



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Dhading

Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project

(EHRP)



Environmental and Social Screening Report (ESSR)

Cluster level Screening: Total Number of settlement 5

Ruby Valley Rural Municipality-2 (Former Tipling VDC ward no. 1-5)

Date: December, 2017

Acronyms and Abbreviation

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CL-PIU	Central Level - Project Implementation Unit
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DL-PIU	District Level – Project Implementation Unit
DTO	District Technical Office
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
EHRP	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
ENRC	Energy and Natural Resource Committee
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSR	Environment and Social Screening Report
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHs	Households
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
IEE	Initial Environment Examination
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
LGCDP	Local Governance Community Development Programme
LF	Leasehold forest
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
VCDP	Vulnerable Community Development Plan
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

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1. Background

Nepal Earthquake of April 2015 and subsequent aftershocks including of May 2015, caused wide spread destruction of residential houses, heritage sites, water supply system, government building, rural road, health posts etc in many districts. Dhading is one of the worst earthquake affected district. According to National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), the total number of houses damaged in Dhading district is 88,441 of which 81,313 are fully damaged and 7,128 are partially damaged. Dhading district is administratively divided into 11 Rural Municipality and 2 municipalities (former: 50 VDCs & 1 Municipalities). The total population residing in the Dhading district is about 336,067 in 73,851 households (HH) with an average HH size of 4.88. The female population (178,233) in the districts is higher than that of male population (157,834). The sex ratio of the district is 88.6 (CBS, 2012).

Government of Nepal has selected Dhading district as one of the three districts to be supported under the World Bank funded Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (EHRP). The main objective of the EHRP is to restore earthquake-affected houses with multi-hazard resistant core housing units in targeted districts (Nuwakot, Dolkha and Dhading districts) and to enhance the government's ability to improve long-term disaster resilience. The project has four components: (1) Improved Housing Reconstruction, (2) Disaster Risk Management Systems, (3) Project Implementation Support and (4) Contingency Emergency Response.

2. Scope of EHRP

EHRP supports only reconstruction of owners built houses. Government, through EHRP, provides grants to households for construction of residential houses following 'owner-driven' housing construction model.

EHRP approach includes:

- Beneficiary households will build their houses on their own land. Thus, land acquisition and resettlement is not envisaged under the project.
- Residential houses will be small and constructed by the beneficiary household themselves using EHRP's design criteria.
- Not all the houses will be constructed at the same time. Beneficiary households are expected to build their houses in their own pace.
- No contractors will be used for construction works. Households have option to hire skilled and unskilled laborers as needed.
- In Nepal, community members also come together to help each other to build their houses and community help is also provided to the vulnerable households.
- General awareness/orientation on building earthquake resilient houses, environment and social safeguards and "Build Back Better Opportunity" measures are embedded in the project design. Accordingly government has developed the EHRP program to support the effected households. This is described in the following paragraph (Government's overall approach for earthquake disaster recovery in Nepal.
- EHRP (housing component) does not support reconstruction of heritage/cultural sites, schools and other physical and social infrastructure and services.

Government's overall approach for earthquake disaster recovery in Nepal includes:

- Skilled-training (mason, carpentry, plumbing, electrical) as a part of overall strategies are being provided by Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) in coordination with other line agencies and NGOs/INGOs. All interested community members and beneficiaries including those from vulnerable groups can take the training. NRA has already finalized the earthquake resilient house construction design parameters.

Based on the design parameter DUDBC engineer verifies earthquake resilient house reconstruction and beneficiaries are entitled to receive the payments in different tranches.

- Government recognizes the need for supplementary top-up financial assistance worth Rs 50,000 for vulnerable households which could be in the form of materials and labor support among others. This supplementary financial support will be provided by partner organizations¹. Currently, the government is preparing the guideline for vulnerable support package to the affected households by partner organizations.
- Housing construction support of Rs 25,000 will also be extended as part of housing grant to promote sanitations and renewable energy (including solar power, Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) or bio-gas etc. As such, the sanitation part of the settlement is likely to improve. However, this cash support is conditional subject to the construction of toilet or installation of alternative energy provision by the beneficiary households.

3. Sub Project (Settlements)

Environmental and Social Screening was done at settlement level. Under EHRP-Settlement or sub project is defined based on a combination of following criteria: administrative boundary (such as a ward, or a former VDC), name of the village/place (such as Tole)/ community, natural or topographical boundary, and contiguity. It is to be noted that the former Village Development Committees (VDCs) and Municipalities are restructured as Rural Municipality and Urban Municipality according to new restructuring under the federalism of Nepal.

The total number of beneficiaries HHs considered as beneficiaries identified by the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) for “Nepal Earthquake 2015” are 293 HHs in 5 settlements (*Kamigaun, Ganden, Gamja, Baru and Thati*). Refer Annex 2.1 for detail information

¹ Sector Plans and Financial Projection, May 2016, NRA.

