



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Nuwakot

Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project

(EHRP)



Environmental and Social Screening Report (ESSR)

Cluster Level Screening: Total Number of Settlement-4

Tadi Rural Municipality- 5 (Former Narjamandap VDC, Ward no. 1-4)

Date: 12.19.2017

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
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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION	A
TABLE OF CONTENTS	B
1. BACKGROUND	1
2. SCOPE OF EHRP.....	1
3. SUB-PROJECTS (SETTLEMENTS).....	2
4. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING AND ITS OBJECTIVES	3
5. METHODOLOGY.....	3
6. ISSUES, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	4
6.1 NARJA & KUWAPANI – (28-41-1-01)	4
6.2 AAPRA, BAHUNBESI, SAHARE & AADMARA - (28-41-2-02).....	5
6.3 KATUNJE, BOHARE & BANCHARE - (28-41-3-03)	6
6.4 AAMARE & SYANGCHET - (28-41-4-04)	7
ANNEX 1: SETTLEMENTS WISE SYNOPSIS	I
I. TABLE SHOWING SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION.....	I
II. TABLE SHOWING EXISTING RESOURCES AND FACILITIES	II
III. TABLE SHOWING MATERIALS AND AVAILABLE SOURCES	III
ANNEXE 2:- SETTLEMENT WISE SCREENING CHECKLIST OF TADI RM-5 (FORMERNARJAMANDAP VDC)	IV
2.1 NARJA & KUWAPANI	IV
<i>Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist</i>	<i>IV</i>
<i>Annex II: List of Consultation's Participants</i>	<i>XII</i>
2.2 AAPRA, BAHUNBESI, SAHARE & AADMARA	XIII
<i>Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist</i>	<i>XIII</i>
<i>Annex II: List of Consultation's Participants</i>	<i>XXI</i>
2.3 KATUNJE, BOHARE & BANCHARE.....	XXII
<i>Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist</i>	<i>XXII</i>
<i>Annex II: List of Consultation's Participants</i>	<i>XXX</i>
2.4 AAMARE & SYANGCHET	XXXI
<i>Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist</i>	<i>XXXI</i>
<i>Annex II: List of Consultation's Participants</i>	<i>XXXIX</i>
ANNEX 3: PHOTOGRAPHS	XL
ANNEX 4: REVIEW MEETING MINUTES FOR APPROVAL OF SCREENING REPORT FOR PANCHAKANYA VDC	XLI

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. Nuwakot is one of the worst earthquake affected district. According to National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), the total number of houses damaged in Nuwakot district is 74,533 of which 65,759 are fully damaged and 8,774 partially damaged. Nuwakot district is administratively divided into 10 Rural Municipality and 2 municipalities (former: 61 Village Development Committees (VDCs) & 1 Municipality). The total population residing in the Nuwakot district is about 2,77,471 in 59,194 households (HHs) with an average HH size of 4.69 (CBS, 2012). The female population of 1,32,787 in the districts is lower than that of male population 1,44,684. The sex ratio of the district is 91.78 (CBS, 2012).

Government of Nepal has selected Nuwakot 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:

- All 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 on their own pace.
- No contractors will be used for construction works. Households will 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 affected 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 NPR 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 support is conditional subject to the construction of toilet or installation of alternative energy provision by the beneficiary households.

3. SUB-PROJECTS (SETTLEMENTS)

Environmental and Social Screening was done at settlement level. Under EHRP- a 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 VDCs are restructured as Rural Municipality and Urban Municipality according to new restructuring under the federalism of Nepal.

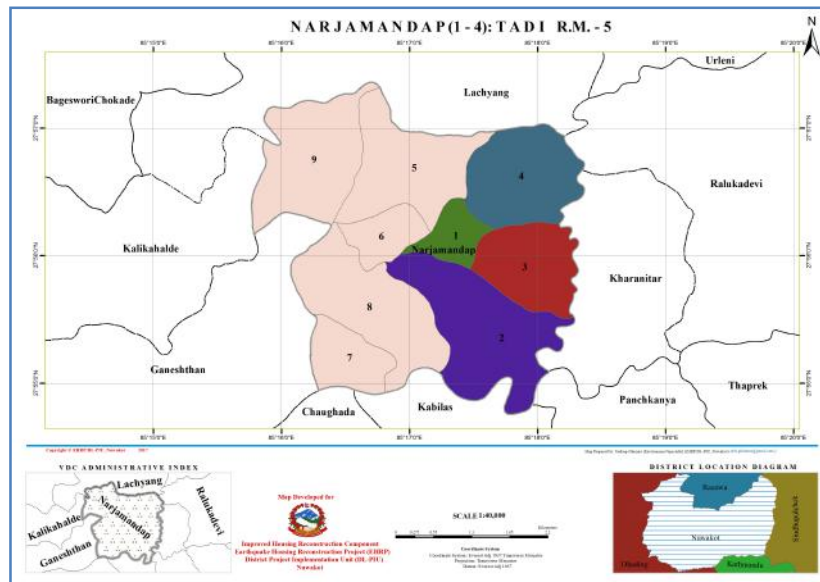


Figure 1: Map Showing Former Narjamandap VDC' 4 Wards of Tadi Rural Municipality-5

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

The total number of eligible HHs considered as beneficiaries identified from National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) for “Nepal Earthquake 2015”, are 619 HHs in 4 settlements (Narja & Kuwapani, Aapra, Bahunbesi, Sahare & Aadmara, Katunje, Bohare & Banchare and Aamare & Syangchet) Refer Annex 2 for detailed information.

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 need to be taken for addressing identified issues, and
- To explore opportunities for creating linkage for enhancing benefits, building better and synergy.

