



Initial Environmental Examination

Project Number: 47229-001
December 2014

IND: Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project

Submitted by

Uttarakhand Jal Santhan, Jal Bhawan, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

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Asian Development Bank



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Letter No. 166 /ADB/ 2014-15

Dated 18/10/2014

To,

The Country Director,
Asian Development Bank,
New Delhi.

Sub: Loan 3055-IND: Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project (Urban Water Supply)- Regarding No Objection from environment consideration of Initial Environmental Examination report for Srinagar.

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer ADB fax dated 10th July, 2014 regarding No Objection from environment consideration of Initial Environmental Examination report for Srinagar.

We are forwarding the Final Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report of Srinagar after incorporating ADB's Comments for your records please.

Regards

Enclosed- Final IEE for Srinagar and compliance matrix

Yours sincerely,

**(Neelima Garg)
Secretary Appraisal**

Initial Environmental Examination

July 2014

India: Rehabilitation of Water Supply System of Srinagar under Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project

Prepared by State Disaster Management Authority, Government of India, for the Asian Development Bank.

This initial environmental examination is a document of the State Disaster Management Authority, Government of Uttarakhand. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BOD	Bio Chemical Oxygen Demand
CO	Carbon Mono Oxide
CFE	Consent for Establishment
CH ₄	Methane
CFO	Consent for Operation
DO	Dissolve Oxygen
dB	Decibel
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EC	Environmental Clearance
GoI	Government of India
GoU	Government of Uttarakhand
Ha	Hectare
H ₂ S	Hydrogen sulphide
HDPE	High Density Poly Ethylene
HFL	High Flood level
Km	Kilometer
Leq	Sound level
Mg	Milligram
MFF	Multitranchise Financing Facility
MoEF	Ministry of Environment & Forests
MLD	Million Litter Per day
Mn	Million
M	Meter
mm	Millimeter
mg/l	Milligram per Liter
m ³	Cubic meter
NAAQM	National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring
NO _x	oxides of Nitrogen
NA	Not Applicable
OUR	oxygen uptake rate
O & M	Operation and maintenance
PMU	Project Management Unit
PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride
PWD	Public works Division
PIU	Project Implementation Units
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RoW	Right of Way
RSPM	Respirable suspended particulate matter
RP	Rehabilitation Plan
SEIAA	State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
UEPPCB	Uttarakhand Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Board
SS	Suspended Solids
SBR	Sequential Batch Reactor

SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
SO ₂	sulphur dioxides
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SC	Scheduled Castes
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
UDD	Urban Development Department
UPJN	Uttaranchal Peysa Jal Nigam
UJS	Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan
U.P	Uttar Pradesh
UPCL	Uttaranchal Power Corporation Limited
(µg/m ³)	Micro Gram Per Cubic Meter
%	Percentage

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Cm	-	centimeter
Crore	-	100 lakhs = 10,000,000
Lakh	-	100 thousand = 100,000
Km	-	Kilometer
Kph	-	Kilometer per hour
Lpd	-	liters per day
M	-	Meter
mg/l	-	milligrams per liter
Mm	-	Millimeter
MSL	-	Mean sea level
μ	-	10^{-6} meter
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	-	micrograms per cubic meter
$\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	-	micro Siemens per centimeter
NTU	-	Nephalo turbidity unit
Ppm	-	parts per million

NOTE{S}

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.
"INR" and "₹" refer to Indian rupees