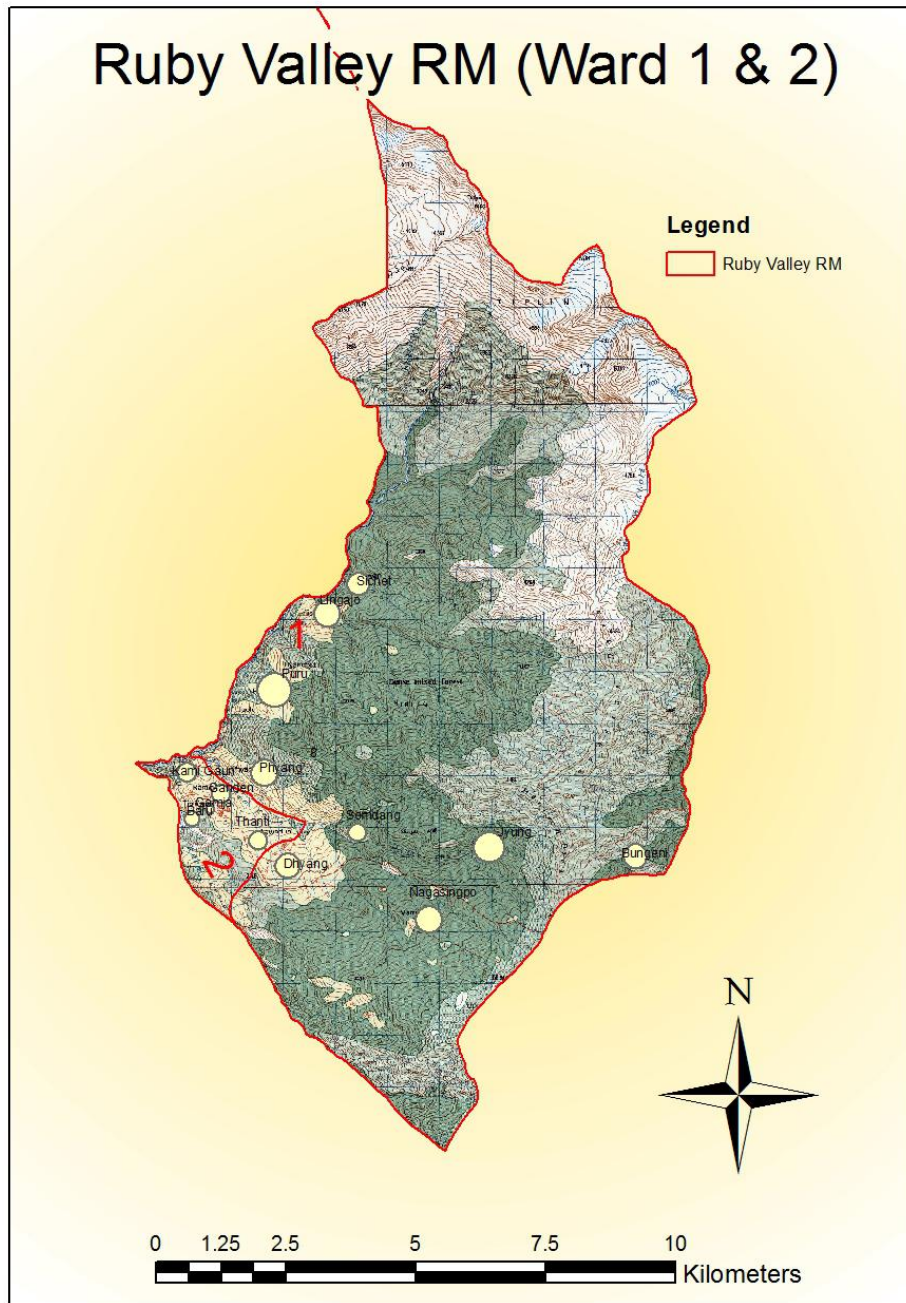


Fig.1: Map Showing All 5 Settlements in Ruby Valley Rural Municipality, Ward- 2 (former Tipling VDC 1-5)

4. Social and Environmental Screening and its Objectives

ESMF requires Environmental and Social screening of each subproject/ settlement. The objectives of screenings are:

- To identify potential environmental and social issues/risks (physical, biological, social –cultural specific to the area) related to the subprojects and its activities,
- To identify the need to obtain any regulatory clearances like for clearing/felling of trees from Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC),for approval of quarry sites from local government (District Coordination Committee (DCC)/Municipality/ Rural Municipality) etc,
- To check if the proposed location and activity meets the exclusion criteria,
- To establish the need to carry out any further investigation/survey/ assessment for preparation of safeguard document like ESMPs, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Vulnerable Community Development Plan (VCDP), or any specific study and to provide guidance regarding environmental and social requirements and steps that needs to be taken for addressing identified issues, and
- To explore opportunities for creating linkage for enhancing benefits, building better and synergy.

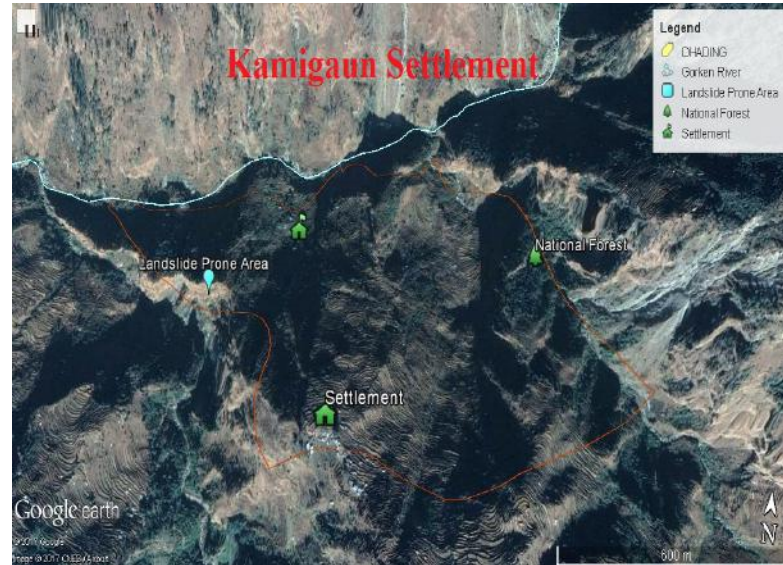
5. Methodology

- Desk study: Documents such as district profile, former VDC profile, CBS publication and publication of line agencies at district level and other project related reports were reviewed. Besides topographic maps of 1:25000 scale and regional geological map including Google earth map were used as references for the overview of the sub project area.
- Field visit and consultation: An elaborate Environmental and Social screening checklist was used (Annex-2) for recording information. Walkover survey for recording information was also carried out at settlement level. Free, prior and informed consultation with beneficiaries and local informants was undertaken on July 21 of 2017. During the consultations, they were informed about the project support provisions and information on socioeconomic setting including physical and biological features. Discussions were also held with district and local sectoral agencies including District Technical Office (DTO), ward secretary of rural municipality, communities' groups- CFUGs and CBO active in sub project area.
- Further consultations and discussions were held with and among EHRP Consultants; consultant engineers from Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) Social Mobilizers.