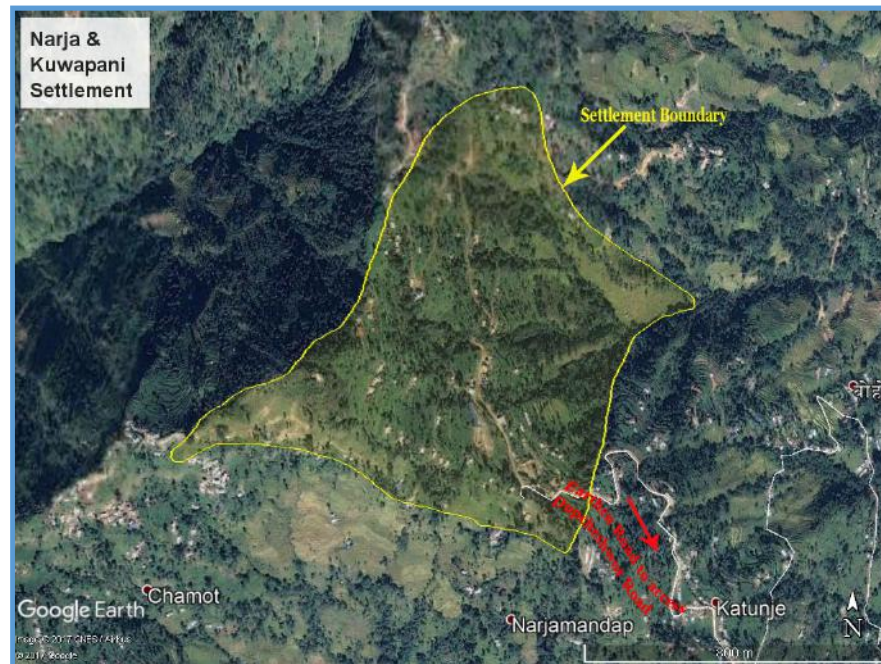
5. METHODOLOGY

- 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 elaborated 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 June 2017. During the consultations, stakeholders 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 sectorial 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 also with Community Development Programme (LGCDP) Social Mobilizers.

6. ISSUES, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Narja & Kuwapani – (28-41-1-01)

- The screening checklist (See Annex-2.1) demonstrates that there are no significant environmental and social issues identified.
- Potential quarry site (sand and aggregates) are located nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (right) in Chaughada VDC ward no. 4, 5 & 7 and

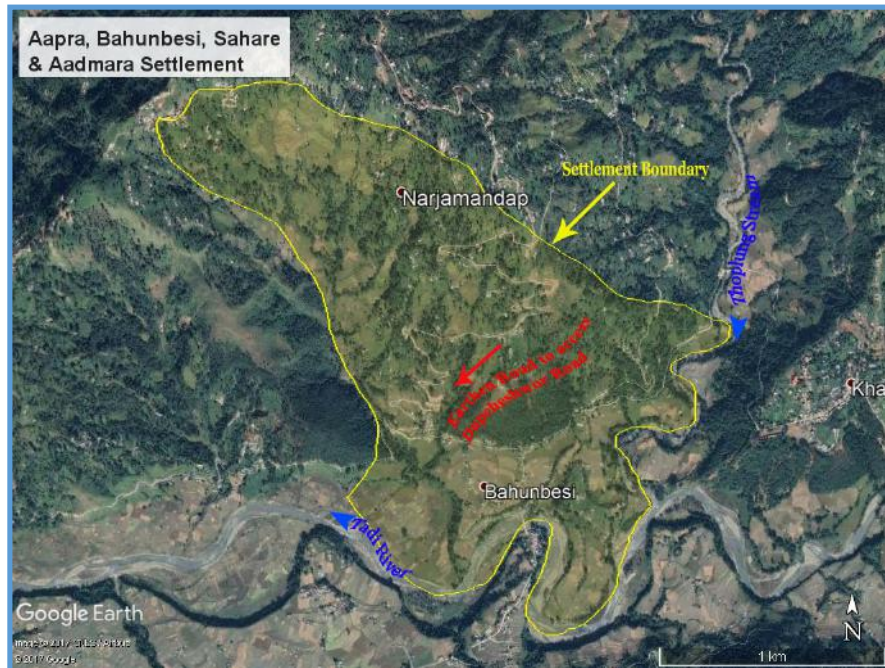


even from Thansing 3 & 4 had obtained approval from DCC, Nuwakot.

- *Aadarsha Mahila* community forest is the nearest forest to this settlement for supplying forest products.
- Dhikure, Kharanitar, Battar and Bidur are the local markets for the supply of construction materials.
- The findings of Screening indicates that each owner manages his/her own solid waste. However, there would be aggregated impacts related to solid waste from the construction of 84 houses. It requires corresponding mitigation procedures to properly handle and dispose the solid waste during and after construction.
- There are no known physical culture sensitive area and any area/ spot in and around the settlement.
- There are no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement issues for this settlement.
- Tamang and Newar are present as indigenous households (11 HHs). Women Headed (9 HHs) and Differently Able (5 HHs) are also present in the settlement.
- Due to the project implementation, environmental and social impacts could be minimized through appropriate implementation of mitigation measures that will help in minimizing adverse impacts.
- Cluster Level ESMP for Rural Municipality will be prepared to address minimal environment and social issues related to reconstruction work through aligning common programs.

6.2 Aapra, Bahunbesi, Sahare & Aadmara - (28-41-2-02)

- The screening checklist (See Annex-2.2) demonstrates that there are no significant environmental and social issues identified.
- Construction materials such as timber, stone have to be either purchased from local market (i.e. Dhikure,

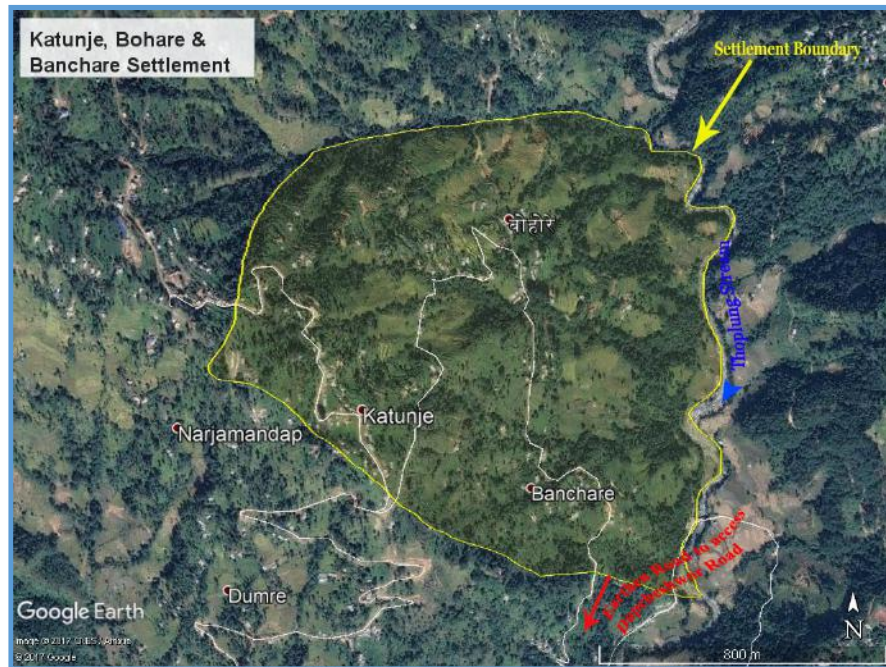


Kharanitar, Battar and Bidur) or brought from DCC approved quarry sites (nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (right) in Chaughada VDC ward no. 4, 5 & 7 and even from Thansing 3 & 4).