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Uttarakhand lies in the northern part of India amidst the magnificent Himalayas and dense forests. The State is bordering Himachal Pradesh in the north-west and Uttar Pradesh in the South and shares international borders with Nepal and China. The State is comprised of 13 districts divided into two regions and also called administrative divisions; the Kumaon and Garhwal.
2. Recent disaster of unprecedented floods in June, 2013 in the state of Uttarakhand, devastated many towns and villages on the banks of rivers Bhagirathi, Pindar, Mandakini, Alaknanda and Sarju. Infrastructure facilities like roads, power supply, communication, buildings, and water supply had been affected severely. Though the state government had taken up many steps to temporarily restore the facilities, it is envisaged to take up permanent measures to restore and rehabilitate the facilities.
3. The disaster impacted supply of water in terms of quantity and quality. There is a gap quantity of 8.4 MLD at delivery to the users after the disaster and it has also caused increase in turbidity. This is due to the damage of the supply infrastructure including RBF, pumps, reservoirs and distribution network.
4. To address the impact, new intake works with pumping station at higher level will be constructed. Raw water transmission main from proposed pump house to water treatment plant to be laid. Rehabilitation and augmentation of raw water pumping station, lift arrangement for motors at existing raw water puming station, rehabilitation and augmentation of CWPS and rahbilitation of three water treatment plant at Srinagar. The proposal also includes rehabilitation of office building at WTP site. Around 19 KM of ERW MS transmission mains to be re-laid in Srinagar and about 4 KM of MS ERW water supply transmission main to be re-laid in Srinagar including Pauri Town. Around 12 KM of distribution mains to be re-laid in Srinagar for areas near ITBP premises where huge silt deposition has been occurred during flash flood. 500KL & 1000KL capacities new storage reservoirs need to be constructed. One existing 950KL CWR needs to be rehabilitated. Around 500 house service connections need to be provided.
5. Consistent with the Environmental Assessment and Review Framework, the proposed subproject were screened using ADB rapid environmental assessment (REA) checklist-of water supply. The environmental screening revealed that no protected or sensitive areas were traversed. All impacts are site specific; few are irreversible and can be readily mitigated supporting an environmental "Category B" classification.
6. **Air Quality.** The pristine environment and sparse population suggest that most part of the State have a very good air quality while noise level is calm except in central part of the Srinagar town. The baseline of air quality and noise level will be generated before commencement of the construction.
7. **Seismicity.** The State constitutes one of the most active domains of the Himalayan region. Several damaging earthquakes are recorded from this region. As such, the region is classified under high seismic zone V.
8. **Forest.** Uttarakhand is ranked 9th in all-India in terms of forest covered area with 24,495 km² of forestland. The district of Pauri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Nainital, and Chamoli have

the largest forest cover accounting for 50% of all the state's total. The State Govt. of Uttarakhand has declared the oak tree (*Quercus* sp.) as a *Kalpvrksha* or wish fulfilling divine tree often treated as the signature plant of the Kumaon Himalayas as numerous logos and insignias with a stylized version of the deodar inscribed on them.

9. **Sensitive Ecosystem.** The subproject location does not fall within any sensitive ecosystem. Neither the project component have direct intervention not indirect intervention with sensitive ecosystem.
10. **Significant Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures.** No environmental impacts related to siting were identified in the environmental examination. All components of subproject are existing, no components of subproject is located inside or near a cultural heritage site, protected area, wetland, mangrove, estuarine, buffer zone of protected area or special area for protecting biodiversity. There are no rare, threatened, and endangered species (flora and fauna) within the subproject corridor of impact. The potential significant environmental impacts identified and assessed are related to construction time impacts.
11. **Information Disclosure, Consultation, Participation, and Grievance and Redress Mechanism.** Wide stakeholder consultation and participation was observed during the environmental examination of UEAP. Project affected communities, government institutions, and non-governmental organizations. Highlight of all consultations were documented and applicable recommended measures particularly in minimizing shifting of structures, potential conflict with migrant workers, and competing demand for local resources were incorporated in the design and the environmental management plan. This IEE report will be disclosed in the ADB website pursuant to the Bank's *Public Communication Policy* and in the SDMA website.
12. **Environmental Management Plan.** The Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP), to form part of the bidding documents, adopted the procurement package scheme and facilitate subsequent compliance monitoring by the contractor.
13. **Conclusion.** In the present IEE certain baseline data is not available such as noise pollution and air quality. Therefore it is proposed that before the commencement of work a sampling for these parameters be conducted and IEE be revised if necessary to comply with the Environmental Assessment and Review Framework (EARF) which is in consistent with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. However, to satisfy the GoI guidelines, the operation of Water Treatment Plant requires to Obtain Consent for operation (CFO) from the UEPPCB under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It will be responsibility the PMU /IA to ensure CFE and CFO before start of operation. No study will be required for obtaining consent but required to comply with the procedures as laid out by the UEPPCB.

I. Introduction

A. Project Background/Rationale

1. Recent disaster of unprecedented floods in June, 2013 in the state of Uttarakhand, devastated many towns and villages on the banks of rivers Bhagirathi, Pindar, Mandakini, Alaknanda and Sarju. Infrastructure facilities like roads, power supply, communication, buildings, and water supply had been affected severely. Though the state government had taken up many steps to temporarily restore the facilities, it is envisaged to take up permanent measures to restore and rehabilitate the facilities.

