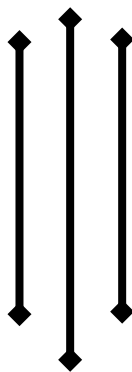




Government of Nepal
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COORDINATION COMMITTEE
Nuwakot

Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project
(EHRP)



Environmental and Social Screening Report (ESSR)
Sub project Chhaphok/Settlement: 28-59-8-15: Thansing VDC, Nuwakot District

Date: 26 August 2017

Seal of Acceptance of Environment and Social Screening Report



Upendra Pyakurel

Energy and Environment Officer

Energy and Environment Section/Committee

District Coordination Committee



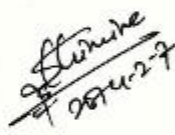


Bidur, Nuwakot



Official Stamp

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		Review of overall screening process
Deputy Team Leader/DL-PIU, Nuwakot	Ram Bikram Dahal		Guidance and reviewer of the overall screening reporting process
Environmental Specialist/DL-PIU, Nuwakot	Sudeep Ghimire	 2074-27	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
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer/DL-PIU, Nuwakot	Arjun Bahadur Basnet		Support and Facilitate in coordinating the community people and survey work
Engineer	Dipesh Sedai		Technical estimation of the materials generated and used for reconstructing a private home
Social Mobilizer/s	Ambika Bhattarai		Support in conducting screening survey

Acronyms and Abbreviation

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
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
EHRP	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project
ENRC	Environment and Natural Resource Committee
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSR	Environment and Social Screening Report
HHs	Households
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
IP	Indigenous People
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Programme
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
OP/BP	Operational Policy/ Bank Policy
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POs	Partner Organizations
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
TCN	Timber Corporation of Nepal
VCDP	Vulnerable Community Development Plan
VDC	Village Development Committee

Units

#	Numbers/ Count
%	Percentage
cft	Cubic Foot
cum/m ³	Cubic Meter
km	Kilometer
m asl	Meter Above Sea Level

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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.

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 district) and to enhance the government's ability to improve long-term disaster resilience. The project has four components: (1) Improved Housing Reconstruction, (2) Disaster Risk Management Systems, (3) Project Implementation Support and (4) is for Contingency Emergency Response.

2. Scope of EHRP

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

EHRP approach includes:

- Beneficiary households will build their house on their own land. Thus, land acquisition and resettlement is not envisaged under the project.
- Residential houses will be small and constructed by the beneficiary household themselves.
- Not all the houses will be constructed at the same time. Beneficiary households are expected to build their houses at their own pace.
- Contractors will not be used. Households have option to hire skilled and unskilled laborers as needed.
- In Nepal, community members also come together to help each other to build their houses and community help is also provided to the vulnerable households.
- General awareness/orientation on building earthquake resilient houses, environment and Social safeguards and "Build Back Better Opportunity" provisions in the project to beneficiary households.
- EHRP (housing component) does not support reconstruction of heritage/cultural sites, schools and other physical and social infrastructure and services.

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

- Skilled-training (mason, carpentry, plumbing, electrical) as a part of overall strategies are being provided by Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) in coordination with other line agencies and NGOs/INGOs. All interested community members and beneficiaries including those from vulnerable groups can take the training. NRA has already finalized the earthquake resilient house construction design parameters. Based on the design parameter DUDBC engineer verifies earthquake resilient house reconstruction and beneficiaries are entitled to receive the tranche payment.
- Government recognizes the need for supplementary top-up financial assistance worth NPR 50,000 for vulnerable households which could be in the form of materials and labor support among others. This supplementary financial support will be provided by partner organizations. Currently, the government is preparing the

guideline for vulnerable support package for partner organizations and is expected to be finalized by end of August 2017.

- Housing construction support of NRs 25,000 may be used as an opportunity to promote sanitations, renewable energy (including solar power, Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) or bio-gas etc. As such, the sanitation part of the settlement is likely to improve. Unless toilet or installation of alternative energy provision is adopted by beneficiaries the amount allocated will not be paid to the beneficiaries.

3. Sub Project

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

The sub-project Chhaphthok settlement is located at Kakani Rural Municipality (Former Thansing VDC Ward no.-8) and it lies in southeastern part of district headquarter, Bidur (Fig. 1) and detailed settlement level boundary is presented in Annex V.

