



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Nuwakot

(Final copy with incorporation of RSA Comments)

Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project

(EHRP)

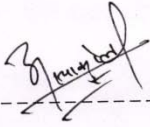


Environmental and Social Screening Report (ESSR)

Sub project Kumalthati/Settlement: 28-59-1-01:Thansing VDC, Nuwakot District

Date: 26 July 2017

Seal of Acceptance of Environment and Social Screening Report



Upendra Pyakurel

Energy and Environment Officer

Energy and Environment Section/Committee

District Coordination Committee

Bidur, Nuwakot



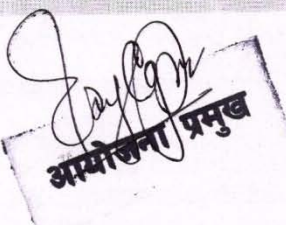
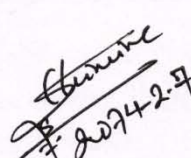

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Environmental and Social Screening Report

NUW/BM-8/Keureni

Screening Survey, Review and Reporting Team

In completion of Environmental and Social Screening Report (ESSR), here are the list of personals who had overall responsibility in surveying, data verification

Position	Name	Signature & Date	Remarks
District Project Manager/DL-PIU, Nuwakot	Sunil Raj Giri	 अभियोजना प्रमुख	Guidance and review of the overall screening
Environmental Specialist/DL-PIU, Nuwakot	Sudeep Ghimire	 २०७४-२-७	Support and facilitation during survey to SM and Engineer, data verification, compilation, presentation and finalization of screening report
Social Development Specialist/DL-PIU, Nuwakot	Rishi Ram Bimali		Support and facilitation during survey to SM and Engineer, data verification, compilation, presentation and finalization of screening report
Social Mobilizer/s	Pramila Dangol		Support in conducting screening survey

Acronyms and Abbreviation

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CL-PIU	Central Level Project- Implementation Unit
DAG	Disadvantaged Group
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DL-PIU	District Level – Project Implementation Unit
DTO	District Technical Office
EHRP	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSR	Environment and Social Screening Report
ESSS	Environment and Social Screening Survey
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHs	Households
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
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. Nuwakot is one the earthquake affected district. According to National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) source, 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 61 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and one municipality. The total population residing in the Nuwakot district is about 2,77,471 in 59,194 households (HH) with an average HH size of 4.69. The female population (1,44,684) in the districts is higher than that of male population (1,32,787). 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) is for Contingency Emergency Response.

2. Scope of EHRP

EHRP supports only reconstruction of owners built houses. Government, through EHRP, provides grants to HHs for construction of residential houses following 'owner-driven' housing construction model. The residential houses will be small, constructed by the owner, mostly in the same land where the previous house was or in an adjacent land owned by the recipient. EHRP does not support reconstruction of heritage/cultural sites, schools and other physical and social infrastructure and services. Hence, resettlement is not envisaged under this project.

3. Sub Project

According to the EHRP Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Section 5, for the purpose of environmental and social screening and preparing Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) subproject/settlement is defined using combination of criteria including the following: administrative boundary (such as a ward, or a VDC), name of the village/place (such as Tol), community, natural or topographical boundary, and contiguity. Thus, it may be possible that a ward or a VDC may be considered as a settlement, or there could be more than one settlement in a ward as well.

The sub-project Kumalthati settlement is located at Thansing VDC Ward no.-1 and it lies in south-eastern part of district headquarter, Bidur (Fig. 1).

The settlement is accessible through *Tokha- Chhahare Sadak* of earthen type. The total number of earthquake-affected beneficiaries HHs identified within the Kumalthati settlement is 132 HHs.

Physiographical condition of the sub project area is characterized by mountain, subtropical climate, surrounded by uphill area with no such happening of any natural disaster.

The major source of livelihood is agriculture, service, remittance and occasional labor works. With scattered distribution, a typical house comprises of 24’*32’ plinth with five rooms in two stories made from Timber, Stone, Clay, Bamboo and Corrugated Sheets.

