appropriate)</i></p> <p>2. Improvement on health</p> <p>1.1 Decrease incidence on health-related sickness [12=85.72%] Most significant [1=7.14%] Significant [1=7.14%] Less significant</p> <p>1.2 Savings on time in collecting water [11=78.57%] Most significant [3=21.43%] Significant [0] Less significant</p> <p>1.3 Improved condition of women and children [12=85.7%] Most significant [2=14.3%] Significant [0] Less significant</p> <p>1.4 Regular availability of water [12=85.7%] Most significant [2=14.3%] Significant [0] Less significant</p>	<p>3. Increase opportunity for economic development</p> <p>2.1 Promote urban development [2=14.3%] Most significant [11=78.6%] Significant [1=7.1%] Less significant</p> <p>3.2. Promote industrialization [1=7.14%] Most significant [8=57.14%] Significant [5=35.72%] Less significant</p> <p>2.3 Increase in trade and business [2=14.3%] Most significant [11=78.6%] Significant [1=7.1%] Less significant</p> <p>2.4 Increase potential for tourism industry [1=7.14%] Most significant [10=71.43%] Significant [3=21.43%] Less significant</p> <p>2.5 Provide employment for local labor during construction, operation and maintenance [1=7.1%] Most significant [9=64.3%] Significant [4=28.6%] Less significant</p> <p>2.6. Increase in land value [2=14.3%] Most significant [10=71.4] Significant [2=14.3%] Less significant</p>
Section C: Issues and Concerns	
<p><i>What are some of the problems or negative issues that you perceive in implementing this project?</i></p> <p>1. Natural Environment and Pollution</p>	<p>16. Social impact</p> <p>2.1 Land acquisition and resettlement [] High impact [1=7.1%] less impact [13=92.9%] No impact</p>

<p>1.1 Loss of natural resources (trees, vegetation, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> High impact [3=21.4%] less impact [11=78.6%] No impact</p> <p>1.2. Impact on nature reserved/protected area conservation <input type="checkbox"/> High impact [1=7.1%] less impact [13=92.9%] No impact</p> <p>1.3 Pollution (Noise, and vibration) <input type="checkbox"/> High impact [] less impact [14=100%] No impact</p>	<p>2.3. Displacement of residential and business communities <input type="checkbox"/> High impact [1=7.1%] less impact [13=92.9%] No impact</p> <p>2.4 Impact on cultural properties/historical settings <input type="checkbox"/> High impact [1=7.1%] less impact [13=92.9%] No impact</p> <p>2.4 impact on Ethnic minorities <input type="checkbox"/> High impact [1=7.1%] less impact [13=92.9%] No impact</p> <p>2.6 Loss of livelihood (productive land) <input type="checkbox"/> High impact [] less impact [14=100%] No impact</p>
Section E: Information on Current Water situation	
• Present cost of water in /per cubic meter:	
• Is this affordable?	[100%] yes [] No
• Average consumption of HHs in M3/month:	Not available
• Current sources of Water?	[100%] Stream [] Spring [] River [] Others
• Distance to Water Source	[] Near [100%] Far if far specify distance about 4 Km
• Time or frequency/availability current source of water per day.	[] 2 hours per day [] more than 2 hours per day [10=71.4%] available all the time [4=28.6%] very irregular
• Who fetches water	[9=64.3%] Men [5=35.7%] Women [] Girl child [] Boy child
• Perception on the quality of present water source?	[8=57.1%] Good [6=42.9%] Not good [] very bad
• Sickness related to water	Specify sickness: TYPHOID
• Problems on water	[9=64.3%] color not good [5=35.7%] smell is bad [] taste not good
Recommendations to improve your water services. The response was that water supply should be 24 hours supply and potable.	

Gewog/Thromde: RANGJUNG

Total Number of Respondents: 14 [2] Male = 14.3% [12] Female= 85.7%

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY ON SEWERAGE, TRASHIGANG

1. Experience on Flooding

<p>1. How long have you owned or lived in this location? [7=35%%] 1-5 year [5=20%] 5-10 years [10=50%%] Over 10 years</p>	<p>2. Do you own a toilet [20=100%] yes [0] No</p>	<p>2. What type of facility? [9=45%%] Indian type (squat)once [11=55%] pour flush, [] Others, specify</p>
<p>4Do you have a septic tank? [19=95%] Yes [1=5%] No If no, why not: No response from the respondent.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>If yes, how often do you have your septic tank dislodged?</p>	<p>4. Are you connected to sewerage? [100%] yes [0] No If yes, how much you pay for connection to sewerage? NU _____ [✓] don't know</p>	