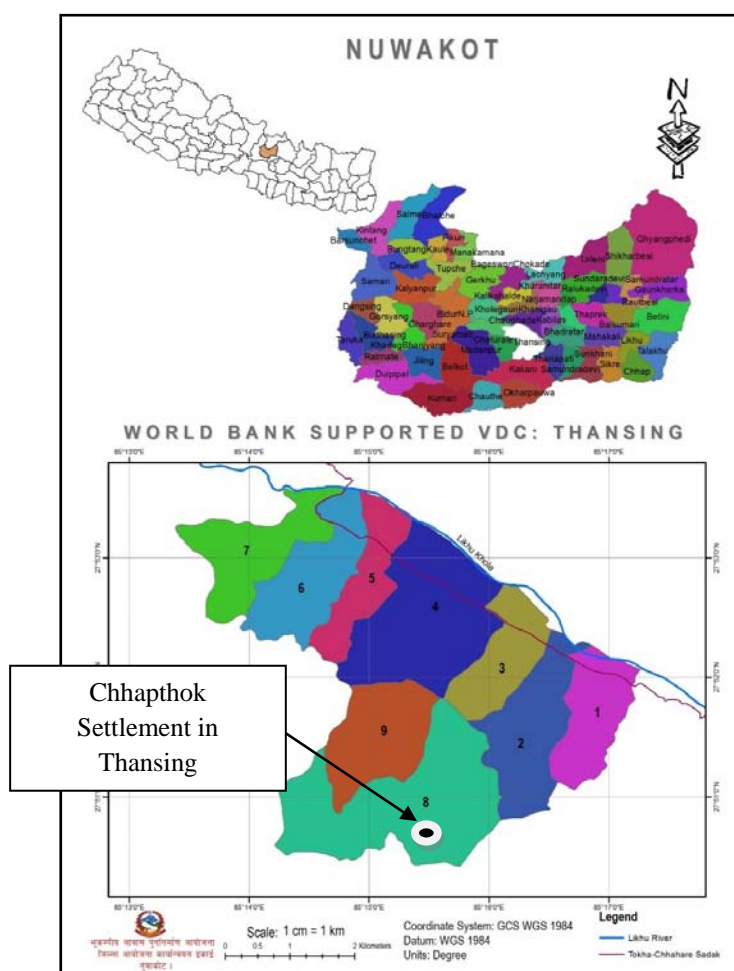


Fig.1: Map Showing Chhaphthok Settlement in the Thansing VDC

The settlement is accessible by 3 km earthen road from Tokha- Chhahare Feeder Road Network. The total number of eligible HHs considered as beneficiaries identified from National

Reconstruction Authority (NRA) for “Nepal Earthquake 2015” within this settlement is 184 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.

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 Coordination Committee (DCC) and Rural Municipality 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

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

6. Findings and Issues

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

A. Earthquake Damaged Houses and Local Construction Materials

- Before the earthquake a typical house comprised of 24’*32’ plinth area with five rooms in two stories made from timber, stone, clay, bamboo and corrugated sheets;

- The proposed newly reconstruction houses will be made with stone and brick masonry using availability of local raw materials following NRA design standard;
- The 184 beneficiaries HHs are currently residing in temporary shelter within the settlement;
- 40% of the damaged HHs uses stone for constructing HHs i.e. approximately; 2,208 cum and rest 60% uses bricks i.e. 29, 25,048 numbers of bricks excluding sand, aggregate, timber, cement, iron (refer details in Annex VI). All required raw materials for building will be purchased from DCC (former DDC) approved quarry site nearby other ward 3 & 4 of Thansing VDC. 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; and
- Stone and timber salvaged are being packed and stored properly and being used for reconstructions of houses.

B. Forest and Wildlife

- Most of the sub project area lies within the agricultural land and nearby community forest area named Keureni Community Forest (CF);
- *Mangifera indica*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Artemesia indica*, *Centella asiatica*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Acorus calamus*, *Nyetanthes arbor-tritis*, *Utrica dioca*, etc are the common Non Timber Forest Product (NTFPs) found within the settlement.
- *Semnopithecus entellus*, *Sus scrofa* and *Hystrix indica* are mammals rarely reported in Keureni Community; and
- Floral and faunal species protected by the government of Nepal were not reported in the project area.

The total additional demand of timber for the settlement is about 325.68 cum after reusing 368 cum from salvage timber. The requirement of timber will be fulfilled from the quantity salvaged, felling of standing timber trees on farmland owned by the beneficiaries, purchase from local market at Dhikure, Battar and Bidur, purchase at subsidized rate distributed by the Timber Corporation of Nepal (TCN), a government owned entity and other from the CF at government relaxation quota. Most of the standing trees in the forest are immature having low timber value. Therefore impacts Impact on adjoining Keureni CF is identified as minimal due to reconstruction activities.

C. Debris/Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Materials

- The debris generated were managed within the subproject by beneficiary HHs; and
- No hazardous waste has been reported or observed in the sub-project area. The health post close to settlement was not damaged during the earthquake.

D. Socio-economic and Cultural Features:

- The project area is a mixed community where indigenous households and other households live together in scattered distribution;
- The major source of livelihood is agriculture and labor works;
- Out of 184 HHs in the community, 143 HHs belongs to Brahmins and Chettri, 6 are indigenous HHs, 19 are Dalits HHs, and 16 HHs are women headed (Annex-II);
- The eligible 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;

- A school and health post is located in one and half hour walking distance from the settlement; and
- Most of the beneficiaries have traditionally been using firewood as cooking fuel. Use of electricity and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking is nominal;

E. Water and Sanitation

- The source of water for drinking facility is inadequate. It has been influenced from earthquake and damages intake and few meters main pipeline. It is a type of perennial spring. The problem of drinking water inadequacy will be addressed while preparing detail ESMP; and
- Sanitation condition was found satisfactory within the settlement even though some of the HHs are using temporary toilet that will be completed with the final installment of Housing Grant.

The mitigation measures to address the water Scarcity are:

- Water source protection; plantation of Uttis (*Alnus nepalensis*) in uphill section to augment water availability;
- Construction of reservoir tank for collecting water; and
- Awareness program to community on wise use of available drinking water resource; and source protection measures.

The cost of awareness on wise use of drinking water is allocated within cost internalized within the overall cost of training and awareness for EHRP. Project Implementation Unit, PIU (DL-PIU, CL-PIU) will develop and implement awareness activities, plantation, source protection by barbed wire fencing and construction of reservoir tank to collect water from spring source. It will be detailed out while preparing ESMP. The works will be implemented forming User Group (UG) from among beneficiaries.

