



**Government of Nepal**

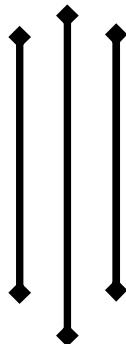
**Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development**

**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- 1  
Likhu Rural Municipality- 6(Former Thanapati VDC, Ward no. 5)

Date: 11.22.2017

## 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

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## 1. Background

Nepal Earthquake of April 2015 and subsequent aftershocks including of May 2015, caused wide spread destruction of residential houses, heritage sites, water supply system, government building, rural road, health posts etc in many districts. 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 14,4,684. 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:

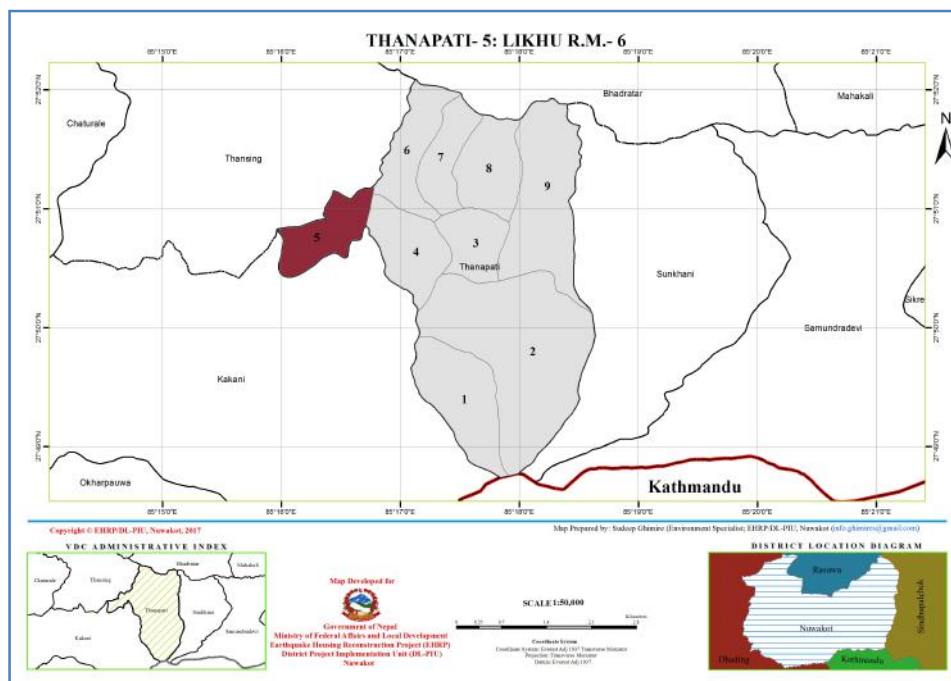
- Skilled-training (mason, carpentry, plumbing, electrical) as a part of overall strategies are being provided by Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) in coordination with other line agencies and NGOs/INGOs. All interested community members and beneficiaries including those 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 organizations<sup>1</sup>. 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Sector Plans and Financial Projection, May 2016, NRA.



**Figure 1: Map Showing Former Thanapati VDC'Ward 5of Likhu Rural Municipality-6**

The total number of eligible HHs considered as beneficiaries identified from National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) for “Nepal Earthquake 2015”, are 38 HHs in Dhokresettlement of Thanapati VDC. 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.

