

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COORDINATION COMMITTEE
Dolakha

Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project
(EHRP)

Environmental and Social Screening Report (ESSR)
Sub project Badhuwa Simtole/Settlement: DOL/KRM-9: Kalinchwok Rural Municipality,
Dolakha District

Date: 07 March, 2017

Abbreviation

CBS:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CF:	Community Forest
CL-PIU:	Central Level Project- Implementation Unit
DCC:	District Coordination Committee
DDRC:	District Disaster Response Committee
DL-PIU:	District Level – Project Implementation Unit
DOL:	Dolakha
DTO:	District Technical Office
DUDBC:	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
EECCS:	Energy Environment and Climate Change Section
EHRP:	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENRC:	Environment and Natural Resource Committee
EPA:	Environment Protection Act
EPR:	Environment Protection Rule
ESMF:	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
GPS:	Global Positioning System
HURADEC:	Human Rights Awareness and Development Centre
ICS:	Improve Cooking Stove
IEE:	Initial Environmental Examination
IP:	Indigenous People
IPDP:	Indigenous People Development Plan
KRM:	Kalinchowk Rural Municipality
LGCDP:	Local Governance and Community Development Program
M:	Municipality (<i>Nagarpalika</i>)
MoFALD:	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFSC:	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoUD:	Ministry of Urban Development
NRA:	National Reconstruction Authority
RAP:	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC:	Reinforced Concrete Cement
RM:	Rural Municipality (<i>Gaupalika</i>)
VCDP:	Vulnerable Community Development Plan
VDC:	Village Development Committee

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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. Dolakha is one the earthquake-affected district. According to National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) source, the total number of houses damaged in Dolakha district is 58,388 of which 56,553 were fully damaged and 1,835 were partially damaged.

Government of Nepal has selected Dolakha 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) is for 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:

- All Beneficiary households will build their house 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.
- Not all the houses will be constructed at the same time. Beneficiary households are expected to build their houses at their own pace.
- Contractors will not be used. 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" provisions in the project to beneficiary households.
- EHRP (housing component) does not support reconstruction of heritage/cultural sites, schools and other physical and social infrastructure and services.

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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 tranche payment.
- Government recognizes the need for supplementary top-up financial assistance worth NPR 50,000 for vulnerable households which could be in the form of

Comment [A2]: What if some households do not undergo training? How will project ensure that houses constructed are earthquake resilient?

materials and labor support among others. This supplementary financial support will be provided by partner organizations. Currently, the government is preparing the guideline for vulnerable support package for partner organizations and is expected to be finalized by end of August 2017.

- Housing construction support of NRs 25,000 may be used as an opportunity to promote sanitations, 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. Unless toilet or installation of alternative energy provision is adopted by beneficiaries the amount allocated will not be paid to the beneficiaries

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3. Sub-project (Settlement)

Environmental and Social Screening is done at settlement level. Under EHRP-Settlement /sub project is defined using combination of criteria including the following: administrative boundary (such as a ward, or a VDC), name of the village/place (such as Tole)/ community, natural or topographical boundary, and contiguity. Former Village Development Committees (VDCs) are restructured as Rural Municipality/Municipality according to new restructure federal system of Nepal.

The sub-project settlement-*Badhuwa-Simtola* lies inKalinchowkRural Municipality (RM) Ward-9 (FormerSundrawati VDC Ward Number-4) at an altitude of 1700m asl. The settlement is accessible through *Badhuwa-Simtola*earthen road via; *CharikotSingatiLamabagar*Feeder Road¹ which has gravel surface and partly (about 3 Km) blacktopped. The total number of earthquake-affectedHHs identified in the settlement is 65. (Annex- 2: list of beneficiary HHs).

Physiographical condition of the subproject area (Badhuwa-Simtola) is characterized hill and subtropical climate, surrounded by Kalika and PokhariChaurcommunity forest (CF) in uphill area.In the zone of sub-project major caste and ethnic composition are of Brahmin, Chhetri and Thami only.(Annex-6 Settlement Google Map)

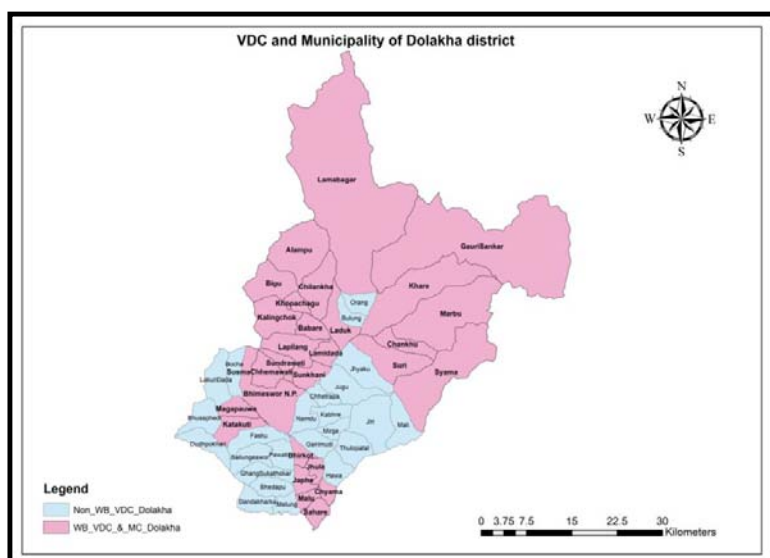


Figure 1: District Map Showing VDCs and Municipalities of Dolakha District

¹ Feeder road, reference no. F106, Department of Road, <http://dor.gov.np>

The major source of livelihood is agriculture, livestock, foreign job and occasional unskilled labor works. Most of the people go to labor work in district headquarter and Kathmandu during off farming season. Almost 80% people involve in agriculture, while for remaining labor, business and foreign employment are the major source of income. (source: community consultation). With scattered distribution, the construction method of house is traditional. Before the earthquake houses were made with stone masonry with mud mortar and corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) roof sheet. The proposed newly reconstruction houses will be made with stone masonry using Timber, Stone, Clay, Bamboo and Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) sheets.