2. Awareness and support of the Project

2.1 Awareness of the Project?	[10=50%%] yes [10=50%] No	If yes, Sources of information is during first public consultation carried out by the Pre-feasibility PPTA social team. And through neighbors.
2.2 Do you support the project	[20=100%] yes [0] No	If no, why not?
2.3 Are you in favor of the sewerage project in your area?	[20=100%] yes [] No	If no why not?
2.4 If the sewerage will be established in your place, it will require civil works to be done causing temporary disturbance, do you have problem with that? [11=55%] yes [9=45%] No	If yes, what do you recommend to avoid disturbance? By minimizing noise and dust pollution.	Are you willing to connect to sewer line? [16=80%] yes [14=20%] No If yes, how much are you willing to pay for connection? No response_____

3. Perceived Benefits and Impact on improvement of storm drainage

Please give your opinion on the positive benefits and negative impact of the Project

Positive Benefits	check	Negative Impact	
Clean surroundings	100%	Will experience disturbance	100%
Improve sanitation	100%	Noise and pollution	100%
Improve health	100%		
Improvements need to be made to benefit the area			
Others-specify		Others, specify	

Appendix-23 Grievance Redress Mechanism and Grievance Cell Notification



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་། འབས་ཏོག་ལྷན་ཁབ།
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
MINISTRY OF WORKS & HUMAN SETTLEMENT
 DEPARTMENT ENGINEERING SERVICES
 THIMPHU: BHUTAN

"Construction Industry: Solutions through innovation and improved technology"

DES/PMU/ ADB-8551/8 95

4.12. 2017

The Director,
 Urban Development and Water Division,
 South Asia Department,
 Asian Development Bank
 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines

Sub: **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Dear Sir,

The Ministry of Works and Human Settlement would like to inform that the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established in the Ministry and in the Project Implementation Units. The objective of the establishment of the GRM is to redress the social, environmental and other grievances of the aggrieved persons during the implementation of the Secondary Towns Urban Development Project (STUDP) BHU-8551. The flow chart, structure of the GRM committee, the procedure that would be followed is attached.

This is as per the agreement reached with the ADB during the mission from 13th November to 17th November 2017.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,


 (Phunsho Wangdi)
 Secretary

Cc:

1. Dasho Dzungda Trashigang and Sarpang Dzungkhag
2. The Executive Secretary Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde, Samdrup Jongkhar
3. Director, Department of Engineering Services, MoWHS, Thimphu
4. Shinjini Mehta, Urban Development Specialist, SAUW, ADB, Manila, Philippines.
5. Chief Engineer, WSD, DES
6. Project Manager, ADB-8551, WSD, DES