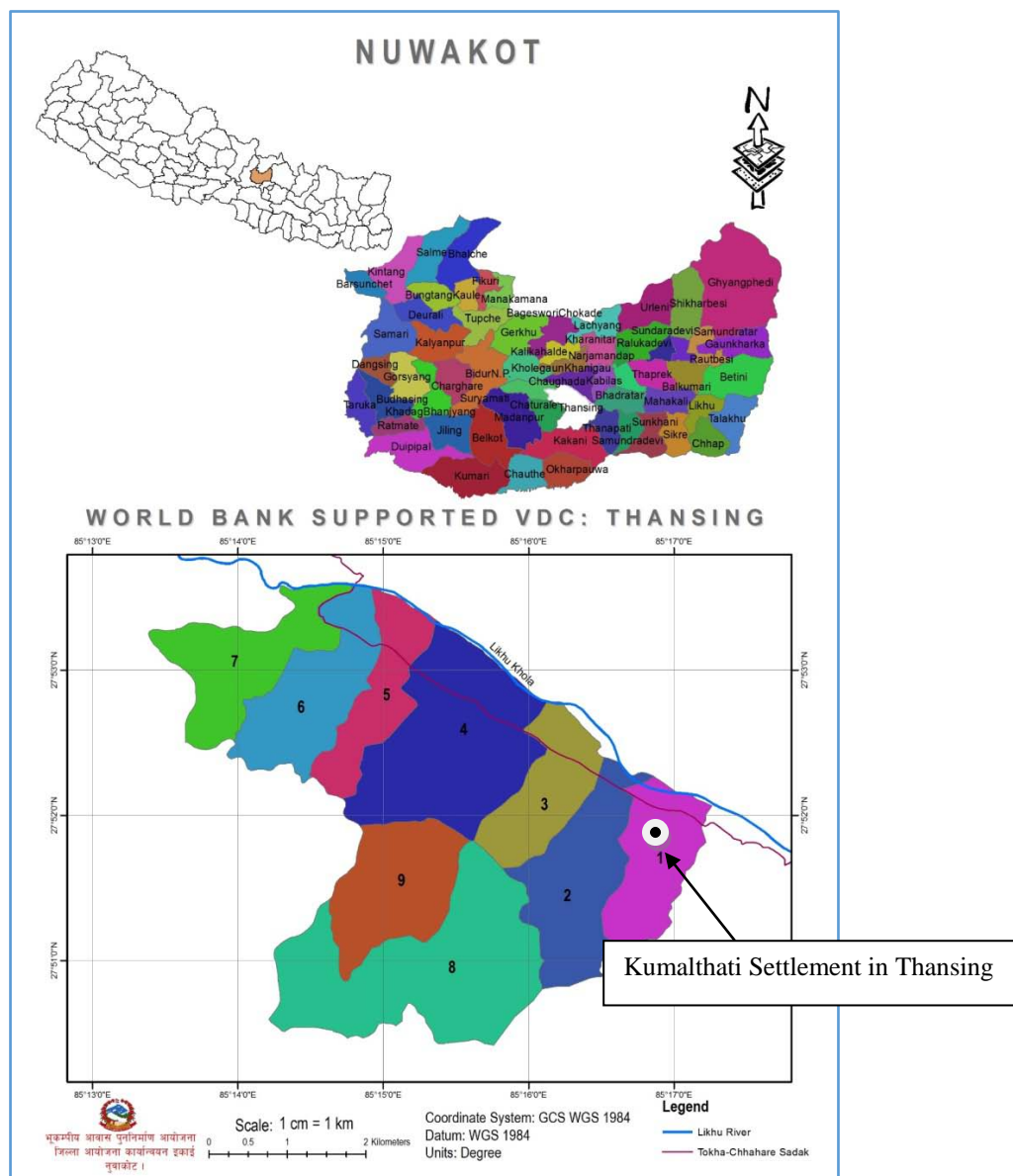


Fig.1: Map Showing Kumalthati Settlement in the Thansing VDC

Before the earthquake most of the houses were made with stone/brick with mud bonded and few with cement. The proposed newly reconstruction houses will be made with stone and brick masonry using availability of local raw materials under government standard.

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

5. Methodology

The ESMF screening checklist (see Annex I) was used for recording information. Consultation and discussion were held with the beneficiaries and local informants', EHRP Consultants; consultant engineers from Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Nuwakot VDC secretaries, Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) Social Mobilizers, District Technical Office (DTO) engineers and settlement area was walked-through visiting houses affected by the earthquake and observing important environmental features.

6. Findings and Issues

Following are the potential environmental and social issues and impacts identified by the Environment & Social screening of the affected settlement:

A. Earthquake Damaged Houses and Local Construction Materials

- The settlement is sparsely distributed where 132 HHs are identified as beneficiaries;
- The project area is a mixed community where indigenous households and other households live together. 22 HHs out of 132 HHs in the community are indigenous HHs who are scattered within the settlement. They do not have collective attachment to the area.
- 19HHs of the 132 HHs are Dalit and 17 HHs are women headed HHs (Annex-II, Beneficiary HHs);

- 132 beneficiaries HHs are rebuilding their houses in the same location following recommendation by engineers from Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC). However, reconstruction policy of NRA also permits to rebuild their houses within the district and adjoining VDCs;
- Public health post is located in one-hour distance from the settlement whereas two secondary boarding schools are located in the same settlement;
- All the beneficiaries have traditionally been using firewood as cooking fuel. Use of electricity and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking is nominal;
- The source of water for drinking facility is spring and it is found to be adequate for drinking purpose; sanitation condition was also found satisfactory at the project settlement;
- Project activities and implementation is not likely to affect aquatic life of nearby Likhu river;
- Total demand of timber is approx. 3586 cft (cubic feet) and stone 1,056 cum including sand, aggregate, timber, cement, and iron. The details of raw material requirement are presented in Annex VII. All required raw materials for building will be purchased from DDC approved quarry site. Most of the identified quarry sites are located nearby Likhu River and local markets are located at Dhikure, Battar, and Bidur;
- The existing road provides access to the market and approved quarry sites to collect construction materials;
- With few exceptions most of the generated debris are already managed in-situ by the beneficiaries HH; and
- Stone and timber salvaged are being packed and stored properly and being used for reconstructions of houses.
- **Skill Manpower Required:**

It is estimated that 251 man-days of skilled and 533 man-days of unskilled human resources is needed for construction of 132 houses (see Annex VII). Each owner will build his or her own house, there will be no contractor involved. Under the Project, there is awareness and training program by which each beneficiary is made aware of the earthquake resilient house construction, and local masons, plumbers, electricians and carpenters are trained on the skills required. Skilled-training 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. The owner, will make use of those trained/ skilled human resources and make use of locally available unskilled workers, as needed. Hence, no influx of labour is likely. In addition, mobile team comprised of technical and environmental and social safeguard expertise has also been provisioned under project to aware and advise the beneficiary (house owner) on house reconstruction technical aspects.

B. Forest and Wildlife

- Forest area is not reported within and close to the settlement. The demand of timber for the reconstruction of houses within the settlement is about 3,586cft (Details on VII, Quantity Calculation Sheet). This is being managed through timber salvaged from demolished houses and purchasing from nearby cluster market at Battar and Bidur. No evidence of wildlife movement or habitat was reported during the consultation with local people (Annex IV, List of Consultation).

C. Build Back Better Opportunity

- The EHRP supports construction for individual residential houses that are earthquake resilient. In the settlement/ subproject area, firewood is the traditional cooking fuel. Housing construction support of NRs 25,000 may be used as an opportunity to promote sanitation, renewable energy (including solar power, Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) or bio-gas etc. As such, the sanitation part of the settlement is likely to improve. Unless toilet or installation of alternative energy provision is not adopted by beneficiaries the amount allocated will not be paid to the beneficiaries;
- 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. The existing plan¹ states that this supplementary financial support will be provided by partner organizations. Currently, the government is preparing the guideline for vulnerable support package for partner organizations.
- These could be promoted through agencies including government and NGOs/ INGOs which are already engaged in these sectors in the district. Such opportunity needs to be further explored and promoted as far as possible.

D. Any Sensitive Site

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

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

Following are the major concern/recommendations from the DCC-ENRC meeting held on 25th April, 2017 (Annex III)

- It is likely that the most of the earthquake affected HH may choose to rebuild their houses in their own land that is being used for agriculture purpose (paddy fields along foot of the hills in the area).
- Local government is concerned that as a result of shifting and rebuilding process in the area, there could be loss of productive agricultural land which could potentially affect the local economy.
- Awareness activities in relation to the above mentioned issue should be carried out in Kumalthati settlement land area.

8. Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures and Monitoring Activities

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

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

Table-1: Environmental and Social issues, impacts and mitigation measures.

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation measures	Mitigation measure cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Supervision	
1.	Indirect impacts from the supply and purchase of construction materials (timber, aggregates, stone and sand) from local market on the local community	<p>Aggregates will be purchased from suppliers or at market. Quarry operators supply the materials from approved quarry sites. District Coordination Committee (DCC) former District Development committee (DDC) is the licensing authority for the quarries, and is responsible to monitor the licensed quarry sites and enforce compliance to environmental mitigations.</p> <p>Timber will be sourced from demolished house salvage, from own farm land, distributed from government relaxation quota and from licensed local market. The timber Corporation of Nepal, a government entity, also supply additional timber to local market of the earthquake affected district.</p>	Contractor will be responsible to borne mitigation cost as a part of quarry site license approval clause.	Beneficiary Household/DL-PIU	<p>Monitoring by CL-PIU/mobile team and Third party.</p> <p>Monitoring findings will be shared with DDC.</p>	

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation measures	Mitigation measure cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Supervision	
2.	The construction of small residential buildings will involve small scale civil works. Hence, there is health and safety risks of minor accidents and injuries.	Various training and awareness activities will be organized by DL-PIU, health and safety training and awareness is part of those training and awareness by DL-PIU. Masons and carpenters will be trained on relevant safety measures, and owners will be made aware of the safety risks and management.	The cost of health and safety awareness and training is internalized within the overall cost of training and awareness. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) as a part of annual work plan will develop environmental and social training, awareness and dissemination plan and cost/ budget.	DL-PIU	CL-PIU/NRA	
3.	Build Back Better Opportunity – enhancement measures					
3.1	Health and sanitation	Promote sanitations, renewable energy (including solar power, Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) or bio-gas etc.	Housing construction support of NRs 25,000	Beneficiary Household/DL-PIU	Monitoring CL-PIU/mobile team/CL-PIU/and third party	Monitoring cost is covered under overall project site visit, supervision and monitoring. External monitoring (third party) for overall EHRP is estimated to be about NRs. 7 million.

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation measures	Mitigation measure cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Supervision	
3.2	Vulnerable groups including marginalized, poor, woman, disabled people	<p>Vulnerable Community Support package which could include, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor and material support • Development of an effective communication strategy that would include specific measures for targeting vulnerable groups and informing them of the housing grant and other related project support; • Target vulnerable groups while providing trainings to construction workers, supervisors, social mobilisers; • Target female-headed households and vulnerable groups during social mobilization process and provide them with additional technical assistance (during construction period); and • Ensure their participation during consultation process throughout project implementation cycle 	<p>Vulnerable Community Support Package equivalent to NRs 50,000 through Partner Organizations (POs). NRA will coordinate with NGOs/INGOs and donor partners to provide the package to the vulnerable groups.</p> <p>The government is drafting guideline for vulnerable support package to be provided through POs.</p>	DL-PIU/Mobile team	Monitoring by CL-PIU/NRA	Monitoring cost is covered under overall project site visit, supervision and monitoring. External monitoring (third party) for overall EHRP is estimated to be about NRs. 7 million.

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation measures	Mitigation measure cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Supervision	
3.3	Loss of productive agricultural land in the settlement area	Organize awareness program and distribute awareness materials in relation to prevention of loss of productive agricultural land in and around the settlement area	The cost of awareness activities is internalized within the overall cost of training and awareness.	DL-PIU	CL-PIU/NRA	CL-PIU will submit copy of awareness event to Bank
3.4	Other build back better opportunities	Explore opportunities for synergies and building back better through collaboration with other agencies including government and NGOs/INGOs which are already engaged in these sectors in the district.	This will not incur mitigation measure cost. Only coordination cost will be incurred.	DL-PIU	CL-PIU/NRA	

Conclusions

The conclusions on the environmental and social issues are;

- There will be no significant adverse impact on physical cultural resources, archeological, and wildlife habitat due to sub-project activity (house reconstruction by the owner). Health and safety aspects of house reconstruction by the owner will be addressed by the training and awareness to be carried out by the DL-PIU, and by the mobile team (consisting of engineers, environmental and social persons).
- Timber and other construction materials will be purchased from nearby local markets such as Dhikure, Battar, and Bidur. Besides, use of timber from own farmland, distributed volume according to government relaxation quota and the Timber Corporation of Nepal (TCN) will also supply additional timber to the earthquake affected districts. Hence, additional demand of 3586 cft will be met from the market. Therefore, impact on forest will be low or unlikely.
- Occurrence of natural hazards/disaster in Kumalthati settlement is low or unlikely;
- Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is not required; and
- There will be no adverse impacts on vulnerable groups (Dalit, female-headed households and indigenous peoples' groups).

9. Recommendations

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

Furthermore, the sub-project does not entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement thus RAP is not required. In relation to presence of IPs, the screening and community consultation suggests that the project area is a mixed community where indigenous households and other households live together. The indigenous HHs are scattered within the settlement and they do not have collective attachment areas. Thus, a separate VCDP is not required. Measures to ensure that the vulnerable groups including indigenous peoples are not excluded during project implementation and they are able to maximize benefits from the project are discussed in Table -1.