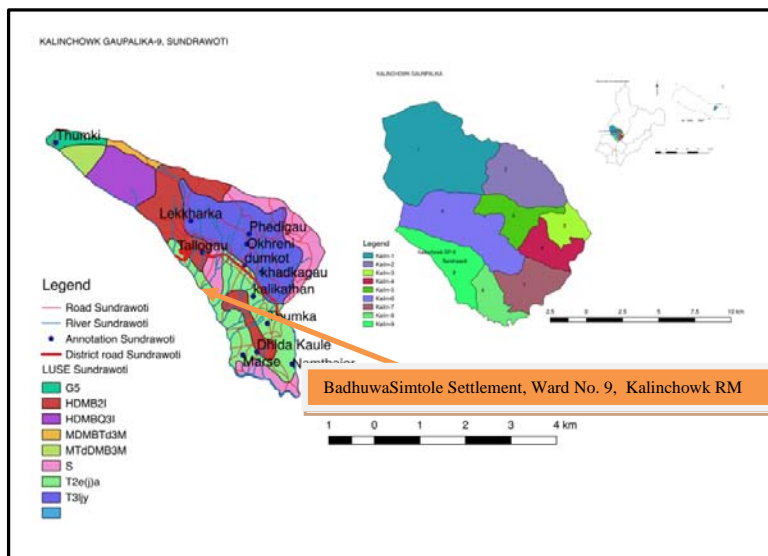


Figure 2: Location of BadhuwaSimtole Settlement (KalinchowkRM-9 Sundrawati)

4. Social and Environmental Screening and its Objectives

ESMF requires Environmental and Social Screening Report (ESSR) of each subproject/ settlement. The objectives of Screenings are:

- To identify potential environmental and social issues/risks related to the subprojects and its activities (physical, biological, social –cultural issues/risks specific to the area, in and around the settlement),
- To identify the need to obtain any regulatory clearances such as from Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation(MoFSC) for specific site/s like clearing/felling of trees, from District Coordination Committee(DCC), Municipality(M) and RM for approved quarry sites 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 Environment and Social Management Plan(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, VDC profile, CBS publication and publication of line agencies at district level and other project related reports were reviewed. Aid of topographic maps of scale 1:25000 and regional geological map including google earth map was taken to get the overview of the project area.
- Field visit and consultation: Environmental and Social screening checklist was used (Annex I) 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 26February, 2017. During the consultation, they were informed about the project provisions and information on socioeconomic setting including physical and biological features were recorded. 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.
- Further consultation and discussion 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. Findings and Issues

Following are the potential environmental and social issues and impacts identified by the Environmental and social screening study of the affected settlement

A. Earthquake Damaged Houses and Construction Materials

-
- 65 beneficiaries are rebuilding their houses in the same location following recommendation by Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) engineers. However, the reconstruction policy of NRA also permits to rebuild their houses within the district.
- The beneficiary HHs are currently residing in temporary shelters within the settlement;
- Wall with stone masonry in mud mortar, timber framed windows and doors made from local woods and roof formation with CGI are the materials used to build earthquake damaged houses;
- Total timber demand is estimated approximately 3,180 cubic feet(cft) and stone 1,300 cumincluding aggregate. The details of raw materials calculation is presented in the Annex 7.
- Stone and timber salvaged are being packed and stored properly and being used for reconstructions of houses.

B. Forest and Wildlife

- There are two community forests (CFs) in the uphill of settlement area. These are: 1) Panipokhari community forest (800 m west from settlement) and 2) Kalika community forest (500 m uphill from the settlement). Occasional occurrence of mammals as Monkey, Deer and Squirrel (*Funambuluspp*), in both CF was reported. Birds as Kalij, Warbler (*Phylloscopusspp*) and Sparrow(*passer spp.*) are found in the

CF. Not any endangered, threatened or rare wild animals was reported in the these forest. The total demand of timber for the reconstruction is 3,180 cubic feet (details presented in Annex 7)

Pressure on the forest. The Kalika Community Forest User Group has allocated 20 cubic feet of timber to earthquake-affected HH. CFUGs is distributing timber according to management plans of CF limiting the volume within annual sustainable production and safe yield. Timber distribution should be carried out in planned and well managed way following government directives such that impact on the nearby two community forest will be minimal

The requirement of timber will be fulfilled from the quantity salvaged, felling of standing timber trees on farmland owned by the beneficiaries, purchase from local market at Charikot, purchase at subsidized rate distributed by the Timber Corporation of Nepal (TCN), a government owned entity and remaining unfulfilled need from the CF. Therefore impacts on forest due to reconstruction activities is likely to be low or minimal.