- Dhikure, Kharanitar, Battar and Bidur are the local markets for the supply of construction materials such as timber, cement, Iron rod, Bricks, etc.
- 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 259 houses. It requires corresponding mitigation procedures to properly handle and dispose the solid waste during and after construction.
- There are no known physical cultural resources or sensitive area and any area/ spot in and around the settlement that is known for critical natural habitat for wildlife/ bird and wildlife movement.
- There are no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement issues for this settlement.
- Tamang Newar and Rai are present as indigenous households (151 HHs). Dalit (13 HHs), Women Headed (50 HHs) and Differently Able (12 HHs) are also present in the settlement.
- Due to the project implementation, environmental and social impacts could be minimized through appropriate implementation of mitigation measures that will help in minimizing adverse impacts.
- Cluster Level ESMP for Rural Municipality will be prepared to address minimal environment and social issues related to reconstruction work through aligning common programs.

6.3 Katunje, Bohare & Banchare - (28-41-3-03)

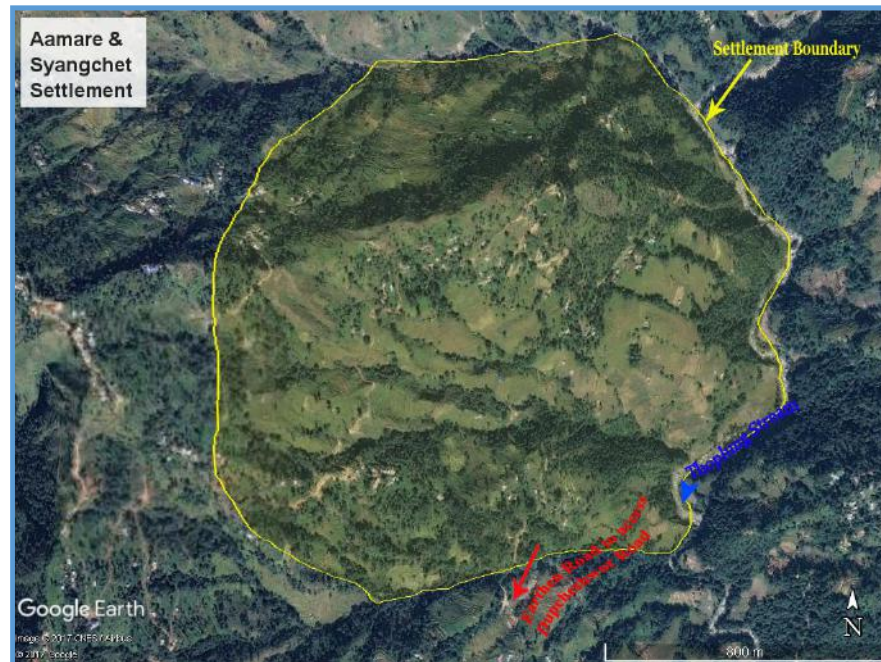
- The screening checklist (See Annex-2.3) demonstrates that there are no significant environmental and social issues identified.
- Potential quarry site (sand and aggregates) are located nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (right) in Chaughada VDC ward no. 4, 5 & 7 and even from Thansing 3 & 4 had obtained approval from DCC, Nuwakot.
- *Saureni* community forest is the nearest forest to this settlement for supplying of forest products.
- Dhikure, Kharanitar, Battar and Bidur are the local markets for the supply of construction materials and timber products.
- 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 185 houses. It requires corresponding mitigation procedures to properly handle and dispose the solid waste during and after construction.
- There are no known physical culture sensitive area and any area/ spot in and around the settlement.
- There are no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement issues for this settlement.
- Tamang and Gurung are present as indigenous households (95 HHs). Women Headed (22 HHs), and Differently Able (12 HHs) are also present in the settlement.
- Due to the project implementation, environmental and social impacts could be minimized through appropriate implementation of mitigation measures that will help in minimizing adverse impacts.
- Cluster Level ESMP for Rural Municipality will be prepared to address minimal environment and social issues related to reconstruction work through aligning common programs.



6.4 Aamare & Syangchet - (28-41-4-04)

- The screening checklist (See Annex-2.4) demonstrates that there are no significant environmental and social issues identified.

- Construction materials such as timber, stone have to be either purchased from local market (i.e. Dhikure, Kharanitar, Battar and Bidur) or brought from DCC approved quarry sites (nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (right) in Chaughada VDC ward no. 4, 5 & 7 and even from Thansing 3 & 4).



- Dhikure, Kharanitar, Battar and Bidur are the local markets for the supply of construction materials such as timber, cement, Iron rod, Bricks, etc.
- 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 91 HHs. It requires corresponding mitigation procedures to properly handle and dispose the solid waste during and after construction.
- There are no known physical cultural resources or sensitive area and any area/ spot in and around the settlement that is known for critical natural habitat for wildlife/ bird and wildlife movement.
- There are no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement issues for this settlement.
- Tamang are present as indigenous households (58 HHs). Dalit (1 HH), Women Headed (6 HHs) and Differently Able (11 HHs) are also present in the settlement.
- Due to the project implementation, environmental and social impacts could be minimized through appropriate implementation of mitigation measures that will help in minimizing adverse impacts.
- Cluster Level ESMP for Rural Municipality will be prepared to address minimal environment and social issues related to reconstruction work through aligning common programs.