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A. Annexes**Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist**

1.	Project Title	Earthquake Housing and Reconstruction Project (EHRP)
2.	Project District	<i>Nuwakot</i>
3.	Name of the VDC/Municipality	<i>Thansing VDC</i>
4.	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	<i>Kumalthati, Ward no.1</i>
5.	Number of eligible households:	132 HHs
6.	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	607 m
7.	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	<i>Tokha-Chhahare Highway</i>
8.	Settlement ID/no	28-59-1-01
9.	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work: _____	March, 2017
	Number of houses damaged	132
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	132 Houses
	Quantity of debris generated (by type)	Stone, bonding soil, wood, rags,
	Quantity of reusable materials (by type)	Stone, Timber
	Quantity of debris that needs to be disposed	NA, with very few exceptions most of the generated debris are already managed in-situ by the beneficiaries' household, Stone and timber salvaged are being packed properly and being used wisely
	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc)	Timber: 3586 cft Stone: 1,056 cum
	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
10.	Exclusion criteria:	
	Shelter/house should not be located in the risky spots (having ground slope of more than 30 degree, known flood risk spot, on top of or adjacent to known fault-line, etc).	NA

	House/ shelter should not be located in protected area, and forest.	NA
	Any activity, including material quarrying, resulting significant conversation or degradation of critical natural habitat is not permitted	NA
	Use of any public PCR in private home reconstruction is not permitted.	NA

S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	DO NOT KNOW/remarks
1	Is the proposed sub-project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts?	√		OP 4.01 Category C
2	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are site specific; few if any of them are irreversible, and mitigation measures are readily known or can be designed?		√	OP 4.01 Category B
3.	Is the proposed subproject likely to have adverse impacts on the health and quality of forests or rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests? Is the proposed subproject likely to bring about changes in the management, protection or utilization of natural forests or plantations?		√	OP 4.36
4	Will the sub-project be supporting reconstruction, management, or preservation of physical cultural resources? Is the subproject located in, or in the vicinity of, cultural sites? Will the sub-project likely adversely impact physical cultural resources? ²		√	OP 4.11
5.	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats? ³		√	OP 4.04
6	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition		√	OP 4.12

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.

³ 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.

	of existing structures? OP 4.12			
7	Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the project area and are likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project?	√		OP 4.10
Physical features				
1	Is the settlement/subproject located in an area susceptible to landslides, rock fall or erosion, flood prone areas and extreme climatic conditions, fogs, avalanche, snow-fall, etc?		√	
2	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?		√	
3	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley, tar etc.		√	Flat of toe part of hill with some terraced farming land
4	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?		√	
5	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)		√	Mostly agricultural land
6	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	Most of the houses are constructing in their previous land which is not agricultural land,
7	Does the sub project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water for the local people or agriculture?		√	
8	Any existing/approved/ potential quarry sites (sand, aggregate, stone, slates, boulders) in the vicinity of the sub-project?	√		Likhu River bank at the side of Kabilas VDC had obtained approval from DDC, Nuwakot
9	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	NA and people could manage their waste from HHs level
10	Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or spots with unique feature in and around the location which could be affected by the project? (examples, viewing point/ ridge/ peak, water-fall, cave, cliff etc)		√	
11	Any risks (health and safety, location- cliff, ridge etc.) associated with the setting of the sub-project which needs to be taken care?	√		

Biological features				
1	Any critical habitat or ecosystem of importance? Is the subproject located in or adjacent to a protected areas/ national forests, wilderness areas, wetlands (Ramsar), biodiversity, critical habitats?		√	
2	If the subproject is located near the forest, what is the category of the forest- national, community, leasehold, religious etc.?		√	
3	Any area/ spot in and around the subproject/ settlement that is known as/for wildlife/ bird habitat (examples – bear, langur monkey, red panda, deer, trees where vulture or bats nests, cliff where wild beehives,etc)		√	
	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life? Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√	Likhu river is an important landmark for the settlement. It is not a Ramsar site. But the subproject activities are unlikely to have adverse impacts on Likhu River, and its watershed. The soils excavated for foundation of the residential buildings will be re-used and surplus, if any, will be managed locally around the owner's house.
4	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
5	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	
6	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
7	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species or their habitat?		√	Endangered species of any kind are not reported in the sub-project area.

8	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?		√	
9	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?		√	
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
1	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	
2	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		Average HHs Size is 4.5
3	How many households are without any land/shelter, any squatters?		√	Every HHs have their own private land
4	Is the subproject located near to the sites of archaeological/historical or cultural importance?		√	
5	Presence of minority/vulnerable/indigenous population in the area?	√		Indigenous-22 HHs, Dalits-19 HHs and 17 HHs are women headed
6	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
7	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Labor works, Agriculture, service and remittance		
8	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 5 rooms in 2-3 story, Timber, Stone, Clay, Bamboo and Corrugated Sheets		
9	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
10	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?	√		IPs, Women Headed HHs and Dalit are different Vulnerable People
11	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personalhygiene,	√		Drinking water supply and sanitation condition is satisfactory
12	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc?)	√		Access of Earthen Road, 1 hr access to public health post, 2 secondary school exist
13	Are there any roads on around the location which causes congestion, environmental problems during project implementation?		√	

14	Are there any open space, industries, recreation areas which could be affected by the project?		√	
15	Are there any women headed HH (No. of HHs to be identified) in the settlement.	√		17 HHs
16	Are there any conflicts about the use of local resources		√	

	What are the programs/ activities ongoing or planned in the settlement/ VDC or subproject area that may be coordinated, linked, and/or worked together for synergy and for 'building better'? Examples: Biogas, improved smokeless stoves, sanitation, micro-hydropower, catchment area/ soil erosion protection, community forest, buffer zone management, trail development, agriculture, composting, flood protection, river training, etc?)		√	
	Identification of 'no go' or 'do not disturb' area/ spots/ features based on hazards potential, protected or protection worthy area, common resources, and cultural values.		√	-
	Customized minimum requirements for the subproject/ settlements	-		
	Identify programs/ activities for coordination and linking for 'building better' and / or synergy.	Housing construction support of NRs 25,000 needs to be used as an opportunity to promote sanitations, re-used of salvaged materials, renewable energy (including solar power, Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) or bio-gas etc		

Screening Conclusions:

- i. **Main environmental issues are:** Significant environment issues were not identified. Since construction materials such as timber, stone have to be either purchased from local market, which is supplied by quarry operator(s) from DDC approved quarry sites. The requirement of timer will be fulfilled from salvage and additional from own farm land, and local market. The Timber Corporation of Nepal, a government owned entity, also supply timber to local market of the earthquake affected districts.
- ii. **Permits/ clearance needed are:** There is no need of particular permits and clearance. The additional timber, stone and aggregates will be purchased from local market (hence, there is not any need for the beneficiaries to obtain tree felling permit, and quarrying permit.
- iii. **Main social issues are.**
 - **Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (permanent or temporary) if any;**
Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is not needed.
- iv. **Further assessment/ investigation needed and next step.**
 - **Need for any special study:** NA
 - **Preparation ESMP (main issue to be addressed by the ESMP):** Environmental and social impacts are nominal. The minor mitigation measures are summarized in Table -1.