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C. Debris/Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Materials

Debris from earthquake-damaged houses is managed at site by respective owner on their own. Solid waste like empty cement bags, metal scarps generated during construction will have minimal impact. No hazardous waste has been reported or observed.

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D. Socio-economic and Cultural Features

- Sub-project area is a mixed community consisting Brahmin (38 HHs), indigenous people (IP), the Thamis' (21 HHs), and 6 HHs are Chhetri out of 65 HHs.
- Among total beneficiaries 16 HHs are identified as women headed household.
- The settlement is a mixed community where indigenous households and other households live together.
- The Indigenous HHs are scattered within the settlement and they do not have collective attachment to the area.
- Agriculture is primary livelihood in this area along with a few in small-scale business and foreign employment. The farming practice is of conventional type.
- Sub-project area has access to electricity supplied through national grid. Firewood is the major source of fuel for cooking. Practice of Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) is not observed in Badhuwa and Sintole settlement area;
- Primary education and health services are available at the settlement.

E. Water and Sanitation

- Andheri khola stream is located within 1 Km from the settlement. Supply of potable drinking water is inadequate and thus need to identify the alternative source to fulfill the water demand of the settlement. Practice of sanitation is not observed in Badhuwa and Sintole settlement area. However, minimal sanitation standards should be included in new constructions. Water for reconstruction have to be fetched from Aadheri Khola stream.

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F. Build Back Better Opportunity.

- Improved water, sanitation and hygiene situation in the settlement by: a) toilet construction using housing grant allocated for sanitation purpose; b) increasing water availability for sanitation.

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- As the individual residential houses in the settlement/ subproject area are using firewood as the traditional cooking fuel, this project provides an opportunity to build Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) or bio-gas etc.
- These could be promoted through agencies including government and NGOs/INGOs which are already engaged in these sectors in the district. Such opportunity needs to be further explored and promoted as far as possible.
- In Sundrawati area Human Rights Awareness and Development Centre (HURADEC) and Nepal Red Cross Society are working on soil conservation and ICS. Such opportunity needs to be further explored and promoted as far as possible in future; and
- DL-PIU/CL-PIU may explore and coordinate with district forest office, rural road projects, water induced disaster management office, Forest and Soil conservation office, Watershed management office etc. for mitigating/ managing the proper drinking water supply and better livelihood opportunities.

Moved up [4]: Improved water, sanitation and hygiene situation in the settlement by: a) toilet construction using housing grant allocated for sanitation purpose; b) increasing water availability for sanitation..¶

G. Any Sensitive Site

There is no known significant physical cultural site, and no protected site in the immediate surroundings of the subproject/ settlement. There is no known habitat for endangered, rare, protected or special species.

7. Feedback of Environment and Natural Resource Committee(ENRC) Review Meeting

Following are the major concern/recommendations related to sub-project from the DCC-ENRC meeting held on 27th April, 2017(Annex 3) are:

- Decided to send the settlement level environment and social safeguard report to MoFALD EHRP CL-PIU with necessary feedback and suggestions;
- Decided to identify risky settlement of all M/RM of Dolakha district and send the details to EHRP CL-PIU; and
- Decided to use the all published safeguard and geo-technical reports of District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC) and related district line agencies as reference while preparing safeguard report

8. Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures and Monitoring Activities

The following are Environmental and Social issues and mitigation measures identified from screening report.

Table-1: Environmental and Social Issues, Impacts and Mitigation Measures.

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measure Cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Monitoring/Supervision	
1.	Impacts from the supply and purchase of construction materials (aggregates, stone and sand) from local market on the local community	Aggregates will be purchased from suppliers or at market (Singati and Charikotbazaar). Quarry operators supply the materials from approved quarry sites which are near to Tamakoshi and Singatibazaar about 18km away from settlement. District Coordination Committee (DCC) former District Development committee (DDC) is the licensing authority for the quarries, and is responsible to monitor the licensed quarry sites and enforce compliance to environmental mitigations. Timber will be sourced from demolished house salvage, from own farm land, distributed from government relaxation quota and from licensed local market. The timber Corporation of Nepal, a government entity, also supply additional timber to local market of the earthquake affected district.	Contractor will be responsible to bear mitigation cost as a part of quarry site license approval clause.	Beneficiary Household/DL-PIU	Monitoring by CL-PIU/mobile team and Third party. Monitoring findings will be shared with DCC.	Aggregated suppliers and vendors are registered on concerned government authority to have permits to supply and sale the products.
2.	Forest and Wild life	The requirement of timber will be fulfilled from the quantity salvaged, felling of standing timber trees on farmland owned by the beneficiaries, purchase from local market at Charikot, purchase at subsidized rate	Not applicable	Beneficiary Household/DL-PIU	Monitoring by CL-PIU/Mobile team and Third Party. Monitoring	

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Comment [A3]: Role of beneficiary household is not clear except that they are the end consumer? How will they know whether aggregates purchased by them are from licensed quarry?

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Comment [A4]: Again I do not see any role to be played by beneficiary household.