6. Issues, Findings and Recommendations:

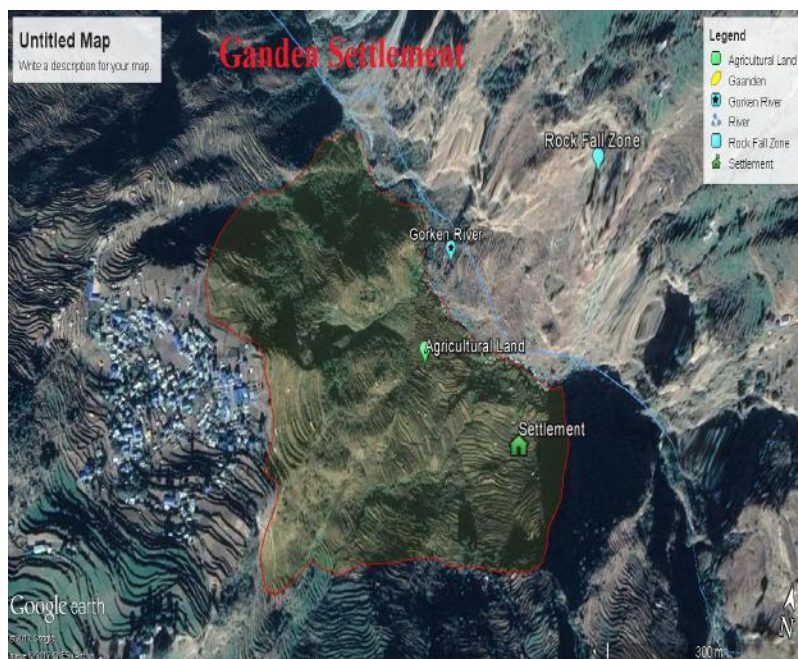
6.1 Kamigaun

- The screening checklist (**Annex 2.1.1**) demonstrates that significant environmental and social issues were not identified.
- Construction materials such as Timber, stone have to be either purchased from local market or collected from surroundings
- Dhadingbesi and Dhunche of Rasuwa district are the local markets for the supply of construction materials such as Timber, Cement, Iron rod, Bricks etc.
- Local people can also harvest Timber from own and National forest remaining within the allowed government relaxation quantity quota;
- Drinking water supply is adequate and sanitation condition is fair in the settlement;
- The findings of screening indicate that each owner manages his/her own solid waste. However, there would be aggregated impacts related to solid waste from the construction of 37 HHs. It requires corresponding mitigation procedures to properly handle and dispose the solid waste during and after construction.
- There are no known physical cultural sensitive area and any area/spot in and around the settlement that is known for critical natural habitat for wildlife/bird and wildlife movement and renowned habitats for a aquatic life in Gorken and Babil river.
- 13 households are risk zone of rock fall. Thus, the settlement requires further detail geotechnical assessment.
- There are altogether 37 beneficiary households in the settlement which includes Ghale (7HHs) who are IP HHs and Dalit(30HHs). Besides, there are 10 women headed HHs in the settlement are and;
- There is risk of rock fall in the settlement. Preparation of separate ESMP is recommended. Settlement level issues will be incorporated in the ESMP. There is no need for preparation of IEE or EIA study, however a detail and site specific ESMP may be needed following detail site investigation of houses at risk.



6.2 Ganden

- The screening checklist (**Annex 2.2.1**) demonstrates that there are not significant environmental and social issues identified.
- Construction materials such as Timber, stone have to be either purchased from local market or collected from surroundings.
- Dhadingbesi and Dhunche of Rasuwa district are the local markets for the supply of construction materials such as Timber, Cement, Iron rod, Bricks etc.
- Local people can also harvest timber from own and National Forest and remaining within the allowed government relaxation quantity quota;
- Drinking water supply is adequate and sanitation condition is fair in the settlement;
- The findings of screening indicate that each owner manages his/her own solid waste. However, there would be aggregated impacts related to solid waste from the construction of 47 HHs. It requires corresponding mitigation procedures to properly handle and dispose the solid waste during and after construction
- There are no known physical cultural sensitive area and any area/spot in and around the settlement that is known for critical natural habitat for wildlife/bird and wildlife movement and renowned habitats for a aquatic life in Gorken and Babil river.
- There are no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement issues in this settlement.
- There are altogether 47 beneficiary households in the settlement which include Tamang(40HHs) and Ghale(7HHs) who are IP HHs. Besides, there are 7 women headed HHs in the settlement are and;
- Due to the sub project implementation, environmental and social impacts envisaged are nominal or will have no significant adverse impacts. However, given the type of activities to be conducted, it is recommended that a simple cluster level ESMP addressing the common adverse potential impacts focusing on, but not limited to, additional pressure on demand of timber, stone and aggregates, health and safety etc will be prepared with site specific mitigation measures, cost and implemented through common program at Rural Municipality. There is no need for preparation of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.



6.3 Gamja

- The screening checklist (**Annex 2.3.1**) demonstrates that there are not significant environmental and social issues identified.
- Construction materials such as Timber, stone have to be either purchased from local market or collected from surroundings.
- Dhadingbesi and Dhunche of Rasuwa district is the local markets for the supply of construction materials such as Timber, Cement, Iron rod etc.
- Local people can also harvest timber from own and National Forest remaining within the allowed government relaxation quantity quota;
- Drinking water supply is adequate and sanitation condition is fair in the settlement;
- The findings of screening indicate that each owner manages his/her own solid waste. However, there would be aggregated impacts related to solid waste from the construction of 66 HHs. It requires corresponding mitigation procedures to properly handle and dispose the solid waste during and after construction
- There are no known physical cultural sensitive area and any area/spot in and around the settlement that is known for critical natural habitat for wildlife/bird and wildlife movement and renowned habitats for a aquatic life in Gorken river.
- There are no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement issues in this settlement.
- There are altogether 66beneficiary households in the settlement which include Magar(4HHs), Tamang(20HHs) , Lama(2HHs) and Ghale(40HHs) who are IP HHs. Besides, there are 13 women headed HHs in the settlement are and;
- Due to the sub project implementation, environmental and social impacts envisaged are nominal or will have no significant adverse impacts. However, given the type of activities to be conducted, it is recommended that a simple cluster level ESMP addressing the common adverse potential impacts focusing on, but not limited to, additional pressure on demand of timber, stone and aggregates, health and safety etc will be prepared with site specific mitigation measures, cost and implemented through common program at Rural Municipality. There is no need for preparation of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.



6.4 Baru

- The screening checklist (**Annex 2.4.1**) demonstrates that there are not significant environmental and social issues identified.
- Construction materials such as Timber, stone have to be either purchased from local market or collected from surroundings
- Dhadingbesi and Dhunche of Rasuwa district are the local markets for the supply of construction materials such as Timber, Cement, Iron rod etc.
- Local people can also harvest timber from own and Singkharka Forest remaining within the allowed government relaxation quantity quota;
- Drinking water supply is adequate and sanitation condition is fair in the settlement;
- The findings of screening indicate that each owner manages his/her own solid waste. However, there would be aggregated impacts related to solid waste from the construction of 78 HHs. It requires corresponding mitigation procedures to properly handle and dispose the solid waste during and after construction
- There are no known physical cultural sensitive area and any area/spot in and around the settlement that is known for critical natural habitat for wildlife/bird and wildlife movement and renowned habitats for a aquatic life in Adha river.
- There are no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement issues in this settlement.
- There are altogether 78 beneficiary households in the settlement which include Tamang(38HHs) and Ghale(40HH) who are IP HHs. Besides, there are 20 women headed HHs in the settlement are and;
- Due to the sub project implementation, environmental and social impacts envisaged are nominal or will have no significant adverse impacts. However, given the type of activities to be conducted, it is recommended that a simple cluster level ESMP addressing the common adverse potential impacts focusing on, but not limited to, additional pressure on demand of timber, stone and aggregates, health and safety etc will be prepared with site specific mitigation measures, cost and implemented through common program at Rural Municipality. There is no need for preparation of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.