Therefore, no need of EA and ESMP. Implementation of the identified mitigation measures (table 1) must be ensured.

- **Need for IPDP/VCDP:** The project area is a mixed community where indigenous households and other households live together. Other vulnerable groups (Dalits, female-headed and indigenous HHs) are also present in the area. 22 HHs out of 132 HHs in the community are indigenous HHs who are scattered within the settlement. Indigenous Population do not have collective attachment to the area. Thus a separate VCDP is not required.
- **Need for IEE or EIA:** NA
- **Any other requirements/ need/ issue etc:** NA

Screening Tool Completed and Reviewed by:

Environmental Specialist in the District Level -PIU:

Title and Date: Sudeep Ghimire/20thApril, 2017

Social Specialist in District Level -PIU:

Title and Date: Rishi Ram Bimali/20thApril, 2017

Project Manager in District Level - PIU:

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

Presentation/ Briefing to DDC – ENRC done on: 25thApril, 2017

Advice, comments, and suggestions from the DDC-ENRC are: in detailed minute attached in last portion of the compilation

Screening cleared by DDC – ENRC on: 22ndMay, 2017

Annex II: Beneficiaries of Kumlthati Settlement

S.N.	Beneficiary	Gender	Agreement No.	Ward	Village/Tole
1	Padam Kant Neupane	M	28-59-1-0-1	1	Fagatey
2	Tara Nath Bhatta	M	28-59-1-0-2	1	Fagatey
3	ThankaNath Bhatta	M	28-59-1-0-3	1	Fagatey
4	Modhnath Bhatta	M	28-59-1-0-4	1	Fagatey
5	Janardan Bhandari	M	28-59-1-0-5	1	Fagatey
6	Yadav Prasad Bhandari	M	28-59-1-0-6	1	Fagatey
7	Achyut Bhandari	M	28-59-1-0-7	1	Fagatey
8	Sudarshan Bhandari	M	28-59-1-0-8	1	Fagatey
9	GokarnaNath Bhandari	M	28-59-1-0-9	1	Fagatey
10	Basanta Rai	M	28-59-1-0-10	1	Fagatey
11	Tirtha Raj Nepal	M	28-59-1-0-11	1	Fagatey
12	Ram Hari Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-12	1	Fagatey
13	Santosh Pathak	M	28-59-1-0-13	1	Fagatey
14	Kedar Prasad Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-14	1	Fagatey
15	Keshav Prasad Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-15	1	Fagatey
16	SomNath Bhandari	M	28-59-1-0-16	1	Eklebarabot
17	Kaushila Bhandari	F	28-59-1-0-17	1	Eklebarabot
18	Madav Prasad Bhandari	M	28-59-1-0-18	1	Eklebarabot
19	Lok Maya Pathak	F	28-59-1-0-19	1	Eklebarabot
20	JanardanLamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-20	1	Eklebarabot
21	Nama Maya Pathak	F	28-59-1-0-21	1	Eklebarabot
22	Mahesh Dev Pathak	M	28-59-1-0-22	1	Eklebarabot
23	Vishwanath Acharya	M	28-59-1-0-23	1	Eklebarabot
24	Sambhu Prasad Panta	M	28-59-1-0-24	1	Eklebarabot
25	Ram Prasad Bhandari	M	28-59-1-0-25	1	Eklebarabot
26	Sambhu Prasad Pathak	M	28-59-1-0-26	1	Eklebarabot
27	Ganesh Prasad Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-27	1	Kumalthati

S.N.	Beneficiary	Gender	Agreement No.	Ward	Village/Tole
28	Ranti Dev Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-28	1	Kumalthati
29	Shri Ram Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-29	1	Kumalthati
30	Shiva Kumar Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-30	1	Kumalthati
31	Hari Krishna Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-31	1	Kumalthati
32	Binda Lamichhane	F	28-59-1-0-32	1	Kumalthati
33	Sambhu Prasad Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-33	1	Kumalthati
34	Ram Kumar Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-34	1	Kumalthati
35	BuddhiBinodLamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-35	1	Kumalthati
36	SomnathLamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-36	1	Kumalthati
37	Bil Bahadur Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-37	1	Kumalthati
38	Ram Pathak	M	28-59-1-0-38	1	Kumalthati
39	Kul Bahadur Shrestha	M	28-59-1-0-39	1	Kumalthati
40	Shreeram Shrestha	M	28-59-1-0-40	1	Kumalthati
41	Netraman Shrestha	M	28-59-1-0-41	1	Kumalthati
42	Sitaram Khatri	M	28-59-1-0-42	1	Kumalthati
43	Ramesh Prasad Pathak	M	28-59-1-0-43	1	Kumalthati
44	Vishnu Kumar Panta	M	28-59-1-0-44	1	Kumalthati
45	Rabindra Pathak	M	28-59-1-0-45	1	Kumalthati
46	JanakThapaliya	M	28-59-1-0-46	1	Chhaharey
47	Tola Devi Pathak	F	28-59-1-0-47	1	Chhaharey
48	Chandra LaxmiThapaliya	F	28-59-1-0-48	1	Chhaharey
49	BimalThapa	M	28-59-1-0-49	1	Chhaharey
50	Udaya Bahadur Thapa	M	28-59-1-0-50	1	Chhaharey
51	Dhanendra Bahadur Thapa	M	28-59-1-0-51	1	Chhaharey
52	BasudevKandelchh	M	28-59-1-0-52	1	Chhaharey
53	Dhurba Bahadur Kandel	M	28-59-1-0-53	1	Chhaharey
54	DurgarajThapaliya	M	28-59-1-0-54	1	Chhaharey
55	Ravi Gautam	M	28-59-1-0-55	1	Chhaharey