F. Build Back Better Opportunity

- Improved water, sanitation and hygiene situation in the settlement by: a) toilet construction using housing grant allocated for sanitation purpose; b) increasing water availability for sanitation;
- As the individual residential houses in the settlement/ subproject area are using firewood as the traditional cooking fuel, this project provides an opportunity to build Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) or bio-gas etc;
- These could be promoted through agencies including government and NGOs/ INGOs which are already engaged in these sectors in the district. Such opportunity needs to be further explored and promoted as far as possible; and
- DL-PIU/CL-PIU may explore and coordinate with district forest office, rural road projects, water induced disaster management office, Forest and Soil conservation office, Watershed management office etc. for mitigating/ managing the proper drinking water supply and better livelihood opportunities.

G. Any Sensitive Site

There is no known significant physical cultural site, and no protected site in the immediate surroundings of the subproject/ settlement. There is no known habitat for endangered, rare, protected or special species. There are no hazardous places 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-situ instead few of them are using even for agriculture land where no options exists;
- 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; and
- Awareness activities in relation to the above-mentioned issue should be carried out in Chhaphthok settlement land area.

8. Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures, Monitoring Activities:

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

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

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measure Cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Monitoring/Supervision	
1.	Impacts from the supply and purchase of construction materials (aggregates, stone and sand) from local market on the local community	<p>Aggregates will be purchased from suppliers or at market (Chhaphthok Thansing, Battar, and Bidur, Nuwakot). Quarry operators supply the materials from approved quarry sites which are near to about 3 km away from settlement. District Coordination Committee (DCC) former District Development committee (DDC) is the licensing authority for the quarries, and is responsible to monitor the licensed quarry sites and enforce compliance to environmental mitigations.</p> <p>Timber will be sourced from demolished house salvage, from own farmland, distributed from government relaxation quota and from licensed local market. The timber Corporation of Nepal, a government entity, also supplies 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 DCC.</p>	

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measure Cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Monitoring/Supervision	
2	Forest and Wild life	<p>The mitigation measures regarding impact on forest (timber supply/demand) is already discussed in foregoing cell. Besides, following measures should be adopted while managing timber from forest;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek for alternative to timber as for example Aluminium Window Pane; • Use trees felled by the wind or other factor, and use trees without disturbing the core forest area, for example trees likely to be lost by landslide, tree along forest path etc; • Fell tree based on density and distribution, do not fell tree from sparse area of the forest; • Undertake plantation of tree along bare area as a part of community forest management plan; • Abide by forest law, regulations and guidelines; and <p>Impact on wildlife is expected to be minimal</p>	Not applicable	Beneficiary Household/DL-PIU	<p>Monitoring by CL-PIU/Mobile team and Third Party.</p> <p>Monitoring findings will be shared with DCC</p>	

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measure Cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Monitoring/Supervision	
3.	The construction of small residential buildings will involve small scale civil works. Hence, there is health and safety risks of minor accidents and injuries.	Various training and awareness activities will be organized by DL-PIU, health and safety training and awareness is part of those training and awareness by DL-PIU. Masons and carpenters will be trained on relevant safety measures, and owners will be made aware of the safety risks and management.	The cost of health and safety awareness and training is internalized within the overall cost of training and awareness. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) as a part of annual work plan will develop environmental and social training, awareness and dissemination plan and cost/ budget.	DL-PIU	CL-PIU/NRA	
4.	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
5 .	Build Back Better Opportunity – enhancement measures					
5.1	Health and sanitation	In terms of prioritizing built back better opportunity need priority are: 1. Integration of toilet (sanitations) construction in housing reconstruction	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.

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measure Cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Monitoring/Supervision	
		<p>2. Addressing Indoor air pollution through well ventilated housing design including promotion of Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS)</p> <p>Renewable energy (including solar power, or bio-gas etc .</p>				External monitoring (third party) for overall EHRP is estimated to be about NRs. 7 million.
5.2	Insufficient water for drinking	<p>The issue will be addressed during preparation of ESMP considering following matters in specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water source protection; • Plantation of Uttis (<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>) in uphill section to augment water availability; • Construction of reservoir tank for collecting water; and • Awareness program to community on wise use of available drinking water resource and source protection measures. 	<p>The cost of awareness on wise use of drinking water is allocated within cost internalized within the overall cost of training and awareness for EHRP.</p> <p>PIU will develop and implement awareness activities</p> <p>Plantation, source protection by barbed wire fencing and construction of reservoir tank to collect water from spring source will be considered including others while</p>	User Group (UG)/DL-PIU	CL-PIU/NRA	<p>The works will be implemented forming User Group (UG) from among beneficiaries.</p> <p>CL-PIU will submit copy of awareness event records to Bank</p> <p>Quantity estimates and cost calculation for reservoir tank will be further explored after detail site investigation and will be</p>

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

SN	Environmental and Social Issues	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Measure Cost	Responsibility		Remarks
				Implementation	Monitoring/Supervision	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring their participation during consultation process throughout project implementation cycle; • Provide additional assistance in accessing housing grants (e.g.- facilitate opening bank account, paperwork for installments/tranche, etc.) • 				<p>settlement</p> <p>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.</p>
5.4	Other build back better opportunities	Coordination and linkages with other line agencies including government and NGOs/ INGOs, which are already engaged in these sectors in the district.	This will not require additional mitigation cost.	DL-PIU	CL-PIU/NRA	Agencies working in different sections will be added later on in the Annex

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

The major conclusions on the environmental and social issues are;

- Sub-project activities will not have significant impact on protected area/protected species/habitat, social, cultural, archeologically sensitive areas in and around the settlement/ subproject area;
- Housing construction will be owner driven;
- Health and safety aspects of house reconstruction by the owner will be addressed by the training and awareness to be carried out by the DL-PIU.
- 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 purchase from Timber Corporation of Nepal (TCN) will fulfill the additional demand of additional 325.68 cum whereas, 2,208 cum stone will be fulfilled from nearby DCC (former DDC) approved quarry sites within the settlement of Thansing VDC wards 3 & 4. Therefore, impact on forest will be insignificant and quarry sites will be low or unlikely.
- Occurrence of natural hazards/disaster in Chhaphthok settlement is low or unlikely and is insignificant concern;
- Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is not required; and
- There will be no adverse impacts on marginalized and disadvantaged group communities including indigenous peoples groups as they are living in heterogeneous distribution.