ANNEX 1: SETTLEMENTS WISE SYNOPSIS***I. 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 Resettle ment	Remarks
				Total	Vulnerable Group							
					IP	Da	WH	Ma	Other			
1.	Narja & Kuwapani	28-41-1-01	Tadi RM-5	84	11	NA	9	NA	5	NA	NA	IPs are Tamang and Newar and other 5 HHs are Differently Able Household
2.	Aapra, Bahunbesi, Sahare & Aadmara	28-41-2-02	Tadi RM-5	259	151	13	50	NA	12	NA	NA	IPs are Tamang, Newar and Rai and other 12 HHs are Differently Able Household
3.	Katunje, Bohare & Banchara	28-41-3-03	Tadi RM-5	185	95	NA	22	NA	12	NA	NA	IPs are Tamang, and Gurung and other 12 HHs are Differently Able Household
4.	Aamare & Syangchet	28-41-4-04	Tadi RM-5	91	58	1	6	NA	11	NA	NA	IPs are Tamang and other 11 HHs are Differently Able Household
Total				619	315	14	87	0	40	-	-	

Note: -Settlement ID: - District code-VDC code-Ward code-Settlement code; M: Male, F: Female, IP: Indigenous People, Da: Dalit, WH: Women Headed, Ma: Marginalized

II. 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.	Narja & Kuwapani	NA	Tap and Spout source for drinking and domestic purpose; Sanitation is satisfactory	4 km earthen road to reach Bhaunbesi near kharanitar bazaar in accessing Dupcheshwor Road	Health Post	Higher Secondary School	Health and Education facility is within one hour distance
2.	Aapra, Bahunbesi, Sahare & Aadmara	NA	Tap and Spring source for drinking and domestic purpose; Sanitation is satisfactory	2 km earthen road to reach Bhaunbesi near kharanitar bazaar in accessing Dupcheshwor Road	Health Post	Primary School	Health and Education facility is within one hour distance
3.	Katunje, Bohare & Banchara	NA	Tap source for drinking and domestic purpose; Sanitation is satisfactory	4 km earthen road to reach Bhaunbesi near kharanitar bazaar in accessing Dupcheshwor Road	Health Post	Primary School	Health and Education facility is within one hour distance
4.	Aamare & Syangchet	NA	Tap and Spring source for drinking and domestic purpose; Sanitation is satisfactory	5 km earthen road to reach Bhaunbesi near kharanitar bazaar in accessing Dupcheshwor Road	Health Post	Primary School	Health and Education facility is within one hour distance

III. 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)
		Stone (m ³)	Nearest Source Stone	Timber (m ³)	Nearest Source Timber	Forest, Flora and Fauna	Physical Impacts	Other Sensitive Site		
1.	Narja & Kuwapani	1417.5	Nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (right) in Chaughada VDC ward no. 4, 5 & 7 and even from Thansing 3 & 4 had obtained approval from DCC, Nuwakot.	126.67	Aadarsha Mahila Community forest and Dhikure, Kharanitar, Battar and Bidur are the local markets	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Managed in-situ and solid waste like cement bags, metal scraps are re will have –usable and hence have minimal impact	Cluster Level ESMP for Rural Municipality will be prepared to address minimal environment and social issues related to reconstruction work through aligning common programs.
2.	Aapra, Bahunbesi, Sahare & Aadmara	4370.62		488.21	Dhikure, Kharanitar, Battar and Bidur are the local markets	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
3.	Katunje, Bohare & Banhare	3121.87		348.72	Saureni Community Forest and Dhikure, Kharanitar, Battar and Bidur are the local markets	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
4.	Aamare & Syangchet	1535.62		171.53	Dhikure, Kharanitar, Battar and Bidur are the local markets	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		

ANNEXE 2:- SETTLEMENT WISE SCREENING CHECKLIST OF TADI RM-5 (formerNARJAMANDAP VDC)

2.1 Narja & Kuwapani

Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist

	Project Title	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
	Settlement ID/no	28-41-1-01
1	Project District	Nuwakot
2	Name of the Gaunpalika/Municipality	Tadi Rural Municipality
3	Former VDCs	Narjamandap
4	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	Narja & Kuwapani-1
5	Total HHs of the Settlement	90 HHs
6	Number of eligible households (Must be equal to Annexes of Beneficiary (HHs):	84 HHs
7	Major Caste/Ethnic Groups	Indigenous (Tamang, & Newar)
8	Number of Differently able HHs	5 HHs
9	Reconstruction Started Date	NA
10	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	1058 masl
11	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	4 km earthen road to reach Bhaunbesi near Kharanitar bazaar in accessing Dupcheshwor Road
	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work (Reconstruction):	NA
	Number of houses damaged	84
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	84
12	Quantity of debris generated (by	Stone, bonding soil, wood, rags,(detail will be

	type)	analyzed in cluster level ESMP)
13	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone, Timber (detail will be analyzed in cluster level ESMP)
14	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
15	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Additional demand of 126.67 cum Timber 1,417.50 cum stone and 5,56,395 numbers of brick is needed.
16	Any hazardous materials mixed with debris (e.g. from damaged health-posts, medicines, from agro-vet shops/ service etc)	None: Soil as binding materials are properly disposed and leveled in the adjoining cultivated land. Health posts were not damaged due to earthquake.
Exclusion criteria:		
17,18,19	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
20	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	NA
21	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	NA
22	Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	NA

S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	Don't Know/Remarks
23	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?	√		
24.1	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are site specific;		√	

24.2	If any of them are irreversible, and mitigation measures are readily known or can be designed?			
25.1 25.2	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.
26.1 26.2 26.3	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? ²	√	√ √	Small Bachchhala temple but no impact due to reconstruction activities
27	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats? ⁱ		√	
28	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition of existing structures?		√	
29.1,29.2	Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the project area? Are they likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project?		√ √	
Physical features				
30	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? (show in map)		√	
31	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources,		√	

²Examples of physical cultural resources are archaeological or historical sites, including historic urban areas, religious monuments, structures and/or cemeteries particularly sites recognized by the government.

	springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?			
32	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley, tar etc.	√		Most of the settlement is in terraced part of hill with mostly farming land
33	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?		√	
34	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)	√		Mostly agricultural land and forest area
35	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	
36	Does the sub project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water for the local people or agriculture?		√	
37	Any existing/approved/ potential quarry sites (sand, aggregate, stone, slates, boulders) in the vicinity of the sub-project?	√		Nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (right) in Chaughada VDC ward no. 4, 5 & 7 and even from Thansing 3 & 4 had obtained approval from DCC, Nuwakot.
38	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	No need and people could manage their waste from HHs level
39	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)		√	
Biological Features				
40	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?		√	

41	If the subproject is located near the forest, what is the category of the forest- national, community, leasehold, religious etc.?	√		<i>Aadarsha Mahila</i> Community forest
42.1	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)		√	
42.2	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
42.3	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life?		√	
42.4	Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√	
43	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
44	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	
45	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
46	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species or their habitat?		√	
47	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?		√	
48	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		<i>Barberis aristata, Azadirachta indica, Mangifera indica</i> (leaf and fruit), <i>Phyllanthus emblica, Artemesia indica, Centella asiatica, Acorus calamus, Nyetanthes arbor-tritis, Utrica dioca,</i> etc are common
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				

49	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?	√		84 houses in settlement are scattered in distributed
50	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		Average HHs size is 5
51	How many households are without any land/shelter, any squatters? (List of beneficiary HHs should be attached in Annex)		√	
52	Is the subproject located near to the sites of archaeological/historical or cultural importance?		√	
53	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area? (List of beneficiary HHs should be attached in Annex)	√		11 HHs are Indigenous, 5 HHs of Differently able, 8 HHs are from Dalit and 9 Women headed HHs
54	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
55	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture		
56	Food Sufficiency of the Beneficiary HHs? 1. 12 Months and Above 2. 9 to 12 Months 3. 6 to 9 Months 4. 3 to 6 Moths 5. Less than 3 Months	HHs (based on Beneficiary List) 1. NA 2. 3. 4. 5.		
57	What are the typical building practices of the affected people and what are the different materials have they used in the past?	Sizes vary each cases with most 24'*32' plinth with 4-5 indistinct rooms in 2-3 story using timber, stone, clay, bamboo and corrugated sheets		
58	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
59	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?	√		IPs, Women Headed HHs and Differently Able People are different Vulnerable People

60	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Drinking water supply from tap stand and spout and people have at least temporary sanitation facility during reconstruction of houses where they have plan to construct permanent toilet till reconstruction completes.
61	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc.?)	√		Fair access with higher secondary school, health post and earthen road
62	Are there any roads on around the location which causes congestion, environmental problems during project implementation?		√	
63	Are there any open space, industries, recreation areas which could be affected by the project?		√	
64	Are there any women headed HHs in the settlement. (HHs List should be attached)	√		9 HHs are women headed HHs
65	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	

66	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?)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
67	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.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA

**Screening Tool Completed and Reviewed by:
Environmental Specialist in the District Level -PIU:**

Title and Date: Sudeep Ghimire/19 December 2017

Social Specialist in District Level -PIU:

Title and Date: Rishi Ram Bimali/19 December 2017

Project Manager in District Level - PIU:

Title and Date: Sunil Raj Giri/DTO Chief/Project Manager/19 December 2017

Presentation/ Briefing to DCC – ENRC done on

Advice, comments, and suggestions from the DCC-ENRC are

Screening cleared by DCC – ENRC on

Annex II: List of Consultation's Participants

S.N.	Name of Participants	Tole
1	Bhagawati Neupane	Kuwapani
2	Thakur Neupane	Kuwapani
3	Dip Bahadur Ojha	Kuwapani
4	Bhoj Bahadur Upreti	Kuwapani
5	Suka Bahadur Tamang	Kuwapani
6	Padam Bahadur Adhikari	Kuwapani
7	Durga Devi Bhandari	Kuwapani
8	Ram Prasad Bhandari	Kuwapani
9	Baikuntha Upreti	Kuwapani
10	Bharat Upreti	Kuwapani
11	Ram Babu Neupane	Kuwapani
12	Bishnu Prasad Neupane	Kuwapani
13	Sitaram Neupane	Kuwapani
14	Ram Nath Adhikari	Narja
15	Punya Bahadur Adhikari	Narja
16	Basu Dev Khanal	Narja

2.2 Aapra, Bahunbesi, Sahare & Aadmara

Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist

	Project Title	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
	Settlement ID/no	28-41-2-02
1	Project District	Nuwakot
2	Name of the Gaunpalika/Municipality	Tadi Rural Municipality
3	Former VDCs	Narjamandap
4	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	Aapra, Bahunbesi, Sahare & Aadmara-2
5	Total HHs of the Settlement	259 HHs
6	Number of eligible households (Must be equal to Annexes of Beneficiary (HHs):	259 HHs
7	Major Caste/Ethnic Groups	Indigenous (Tamang, Shrestha & Rai)
8	Number of Differently able HHs	12 HHs
9	Reconstruction Started Date	NA
10	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	926 masl
11	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	2 km earthen road to reach Bhaunbesi near Kharanitar Bazaar in accessing Dupcheshwor Road
	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work (Reconstruction):	NA
	Number of houses damaged	259
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	259
12	Quantity of debris generated (by type)	Stone, bonding soil, wood, rags,(detail will be analyzed in cluster level ESMP)
13	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone, Timber (detail will be analyzed in cluster level ESMP)

14	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
15	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Additional demand of 488.22 cum Timber 4,370.63 cum stone and 6,86,221 numbers of brick is needed.
16	Any hazardous materials mixed with debris (e.g. from damaged health-posts, medicines, from agro-vet shops/ service etc)	None: Soil as binding materials are properly disposed and leveled in the adjoining cultivated land. Health post were not damaged due to earthquake.
Exclusion criteria:		
17,18,19	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
20	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	NA
21	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	NA
22	Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	NA

S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	Don't Know/Remarks
23	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?	√		
24.1	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are site specific;		√	
24.2	If any of them are irreversible, and mitigation measures are readily known or can be designed?			
25.1	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse		√	

25.2	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?		√	
26.1	Will the sub-project be supporting reconstruction, management, or preservation of physical cultural resources?		√	
26.2	Is the subproject located in, or in the vicinity of, cultural sites? Will the sub-project likely adversely impact physical cultural resources? ³		√	
26.3			√	
27	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats? ⁴		√	
28	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition of existing structures?		√	
29.1,29.2	Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the project area? Are they likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project?		√ √	
Physical features				
30	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? (show in map)		√	
31	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?		√	
32	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley, tar etc.	√		Most of the settlement is in

³Examples of physical cultural resources are archaeological or historical sites, including historic urban areas, religious monuments, structures and/or cemeteries particularly sites recognized by the government.