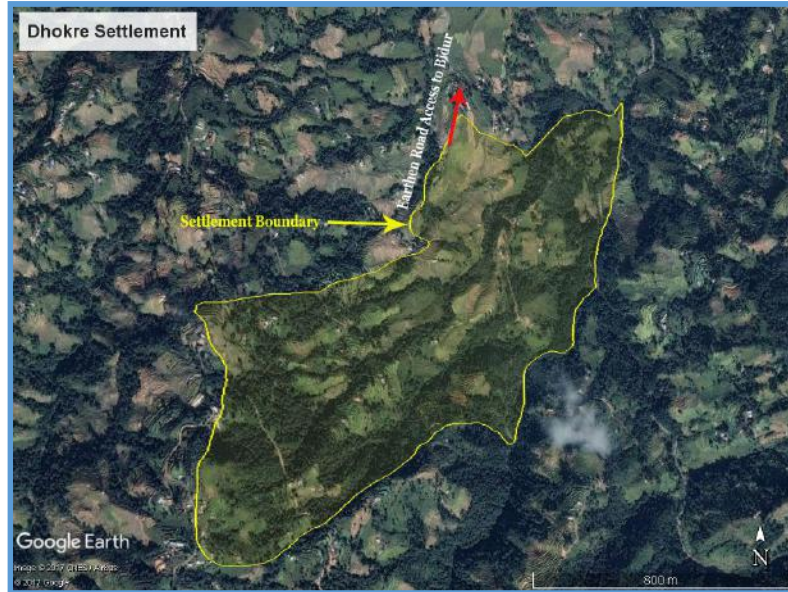
## 5. Methodology

- 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- 2) for recording information. Walkover survey for recording information was also carried out at settlement level. Free, prior and informed consultation with beneficiaries and local informants was undertaken on June 2017. During the consultations, they were informed about the project support provisions and information on socioeconomic setting including physical and biological features. . Discussions were also held with district and local 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), and also with Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) Social Mobilizers.

## 6. Issues, Findings and Recommendations

### 6.1 Dhokre Settlement– (28-58-5-06)

- The screening checklist (See Annex-2.1) 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, Chhahare and even from



Bidur) or brought from DCC approved quarry sites (nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (left) at about 4-5 Km from settlement in Thansing 1 & 2 and even from Kabilash 8 at the right).

- *Salghari* community forest is the nearest forest of this settlement for the supply of forest products.
- Dhikure, Chhahare 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 38 HHs. 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 that is known for critical natural habitat for wildlife/ bird and wildlife movement.
- There are no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement issues in this settlement.
- Tamang and Shrestha are the indigenous households (14 HHs) who have presence in the settlement.
- Women Headed Households (3 HHs) are also present in the settlement.
- Due to the sub project implementation, environmental and social impacts envisaged are nominal or will have no significant adverse impacts. However, given the type of activities to be conducted, it is recommended that a simple cluster level ESMP addressing the common adverse potential impacts focusing on, but not limited to , additional pressure on demand of timber, stone and aggregates, health and safety etc will be prepared with site specific mitigation measures, cost and implemented through common program at Rural Municipality. There is no need for preparation of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.



## Annex 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					Land less HHs	Affected HHs from Resettlement	Remarks	
				Total	Vulnerable Group							
					IP	Da	WH	Ma				Other
1.	Dhokre	28-58-5-06	Likhu Rural Municipality, 6	38	14	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	Not Applicable	IPs are Tamang & Gurung

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.	Dhokre	Jalpa Temple	Water from tap source; Sanitation is satisfactory	4 km earthen road to reach Tokha-Chhahare Road	Health post	School	Community people have access with health and education facilities within one and one & half 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 <sup>3</sup> )	Nearest Source Stone	Timber (m <sup>3</sup> )	Nearest Source Timber	Forest, Flora and Fauna	Physical Impacts	Other Sensitive Site		
1.	Dhokre	2,425.50	Nearby Dhikure and Likhu River bank (right) at about 4-5 Km from settlement in Thansing 1 & 2 and even from Kabilash 8 at the left had obtained approval from DCC, Nuwakot	184.73	<i>Cheptedhunga Deurali</i> CF and Samundrarat, Kharanitar and Dhikure markets	NA	NA	NA	Managed in-situ and solid waste like cement bags, metal scraps are re will have –usable and hence have minimal impact	Cluster level Common ESMP will be prepared at Rural Municipality