The environmental and social impact envisaged from the reconstruction activity in this settlement is 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. Measures have been provisioned to address drinking water insufficiency in the sub-project and it will be detailed out following technical investigation at the time of preparation of ESMP. The potential impacts and mitigations are summarized in Table -1. There is no need for further Environmental Assessment under ESMF and World Bank OP/BP 4.01 Policy.

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. 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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DL-PIU/ES specialist

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Designation: Environmental Specialist

DL-PIU/ SDS Specialist

Name: Rishi Ram Bimali

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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	Former Thansing VDC(Current Kakani Rural Municipality)
4	Name of the Settlement, Ward No.	Chhaphthok-8
5	Number of eligible households:	184 HHs
6	Altitude of the Settlement (in meters)	1142 masl
7	Nearest road head/highway/headquarter	The settlement is at 3 Km from the Tokha Chhahare Road
8	Settlement ID/no	28-59-8-15
9	Proposed Date of Commencement of Work:	January 5, 2017
	Number of houses damaged	184 HHs
	Number of houses to be reconstructed	184 HHs
	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	With very little exception, most of the generated debris were already managed in-situ by the beneficiaries household, Stone and timber salvaged are being packed properly and being used wisely. The remaining debris will be addressed during constructions by individuals households.
	Quantity of construction materials needed (Timber, sand, gravel, stone, etc.)	Additional about 325.68 cum timer and about 2,208 cum stone is needed and brick of 29,25,048 numbers

	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
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
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		√ √	OP 4.36

	changes in the management, protection or utilization of natural forests or plantations?			
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?		√ √ √	OP 4.11
5.	Will the sub-project involve significant conversion or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats?		√	OP 4.04
6	Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition or prior acquisition of land or demolition 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 IP HHs present in the settlement
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, snowfall, etc.?		√	
2	Is the settlement located close to groundwater sources, springs, surface water bodies, riverbank, and watercourses?	√		Likhu River is at about 4 Km away from the settlement and beneficiary do not use this river for purpose regarding water use
3	How is the terrain? –flat, ridge, undulating, terraced, valley, tar etc.		√	Ridge and hill slope terrain with terrace farming

4	Any history of erosion, flashflood, landslides, earthquake in the area/ vicinity?		√	
5	Current land use practice (agriculture, grazing, barren, forest, shrubs-----)		√	Mostly agricultural and forest area
6	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?		√	Though most of the houses are reconstructing in the same location there are some chances to have impact on agricultural land in Thansing Phant as the NRA provide authority to build their houses with in the district.
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 Thansing VDC ward no. 3 & 4 had obtained approval from DDC, Nuwakot and it is 4 km far from the settlement
9	Are there any potential sites/land for debris management/ solid waste management/ reclamation for future use?		√	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.?	√		Keureni Community Forest
3	Any area/ spot in and around the subproject/ settlement that is known as/for wildlife/ bird habitat (examples – bear, langur monkey, red panda, deer, trees where vulture or bats nests, cliff where wild beehives, etc.)	√		<i>Semnopithecus entellus, Sus scrofa and Hystrix indica</i>
	Is the settlement/ subproject area a known wildlife movement/ migration route or bird migration route?		√	
	Is there any water body, river, wetland etc. known as important habitat (or renowned) for fishes or aquatic life? Any Ramsar site in the vicinity of the settlement/ subproject?		√ √	Likhu river not recognized for habitat of important aquatic species including fish.
4	Would the sub-project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		√	
5	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?		√	
6	Are there any areas/ spots used by the protected, important sensitive species of flora and fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting and for migration?		√	
7	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered		√	

	species or their habitat?			
8	Does the sub-project implementation leads to harvesting of natural forests, timber, plantation development, or deforestation?		√	
9	Any NTFP or medicinal plants in and around the sub-project?	√		<i>Mangifera indica</i> (leaf and fruit), <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Artemesia indica</i> , <i>Centella asiatica</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Acorus calamus</i> , <i>Nyetanthes arbor-tritis</i> , <i>Utrica dioca</i> , etc
Socio-economic and Cultural Features				
1	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?		√	184 HHs at settlement are scattered in distributed
2	How many people comprise a typical household?	√		Average HHs size is 4
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?	√		19 HHs are Dalit, 6 HHs is Indigenous and 16 Women headed HHs
6	Is the sub-project located near cultural or religious place of importance including sacred hill/ peak, sacred cliff, cave and/ or sacred tree?		√	
7	What household and livelihood support activities typically take place within the affected community?	Agriculture, service and business		