S.N.	Beneficiary	Gender	Agreement No.	Ward	Village/Tole
56	Shiva Bahadur Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-56	1	Chhaharey
57	Ram Kumar Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-57	1	Chhaharey
58	RameshworGc	M	28-59-1-0-58	1	Bhatthokchhaha
59	Keshav Prasad Gautam	M	28-59-1-0-60	1	Aaptari
60	Prakash Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-61	1	Chhaharey
61	Bhairab Bahadur Thapa	M	28-59-1-0-62	1	Chhaharey
62	Shyam Kumar Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-63	1	Chhaharey
63	SitaThapa	F	28-59-1-0-65	1	Chhaharey
64	Indira Nepali	F	28-59-1-0-66	1	Chhaharey
65	Jung Bahadur Nepali	M	28-59-1-0-67	1	Chhaharey
66	Mangal Bahadur Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-68	1	Chhaharey
67	Chet KumariSilwal	F	28-59-1-0-69	1	Chhaharey
68	RadhadeviSilwal	F	28-59-1-0-70	1	Chhaharey
69	Damber Bahadur Subedi	M	28-59-1-0-71	1	Chhaharey
70	Ram Bahadur Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-72	1	Chhaharey
71	PrahaladDangol	M	28-59-1-0-73	1	Chhaharey
72	Shanti Dangol	F	28-59-1-0-74	1	Chhaharey
73	Kul Bahadur Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-75	1	Chhaharey
74	Basu Bikram Thapaliya	M	28-59-1-0-76	1	Chhaharey
75	Nisha Nepali	F	28-59-1-0-77	1	Chhaharey
76	Ram Bahadur Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-78	1	Chhaharey
77	Ek Bahadur Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-79	1	Chhaharey
78	Hari Bahadur Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-80	1	Chhaharey
79	Radha Pandey	F	28-59-1-0-81	1	Chhaharey
80	Bishwanath Acharya	M	28-59-1-0-82	1	Bagaichatol
81	Bacchu Ram GhartiChe	M	28-59-1-0-83	1	Bagaichatol
82	Santosh Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-84	1	Bagaichatol
83	BinodDangol	M	28-59-1-0-85	1	Bagaichatol

S.N.	Beneficiary	Gender	Agreement No.	Ward	Village/Tole
84	Krishna Bahadur Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-86	1	Bagaichatol
85	RamhariDangol	M	28-59-1-0-87	1	Bagaichatol
86	SantakumarDangol	M	28-59-1-0-88	1	Bagaichatol
87	BabukajiDangol	M	28-59-1-0-114	1	Bagaichatol
88	Hasta Bahadur Adhikary	M	28-59-1-0-155	1	
89	Thesar Bahadur Dangol	M	28-59-1-0-161	1	Kusumethali
90	Mangal Bahadur Sunar	M	28-59-1-0-162	1	
91	RamkumarSunar	M	28-59-1-0-163	1	Kusumethali
92	Ravi Bhetuwal	M	28-59-1-0-164	1	Kusumethali
93	SekharBhetuwal	M	28-59-1-0-165	1	
94	Janaki Sunar	F	28-59-1-0-168	1	Ratmatey
95	Bishnumaya Khatri	F	28-59-1-0-170	1	Kusumethali
96	BhadraKumariPoudel	F	28-59-1-0-171	1	Kusumeythali
97	Ganga Bahadur Adhikari	M	28-59-1-0-172	1	Kusumeythali
98	LaxmiSunar	F	28-59-1-0-173	1	Kusumeythali
99	Raju Bk	M	28-59-1-0-174	1	Kusumeythali
100	Ram Bahadur Sunar	M	28-59-1-0-175	1	Kusumeythali
101	Dilli Bahadur Sunar	M	28-59-1-0-176	1	Kusumeythali
102	Kumar Sunar	M	28-59-1-0-177	1	Kusumeythali
103	Krishna Bahadur Sunar	M	28-59-1-0-178	1	Kusumeythali
104	Ram Kumar Sunar	M	28-59-1-0-179	1	Kusumeythali
105	NabinSunar	M	28-59-1-0-180	1	Kusumeythali
106	Chandra Bahadur Sunar	M	28-59-1-0-181	1	Kusumeythali
107	Nir Maya Kami	F	28-59-1-0-182	1	Kusumeythali
108	SaritaSunar	F	28-59-1-0-183	1	Kusumeythali
109	Achyutraj Pandey	M	28-59-1-0-184	1	Kalimati
110	Laxmi Pandey	F	28-59-1-0-185	1	Kalimati
111	Shivakumar Pandey	M	28-59-1-0-186	1	Kalimati