⁴ Critical natural habitats include those habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities.

				terraced part of hill with mostly farming land
33	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?		√	
34	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)	√		Mostly agricultural land and forest area
35	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	
36	Does the sub project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water for the local people or agriculture?		√	
37	Any existing/approved/ potential quarry sites (sand, aggregate, stone, slates, boulders) in the vicinity of the sub-project?	√		Nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (right) in Chaughada VDC ward no. 4, 5 & 7 and even from Thansing 3 & 4 had obtained approval from DCC, Nuwakot.
38	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	No need and people could manage their waste from HHs level
39	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)		√	
Biological Features				
40	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?		√	
41	If the subproject is located near the forest, what is the category of the forest- national, community, leasehold, religious etc.?		√	

42.1	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)		√	
42.2	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
42.3	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life?	√		<i>Thopulung & Tadi River</i> with no known renowned species
42.4	Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√	
43	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
44	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	
45	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
46	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species or their habitat?		√	
47	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?		√	
48	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		<i>Barberis aristata, Nyetantes Azadirachta indica, Mangifera indica</i> (leaf and fruit), <i>Phyllanthus emblica, Artemesia indica, Centella asiatica, Acorus calamus, arbor-tritis, Utrica dioca</i> , etc are common
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
49	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	259 houses in settlement are

				scattered in distributed
50	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		Average HHs size is 5
51	How many households are without any land/shelter, any squatters? (List of beneficiary HHs should be attached in Annex)		√	
52	Is the subproject located near to the sites of archaeological/historical or cultural importance?		√	
53	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area? (List of beneficiary HHs should be attached in Annex)	√		151 HHs are Indigenous, 12 HHs of Differently able, 13 HHs are from Dalit and 50 are Women headed HHs
54	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
55	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture		
56	Food Sufficiency of the Beneficiary HHs? 1. 12 Months and Above 2. 9 to 12 Months 3. 6 to 9 Months 4. 3 to 6 Moths 5. Less than 3 Months	HHs (based on Beneficiary List) 1. 38 2. 43 3. 60 4. 75 5. 43		
57	What are the typical building practices of the affected people and what are the different materials have they used in the past?	Sizes vary each cases with most 24'*32' plinth with 4-5 indistinct rooms in 2-3 story using timber, stone, clay, bamboo and corrugated sheets		
58	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
59	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?	√		IPs, Dalit, Women Headed HHs and Differently Able People are different Vulnerable People
60	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Drinking water supply from public tap stand and

				spring source and people have at least temporary sanitation facility during reconstruction of houses where they have plan to construct permanent toilet till reconstruction completes.
61	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc.?)	√		Fair access with primary school, Health post and earthen road
62	Are there any roads on around the location which causes congestion, environmental problems during project implementation?		√	
63	Are there any open space, industries, recreation areas which could be affected by the project?		√	
64	Are there any women headed HHs in the settlement. (HHs List should be attached)	√		50 HHs are women headed HHs
65	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	
66	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?)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
67	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.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA

Screening Tool Completed and Reviewed by:

Environmental Specialist in the District Level -PIU:

Title and Date: Sudeep Ghimire/19 December 2017

Social Specialist in District Level -PIU:

Title and Date: Rishi Ram Bimali/19 December 2017

Project Manager in District Level - PIU:

Title and Date: Sunil Raj Giri/DTO Chief/Project Manager/19 December 2017

Presentation/ Briefing to DCC – ENRC done on

Advice, comments, and suggestions from the DCC-ENRC are

Screening cleared by DCC – ENRC on

Annex II: List of Consultation's Participants

S.N.	Name of Participants	Tole
1	Sita Upreti	Aapra
2	Ganesh Kumar Shrestha	Aapra
3	Anita Upreti	Aapra
4	Basu Khanal	Bahunbesi
5	Tara Devi Khanal	Bahunbesi
6	Prem Bahadur Tamang	Bahunbesi
7	Sujit Tamang	Bahunbesi
8	Chandra Lal Shrestha	Aapre
9	Ram Maya Shrestha	Aapre
10	Pradip Rai	Aapre
11	Sita Upreti	Aapre
12	Krishna Bahadur Rai	Sahare
13	Subba Rai	Sahare
14	Hari Saran Rai	Sahare
15	Gyan Bahadur Rai	Sahare

2.3 Katunje, Bohare & Banchare

Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist

	Project Title	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
	Settlement ID/no	28-41-3-03
1	Project District	Nuwakot
2	Name of the Gaunpalika/Municipality	Tadi Rural Municipality
3	Former VDCs	Narjamandap
4	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	Katunje, Bohare & Banchare-3
5	Total HHs of the Settlement	187 HHs
6	Number of eligible households (Must be equal to Annexes of Beneficiary (HHs):	185 HHs
7	Major Caste/Ethnic Groups	Indigenous (Tamang & Gurung)
8	Number of Differently able HHs	12 HHs
9	Reconstruction Started Date	NA
10	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	1634 masl
11	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	4 km earthen road to reach Bhaunbesi near Kharanitar Bazaar in accessing Dupcheshwor Road
	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work (Reconstruction):	NA
	Number of houses damaged	185
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	185
12	Quantity of debris generated (by type)	Stone, bonding soil, wood, rags,(detail will be analyzed in cluster level ESMP)
13	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone, Timber (detail will be analyzed in cluster level ESMP)

14	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
15	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Additional demand of 348.73 cum Timber 3,121.88 cum stone and 4,90,158 numbers of brick is needed.
16	Any hazardous materials mixed with debris (e.g. from damaged health-posts, medicines, from agro-vet shops/ service etc)	None: Soil as binding materials are properly disposed and leveled in the adjoining cultivated land. Health post were not damaged due to earthquake.
Exclusion criteria:		
17,18,19	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
20	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	NA
21	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	NA
22	Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	NA