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 4 rooms in 1-2 story, Timber, Stone, Clay, Bamboo and Corrugated Sheets		
9	Will the project require displacement or relocation of persons in the affected area?		√	
10	Who are the vulnerable people in the population, also considering those affected by HIV/AIDS etc.?	√		IPs, women headed and Dalit HHs
11	What is the current availability of water for drinking and personal hygiene,	√		Inadequate and water is scarce for drinking Sanitation condition is satisfactory
12	What is the current provision of social/infrastructure facilities (health posts, sub-health posts, schools, communications, road etc?)	√		School and health clinic are located within the one and half hour walking distance.
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.	√		16 HHs are women headed eligible 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		√	Agencies working in different sections will be added later on in the
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forest, buffer zone management, trail development, agriculture, composting, flood protection, river training, etc?)			Annex
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water availability is inadequate and need to be addressed; • Discourage use of agricultural land for housing; • Properly manage remaining demolition waste/debris during housing reconstruction; • Adoption of proper safety measures and due priority to vulnerable HHs during re-construction; and • Optimal re-used of salvaged materials.
Identify programs/ activities for coordination and linking for 'building better' and / or synergy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing construction support of NRs 25,000 needs to be used as an opportunity to promote sanitation • 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 or brought from DCC approved quarry sites. The requirement of timer will be fulfilled from salvage and additional from local market and through Timber Corporation of Nepal.
- (ii) Permits/ clearance needed are:
 - Permits from DFO /CFUGs for distribution of timber from community forest to earthquake affected household as provisioned by GoN Rules and Guidelines; and
 - Ensure that the quarry operator hold required permits from Rural Municipality/DCC.
- (iii) Main social issues:
 - Of the Total 184 HHs 6 HHs are IPs, 19 HHs are Dalit and 16 are Women headed HHs
 - Any social issues of significant concern were not identified at the sub-project settlement
- (iv) Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (permanent or temporary) if any; land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is not needed.
- (v) Further assessment/ investigation needed and next step.

- (vi) Need for any special study: Not applicable
- (vii) Preparation ESMP (main issue to be addressed by the ESMP): Due to the project implementation, environmental and social impacts are nominal or no adverse impacts. Therefore no need of ESMP
- (viii) 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. 6 HHs out of 184 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.
- (ix) Need for IEE or EIA: Not applicable
- (x) Any other requirements/ need/ issue etc.: Not applicable

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

Title and Date: Sudeep Ghimire/20th April, 2017

Social Specialist in District Level -PIU:

Title and Date: Rishi Ram Bimali/20th April, 2017

Project Manager in District Level - PIU:

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

Presentation/ Briefing to DCC – ENRC done on: 25th April, 2017

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

Screening cleared by DCC – ENRC on: 22nd May, 2017

Annex II: Eligible HHs List of Chhaphthok Settlement

S.N.	Beneficiary	Gender	Vulnerable HHs(Dalit/IPs Women HHs)	Ward	Village/Tole
1	Bhimsen Bahadur Nepali	M	Dalit	8	Aaru chaur
2	Dhan maya Tamang	F	Ips/ Women Headed	8	Aaru chaur
3	Mayanath Bhandari	M		8	Aaru chaur
4	Hem nath Bhandari	M		8	Aaru chaur
5	Basudev Bhandari	M		8	Aaru chaur
6	Keshab Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Aaru chaur
7	Ram Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Aaru chaur
8	Bishnu Prasad Adhikari	M		8	Aaru chaur
9	Ram Kumar Ojha	M		8	Aaru chaur
10	Sitaram Ojha	M		8	Aaru chaur
11	Gokarna Ojha	M		8	Aaru chaur
12	Khop Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Aaru chaur
13	Shreeram Ojha	M		8	Aaru chaur
14	Sitadevi Paudel	F	Women Headed	8	Aaruchaur
15	Subhadra Paudel	F	Women Headed	8	Aaru chaur
16	Lekhnath Paudel	M		8	Aaru chaur
17	Chandra ka Paudel	M		8	Aaru chaur
18	Madhu Prasad Paudel	M		8	Aaru chaur
19	Narayan Prasad Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
20	Madhav Prasad Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
21	Mukunda Prasad Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
22	Suman Ojha	M		8	Aaru chaur
23	Gopi Prasad Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
24	Keshab Pandey	M		8	Aaru chaur
25	Khadga Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
26	Bhojraj Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
27	Ram Prasad Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
28	Saligram Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
29	Hit Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
30	Balram Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
31	Sarsoti Lamichhane	F	Women Headed	8	Aaruchaur
32	Sankar Prasad Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
33	Sambar Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
34	Nakul Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
35	Bal Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
36	Nabaraj Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
37	Krishna Bahadur Lamichhan	M		8	Aaru chaur
38	Durga Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur

S.N.	Beneficiary	Gender	Vulnerable HHs(Dalit/IPs Women HHs)	Ward	Village/Tole
39	Kanxa Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
40	Bishal Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
41	Bishnu Kumari Lamichhane	F	Women Headed	8	Chhaphthok
42	Krishna Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Aaru chaur
43	Bishnu har Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
44	Chhatra Bahadur Lamichhan	M		8	Aaru chaur
45	Bhimsen Bahadur Lamichhan	M		8	Aaru chaur
46	Nain Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
47	Shivahari Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
48	Ram hari Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
49	Rajendra Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
50	Sita ram Bogati	M		8	Aaruchaur
51	Badri Bahadur Bogati	M		8	Aaruchaur
52	Iswori Lamichhane	F	Women Headed	8	Aaruchaur
53	Chitra Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
54	Sankar Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
55	Lal Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
56	Shree kris Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
57	Basu Bogati	M		8	Aaruchaur
58	Hari krish Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
59	Tek Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
60	Surya Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Aaru chaur
61	Uddhav Bahadur Humagai	M		8	Aaruchaur
62	Yadav Bahadur Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
63	Basudev Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
64	Ramsaran Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
65	Ram Prasad Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
66	Rajendra Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
67	Ashok Mijar	M	Dalit	8	Aaruchaur
68	Rajkumar Pariyar	M	Dalit	8	Aaruchaur
69	Keshab Bahadur Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
70	Hom Bahadur Mijar	M	Dalit	8	Aaruchaur
71	Kamal Mijar	M	Dalit	8	Aaruchaur
72	Harisharan Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
73	Balram Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
74	Ramchandra Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
75	Maiya Damai	F	Dalit/ Women headed	8	Aaruchaur
76	Rajkumar Nepali	M	Dalit	8	Aaruchaur
77	Bhairab Bahadur Nepali	M	Dalit	8	Aaruchaur
78	Bhuwan Bahadur Mijar	M	Dalit	8	Aaruchaur