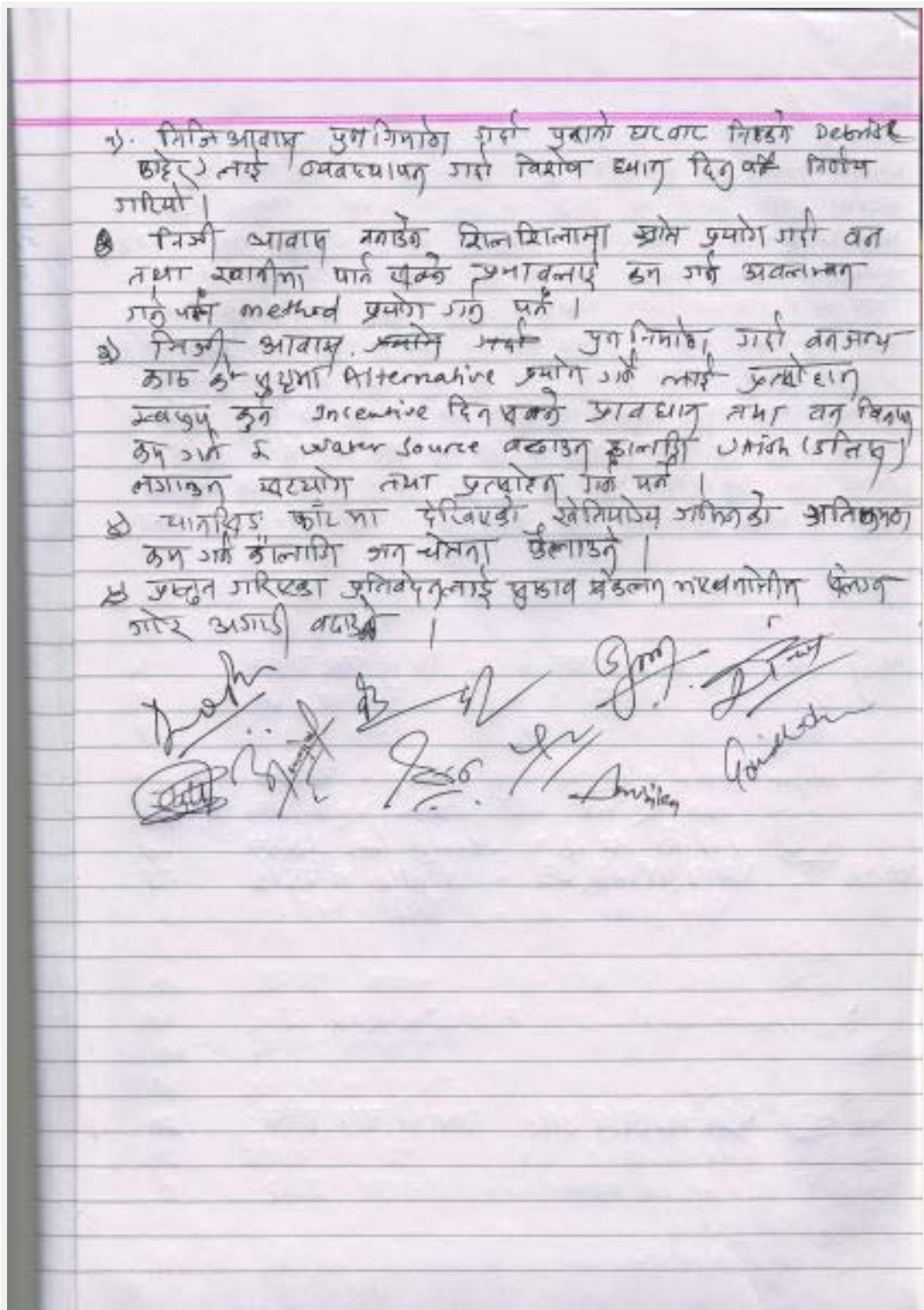
S.N.	Beneficiary	Gender	Agreement No.	Ward	Village/Tole
112	Arjun Pandey	M	28-59-1-0-187	1	Kalimati
113	Narayani Pandey	F	28-59-1-0-188	1	Kalimati
114	Dhrubaraj Pandey	M	28-59-1-0-189	1	Kalimati
115	Saurabh Pandey	M	28-59-1-0-190	1	Kalimati
116	Maheshwor Pandey	M	28-59-1-0-191	1	Kalimati
117	Sita Devi Pathak	F	28-59-1-0-192	1	Kalimati
118	Dharma Prasad Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-193	1	Kalimati
119	Uma Devi Lamichhane	F	28-59-1-0-194	1	Kalimati
120	SuwatraLamichhane	F	28-59-1-0-195	1	Kalimati
121	JiwanNathLamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-196	1	Kalimati
122	Bhagwati Pandey	F	28-59-1-0-197	1	Kalimati
123	Krishna Prasad Lamichhane	M	28-59-1-0-198	1	Kalimati
124	Buddhi Bahadur Shrestha	M	28-59-1-0-199	1	Kalimati
125	Saraswati Khatri	M	28-59-1-0-200	1	Kusumeythali
126	SitaramSunar	M	28-59-1-0-201	1	Sukumbasitol
127	MaiyaDangol	F	28-59-1-0-202	1	Chhaharey
128	SuntaliSunar	F	28-59-1-0-203	1	Aaptari
129	Binda SunarKhat	F	28-59-1-0-204	1	Aaptari
130	Pun NaranDangol	M	28-59-1-0-205	1	Aaptari
131	Binod Khatri	M	28-59-1-0-206	1	Aaptari
132	WalKumari Pathak	F	28-59-1-0-209	1	Chhaharey

Annex III: Review Meeting Minutes for Approval of Screening Report for Thansing VDC

आज तिथी २०७४/०९/१२ गते यस नुवाकोट जिल्ला जिल्ला स्तरीय
 म्याग्दीको हुलमा स्थानीय विद्यालय अधिभारि श्री केसर वहादुर पण्डित
 ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा भूकम्प आवाप पुननिर्माण आयोजना अन्तर्गत
 बलि स्तम्भमा गरिने वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक इन्फो तथा स्वत-
 र्व्यापन प्रोजेक्ट/प्रतिवेदन उपर हुलफल गरि यस सुझाव पेश गर्नु
 पर्ने भएकाले नेपाल सरकार भूकम्प आवाप पुननिर्माण आयोजना जिल्ला
 आयोजना कार्यालय इकाई (DL-PIU) ले तयार पारेको खातोड विवर-८,
 डेडरेमि ग्लिडको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक इन्फो तथा स्वत-
 र्व्यापन प्रोजेक्ट खातोड सामाजिक, जा.वि.फ. हाल लिखु-६,६२ इकाई-८
 का १२ वटा बलि इकाई वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक इन्फो प्रतिवेदन
 उपर हुलफल गरि निम्नानुसारको यस सुझावहरू प्रदान गरियो।

उपस्थिति

१.	केसर न. पण्डित	स्था- वि.अ, नुवाकोट	
२.	केसर ज्ञानि प.थी	स्था- वि.अ, नुवाकोट	
३.	वेद प्रकाश गौडेल	(NEA) नुवाकोट	
४.	गोपबन्धु युगल	क्रि.दे. उ.प. समिती	
५.	अम्बिका शर्मा	सा.प (लिखु गा.पा)	
६.	राम बहादुर खड्का	इ.स. वि. प्रा-७/१०	
७.	पुष्कर शर्मा सुवाल	व.स.फ. जि.स.स.	
८.	शरतोष कुमाल	ES, DLPIU, EHRP	
९.	चन्द्रकान्त लोडाँ	SDS, DLPIU, EHRP	
१०.	पद्म रत्न शर्मा	जि.स.स. वि.स.स.	
११.	सुन्दर लामाल	DL-PIU, Nuwakot	
१२.	शुभा विजय लामाल	DLPIU Nuwakot	
१३.	राधिका लिम्बू	DLPIU Nuwakot	
१४.	सुदिता अधिकारी	DTO	
१५.	जतिष राम विमली	SDS DLPIU/EHRP	
१६.	सुदिप घिमिरे	ES, DLPIU/EHRP	
१७.	उपेन्द्र शर्मा	इ.स. वि. प्रा-७/१०	
१८.	सुन्दर प्र.शर्मा	जि.स.स.स.स., प्रमुख	
१९.	हरि प्रसाद सुवाल	जल प्रदान प्रोजेक्ट/स्वतंत्र डिप्लोमा	
२०.	शैल पुन	- नि.स.स.स.	