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measure Cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Monitoring/Supervision	
		distributed by the Timber Corporation of Nepal (TCN), a government owned entity and remaining unfulfilled need from the CF.				findings will be shared with DCC
3.	The construction of small residential buildings will involve small scale civil works. Hence, there is health and safety risks of minor accidents and injuries.	Various training and awareness activities will be organized by DL-PIU, health and safety training and awareness is part of those training and awareness by DL-PIU. Masons and carpenters will be trained on relevant safety measures, and owners will be made aware of the safety risks and management.	The cost of health and safety awareness and training is internalized within the overall cost of training and awareness. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) as a part of annual work plan will develop environmental and social training, awareness and dissemination plan and cost/ budget.	DL-PIU	CL-PIU/NRA	DL-PIU itself is a project implementation unit (PIU)
4.	Debris/Solid Waste Management	Demolition waste generated is already managed in-situ. The solid waste generated during construction will be minimal and will be managed by beneficiaries themselves.	Not applicable	Beneficiaries	DL-PIU	
5.	Build Back Better Opportunity – enhancement measures					
5.1	Health and sanitation	In terms of prioritizing built back better opportunity need priority are : 1. Integration of toilet (sanitations) construction in housing reconstruction . 2. Addressing Indoor air pollution through well ventilated housing design	Housing construction support of NRs 25,000	Beneficiary Household/DL-PIU	Monitoring CL-PIU/mobile team/CL-PIU/and third party	Monitoring cost is covered under overall project site visit, supervision and monitoring. External monitoring (third party) for overall EHRP is estimated to be about NRs. 7 million.

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SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measure Cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Monitoring/Supervision	
		including promotion of Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) 3. Renewable energy (including solar power, or bio-gas, etc.)				
5.2	Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups including marginalized, poor, woman headed households, disabled people	<p>Mitigation measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted communication and awareness to vulnerable group (e.g. organizing consultation in areas accessible for women and people with disabilities.) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on efficient usage of water and WASH Information about the project, grant, training opportunities Awareness campaign on indoor pollution and its health effects Target vulnerable groups while providing trainings to construction workers, supervisors, social mobilisers; Target female-headed households and other vulnerable groups during social mobilization process and provide them with additional 	This will not require additional mitigation cost.	DL-PIU/Mobile team/ Partner organisations (The team will ensure that vulnerable groups are targeted and their participation in ensured through district project team mobilization)	Monitoring by CL-PIU/NRA	<p>The Government/Project is drafting a guideline for Vulnerable Community Support Package equivalent to NRs 50,000 for vulnerable households to be provided through partner organizations. The project (NRA) including the district team will coordinate with NGOs/INGOs and donor partners to provide the package to the vulnerable groups in the concerned settlement</p> <p>Monitoring cost is covered under overall</p>

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SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measure Cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Monitoring/Supervision	
		technical assistance during construction period (masonry, carpenters, etc.); and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring their participation during consultation process throughout project implementation cycle; Provide additional assistance in accessing housing grants (e.g.-facilitate opening bank account, paperwork for installments/tranche, etc.) 				project site visit, supervision and monitoring. External monitoring (third party) for overall EHRP is estimated to be about NRs. 7 million.
5.3	Other build back better opportunities	Coordination and linkages with other line agencies including government and NGOs/ INGOs which are already engaged in these sectors in the district.	This will not require additional mitigation cost.	DL-PIU	CL-PIU/NRA	Agencies working in different sections are listed in Annex

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 Comment [A7]: NA

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4. Conclusion and Recommendations

The major conclusion on environmental and social issues is:

- Sub-project activities will not have any impact on protected area/protected species/habitat, social, cultural, archeologically sensitive areas in and around the settlement/ subproject area;
- Housing construction will be owner driven. Health and safety aspects of house reconstruction will be addressed by the training and awareness to be carried out by the DL-PIU, and by the mobile team (consisting of engineers, environmental and social persons).
- Timber, stone and other construction materials will be purchased from nearby local market at Singati and Charikotbazaar. Besides use of timber from own farmland and community forest (Kalila and Panipokhari CF), distributed volume according to government relaxation quota and purchase from Timber Corporation of Nepal(TCN) will fulfill the demand. Therefore, impact on forest will be low or minimal.
- The total earthquake affected households (65 HHs) does not lie under zone of influence of flood or landslide.
- As affected households of Baduwa_Simtole have own land for reconstruction of houses and also not any major risk identified so land acquisition and involuntary settlement in not required;
- Water needed for reconstruction have to be fetched from Aadheri_Khola stream;
- There will be no adverse impacts on vulnerable groups, marginalized groups (female-headed households and indigenous peoples groups).

The environmental and social impact identified from the reconstruction activity in this settlement is envisaged as minimal or low and no significant adverse impact is foreseen. Owners will purchase the raw material requirement such as aggregates and timber from quarry and local market. The potential impacts and mitigations are summarized in Table -1. There is no need for further Environmental Assessment.

Furthermore, the sub-project does not entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement thus RAP is not required. In relation to presence of IPs, the screening and community consultation suggests that the project area is a mixed community where indigenous households and other households live together. The indigenous HHs are scattered within the settlement and they do not have collective attachment to the area. They have same socio-economic and educational status with other caste groups. The vulnerable households are benefited from the EHRP project and they do not have any adverse impact from it. Besides housing grant they are entitled to get 50,000 top up subsidy (See table-1). Thus, a separate VCDP is not required. Measures to ensure that the vulnerable groups including indigenous peoples are not excluded during project implementation and they are able to maximize benefits from the project are discussed in Table -1.