S.N.	Beneficiary	Gender	Vulnerable HHs(Dalit/IPs Women HHs)	Ward	Village/Tole
79	Netra Prasad Lamichhane	M		8	Aaruchaur
80	Baikuntha Prasad Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
81	Madhav Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
82	Krishna Bahadur Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
83	Ramkumar Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
84	Devendra Kumar Sahi	M		8	Aaruchaur
85	Indra Bahadur Sarki	M	Dalit	8	Aaruchaur
86	Shyam Kumar Rokka	M	IPs	8	Aaruchaur
87	Ramkumar Rokka	M	IPs	8	Aaruchaur
88	Surya Bahadur Humagain	M		8	Aaruchaur
89	Ganga Datta Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
90	Som Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
91	Padam Nath Upadhyaye	M		8	Chhaphthok
92	Krishna Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
93	Kumar Kaji Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
94	Sanubhai Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
95	Damodar Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
96	Sitaram Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
97	Tanka Nath Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
98	Sarda Bhandari L	F	Women Headed	8	Chhaphthok
99	Santa Kumar Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
100	Jiban Bahadur Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
101	Chok Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
102	Tej parsad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
103	Laxmi Devi Bhandari	F	Women Headed	8	Chhaphthok
104	Rajkumar Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
105	Taranath Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
106	Uddhav Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
107	Bishnu Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
108	Padam Bahadur Mijar	M		8	Chhaphthok
109	Ram Bahadur Rokka sarki	M	Dalit	8	Chhaphthok
110	Suntali Rokka	F	Ips/ Women Headed	8	Chhaphthok
111	Ramsaran Mijar	M	Dalit	8	Chhaphthok
112	Dal Bahadur Rokka	M	IPs	8	Chhaphthok
113	Sun Bahadur Mijar	M	Dalit	8	Chhaphthok
114	Raju Rokka	M	IPs	8	Chhaphthok
115	Rajendra Sarki	M	Dalit	8	Chhaphthok
116	Purna Kumari Sarki	F	Dalit/ Women Headed	8	Chhaphthok
117	Binesh Mijar	M	Dalit	8	Chhaphthok
118	Nanibabu Neupane	M	Bramin	8	Chhaphthok

S.N.	Beneficiary	Gender	Vulnerable HHs(Dalit/IPs Women HHs)	Ward	Village/Tole
119	Juney Mijar	F	Dalit/ Women Headed	8	Chhaphthok
120	Madhu Mijar	M	Dalit	8	Chhaphthok
121	Lila maya Mijar	F	Dalit/ Women Headed	8	Chhaphthok
122	Mukunda Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
123	Shyam Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
124	Ram krishn Bhandari	M		8	
125	Jagannath Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
126	Narendra Bahadur Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
127	Arjun Bahadur Humagain	M		8	Chhaphthok
128	Kedar Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
129	Yagya Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
130	Dilliraj Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
131	Keshab Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
132	Hari Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
133	Shiva Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
134	Sambhu Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
135	Basudev Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
136	Ram Prasad Dhital	M		8	Chhaphthok
137	Madhusudha Dhital	M		8	Aaruchaur
138	Keshab Prasad Neupane	M		8	Chhaphthok
139	Ram Bahadur Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
140	Madhav Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
141	Chandra Bahadur Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
142	Bhairab Bahadur Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
143	Madhusudha Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
144	Prem Kumar Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
145	Uddhav Bahadur Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
146	Dinesh Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
147	Janardan Dhital	M		8	Chhaphthok
148	Rana Bahadur Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
149	Ramkrishna Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
150	Lalit Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Chhaphthok
151	Sudarshan Lamichhane	M		8	Chhaphthok
152	Ganesh Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
153	Krishna Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
154	Ram Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
155	Tanka Bahadur Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
156	Rajendra Prasad Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
157	Baburam Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
158	Remant Bahadur Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok

S.N.	Beneficiary	Gender	Vulnerable HHs(Dalit/IPs Women HHs)	Ward	Village/Tole
159	Ramkrishna Lamichhane	M		8	Chhaphthok
160	Yama Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Chhaphthok
161	Bir Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Chhaphthok
162	Bod Kumari Bhandari	F	Women Headed	8	Chhaphthok
163	Ramraja Lamichhane	M		8	Chhaphthok
164	Ramkumar Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
165	Dil Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Chhaphthok
166	Padam Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Chhaphthok
167	Umanta Bahadur Bhandari	M		8	Chhaphthok
168	Hit Bahadur Lamichhane	M		8	Chhaphthok
169	Khadga Bahadur Timalisina	M		8	Chhaphthok
170	Nabaraj Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol
171	Hom Bahadur Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol
172	Shyam Kaji Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol
173	Lalit Bahadur Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol
174	Arjun Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol
175	Hom Nath Neupane	M		8	Bhatta tol
176	Krishna Prasad Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol
177	Hari priya Bhatta	F	Women Headed	8	Bhatta tol
178	Gobinda Prasad Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol
179	Shyam Prasad Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol
180	Madhu ram Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol
181	Ambe Adhikari	F	Women Headed	8	Bhatta tol
182	Indra Bahadur Adhikari	M		8	Bhatta tol
183	Bhimsen Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol
184	Dip Prasad Bhatta	M		8	Bhatta tol