6.5 Thanti

- The screening checklist (**Annex 2.5.1**) demonstrates that there are not significant environmental and social issues identified.
- Construction materials such as Timber, stone have to be either purchased from local market or collected from surroundings.
- Dhadingbesi and Dhunche of Rasuwa district are the local markets for the supply of construction materials such as Timber, Cement, Iron rod, Bricks etc.
- Local people can also harvest timber from own and National Forest remaining within the allowed government relaxation quantity quota;
- Drinking water supply is adequate and sanitation condition is fair in the settlement;
- The findings of screening indicate that each owner manages his/her own solid waste. However, there would be aggregated impacts related to solid waste from the construction of 65 HHs. It requires corresponding mitigation procedures to properly handle and dispose the solid waste during and after construction. There are no known physical cultural sensitive area and any area/spot in and around the settlement that is known for critical natural habitat for wildlife/bird and wildlife movement and renowned habitats for aquatic life in Adha and Gorken river.
- There are no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement issues in this settlement.
- There are altogether 65 beneficiary households in the settlement which include Tamang(32HHs) and Ghale(33HH). These peoples belong to indigenous minority group category. Besides, there are 13 women headed HHs in the settlement are and;
- Due to the sub project implementation, environmental and social impacts envisaged are nominal or will have no significant adverse impacts. However, given the type of activities to be conducted, it is recommended that a simple cluster level ESMP addressing the common adverse potential impacts focusing on, but not limited to, additional pressure on demand of timber, stone and aggregates, health and safety etc will be prepared with site specific mitigation measures, cost and implemented through common program at Rural Municipality. There is no need for preparation of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.



Annex

Annex 1: Synopsis of 5 settlements

1.1 Table Showing Socio- Demographic Information

S.No.	Name of Settlement	Settlement ID	Name of Rural Municipality/Municipality-Ward	Beneficiaries HHs						Landless HHs	Affected HHs from Resettlement	Remarks
				Total	Vulnerable Group							
					IP	Da	WH	Ma	Other			
1	Kamigaun	30-49-1-0	Ruby Valley RM-2	37	7	30	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	Ghale-7HHs, Dalit-30HHs
2	Ganden	30-49-2-0	Ruby Valley RM-2	47	47	0	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	Tamang-40HHs, Ghale-7HHs
3	Gamja	30-49-3-0	Ruby Valley RM-2	66	66	0	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	Ghale-20HHs, Tamang-20HHs, Magar-4HHs, Lama-2HHs
4	Baru	30-49-4-0	Ruby Valley RM-2	78	78	0	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	Ghale-40HHs, Tamang-38HHs
5	Thanti	30-49-5-0	Ruby Valley RM-2	65	65	0	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	Ghale-33HHs, Tamang-32HHs
			Total	293	263	30	73	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Note: -Settlement ID:- District code-VDC code-Ward code-Settlement code

IP: Indigenous People, Da: Dalit, WH: Women Headed, Ma: Marginalized

1.2 Table Showing Existing Resources and Facilities

S.No.	Name of Settlement	Physical Cultural Resources	Existing Facilities and Accessibility				Remarks
			Water & Sanitation	Road	Health	Others	
1	Kamigaun	-	Adequate Drinking water supply, Satisfactory sanitation	Rural Road	-	-	Health post and School are located within one hour walking distance
2	Ganden	-	Adequate Drinking water supply, Satisfactory sanitation	Rural Road	-	Primary School	Health post are located within one hour walking distance
3	Ganja	-	Adequate Drinking water supply, Satisfactory sanitation	Rural Road	-	-	Health post and School are located within one hour walking distance
4	Baru	-	Adequate Drinking water supply, Satisfactory sanitation	Rural Road	Health Post	-	School are located within one hour walking distance
5	Thanti	-	Adequate Drinking water supply, Satisfactory sanitation	Rural Road	-	Higher Secondary school	Health post are located within one hour walking distance

1.3 Table Showing Materials and Available Sources

S.No.	Name of Settlement	Total Additional Demand of Construction Materials After Deducting Re-usable				Issues			Debris/Solid Waste Management	Further Plan Required (Geotechnical Study, VCDP, ESMP, RAP)	Remarks
		Stone (m ³)	Nearest Source Stone	Timber(ft ³)	Nearest Source Timber	Forest and wild life	Physical Impacts	Other Sensitive Site			
1	Kamigaun	2072	Own Farm Land	10008	Own Farm Land, National forest and nearest market place	NA	NA	NA	Managed in –situ and solid waste like cement bags, metal scraps are re will have useable and hence and minimal impact	Geotechnical Study and ESMP	
2	Ganden	3632	Own Farm Land	12714	Own Farm Land, National forest and nearest market place	NA	NA	NA		NA	
3	Gamja	3696	Own Farm Land	17853	Own Farm Land, National forest and nearest market place	NA	NA	NA		NA	
4	Baru	4368	Own Farm Land	21099	Own Farm Land, Sinkharka CF and nearest market place	NA	NA	NA		NA	
5	Thanti	3640	Own Farm Land	17583	Own Farm Land, National forest and nearest market place	NA	NA	NA		NA	

Note: Calculation of additional demand of construction materials was done on the different house models prepared for the reconstruction.

Annex 2: Screening Checklists and Data Sheets of Ruby Valley Ward-2 (Formr Tipling VDC Ward-1 to5)

Settlement No1: Kamigaun(ID:30-49-1-0)

Annex 2.1.1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

1.	Project Title	Earthquake Housing and Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
2.	Project District	Dhading
3.	Name of the VDC/Municipality	Tipling-1/Rubi Valley Rural Municipality-2
4.	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	Kamigaun-1
5.	Number of eligible households:	37 HHs
6.	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	NA
7.	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	NA
8.	Settlement ID/no	30-49-1-0
9.	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work: _____	2072/5
	Number of houses damaged	37 HHs
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	37 HHs
	Quantity of debris generated (by type)	Stone-2405m ³ , Timber-11840cft ³
	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone-1202m ³ , Timber- 4736cft ³
	Quantity of debris that needs to be disposed	NA, with very few exception most of the generated debris are already managed in-situ by the beneficiaries household, Stone and timber salvaged are being packed properly and being used wisely
	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Stone-2072m ³ , Timber-10008cft ³
	Any hazardous materials mixed with debris (e.g. from damaged health-posts, medicines, from agro-vet shops/ service etc)	NA
10.	Exclusion criteria:	
	Shelter/house should not be located in the risky spots (having ground slope of more than 30 degree, known flood risk spot, on top of or adjacent to known fault-line, etc).	NA
	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	NA
	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	NA

Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	NA
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S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	DO NOT KNOW/Remarks
1	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?	√		
2	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible, and mitigation measures are readily known or can be designed?		√	
3.	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse impacts on the health and quality of forests or rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests? Is the proposed subproject likely to bring about changes in the management, protection or utilization of natural forests or plantations?	√	√	The quantity distributed as per approve government quota will not have adverse impact on forest. Minor increase in utilization is expected with minimal impact
4	Will the sub-project be supporting reconstruction, management, or preservation of physical cultural resources? Is the subproject located in, or in the vicinity of, cultural sites? Will the sub-project likely adversely impact physical cultural resources?		√ √ √	
5.	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats?		√	
6	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition of existing structures?		√	
7	i) Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the project area? ii) Are likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project?	√	√	Ghale(7HHs), Dalit-(30 HHs)
Physical features				
1	Is the settlement/subproject located in an area susceptible to landslides, rock fall or erosion, flood prone areas and extreme climatic conditions, fogs, avalanche, snow-fall, etc?	√		Risk of rock fall (13 HHs) this risk in the settlement existed before earthquake as well
2	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?	√		Babil and Gorken River
3	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley,	√		Terraced and ridge

	tar etc.			
4	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?	√		Small landslide every year
5	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)	√		Barren, Agricultural and forest land
6	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	
7	Does the sub project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water for the local people or agriculture?		√	
8	Any existing/approved/ potential quarry sites (sand, aggregate, stone, slates, boulders) in the vicinity of the sub-project?		√	
9	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	
10	Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or spots with unique feature in and around the location which could be affected by the project? (examples, viewing point/ ridge/ peak, water-fall, cave, cliff etc)		√	
11	Any risks (health and safety, location- cliff, ridge etc.) associated with the setting of the sub-project which needs to be taken care?	√		Construction on hazard prone area
Biological features				
1	Any critical habitat or ecosystem of importance? Is the subproject located in or adjacent to a protected areas/ national forests, wilderness areas, wetlands (Ramsar), biodiversity, critical habitats?		√	
2	If the subproject is located near the forest, what is the category of the forest- national, community, leasehold, religious etc.?	√		National Forest
3	Any area/ spot in and around the subproject/ settlement that is known as/for wildlife/ bird habitat (examples – bear, langur monkey, red panda, deer, trees where vulture or bats nests, cliff where wild beehives, etc)	√		<i>Moschus sps., Sus sps., Naemorhedus goral, Ailurus fulgens etc</i>
	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life? Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√	
4	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
5	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	

Comment [DP1]: Require specific ESMP

6	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
7	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species or their habitat?		√	
8	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?		√	
9	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		Kurilo, Pakhanbed, Satuwa, Yarsagumba, Chirato
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
1	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	Scattered
2	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		5 person per/HH
3	How many households are without any land/shelter, any squatters?		√	
4	Is the subproject located near to the sites of archaeological/historical or cultural importance?		√	
5	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area?	√		Indigenous – Ghale(7 HHs) Dalit-(30 HHs)
6	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
7	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture, Foreign Employment, Labor ,Service		
8	What are the typical building practices of the affected people and what are the different materials have they used in the past?	Mostly 2-3 storied traditional building made up of Stone, Mud, CGI Sheets		
9	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
10	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?		√	IPs, dalits and Women Headed HHs are different Vulnerable People
11	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Satisfactory Supply of water and sanitation
12	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc?)	√		Only NTC network for communication
13	Are there any roads on around the location which causes congestion, environmental problems during project implementation?		√	

14	Are there any open space, industries, recreation areas which could be affected by the project?		√	
15	Are there any women headed HH (No. of HHs to be identified) in the settlement.	√		10 HHs
16	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	

	What are the programs/ activities ongoing or planned in the settlement/ VDC or subproject area that may be coordinated, linked, and/or worked together for synergy and for 'building better'? Examples: Biogas, improved smokeless stoves, sanitation, micro-hydropower, catchment area/ soil erosion protection, community forest, buffer zone management, trail development, agriculture, composting, flood protection, river training, etc?)			NA
	Identification of 'no go' or 'do not disturb' area/ spots/ features based on hazards potential, protected or protection worthy area, common resources, and cultural values.			NA

Annex 2.1.2: List of public consultation

SN	Name of participants	Tole	Remarks
1	Lal Maya Bk	Kamigaun	
2	Kul Bahadur BK	Kamigaun	
3	Phul Bhadur BK	Kamigaun	
4	Deu Maya Kami	Kamigaun	
5	Suk Maya Bk	Kamigaun	
6	Tulu Maya Bk	Kamigaun	
7	Man Bahadur Bk	Kamigaun	
8	Jaal Bahadur Kami	Kamigaun	
9	Ram Maya Bk	Kamigaun	
10	Gopal Bk	Kamigaun	
11	Raj Bk	Kamigaun	

Settlement No2: Ganden (ID:30-49-2-0)**Annex 2.2.1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist**

1.	Project Title	Earthquake Housing and Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
2.	Project District	<i>Dhading</i>
3.	Name of the VDC/Municipality	Tipling-2/Rubi Valley Rural Municipality-2
4.	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	<i>Gangden-2</i>
5.	Number of eligible households:	47 HHs
6.	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	NA
7.	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	<i>NA</i>
8.	Settlement ID/no	30-49-2-0
9.	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work: _____	2072/8
	Number of houses damaged	47 HHs
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	47 HHs
	Quantity of debris generated (by type)	Stone-3055m ³ , wood-15040cf ³ ,
	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone-1527m ³ , wood-6067cf ³ ,
	Quantity of debris that needs to be disposed	NA, with very few exception most of the generated debris are already managed in-situ by the beneficiaries household, Stone and timber salvaged are being packed properly and being used wisely
	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Stone-2632m ³ , wood-12714cf ³ ,
	Any hazardous materials mixed with debris (e.g. from damaged health-posts, medicines, from agro-vet shops/ service etc)	NA
10.	Exclusion criteria:	
	Shelter/house should not be located in the risky spots (having ground slope of more than 30 degree, known flood risk spot, on top of or adjacent to known fault-line, etc).	NA
	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	NA
	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	NA
	Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	NA

S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	DO NOT KNOW/Remarks
1	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?	√		
2	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible, and mitigation measures are readily known or can be designed?		√	
3.	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse impacts on the health and quality of forests or rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests? Is the proposed subproject likely to bring about changes in the management, protection or utilization of natural forests or plantations?		√	The quantity distributed as per approve government quota will not have adverse impact on forest. Minor increase in utilization is expected with minimal impact
4	Will the sub-project be supporting reconstruction, management, or preservation of physical cultural resources? Is the subproject located in, or in the vicinity of, cultural sites? Will the sub-project likely adversely impact physical cultural resources?		√ √ √	
5.	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats?		√	
6	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition of existing structures?		√	
7	i) Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the project area? ii) Are likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project?	√	√	Ghale-7 HHs, Tamang-40 HHs
Physical features				
1	Is the settlement/subproject located in an area susceptible to landslides, rock fall or erosion, flood prone areas and extreme climatic conditions, fogs, avalanche, snow-fall, etc?		√	
2	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?	√		Gorken River
3	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley, tar etc.	√		Terraced
4	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?		√	
5	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)	√		Agricultural and forest land
6	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	
7	Does the sub project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water for the local people		√	

	or agriculture?			
8	Any existing/approved/ potential quarry sites (sand, aggregate, stone, slates, boulders) in the vicinity of the sub-project?		√	
9	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	
10	Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or spots with unique feature in and around the location which could be affected by the project? (examples, viewing point/ ridge/ peak, water-fall, cave, cliff etc)		√	
11	Any risks (health and safety, location- cliff, ridge etc.) associated with the setting of the sub-project which needs to be taken care?		√	
Biological features				
1	Any critical habitat or ecosystem of importance? Is the subproject located in or adjacent to a protected areas/ national forests, wilderness areas, wetlands (Ramsar), biodiversity, critical habitats?		√	
2	If the subproject is located near the forest, what is the category of the forest- national, community, leasehold, religious etc.?	√		
3	Any area/ spot in and around the subproject/ settlement that is known as/for wildlife/ bird habitat (examples – bear, langur monkey, red panda, deer, trees where vulture or bats nests, cliff where wild beehives, etc)	√		<i>Moschus sps., Sus sps., Naemorhedus goral, Ailurus fulgens etc</i>
	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life? Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√	
4	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
5	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	
6	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
7	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species or their habitat?		√	
8	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?		√	
9	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		Kurilo, Pakhanbed, Satuwa,