Report Prepared by:

DL-PIU/E& S Specialist
Name: YubarajSatyal and Chandra Prasad Niroula

Approved by:

DCC- EECCS/ENRC
Name:Nirmal Darshan Acharya

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Designation: ES and SDS

Designation: Project Manager

Date: 7th April , 2017

Date: 27th April, 2017

Annexes**Annex 1: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist at Settlement Level**

1.	Project Title	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
2.	Project District	Dolakha
3.	Name of the Rural Municipality/Municipality	Kalinchowk Rural Municipality, Sundrawati
4.	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	Badhuwa-Simtole, KRM-9 (Former Sundrawati VDC-4)
5.	Number of eligible households:	65
6.	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	1700m
7.	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	Charikot – Singati-Lamabagar Feeder Road around 1Km
8.	Settlement ID/no	DOL/KRM-9/BadhuwaSimtole
9.	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work: _____	May-7, 2017
	Number of houses damaged	65
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	65
	Quantity of debris generated (by type)	Stone, bonding soil, wood, rags,
	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone (1950 m ³ which is approx 50%), Timber (38.61 m ³ which is approx 40%)
	Quantity of debris that needs to be disposed	Debris materials as stone, bonding soil have already been managed at settlement level by local people
	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Timber- 3,180cft, (approx.), stone 1300 m ³ -
	Any hazardous materials mixed with debris (e.g. from damaged health-posts,	None: (all damage material is residential houses/ no medical

	medicines, from agro-vet shops/ service etc)	shops. No hazardous materials/pesticides were found).
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).	There is not any risk in zone observed
	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	There is no protected area in sub project vicinity
	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	Not any
	Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	Not any

S. No	ISSUES	YES	NO	DO NOT KNOW/remarks
1	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?		√	OP 4.01 <i>Deleted: Category BC</i>
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?	√		OP 4.01 Category B Minor impact on community forest <i>Moved (insertion) [2]</i> <i>Moved up [2]: √</i> <i>Comment [A9]: Environmental category is for the entire project and not for sub projects.</i>
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?		√ √	OP 4.36 Any adverse impact on health and quality is unlikely including rights, welfare, dependence and interaction.

2	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?	√		Andheri khola (stream) is located near the settlement. But it will not affect to settlement.
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-----)	√		Agriculture, grazing 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?		√	Possible quarry site is at Singatibazzar at the bank of Tamakoshi river. These site are approved quarry sites from DCC.
9	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	People have managed debris from damaged houses at their own backyard
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?		√	Such types of place is not observed

				/identified in the subproject 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.?	√		Kalika and PokhariChaur Community 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)		√	Occasional visit in community forest area such as Monkey, Deer, squirrel and birds as Kalij, warbler and sparrow.
	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	Migratory animals are not reported in the sub-project area
	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?	√		Harvesting of timber is required in sustainable manner
9	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		Medicinal plant <i>Pakhanved</i> is available
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
1	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	The distribution pattern of houses in the settlement is scattered
2	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		5 member/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?	√		Of the total 65 HH, 21HHs are IPs (Thami) and 16 Female headed households.
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, service, remittance, business and occasional labor works		
8	What are the typical building practices of the affected people and what are the different materials have they used in the past?	2 story, Timber, Stone, Clay, Bamboo and Corrugated 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.?		√	Single Woman Headed Houses
11	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,		√	Not Adequate Supply
12	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc?)	√		Access of earthen and gravel road, school and health post
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.	√		16HHS
16	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	No any conflict to use the 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?)	√		Need to identify from DCC.
	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.		√	
	Customized minimum requirements for the subproject/ settlements			Timber, Building Stone, Mason and easy access for material transport, and further study to build synergy with environmentally friendly and socially acceptable technology
	Identify programs/ activities for coordination and linking for 'building better' and / or synergy.			Need coordination and link with district level line agencies working in

		ICS, Sanitation program, agriculture, irrigation and livelihood enhancement activities.
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Screening Conclusions:

I. Main environmental issues are:

- Potential environmental impacts on community forest (Kalika Community Forest and Panipokhari Community Forest) due to demand of timber and impact due to raw material sourcing such as stone, sand and aggregates from quarry sites is envisaged likely to be low or minimal. Mitigation measures are mentioned in table-1.

II. Permits/ clearance needed are:

- Permits from DFO /CFUGs for distribution of timber from community forest to earthquake affected household as provisioned by GoN Rules and Guidelines; and
- Ensure that the quarry operator hold required permits from Rural Municipality/DCC.

III. Main social issues are:

- 21 HHs belongs to indigenous people (IP), the Thamis and 16 HHs are woman headed among the beneficiaries
- Any social issues of significant concern were not identified at the sub-project settlement

IV. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (permanent or temporary) if any;

- Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is not need.

V. Need for any special study: Not required

VI. Preparation of ESMP

- Environmental and social impacts are nominal. The minor mitigation measures are summarized in Table -1. Therefore, no need of ESMP.Implementation of the identified mitigation measures (table 1) must be ensured.

VII. Need for IPDP/VCDP:

- The project area is a mixed community where indigenous households and other households live together. The indigenous HHs are scattered within the settlement and they do not have collective attachment to the area. They have same socio-economic and educational status with other caste groups. The vulnerable households are benefited from the EHRP project and they do not have any adverse impact from it. Besides housing grant they are entitled to get 50,000 top up subsidy. Thus, a separate VCDP is not required.