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

आज तिथी २०७४/०१/१२ गते यस नुवाकोट जिल्ला खिल्ला स्तरमा स्थानीय तह हुनामा स्थानीय विद्यालय अधिभारो श्री केसर वडापुर परिसर जुडो अध्यापनामा भूकम्प आवाप पुननिर्माण आयोजना अन्तर्गत बलित रूपमा गरिने वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक इन्फो तथा स्व-स्थापन योजना/प्रतिवेदन उपर हस्तपुल गरि यस मुद्दाव पेरा गर्नु पर्ने प्रष्टाने नेपाल सरकार भूकम्प आवाप पुननिर्माण अभियाना डिस्कना आयोजना अन्तर्गत इडई (DL-PIU) ले तयार पारेको खाबोड विदुर-ए, डेडरेमि गलितको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक इन्फो र स्वस्थापन प्रतिवेदन खासै खासिबु धानविद्, गा.वि.प. हाल लेखु-६, ६५२ डडनि-ए का वर वडा बलित इडई वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक इन्फो प्रतिवेदन उपर हस्तपुल गरि निम्नानुषाको यस मुद्दावपु उदात्त गरियो।

उपस्थिति

१.	केसर न. पण्डित	स्था- वि.अ, नुवाकोट	
२.	केसर गौरी पौडेल	स्था- वि. लमा ग. वि. वि. डि. व. नुवाकोट	
३.	वेद प्रकाश गौरी	(NEA) नुवाकोट	
४.	गोपबन्धु युगा	शि. दे. उ. व. खोला	
५.	अम्बिका शर्मा	सा.प (नियु. गा.पा)	
६.	राम बहादुर खड्का	इ. व. वि. प्रा- ६/१०	
७.	पुष्कर शर्मा रिमाल	व. व. क. वि. स. स.	
८.	शारदा शर्मा रिमाल	- ES, CLPIU, EHRP	
९.	जयकान्त लोडा	- SDS, CLPIU, EHRP	
१०.	पद्म रिमाल	- वि. व. अ. वि. व. क.	
११.	सन्धि लामाल	- DL-PIU, Nuwakot.	
१२.	शुभा विजय लामाल	- DL-PIU Nuwakot	
१३.	राजन रिमाल	DLPIU Nuwakot	
१४.	सन्धि अधिकारी	- DTD	
१५.	जतिष राम रिमाल	SDS DLPIU/EHRP	
१६.	सुदिप रिमाल	ES, DLPIU/EHRP	
१७.	उपेन्द्र शर्मा	इ. व. वि. लामाल अ. वि. स. स.	
१८.	सन्दीप शर्मा	वि. व. स. क. प्रमुख	
१९.	डि. व. हरि शर्मा नुवाकोट	जल प्रदान प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापन इन्जिनियर	
२०.	शैल पुन	- नि. व. क.	

१) मिजि आवास पुनर्निर्माण गर्दा पुरानो घरबाट निस्कने Debrisहरू हटाएर नयाँ अवस्थापना गर्ने विशेष ध्यान दिनु पर्ने निर्देश गरियो।

२) मिजि आवास बनाउँदा शिलशिलामा काम प्रयोग गरी वन तथा खागीका पार्त बाँके प्रभावलाई कम गर्न अवलम्बण गर्नु पर्ने method प्रयोग गर्नु पर्ने।

३) मिजि आवास जसको अर्थ पुनर्निर्माण गर्दा वनसम्पदा काट्न पुग्छन् Alternative प्रयोग गर्न नयाँ प्रविधिको प्रयोग हुने incentive दिनु बाहेक आवश्यक तथा वन विनाश हुने जोर र water source बढाउन कानुनी जाँच (इतिहास) लगाउनु बाध्यता तथा प्रत्येक गर्न पर्ने।

४) यात्राका लागि फाँटमा देखिएका खेतमाथि जाँचको अतिक्रमण हुनु जोर होलागि अनुसन्धान हुनुपर्ने।