B. THE UTTARAKHAND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROJECT (UEAP)

2. Uttarakhand being a tourist and pilgrimage State, attracts a large number of tourist and pilgrims. A major disaster during 15-17 June 2013 resulted in severe damages in several parts of Uttarakhand, which has a mountainous terrain and a fragile geology. Several towns have been washed away by the unprecedented flash floods and landslides, and a large number of houses, public buildings, roads, bridges, urban, rural, and tourism infrastructure, power generation and distribution facilities have been damaged. The impact on the affected population due to the loss of connectivity has been manifold.
3. Based on the request of India, a Rapid Joint Damage and Needs Assessment (RJDNA) was undertaken by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank. ADB agreed to assist the Government of India (GOI) with reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts for which the Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance (Sector) Project (UEASP) has been formulated as a multi-sector emergency loan in sector loan modality. The executing agency (EA) for the UEASP will be Government of Uttarakhand (GOU) and State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA). The primary implementing agencies (IA) will be Public Works Department (PWD) for roads, bridges, urban roads, and trekking routes including eco-trails Department of Tourism (DOT) for tourism infrastructure, Uttarakhand Civil Aviation Development Authority (UCADA) for helipads; and Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan (UJL) for urban water supply, or any successor hereto. Some other state agencies such as Forest Department, Kumaon Mandai Vikas Nigam Limited, and Garhwal Mandai Vikas Nigam Limited are likely to be entrusted with some works under UEASP under these primary IAs.

C. Purpose of the Environmental Assessment

4. The purpose of the study is to identify the environmental issues to be considered at project planning and design stage, assesses environmental consequences due to project intervention and suggests mitigation measures to minimise the adverse environmental impacts, if any, associated with construction and operation.
5. Initial environmental examination (IEE) has four basic objectives; (i) assess relevant potential impacts and risks associated with the proposed rehabilitation of Water Supply system, (ii) assess the compliance with ADB environmental safeguard requirements and applicable environmental laws, (iii) incorporate mitigation measures in the project design, (iv) preparation of environmental management and monitoring plan.

D. Extent of IEE

6. IEE was conducted based on preliminary Detailed Design Report (DPR). The IEE covers all activities proposed under the project. The core zone of impact is taken as direct impact of the new construction or reconstruction or rehabilitation of the project component. IEE also covers the direct impact of the sub-project component. Assessment is carried out for all components of environment covering terrestrial and aquatic ecology, soil, water, noise and socio economic aspects.

E. IEE Content

7. The IEE has been largely structured as per SPS, 2009 ADB's Environmental Assessment Guidelines (2003) and environmental safeguards- A Good Practice Source Book (December 2012). This includes following eight chapters including this introduction Chapter.
 - Chapter 1- Introduction
 - Chapter 2- Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework
 - Chapter 3- Description of Project
 - Chapter 4- Description of Environment
 - Chapter 5- Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures
 - Chapter 6- Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation
 - Chapter 7- Environment Management Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism
 - Chapter 8 Conclusion and Recommendation

F. Methodology

8. The following key steps were followed in this study: review of legal requirements, reconnaissance survey for identification of key issues data requirement and preliminary consultation, primary and secondary data collection, impact assessment, consultation with stakeholders, identification of impacts and mitigation measures, and institutional review.

G. Public Consultation

9. Extensive consultations were held with all stakeholders' that includes: local residents, gov't. departments/ agencies, other water users, and NGOs with intent to collect baseline information, for better understanding of the potential impacts and appreciate the perspectives/concerns of the stakeholders. Key information gathered were integrated in project design and used in formulating mitigation measures.

II. Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

10. The legal framework of the country consists of several acts, notifications, rules and regulations to protect environment and wildlife. In 1976, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment created Article 48A and 51A, placing an obligation on every citizen of the country to attempt to conserve the environment. Specifically for the UEAP, the following environmental laws and regulations are applicable:

11. Table 0-1- Applicable Environmental National and State Requirements for UEAP

S.No.	Clearances	Acts/Rules/Notifications/Guidelines and Application to Water Supply Projects	Concerned Agency	Applicable to Contract package	Responsibility	Status of Compliance
A. Pre-construction Stage						
1	Environmental Clearance	EIA Notification, 2006 amended till date, promulgated under Environment (Protection) Act 1986 It delineates the steps required for obtaining Environmental clearance. As per the notification, a list of projects in the Schedule of the notification, requiring Environmental Clearance from regulatory agencies at the State or Central government level has been provided. It also provides for categorization of projects into category A and B, based on the threshold limits of the project as provided in the schedule of the notification.	State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). If not constituted then MoEF.	No	IA / PMU	Not required
2	Forest Clearance for felling of trees and acquisition of forest land for widening.	Forest Conservation Act (1980) and Rules 2003 & 2004: This act provides guidelines for conservation of forests and diversion of forest land for non-forest use. The law also states guidelines on de-reservation of various categories of forests for diversion of forest land. This law describes the penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act. Restriction on the dereservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purpose. i) If the forest land exceeds 20 hectare then prior permission of Central Government is required; ii) if the forest land is between 5 to 20 hectare, then permission from the Regional Office of Chief Conservator is required; iii) If the forest land is below or equal to 5 hectare the State Government can give permission. If the construction area is more than 40% forest, permission to	District Level Committee constituted by the State Govt.	<u>No (No felling of trees or diversion of forest land required)</u>	IA / PMU	<u>Not Required</u>

		<p>undertake any work is needed from the Central Government, irrespective of the size of the area.</p> <p>MoEF issued specific guidelines in July 2013 for state of Uttarakhand for expediting forest clearances to carry out the emergency work in forest areas (excluding works in national parks and sanctuaries) vide no 11-298/2013-FC Dated 24.07.2013</p>				
3	Wildlife department clearances	<p>The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended till 2006</p> <p>This Act provides guidelines for protection of [Wild animals, birds and plants] and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto. It also states the norms for hunting of wild animals, prohibition of picking, uprooting, etc., of specified plants. The Act deals with the declaration of area as Sanctuary, National Park, and closed area and also states the restriction of entries in the sanctuary.</p> <p>The 2002 Amendment Act which came into force in January, 2003 have made punishment and penalty for offences under the Act more stringent.</p>	National Board for Wildlife	Not Applicable to contract package (The wildlife protection act is not applicable to the proposed subproject. All activities of project are well outside from the boundary fence of the wildlife sanctuary. The nearest wildlife sanctuary is Rajaji National Park which is about 50 km away from the project components)	IA/PMU	Not required
4	Clearances required for using biological resources	<p>Biodiversity Act 2002 and Biodiversity Rules 2004:</p> <p>The Act essentially controls access to indigenous biodiversity resources. No agency/person shall, without previous approval of the National Bio-diversity Authority, obtain any biological resource occurring in India or knowledge associated thereto for research or for commercial utilization or for bio-survey and bio-utilization.</p>	Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board.	Not Applicable for the subproject	IA/PMU	Not required
5	Permission to carry out	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and	State Level Committee	No	IA/PMU	Not required