VIII. Need for IEE or EIA: Not Applicable

IX. Any other requirements/ need/ issue etc: Not Applicable

Comment [A12]: The decision that VCDP is not required is based on lack of collective attachment to the area. It is not clear whether these IPs are original inhabitants or have migrated from some other place and settled here? What about other three criteria (i) self-identification as member of distinct indigenous community; (ii) separate customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions; and (iii) language different from official language? Screening matrix shows the 21 IP households belongs to ethnic minority group. Apart from IPs, there are women headed households identified as vulnerable. Without any instrument (VCDP) how would the measures for vulnerable community will be implemented? The ESMP should include a section on vulnerable community and financial implication of such measures should be reflected in budget.

Deleted: The indigenous HHs are scattered within the settlement and they do not have collective attachment to the area.

Comment [A13]: Please see comments above on VCDP.

Screening Tool Completed and Reviewed by:

Signed by Environmental Specialist in the District Level -PIU:

Name: YubarajSatyal

Title and Date: Environmental Specialist/7 March, 2017

Signed by Social Specialist in District Level -PIU:

Name: Chandra Prasad Niroula

Title and Date: Social Development Specialist/7 March, 2017

Signed by Project Manager in District Level - PIU:

Name: Nirmal Darshan Acharya

Title and Date: Project Manager

Presentation/ Briefing to DCC – ENRC done on: 27th April, 2017

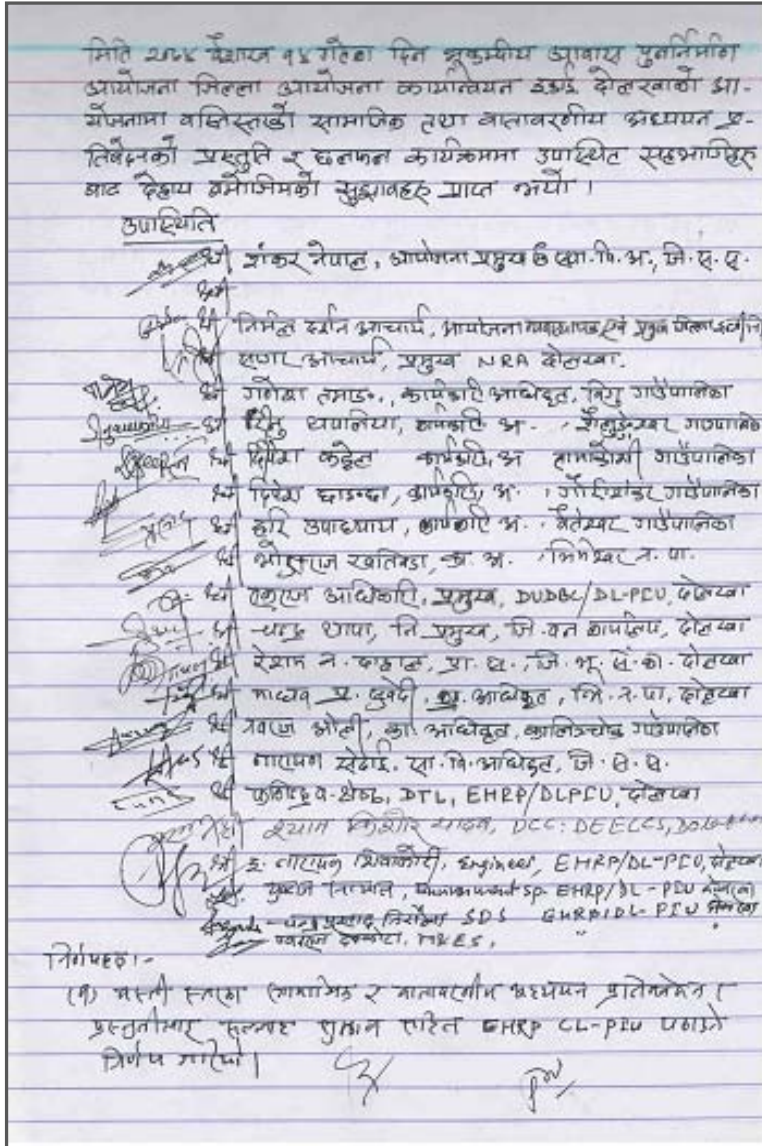
Screening cleared by DCC – ENRC on: 5th May 2017. The details of minute is attached in the Annex-3.