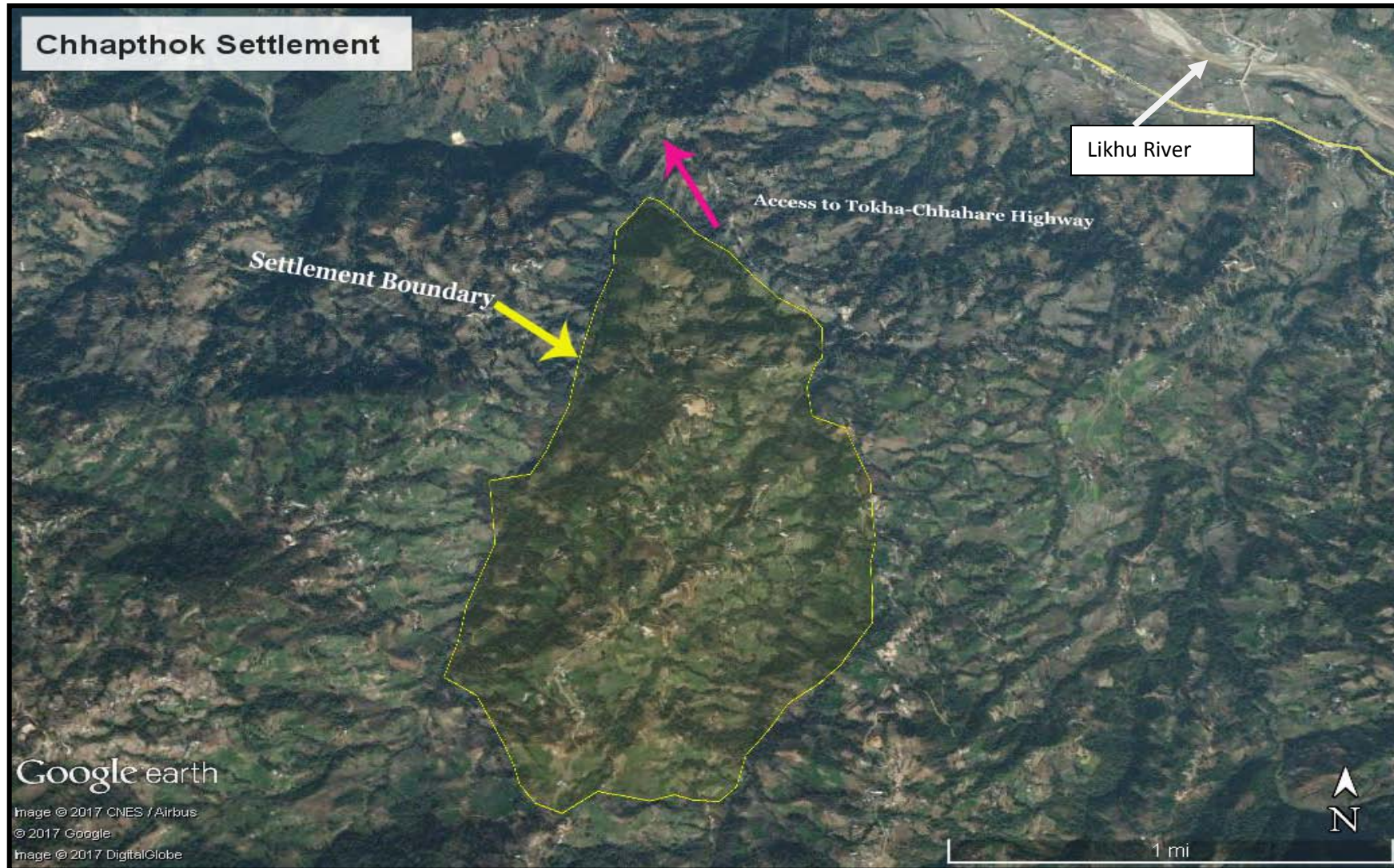
५) उपलब्ध गरिएका प्रतिवेदनलाई सुझाव बढाउन आवश्यकताको फलस्वरूप जोर असाई बढाउने।

[Handwritten signatures and names follow, including 'Anshika']

Annex IV: List of Consultation**Name of VDC: Thansing, 8****Name of Settlement: Chhaphthok/Aruchaur**

S.N	Name of Participants	Tole	Remarks
1	Mukta Pathak	Chhaphthok	
2	Sanubhai Bhandari	Chhaphthok	
3	Damodar Bhandari	Chhaphthok	
4	Ram Prasad Pathak	Chhaphthok	
5	Keshav Prasad Bhandari	Chhaphthok	
6	Parbati Bhandari	Chhaphthok	
7	Nirmala Bhandari	Chhaphthok	
8	Gita Paudel	Chhaphthok	
9	Gokarna Oja	Chhaphthok	
10	Ram Prasad Bhandari	Chhaphthok	
11	Narayan Prasad Lamichhane	Chhaphthok	
12	Gopi Prasad Lamichhane	Chhaphthok	
13	Madhusudan Adhikari	Chhaphthok	
14	Chandra Bahadur Bhandari	Chhaphthok	
15	Diwakar Bhandari	Chhaphthok	
16	Basudev Bhandari	Chhaphthok	
17	Balaram Humagai	Chhaphthok	
18	Bhairab Nepali	Chhaphthok	
19	Bhimsen Nepali	Chhaphthok	

Annex V: Arial View of Chhaphthok Settlement in Google Map



Annex VI: Quantity Calculation Sheet of Construction Materials for Chhaphthok Settlement Sub-project

Type of house: Model no. Stone Masonry in Cement Mortar (SMC-2.1) and Brick Masonry in Cement Mortar (BMC-2.1)

Reference:
MoUD/DUDBC

Total HHs: - **184**

S. No.	Structure Wise	Materials					
		Stone (m ³)	Brick (#)	Cement (Bags)	Sand (m ³)	Aggregate (m ³)	Timber (m ³)
1	Upto D.P.C. level	19.00	5,000.00	82.50	12.00	7.00	
2	Super structure	31.00	21,495.00	138.00	18.00	7.00	2.29
3	Roof						1.48
Total (Per HHs)		50.00	26,495.00	220.50	30.00	14.00	3.77
Reuse from demolished house		20.00					2.00
Total Reusable Materials		3,680.00					368.00
Additional Needed/House		30.00					1.77
Estimated Total Quantity		5,520.00	4,875,080.00	40,572.00	5,520.00	2,576.00	325.68
Additional Needed for Total HHs Based upon Brick: Stone > (60:40)%		2,208.00	2,925,048.00	40,572.00	5,520.00	2,576.00	325.68

Note: *: - 1 m³ = 35.28 cft

** : - Ratio of ongoing construction of houses for bricks and stone (60:40percentage)

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.