S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	Don't Know/Remarks
23	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?	√		
24.1	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are site specific;		√	
24.2	If any of them are irreversible, and mitigation measures are readily known or can be designed?			
25.1	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse		√	The quantity distributed as per

25.2	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?	√		approve government quota will not have adverse impact on forest. Minor increase in utilization is expected with minimal impact.
26.1	Will the sub-project be supporting reconstruction, management, or preservation of physical cultural resources?		√	
26.2	Is the subproject located in, or in the vicinity of, cultural sites?		√	
26.3	Will the sub-project likely adversely impact physical cultural resources? ⁵		√	
27	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats? ⁶		√	
28	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition of existing structures?		√	
29.1,29.2	Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the project area? Are they likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project?		√ √	
Physical features				
30	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? (show in map)		√	
31	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?		√	
32	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley, tar etc.	√		Most of the settlement is in hill

⁵Examples of physical cultural resources are archaeological or historical sites, including historic urban areas, religious monuments, structures and/or cemeteries particularly sites recognized by the government.

⁶ Critical natural habitats include those habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities.

				part with mostly terraced farming land
33	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?		√	
34	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)	√		Mostly agricultural land and forest area
35	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	
36	Does the sub project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water for the local people or agriculture?		√	
37	Any existing/approved/ potential quarry sites (sand, aggregate, stone, slates, boulders) in the vicinity of the sub-project?	√		Nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (right) in Chaughada VDC ward no. 4, 5 & 7 and even from Thansing 3 & 4 had obtained approval from DCC, Nuwakot.
38	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	No need and people could manage their waste from HHs level
39	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)		√	
Biological Features				
40	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?		√	
41	If the subproject is located near the forest, what is the category of the forest- national, community, leasehold, religious etc.?	√		<i>Saureni</i> Community Forest

42.1	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>Semnopithecus entellus</i>
42.2	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
42.3	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life?	√		<i>Thopulung</i> stream with no known renowned species
42.4	Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√	
43	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
44	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	
45	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
46	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species or their habitat?		√	
47	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?		√	
48	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Utrica dioica</i> , <i>Artemesia indica</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> (leaf and fruit), <i>Centella asiatica</i> , <i>Acorus calamus</i> , <i>Nyetanthes arbor-tritis</i> , etc are common
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
49	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	185 houses in settlement are

				scattered in distributed
50	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		Average HHs size is 5
51	How many households are without any land/shelter, any squatters? (List of beneficiary HHs should be attached in Annex)		√	
52	Is the subproject located near to the sites of archaeological/historical or cultural importance?		√	
53	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area? (List of beneficiary HHs should be attached in Annex)	√		95 HHs are Indigenous, 12 HHs of Differently able, and 22 Women headed HHs
54	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
55	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture, Service and remittance		
56	Food Sufficiency of the Beneficiary HHs? 1. 12 Months and Above 2. 9 to 12 Months 3. 6 to 9 Months 4. 3 to 6 Moths 5. Less than 3 Months	HHs (based on Beneficiary List) 1. 42 2. 23 3. 50 4. 35 5. 35		
57	What are the typical building practices of the affected people and what are the different materials have they used in the past?	Sizes vary each cases with most 24'*32' plinth with 4-5 indistinct rooms in 2-3 story using timber, stone, clay, bamboo and corrugated sheets		
58	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
59	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?	√		IPs, Dalits, Women Headed HHs, and Differently Able People are different Vulnerable People
60	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Drinking water supply from tap stand and people

				have at least temporary sanitation facility during reconstruction of houses where they have plan to construct permanent toilet till reconstruction completes.
61	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc.?)	√		Fair access with primary school, Health post and earthen road
62	Are there any roads on around the location which causes congestion, environmental problems during project implementation?		√	
63	Are there any open space, industries, recreation areas which could be affected by the project?		√	
64	Are there any women headed HHs in the settlement. (HHs List should be attached)	√		22 HHs are women headed HHs
65	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	
66	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?)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
67	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.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA

**Screening Tool Completed and Reviewed by:
Environmental Specialist in the District Level -PIU:**

Title and Date: Sudeep Ghimire/19 December 2017

Social Specialist in District Level -PIU:

Title and Date: Rishi Ram Bimali/19 December 2017

Project Manager in District Level - PIU:

Title and Date: Sunil Raj Giri/DTO Chief/Project Manager/19 December 2017

Presentation/ Briefing to DCC – ENRC done on

Advice, comments, and suggestions from the DCC-ENRC are

Screening cleared by DCC – ENRC on

Annex II: List of Consultation's Participants

S.N.	Name of Participants	Tole
1	Lumadi Prasad Kganal	Katunje
2	Homnath Khanal	Katunje
3	Hari Prasad Ojha	Katunje
4	Bir Bahadur Tamang	Katunje
5	Chitra Kumari Ojha	Katunje
6	Dipak Ojha	Katunje
7	Khem Nath Dhungana	Bohare
8	Bhairab Prasad Dhungana	Bohare
9	Shova Dhungana	Bohare
10	Jhanka Nath Dhungana	Bohare
11	Arjun Prasad Dhungana	Bohare
12	Ambika Adhikari	Bohare
13	Jhilli Raj Adhikari	Bohare
14	Baikuntha Prasad Adhikari	Bohare
15	Sanath Kumar Adhikari	Bohare
16	Dharma Datta Dhungana	Bohare
17	Indra Bahadur Pundit	Bohare

2.4 Aamare & Syangchet

Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist

	Project Title	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
	Settlement ID/no	28-41-4-04
1	Project District	Nuwakot
2	Name of the Gaunpalika/Municipality	Tadi Rural Municipality
3	Former VDCs	Narjamandap
4	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	Aamare & Syangchet-4
5	Total HHs of the Settlement	91 HHs
6	Number of eligible households (Must be equal to Annexes of Beneficiary (HHs):	91 HHs
7	Major Caste/Ethnic Groups	Indigenous (Tamang)
8	Number of Differently able HHs	11 HHs
9	Reconstruction Started Date	NA
10	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	841 masl
11	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	5 km earthen road to reach Bhaunbesi near Kharanitar Bazaar in accessing Dupcheshwor Road
	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work (Reconstruction):	NA
	Number of houses damaged	91
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	91
12	Quantity of debris generated (by type)	Stone, bonding soil, wood, rags,(detail will be analyzed in cluster level ESMP)
13	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone, Timber (detail will be analyzed in cluster level ESMP)