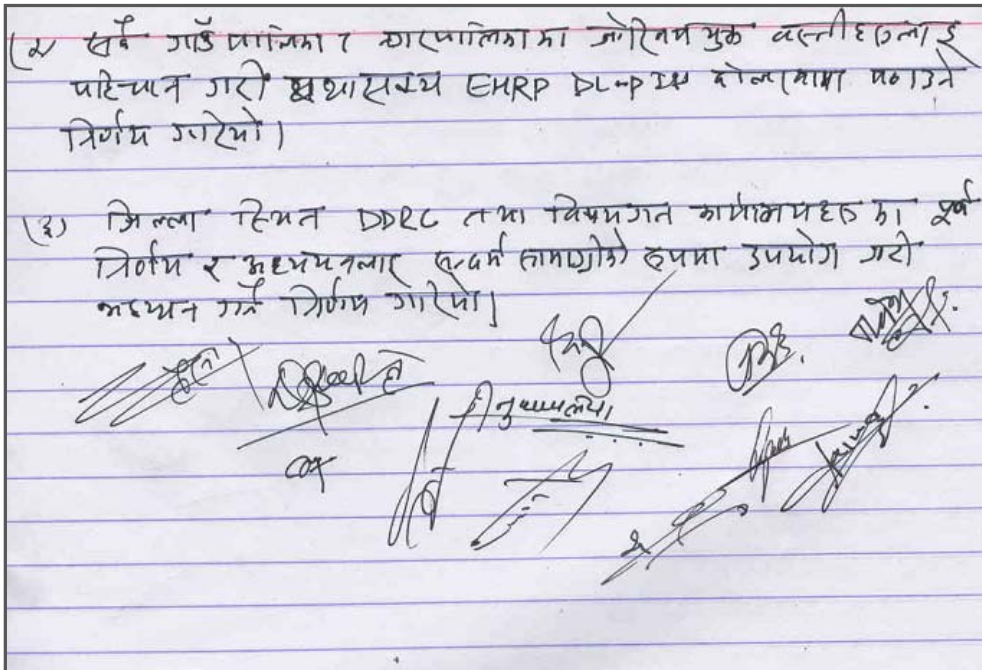
Annex 2: Name List of Beneficiary with Details

S.N.	Name list of beneficiary	Sex	Ward No.	Agreement no.	Nissa no.
1	Binod khadka	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-66	58837
2	ThirtharajMainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-65	58836
3	Dilli Nath Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-64	58835
4	Moti Bahadur Khadka	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-63	58834
5	ManmayaKhadka	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-62	58832
6	Yubraj Basnet	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-61	58831
7	Netra Prasad Prasain	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-60	58830
8	Dal Bahadur Basnet	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-59	58829
9	Deb Maya Regmi	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-58	58828
10	Dambar Bahadur Basnet	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-57	58827
11	Thir Prasad Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-56	58825
12	SabitaRegmi	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-54	58823
13	Dipak Prasad Regmi	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-53	58822
14	Ram Prasad Regmi	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-52	58821
15	Manoj Kumar Regmi	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-51	58820
16	Min Kumar Regmi	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-50	58819
17	Ganesh Prasad Regmi	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-49	58818
18	Sundar Prasad Pakuwal	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-48	58816
19	Ram Prasad Pakuwal	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-47	58815
20	Goma Thami	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-46	58814
21	Kul Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-45	58812
22	Mana Maya Thami	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-44	58811
23	Khadga Prasad Regmi	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-43	58810
24	GopiniRegmi	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-42	58809
25	Santa Man Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-41	58808
26	Nar Man Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-40	58807
27	Man Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-39	58806
28	Chandra Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-38	58805
29	Dhan Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-37	58804
30	Buddhiman Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-36	58803
31	Hari Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-35	58802
32	Dhan Bir Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-34	58801
33	Indraman Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-33	58800
34	Man Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-32	58799
35	Bisnumati Thami	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-31	58797
36	Dhan Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-30	58796
37	Punya Prasad Oli	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-29	58795
38	Nanda Prasad Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-28	58793
39	Krishna Prasad Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-27	58792
40	UjjwalMainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-26	58791
41	Sitamaya Thami	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-25	58790
42	Nar Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-24	58789
43	Suka Laxmi Thami	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-23	58788

S.N.	Name list of beneficiary	Sex	Ward No.	Agreement no.	Nissa no.
44	Mekha Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-22	58787
45	Indra Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-21	58786
46	Khadga Bahadur Thami	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-20	58785
47	Nanda Prasad Regmi	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-19	58784
48	Mukunda Prasad Regmi	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-18	58783
49	Ritu Prasad Regmi	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-17	58782
50	Dilli Prasad Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-16	58781
51	Tika Prasad Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-15	58780
52	Ganga Laxmi Mainali	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-14	58779
53	Rohini Raj Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-13	58778
54	HarimayaMainali	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-12	58777
55	Bod Raj Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-11	58776
56	Gobinda Prasad Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-10	58773
57	Tara Devi Mainali	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-9	58771
58	KedarnathMainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-8	58770
59	Chhatra Bahadur Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-7	58769
60	RanjitaMainali	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-6	58768
61	Tirtha Bahadur Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-5	58767
62	Mitra Prasad Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-4	58765
63	DurgaMainali	Female	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-3	58764
64	Chhatra Bahadur Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-2	58763
65	Raj Kumar Mainali	Male	Badhuwa-Simtol KRM-9	22-48-4-0-1	58762

Annex 3: Minutes and Photograph of DCC-ENRC Consultation Meeting





Copy of Minute of ENRC meeting at DCC



Picture 1: ENRC, meeting at DCC hall Dolakha

Annex 4: List of Consultation

S.N	Name	Tole	Contact No.
1	DillinathMainali	Simtole-4	9800861122
2	TirthrajMainali	Simtole-4	
3	Madhav Thami	Sundrawati-8	
4	RatnaBdr. Thami	Sundrawati-8	
5	Kindar Thami	Sundrawati-9	
6	Santaman Thami	Badhuwa-4	9808120519
7	Ram prasadRegmi	Badhuwa-4	
8	Nanda Prasad Regmi	Badhuwa-4	9841417194
9	MukundaRegmi	Badhuwa-4	9817678558
10	Anita Karki (Social Mobilizer) Sundrawati	Simtole-4	9807878000