## Annexe 2:- Settlement Wise Screening Checklist of Dhokre Settlement

### Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist

	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (EHRP)</b>
	<b>Settlement ID/no</b>	<b>28-58-5-06</b>
1	Project District	Nuwakot
2	Name of the Gaunpalika/Municipality	Likhu Rural Municipality
3	Former VDCs	Thanapati
4	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	Dhokre-6
5	Total HHs of the Settlement	49 HHs
6	Number of eligible households (Must be equal to Annexes of Beneficiary (HHs):	38 HHs
7	Major Caste/Ethnic Groups	Indigenous (Gurung & Tamang)
8	Number of Differently able HHs	NA
9	Reconstruction Started Date	NA
10	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	977 masl
11	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	4 km earthen road to reach Tokha-Chhahare Road
	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work (Reconstruction):	NA
	<b>Number of houses damaged</b>	<b>49</b>
	<b>Number of houses to be reconstructed</b>	<b>38</b>
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 85.96 cum Timber 418 cum stone and 6, 04,086 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 was not damaged due to earthquake.
<b>Exclusion criteria:</b>		
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?		√	<i>Jalpa Temple</i>
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? <sup>2</sup>		√	
27	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats? <sup>3</sup>		√	
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?		√ √	
<b>Physical features</b>				
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 the

<sup>2</sup>Examples 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

				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) at about 4-5 Km from settlement in Thansing 1 & 2 and even from Kabilash 8 at the left 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)		√	
<b>Biological Features</b>				
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>Salghari</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>Semnopethecus 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?		√	
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?	√		Minor increase in utilization of timber is expected with minimal impact.
48	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		<i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> (leaf and fruit), <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Artemesia indica</i> , <i>Centella asiatica</i> , <i>Acorus calamus</i> , <i>Nyetanthes arbor-tritis</i> , <i>Utrica dioca</i> , etc are common
<b>Socio-economic and Cultural Features</b>				
49	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	38 Houses in settlement are

				scattered in distribution
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?	√		<i>Jalpa</i> Temple
53	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area? (List of beneficiary HHs should be attached in Annex)	√		14 HHs are Indigenous and 3 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?	√		Small <i>Jalpa</i> Temple but no impact due to reconstruction activities
55	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture, Business & 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. 25 2. 8 3. 4. 3 5. 2		
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 and Women Headed HHs People are different Vulnerable People
60	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Drinking water supply from tap and people has at least temporary sanitation facility



				during reconstruction of houses where they have planned 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 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)	√		3 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?)	• 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.	• NA		

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

Title and Date: Sudeep Ghimire/22 November 2017

**Social Specialist in District Level -PIU:**

Title and Date: Rishi Ram Bimali/22 November 2017

**Project Manager in District Level - PIU:**

Title and Date: Sunil Raj Giri/DTO Chief/Project Manager/22 November 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**

Name of VDC: Thanapati, 5

Name of Settlement: Dhokre Settlement

S.N.	Name of Participants	Tole
1	Subarga Dev Adhikari	Dhokre
2	Shicha Lama	Dhokre
3	Krishna Bahadur Lama	Dhokre
4	Prem Bahadur Lama	Dhokre
5	Arjun Bahadur Lama	Dhokre
6	Karna Bahadur Adhikari	Dhokre
7	Milan Adhikari	Dhokre
8	Jagat Bahadur Gurung	Dhokre
9	Ramsharan Gurung	Dhokre
10	Shivahari Bhetuwal	Dhokre
11	Goma Bhetuwal	Dhokre
12	Ram Bahadur Tamang	Dhokre
13	Raj Kumar Lama	Dhokre
14	Ram Bahadur Tamang	Dhokre
15	Balaram Tamang	Dhokre

### **Annex 3: Photographs**

Photographs will be added later in final version.

## **Annex 4: Review Meeting Minutes for Approval of Screening Report for Dhokre Settlement**

(Will be added later)