				Yarsagumba, Chirato
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
1	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	Scattered
2	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		5 person per /HH
3	How many households are without any land/shelter, any squatters?		√	
4	Is the subproject located near to the sites of archaeological/historical or cultural importance?		√	
5	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area?	√		Indigenous –Ghale- 7 HHs, Tamang - 40 HHs
6	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
7	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture, Foreign Employment, Labor ,Service		
8	What are the typical building practices of the affected people and what are the different materials have they used in the past?	Mostly 2-3 storied traditional building made up of Stone, Mud, CGI Sheets		
9	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
10	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?		√	IPs and Women Headed HHs are different Vulnerable People
11	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Satisfactory Supply of water and sanitation
12	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc?)	√		Only NTC network for communication
13	Are there any roads on around the location which causes congestion, environmental problems during project implementation?		√	
14	Are there any open space, industries, recreation areas which could be affected by the project?		√	
15	Are there any women headed HH (No. of HHs to be identified) in the settlement.	√		7 HHs
16	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	
	What are the programs/ activities ongoing or planned in the settlement/ VDC or subproject area that may be coordinated, linked, and/or worked together for synergy and for 'building better'? Examples: Biogas, improved smokeless stoves, sanitation, micro-hydropower, catchment area/ soil erosion protection, community forest, buffer zone management, trail development,		√	Food for work by WFP

	agriculture, composting, flood protection, river training, etc?)			
	Identification of 'no go' or 'do not disturb' area/ spots/ features based on hazards potential, protected or protection worthy area, common resources, and cultural values.	NA		

Annex 2.2.2: List of Public Consultation

SN	Name of participants	Tole	Remarks
1	Pemba Ghale	Ganden	
2	Norsang Ghale	Ganden	
3	Nuni thapa Tamang	Ganden	
4	Karsang Tnmang	Ganden	
5	Kami Thapa Tamang	Ganden	
6	Durga Lama Tamang	Ganden	
7	Maan Sing Tamang	Ganden	
8	Jit Thapa Tamang	Ganden	
9	Se Thapa tama	Ganden	
10	Jit Thapa Tamang	Ganden	

Settlement No 3: Gamja(ID:30-49-3-0)**Annex 2.3.1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist**

1.	Project Title	Earthquake Housing and Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
2.	Project District	<i>Dhading</i>
3.	Name of the VDC/Municipality	Tiplig-3/Rubi Valley rural Municipality-2
4.	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	<i>Gamja-3</i>
5.	Number of eligible households:	66 HHs
6.	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	NA
7.	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	<i>NA</i>
8.	Settlement ID/no	30-49-3-0
9.	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work: _____	2072/6
	Number of houses damaged	66 HHs
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	66 HHs
	Quantity of debris generated (by type)	Stone-4290m ³ , Timber-21120ft ³
	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone-2145m ³ , Timber-8448ft ³
	Quantity of debris that needs to be disposed	NA, with very few exception most of the generated debris are already managed in-situ by the beneficiaries household, Stone and timber salvaged are being packed properly and being used wisely
	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Timer-17853ft ³ , stone-3696m ³ and detail will be analyzed in cluster level ESMP
	Any hazardous materials mixed with debris (e.g. from damaged health-posts, medicines, from agro-vet shops/ service etc)	NA
10.	Exclusion criteria:	
	Shelter/house should not be located in the risky spots (having ground slope of more than 30 degree, known flood risk spot, on top of or adjacent to known fault-line, etc).	NA
	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	NA
	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	NA
	Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	NA

S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	DO NOT KNOW/Remarks
1	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?	√		
2	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible, and mitigation measures are readily known or can be designed?		√	
3.	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse impacts on the health and quality of forests or rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests? Is the proposed subproject likely to bring about changes in the management, protection or utilization of natural forests or plantations?	√	√	The quantity distributed as per approve government quota will not have adverse impact on forest. Minor increase in utilization is expected with minimal impact
4	Will the sub-project be supporting reconstruction, management, or preservation of physical cultural resources? Is the subproject located in, or in the vicinity of, cultural sites? Will the sub-project likely adversely impact physical cultural resources?		√ √ √	
5.	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats?		√	
6	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition of existing structures?		√	
7	i) Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the project area? ii) Are likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project?	√	√	Ghale- 40 HHs, Tamang-20 HHs, Lama-2 HHs, Thapa Magar-4 HHs
Physical features				
1	Is the settlement/subproject located in an area susceptible to landslides, rock fall or erosion, flood prone areas and extreme climatic conditions, fogs, avalanche, snow-fall, etc?		√	
2	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?		√	
3	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley, tar etc.	√		Terraced and Tar
4	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?		√	
5	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)	√		Agricultural and forest land
6	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	

7	Does the sub project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water for the local people or agriculture?		√	
8	Any existing/approved/ potential quarry sites (sand, aggregate, stone, slates, boulders) in the vicinity of the sub-project?		√	
9	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	
10	Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or spots with unique feature in and around the location which could be affected by the project? (examples, viewing point/ ridge/ peak, water-fall, cave, cliff etc)		√	
11	Any risks (health and safety, location- cliff, ridge etc.) associated with the setting of the sub-project which needs to be taken care?		√	
Biological features				
1	Any critical habitat or ecosystem of importance? Is the subproject located in or adjacent to a protected areas/ national forests, wilderness areas, wetlands (Ramsar), biodiversity, critical habitats?		√	
2	If the subproject is located near the forest, what is the category of the forest- national, community, leasehold, religious etc.?	√		National Forest
3	Any area/ spot in and around the subproject/ settlement that is known as/for wildlife/ bird habitat (examples – bear, langur monkey, red panda, deer, trees where vulture or bats nests, cliff where wild beehives, etc)	√		<i>Moschus sps., Sus sps., Naemorhedus goral, Ailurus fulgens etc</i>
	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life? Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√	
4	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
5	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	
6	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
7	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species or their habitat?		√	
8	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of		√	

	natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?			
9	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		Kurilo, Pakhanbed, Satuwa, Yarsagumba, Chirato
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
1	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	Scattered
2	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		5 Person Per /HH
3	How many households are without any land/shelter, any squatters?		√	
4	Is the subproject located near to the sites of archaeological/historical or cultural importance?		√	
5	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area?	√		Indigenous -66 HHs, (Ghale- 40 HHs, Tamang-20 HHs, Lama-2 HHs, Thapa Magar-4 HHs)
6	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
7	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture, Foreign Employment, Labor ,Service		
8	What are the typical building practices of the affected people and what are the different materials have they used in the past?	Mostly 2-3 storied traditional building made up of Stone, Mud, CGI Sheets		
9	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
10	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?		√	IPs and Women Headed HHs, are different Vulnerable People
11	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Satisfactory Supply of water and sanitation
12	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc?)	√		Only NTC network for communication
13	Are there any roads on around the location which causes congestion, environmental problems during project implementation?		√	
14	Are there any open space, industries, recreation areas which could be affected by the project?		√	
15	Are there any women headed HH (No. of HHs to be identified) in the settlement.	√		13 HHs