Annex 5: Photographs



Picture 2: House under construction with optimal use of salvaged materials at BadhuwaSimtoleSundrawati



Picture 3: View of completed house at BadhuwaSimtole, Sundrawati



Picture 4: View of Existing Settlement at BadhuwaSimtole, Sundrawati



Picture 5: Interaction with local people at BadhuwaSimtole, Sundrawati

Annex 6: Sub project in Google Map

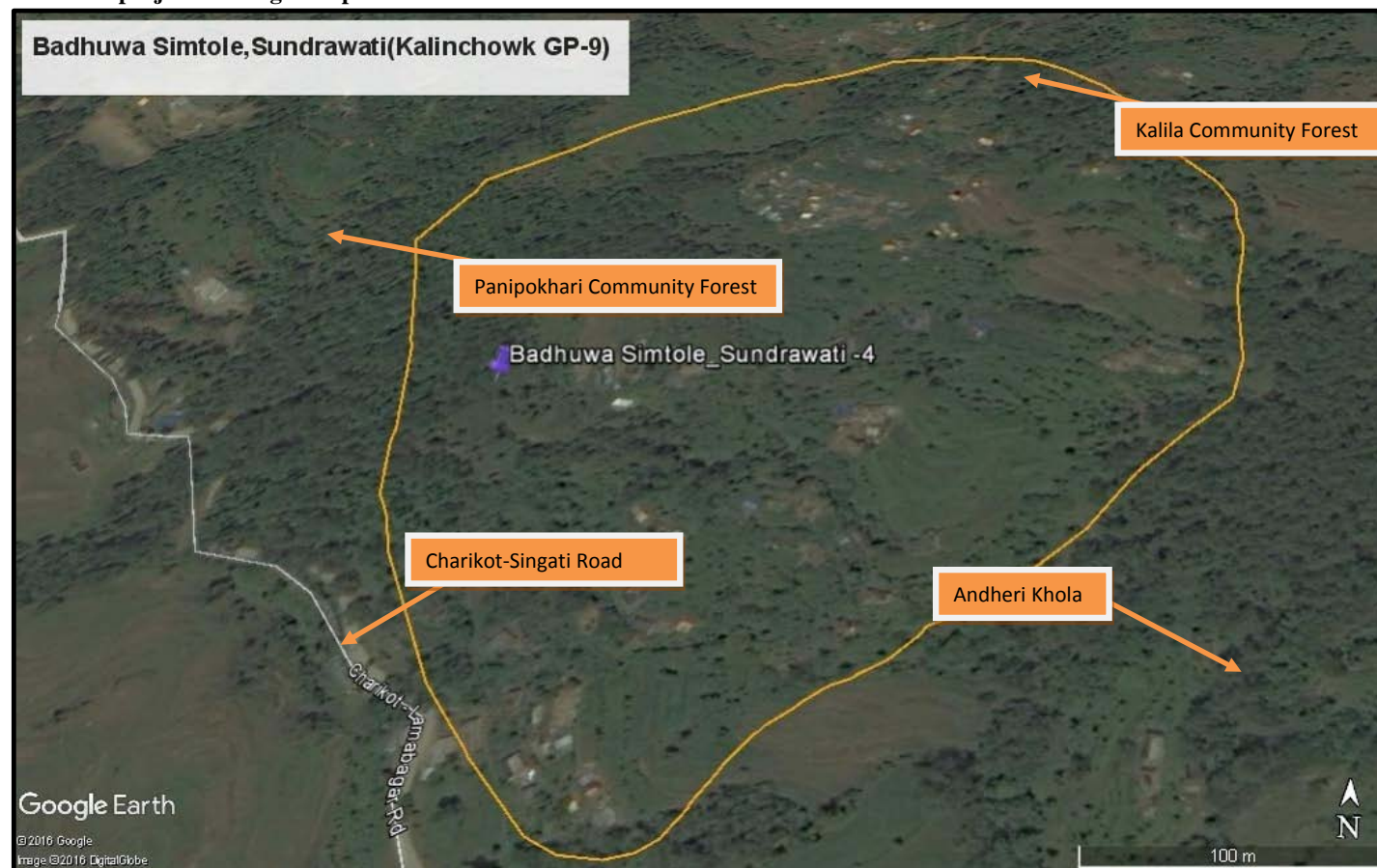


Figure 3: Google Map of BadhuwaSimtole, Sundrawati

Annex 7: Quantity Calculation Sheet

Type of house: Model no. SMC (Stone Masonry in Cement Mortar) -2.1						
S. No.	Structure wise	Materials				
		Stone (m ³)	Cement (Bags)	Sand (m3)	Aggregate (m3)	Timber (m3)
1	Up to D.P.C. level	19	82	12	7	0
2	Super structure	31	138	18	7	1.18
3	Roof	0	0	0	0	0.8
	Total	50	220	30	14	1.98
	Reuse from demolished house	30				0.594
	Additional Needed/House	20				1.386
	Additional Needed for 65 Houses	1300				90.09 ⁴

Source: NRA Design Catalogue

⁴ The timber required for reconstruction= (90.09*35.3) =3180 cubic feet. It is estimated that 30% of timber from demolished houses can be reused and rest of amount is need in reconstruction