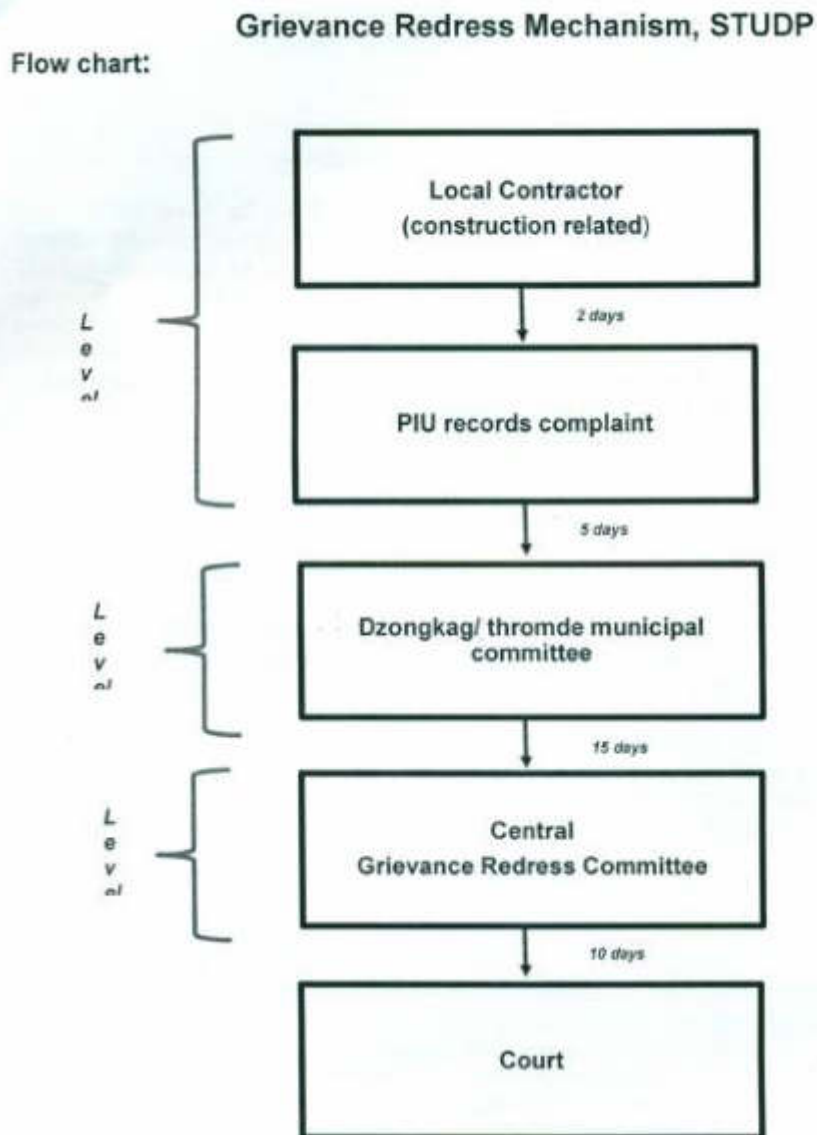


Figure 1: Grievance Redress Mechanism, STUDP

Procedure and composition of GRM Committee

1. The Project Grievance Redress Mechanism follows a tiered system, starting at the local level. The GRM structure has been agreed with the concerned agencies and a notification of the GRM structure and composition has been provided by the Ministry of Works and Human Settlements (MOWHS)

). The GRM will ensure that grievances and complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement or other social and environmental issues will be addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. People in the towns will be made aware of their rights and the detailed procedures for filing of grievances. PIUs will be undertaking outreach activities to make people aware of the GRM and will be published on the thromde/ dzongkhag and MOWHS websites. GRM will also be displayed at notice boards in the PIU offices.

2. **First level of GRM.** Aggrieved persons may first approach the contractor's site representative/ project manager in case of complaints related to construction related nuisances. The complaint must be recorded in the site register and contractor should provide a resolution to the complaint within 2 days. In case, the complaint is not resolved at this level, the aggrieved persons can then file a complaint with the PIU office. Aggrieved persons are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the land acquisition, entitlements, benefits or rates of payment as well as any project related social or environmental issues. Complaints can be made verbally or in written form. Complaints made to the PIU should be resolved within 3 days. All complaints must be recorded by the PIU, including actions taken to resolve the complaint. Complaints, their nature and resolution should be mentioned in the quarterly progress reports.

3. **2nd level of GRM:** At this level, the PIU Manager/Municipal level will coordinate with the Dzongkhag/ thromde municipal Committee which should be in place prior to project implementation. This committee will be comprised of : (i) Dzongda (district administrator) or thrompon (mayor) as Chairman; (ii) municipal engineer (PIU Project managers) as Member secretary; (iii) District engineers; (iii) district/ municipal planning officer; (iv) district/ municipal legal officer; (v) district/ municipal environmental officer; (vi) district/ municipal land record officer, (vii) town representatives (elected); and (viii) gender focal person of PIUs; The aggrieved person / or the representative who filed the complaint will be called to present his case and deliberation on the case will be done through proper hearing or mediation. It will be the responsibility of the dzongkhag/ thromde committee to resolve the issue within 15 days from the date the complaint is received. Minutes of meeting of the Dzongkhag/ thromde committee meeting will be kept and resolution provided will be recorded for purposes of project monitoring.

4. If the complaint is unresolved at this level, the PMU, PIU or the District Administrator will inform the aggrieved person accordingly and assist them in elevating the complaint to the PMU/ Central Grievance Committee.

5. **3rd level of GRM.** Grievances not redressed at the Dzongkhag/ thromde municipal committee within 15 days will be brought to the Central Grievance Redress Committee at MOWHS level. The Central Grievance Redress Committee will comprise of: (i) Secretary, MOWHS (Chairman); (ii) Director, DES (Member secretary); (iii) Project manager, PMU; (iv) Project coordinator, PMU; (v) Water and Sanitation Division chief; (vi) legal officer, MOWHS; (viii) environmental officer, MOWHS; (ix) gender officer (MOWHS); (x) representatives from local NGOs. It will be the responsibility of the Central committee to resolve the issue within 10 days from the date the complaint is received. In the event, the grievance is still not resolved; the matter may be elevated by the aggrieved person to an appropriate court of law. The court will have the final authority to approve or reject the case. Aggrieved persons may seek recourse through legal system at any stage of the GRM process.

Composition of Dzongkhag/ thromde
Municipal Committee.

Chairman – Dzongda (district administrator)/
thrompon (mayor)
Member – secretary- municipal engineer
(PIU PMs)
Other members - district engineers, planning
officer, legal officer, environmental officer,
land record officer, town representative
(elected), gender focal person.

Composition of central Grievance Redress
Committee

Chairman – Secretary, MOWHS
Member secretary – Director, DES
Other members- PMU, PM, Project coordinator,
WSD chief, legal officer, environmental officer,
gender officer (MOWHS)
representatives from NGOs

Appendix-24 Sample Grievance Redress Form

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback.

Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.

Date		Place of Registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male * Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
<p>Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below:</p> <p>If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:</p>					
<p>How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?</p>					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Officials Reviewing Grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	