16	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	
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	What are the programs/ activities ongoing or planned in the settlement/ VDC or subproject area that may be coordinated, linked, and/or worked together for synergy and for 'building better'? Examples: Biogas, improved smokeless stoves, sanitation, micro-hydropower, catchment area/ soil erosion protection, community forest, buffer zone management, trail development, agriculture, composting, flood protection, river training, etc?)	√		Food for work by WFP
	Identification of 'no go' or 'do not disturb' area/ spots/ features based on hazards potential, protected or protection worthy area, common resources, and cultural values.	NA		

Annex 2.3.2: List of Public Consultation

SN	Name of participants	Tole	Remarks
1	Hem lama Tamang	Gamja	
2	Damai Ghale	Gamja	
3	Mellu Ghale	Gamja	
4	Chheba Lama Tamang	Gamja	
5	Lawrence Lama	Gamja	
6	Suba Lama	Gamja	
7	Yo Maya Ghale	Gamja	
8	Selcha Lama Tamang	Gamja	
9	Shree Guru Ghale	Gamja	

Settlement No4: Baru (ID:30-49-4-0)**Annex 2.4.1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist**

1.	Project Title	Earthquake Housing and Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
2.	Project District	<i>Dhading</i>
3.	Name of the VDC/Municipality	Tipling-4/Rubi Valley Rural Municipality-2
4.	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	<i>Baru-4</i>
5.	Number of eligible households:	78 HHs
6.	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	NA
7.	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	<i>NA</i>
8.	Settlement ID/no	30-49-4-0
9.	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work: _____	2072/6
	Number of houses damaged	78 HHs
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	78 HHs
	Quantity of debris generated (by type)	Stone (5070m ³). Timber(24960cf ³)
	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone (2535m ³). Timber(9984cf ³)
	Quantity of debris that needs to be disposed	NA, with very few exception most of the generated debris are already managed in-situ by the beneficiaries household, Stone and timber salvaged are being packed properly and being used wisely
	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Stone (4368m ³). Timber(21099cf ³) and detail will be analyzed in cluster level ESMP
	Any hazardous materials mixed with debris (e.g. from damaged health-posts, medicines, from agro-vet shops/ service etc)	NA
10.	Exclusion criteria:	
	Shelter/house should not be located in the risky spots (having ground slope of more than 30 degree, known flood risk spot, on top of or adjacent to known fault-line, etc).	NA
	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	NA
	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	NA
	Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	NA

S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	DO NOT
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				KNOW/Remarks
1	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?	√		
2	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible, and mitigation measures are readily known or can be designed?		√	
3.	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse impacts on the health and quality of forests or rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests? Is the proposed subproject likely to bring about changes in the management, protection or utilization of natural forests or plantations?	√	√	The quantity distributed as per approve government quota will not have adverse impact on forest. Minor increase in utilization is expected with minimal impact
4	Will the sub-project be supporting reconstruction, management, or preservation of physical cultural resources? Is the subproject located in, or in the vicinity of, cultural sites? Will the sub-project likely adversely impact physical cultural resources?		√ √ √	
5.	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats?		√	
6	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition of existing structures?		√	
7	i) Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the project area? ii) Are likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project?	√	√	(Ghale- 40 HHs , Tamang-38 HHs)
Physical features				
1	Is the settlement/subproject located in an area susceptible to landslides, rock fall or erosion, flood prone areas and extreme climatic conditions, fogs, avalanche, snow-fall, etc?		√	
2	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?		√	
3	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley, tar etc.	√		Terraced and ridge
4	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?		√	
5	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)	√		Agricultural, Barren and forest
6	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	
7	Does the sub project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water for the local people or agriculture?		√	

8	Any existing/approved/ potential quarry sites (sand, aggregate, stone, slates, boulders) in the vicinity of the sub-project?		√	
9	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	
10	Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or spots with unique feature in and around the location which could be affected by the project? (examples, viewing point/ ridge/ peak, water-fall, cave, cliff etc)		√	
11	Any risks (health and safety, location- cliff, ridge etc.) associated with the setting of the sub-project which needs to be taken care?		√	
Biological features				
1	Any critical habitat or ecosystem of importance? Is the subproject located in or adjacent to a protected areas/ national forests, wilderness areas, wetlands (Ramsar), biodiversity, critical habitats?		√	
2	If the subproject is located near the forest, what is the category of the forest- national, community, leasehold, religious etc.?	√		Singkharka CF
3	Any area/ spot in and around the subproject/ settlement that is known as/for wildlife/ bird habitat (examples – bear, langur monkey, red panda, deer, trees where vulture or bats nests, cliff where wild beehives, etc)	√		<i>Moschus sps., Sus sps., Naemorhedus goral, Ailurus fulgens etc</i>
	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life? Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√	
4	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
5	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	
6	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
7	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species or their habitat?		√	
8	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?		√	
9	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		Kurilo, Pakhanbed, Satuwa, Yarsagumba, Chirato

Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
1	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	Scattered
2	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		5 person per/HH
3	How many households are without any land/shelter, any squatters?		√	
4	Is the subproject located near to the sites of archaeological/historical or cultural importance?		√	
5	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area?	√		Indigenous -78 HHs, (Ghale- 40 HHs Tamang-38 HHs)
6	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
7	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture, Foreign Employment, Labor ,Service		
8	What are the typical building practices of the affected people and what are the different materials have they used in the past?	Mostly 2-3 storied traditional building made up of Stone, Mud, CGI Sheets		
9	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
10	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?		√	IPs and Women Headed HHs are different Vulnerable People
11	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Satisfactory Supply of water and sanitation
12	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc?)	√		Health post/School/Only NTC network for communication
13	Are there any roads on around the location which causes congestion, environmental problems during project implementation?		√	
14	Are there any open space, industries, recreation areas which could be affected by the project?		√	
15	Are there any women headed HH (No. of HHs to be identified) in the settlement.	√		20 HHs
16	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	
	What are the programs/ activities ongoing or planned in the settlement/ VDC or subproject area that may be coordinated, linked, and/or worked together for synergy and for 'building better'? Examples: Biogas, improved smokeless stoves, sanitation, micro-hydropower, catchment area/ soil erosion protection, community forest, buffer zone management, trail development,		√	Food for work by WFP

	agriculture, composting, flood protection, river training, etc?)			
	Identification of 'no go' or 'do not disturb' area/ spots/ features based on hazards potential, protected or protection worthy area, common resources, and cultural values.	NA		