14	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
15	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Additional demand of 171.54 cum Timber 1,535.63 cum stone and 2,41,105 numbers of brick is needed.
16	Any hazardous materials mixed with debris (e.g. from damaged health-posts, medicines, from agro-vet shops/ service etc)	None: Soil as binding materials are properly disposed and leveled in the adjoining cultivated land. Health post were not damaged due to earthquake.
Exclusion criteria:		
17,18,19	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
20	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	NA
21	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	NA
22	Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	NA

S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	Don't Know/Remarks
23	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?	√		
24.1	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are site specific;		√	
24.2	If any of them are irreversible, and mitigation measures are readily known or can be designed?			
25.1	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse		√	

25.2	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?		√	
26.1	Will the sub-project be supporting reconstruction, management, or preservation of physical cultural resources?		√	
26.2	Is the subproject located in, or in the vicinity of, cultural sites?		√	
26.3	Will the sub-project likely adversely impact physical cultural resources? ⁷		√	
27	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats? ⁸		√	
28	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition of existing structures?		√	
29.1,29.2	Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the project area? Are they likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project?		√ √	
Physical features				
30	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? (show in map)		√	
31	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?		√	
32	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley, tar etc.	√		Most of the settlement is in terraced part of hill with mostly farming land

⁷Examples of physical cultural resources are archaeological or historical sites, including historic urban areas, religious monuments, structures and/or cemeteries particularly sites recognized by the government.

⁸ Critical natural habitats include those habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities.

33	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?		√	
34	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)	√		Mostly agricultural land and forest area
35	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	
36	Does the sub project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water for the local people or agriculture?		√	
37	Any existing/approved/ potential quarry sites (sand, aggregate, stone, slates, boulders) in the vicinity of the sub-project?	√		Nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (right) in Chaughada VDC ward no. 4, 5 & 7 and even from Thansing 3 & 4 had obtained approval from DCC, Nuwakot.
38	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	No need and people could manage their waste from HHs level
39	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)		√	
Biological Features				
40	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?		√	
41	If the subproject is located near the forest, what is the category of the forest- national, community, leasehold, religious etc.?		√	
42.1	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)			
42.2	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
42.3	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life?	√		<i>Thopulung</i> Stream with no known renowned species
42.4	Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√	
43	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
44	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	
45	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
46	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species or their habitat?		√	
47	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?		√	
48	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		<i>Artemesia indica, Azadirachta indica, Acorus calamus, Phyllanthus emblica Utrica dioca, Mangifera indica</i> (leaf and fruit), , <i>Centella asiatica, Nyetanthes arbor-tritis</i> , etc are common
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
49	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	91 houses in settlement are scattered in distributed
50	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		Average HHs size

				is 5
51	How many households are without any land/shelter, any squatters? (List of beneficiary HHs should be attached in Annex)		√	
52	Is the subproject located near to the sites of archaeological/historical or cultural importance?		√	
53	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area? (List of beneficiary HHs should be attached in Annex)	√		58 HHs are Indigenous, 11HHs of Differently able, 1 HHs is from Dalit and 6 Women headed HHs
54	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
55	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture & Service		
56	Food Sufficiency of the Beneficiary HHs? 1. 12 Months and Above 2. 9 to 12 Months 3. 6 to 9 Months 4. 3 to 6 Moths 5. Less than 3 Months	HHs (based on Beneficiary List) 1. 20 2. 15 3. 16 4. 15 5. 25		
57	What are the typical building practices of the affected people and what are the different materials have they used in the past?	Sizes vary each cases with most 24'*32' plinth with 4-5 indistinct rooms in 2-3 story using timber, stone, clay, bamboo and corrugated sheets		
58	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
59	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?	√		IPs, Dalit, Women Headed HHs and Differently Able People are different Vulnerable People
60	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Drinking water supply from public tap stand and spring source and people have at least temporary

				sanitation facility during reconstruction of houses where they have plan to construct permanent toilet till reconstruction completes.
61	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc.?)	√		Fair access with primary school, Health post and earthen road
62	Are there any roads on around the location which causes congestion, environmental problems during project implementation?		√	
63	Are there any open space, industries, recreation areas which could be affected by the project?		√	
64	Are there any women headed HHs in the settlement. (HHs List should be attached)	√		6 HHs are women headed HHs
65	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	
66	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?)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
67	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.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA

Screening Tool Completed and Reviewed by:

Environmental Specialist in the District Level -PIU:

Title and Date: Sudeep Ghimire/19 December 2017

Social Specialist in District Level -PIU:

Title and Date: Rishi Ram Bimali/19 December 2017

Project Manager in District Level - PIU:

Title and Date: Sunil Raj Giri/DTO Chief/Project Manager/19 December 2017

Presentation/ Briefing to DCC – ENRC done on

Advice, comments, and suggestions from the DCC-ENRC are

Screening cleared by DCC – ENRC on

Annex II: List of Consultation's Participants

S.N.	Name of Participants	Tole
1	Sana Bahadur Tamang	Amare
2	Moti Lal Tamang	Amare
3	Jit Bahadur Tamang	Amare
4	Hira Lal Tamang	Amare
5	Dil Bahadur Tamang	Amare
6	Bhoj Bahadur Tamang	Amare
7	Punya Bahadur Upreti	Ratmate
8	Shankar Upreti	Ratmate
9	Jit Man Tamang	Pomrang
10	Chote Lama taman	Pongrang
11	Chhar Lama taman	Pongrang
12	Badri Prasad Adhikari	Syangchet
13	Bishwo Nath Adhikari	Syangchet
14	Dwarika Adhikari	Syangchet
15	Govinda Bahadur Ojha	Syangchet
16	Raj Kumar Ojha	Syangchet
17	Chitra Bahadur Ojha	Syangchet

Annex 3: Photographs

Photographs will be added later in final version.

Caption: Participant during Screening Survey at

Annex 4: Review Meeting Minutes for Approval of Screening Report for Panchakanya VDC

(Will be added later)