Annex IV: List of Consultation**Name of VDC: Thansing, 1****Name of Settlement:Kumalthati**

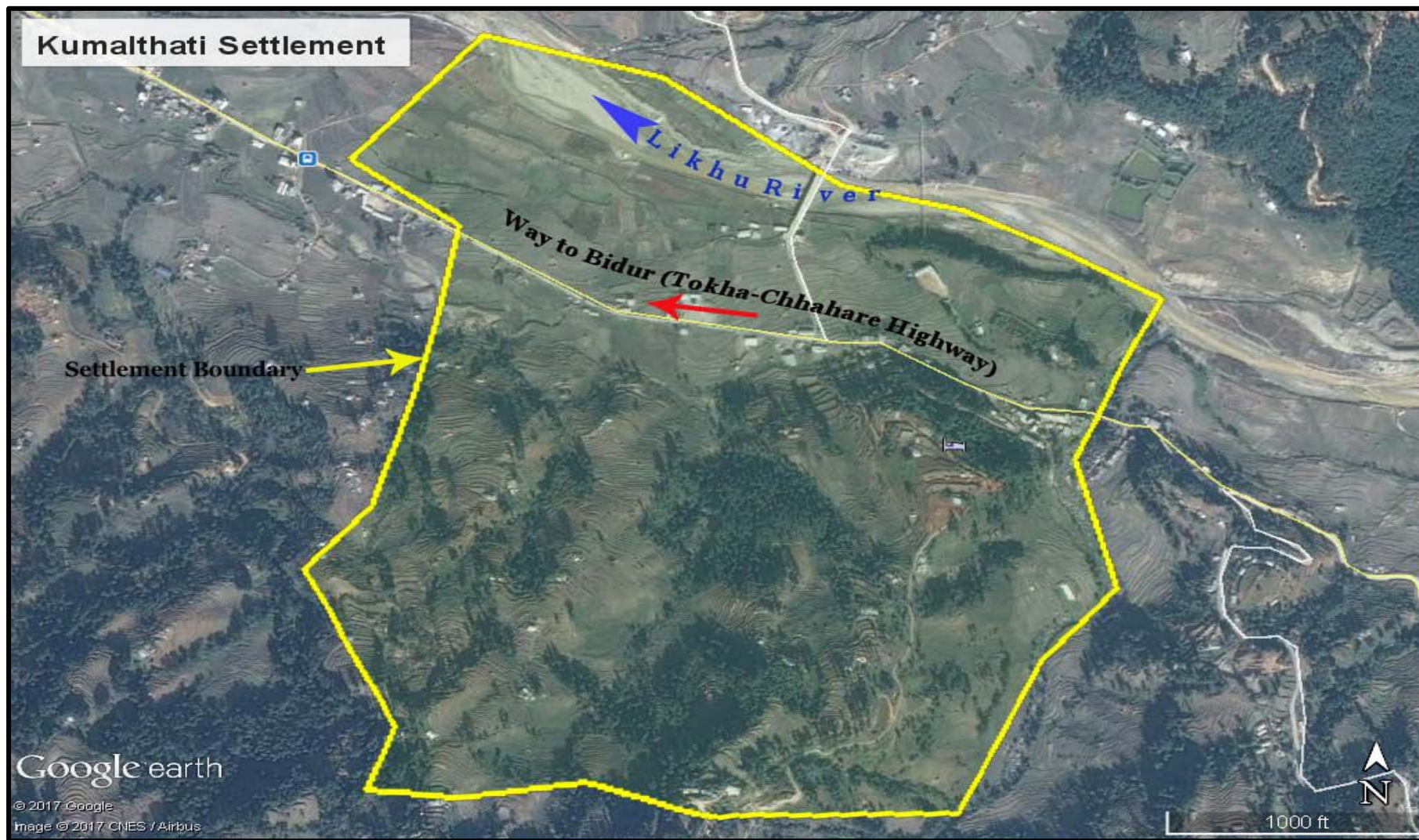
S.N	Name of Participants	Tole	Remarks
1	RantidevLamichhane	Kumalthati	
2	Krishna Prasad Lamichhane	Kumalthati	
3	Gopal Shrestha	Kumalthati	
4	Shambu Prasad Lamichhane	Kumalthati	
5	Kul Bahadur Shrestha	Kumalthati	
6	Madav Bhandari	Kumalthati	
7	SuntaliSunwar	Kumalthati	
8	Madhu Pandey	Kumalthati	
9	Shreeram Shrestha	Kumalthati	
10	Sitaram K.C.	Kumalthati	
11	BhagawatiLamichhane	Kumalthati	
12	Tika Prasad Bhatta	Kumalthati	
13	Hari Bahadur Shrestha	Kumalthati	
14	Anjita Su28-ar	Kumalthati	
15	Titraj Nepal	Kumalthati	
16	NawarajKhadaka	Kumalthati	

Annex V: List of Photographs



Plate 1: Participant during Screening Survey at Kumalthati

Annex VI: Kumalthati Settlement in Google Map



Annex VII: Quantity Calculation Sheet

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
District Level- Project Implementation Unit (DL-PIU)
Nuwakot

Type of house: Model no. SMC-
2.1

Reference: MoUD/DUDBC

S. No.	Structurewise	Manpower		Materials						
		Skill (No.)	Unskill (No.)	Stone (m ³)	Cement (Bags)	Sand (m ³)	Aggregate (m ³)	Timber (m ³)	Zastapata (Bundle)	Reinforcement (Kg)
1	Upto D.P.C. level	53	193	19	82	12	7	0	0	146
2	Super structure	181	320	31	138	18	7	2.29	1	631
3	Roof	17	20	0	0	0	0	1.48	4	0
	Total	251	533	50	220	30	14	3.77	5	777
	Reuse from demolished house			42				3		
	Additional Needed/House			8				0.77		
	Additional Needed for 132 Houses			1056				3585.86		

Note: 1 m³=35.28 cft

Note: Project has been providing training to local masons and carpenters on EQ resilient house construction. Each owner will build their own house using locally available skilled and unskilled human resource. Project will not hire contractor for constructing houses. Hence, there will be no influx of labour and no need for labour camp.