Annex 2.4.2: List of Public Consultation

SN	Name of participants	Tole	Remarks
1	Te Maya Ghale	Baru	
2	Bay Ghale	Baru	
3	Bom Maya Ghale	Baru	
4	Kami Ghale	Baru	
5	Naa Thapa Tama	Baru	
6	Rupa Ghale	Baru	
7	Pemba Ghale	Baru	
8	Sima Ghale	Baru	
9	Suwani Tamangni	Baru	
10	Sete Ghale	Baru	
11	Suddhi Lama	Baru	
12	Syo Ghale	Baru	
13	Dup Lama	Baru	

Settlement No5: Thanti(ID:30-49-5-0)**Annex 2.5.1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist**

1.	Project Title	Earthquake Housing and Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
2.	Project District	<i>Dhading</i>
3.	Name of the VDC/Municipality	Tipling-5/Rubi Valley Rural Municipality-2
4.	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	<i>Thanti-5</i>
5.	Number of eligible households:	65 HHs
6.	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	NA
7.	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	<i>NA</i>
8.	Settlement ID/no	30-49-5-0
9.	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work: _____	2072/6
	Number of houses damaged	65 HHs
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	65 HHs
	Quantity of debris generated (by type)	Stone-4225m ³ , Timber-20800ft ³
	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone-2112m ³ , Timber-8320ft ³
	Quantity of debris that needs to be disposed	NA, with very few exception most of the generated debris are already managed in-situ by the beneficiaries household, Stone and timber salvaged are being packed properly and being used wisely
	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Stone-3640m ³ , Timber-17583ft ³ and detail will be analyzed in cluster level ESMP
	Any hazardous materials mixed with debris (e.g. from damaged health-posts, medicines, from agro-vet shops/ service etc)	NA
10.	Exclusion criteria:	
	Shelter/house should not be located in the risky spots (having ground slope of more than 30 degree, known flood risk spot, on top of or adjacent to known fault-line, etc).	NA
	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	NA
	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	NA
	Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	NA

S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	DO NOT
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				KNOW/Remarks
1	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?	√		
2	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible, and mitigation measures are readily known or can be designed?		√	
3.	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse impacts on the health and quality of forests or rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests? Is the proposed subproject likely to bring about changes in the management, protection or utilization of natural forests or plantations?	√	√	The quantity distributed as per approve government quota will not have adverse impact on forest. Minor increase in utilization is expected with minimal impact
4	Will the sub-project be supporting reconstruction, management, or preservation of physical cultural resources? Is the subproject located in, or in the vicinity of, cultural sites? Will the sub-project likely adversely impact physical cultural resources?		√ √ √	
5.	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats?		√	
6	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition of existing structures?		√	
7	i) Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the project area? ii) Are likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project?	√	√	(Ghale- 33 HHs , Tamang-32 HHs)
Physical features				
1	Is the settlement/subproject located in an area susceptible to landslides, rock fall or erosion, flood prone areas and extreme climatic conditions, fogs, avalanche, snow-fall, etc?		√	
2	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?		√	
3	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley, tar etc.	√		Terraced and Ridges
4	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?		√	
5	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)	√		Agricultural and forest land
6	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	
7	Does the sub project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water for the local people		√	

	or agriculture?			
8	Any existing/approved/ potential quarry sites (sand, aggregate, stone, slates, boulders) in the vicinity of the sub-project?		√	
9	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	
10	Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or spots with unique feature in and around the location which could be affected by the project? (examples, viewing point/ ridge/ peak, water-fall, cave, cliff etc)		√	
11	Any risks (health and safety, location- cliff, ridge etc.) associated with the setting of the sub-project which needs to be taken care?		√	
Biological features				
1	Any critical habitat or ecosystem of importance? Is the subproject located in or adjacent to a protected areas/ national forests, wilderness areas, wetlands (Ramsar), biodiversity, critical habitats?		√	
2	If the subproject is located near the forest, what is the category of the forest- national, community, leasehold, religious etc.?	√		National Forest
3	Any area/ spot in and around the subproject/ settlement that is known as/for wildlife/ bird habitat (examples – bear, langur monkey, red panda, deer, trees where vulture or bats nests, cliff where wild beehives, etc)	√		<i>Moschus sps., Sus sps., Naemorhedus goral, Ailurus fulgens etc</i>
	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life? Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√	
4	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
5	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	
6	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
7	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species or their habitat?		√	
8	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?		√	
9	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		Kurilo, Pakhanbed, Satuwa,

				Yarsagumba, Chirato
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
1	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	Scattered
2	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		5 person per /HH
3	How many households are without any land/shelter, any squatters?		√	
4	Is the subproject located near to the sites of archaeological/historical or cultural importance?	√		Dongden Devi Kunda, Goden devi Kunda
5	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area?	√		Indigenous -65 HHs, (Ghale- 33 HHs Tamang-32 HHs)
6	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
7	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture, Foreign Employment, Labor ,Service		
8	What are the typical building practices of the affected people and what are the different materials have they used in the past?	Mostly 2-3 storied traditional building made up of Stone, Mud, CGI Sheets		
9	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
10	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?		√	IPs and Women Headed HHs are different Vulnerable People
11	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Satisfactory Supply of water and sanitation
12	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc?)	√		School/Only NTC network for communication
13	Are there any roads on around the location which causes congestion, environmental problems during project implementation?		√	
14	Are there any open space, industries, recreation areas which could be affected by the project?		√	
15	Are there any women headed HH (No. of HHs to be identified) in the settlement.	√		13 HHs
16	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	
	What are the programs/ activities ongoing or planned in the settlement/ VDC or subproject area that may be coordinated, linked, and/or worked together for synergy and for 'building better'? Examples: Biogas, improved smokeless stoves, sanitation, micro-hydropower, catchment area/ soil erosion protection,	√		Food for work by WFP

	community forest, buffer zone management, trail development, agriculture, composting, flood protection, river training, etc?)			
	Identification of 'no go' or 'do not disturb' area/ spots/ features based on hazards potential, protected or protection worthy area, common resources, and cultural values.	NA		

Annex 2.5.2: List of Public Consultation

SN	Name of participants	Tole	Remarks
1	Tayank Chiring Ghale	Thanti	
2	Suk Ghale	Thanti	
3	Dhan Ghale	Thanti	
4	Shree Ghale	Thanti	
5	Maanji Ghale	Thanti	
6	Combo Ghale	Thanti	
7	Jecha Rani Ghale	Thanti	
8	Dawa Ghale	Thanti	
9	Itta Jome Tamangni	Pana	
10	Kami Ghale	Pana	