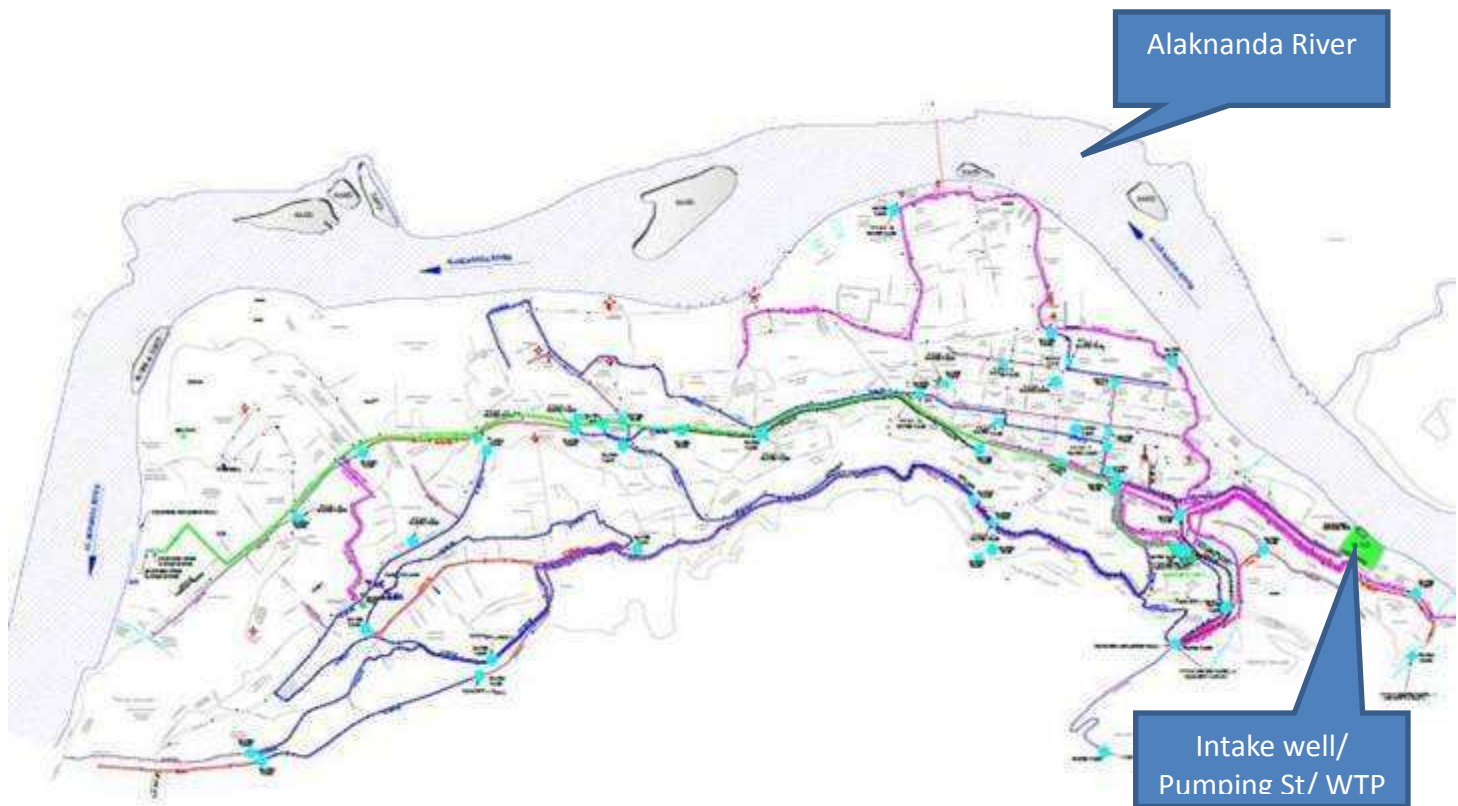
	construction activities in the sites of Archaeological Importance	Remains Act, 1958, and the rules, 1959: The Act provides guidance for carrying out activities, including conservation, construction and reuse in and around the protected monuments Project site is not an ASI protected monument and there are no any monuments of this nature within the jurisdiction.	constituted by the Central Govt.			
	B. Implementation Stage					
6	Permission for Sand Mining from river bed	Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 as amended in 1972	River Board Authorities/ Department of Mining Govt. of Uttarakhand	No	Contractor	Contractor will obtain the consents from appropriate authority
7	Consents to establish & operate Water Treatment Plant	Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and as amended in 1978, 1988 and 2003; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act was enacted in 1977; The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as Amended in 1987 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983 The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in 1974 to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution, and for the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water in the country. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act was enacted in 1977, to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by persons operating and carrying on certain types of industrial activities. This cess is collected with a view to augment the resources of the Central Board and the State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.	Uttarakhand Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Board - Dehradun	Yes	IA/PMU	This is required to obtain since existing Water Treatment Plant does not have Consent to Operate under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and amendments

8	Authorization for Disposal of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2008 and Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Fourth Amendments Rules, 2010	Uttarakhand Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Board – Dehradun	No	Contractor	
9	Consent for Disposal of Sewage from Labour camps	Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974	Uttarakhand Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Board - Dehradun	No	Contractor	
10	Use of Fly ash within 100 kms around Thermal Power plants	Fly Ash Notification, 1999 as amended 03.11.2009	MoEF	No	Contractor	
11	Pollution Under Control Certificate	Central Motor and Vehicle Act 1988 and Central Motor and Vehicle Rules, 1989 amended till 2013	Department of Transport, Govt. of Uttarakhand	Yes	Contractor	
12	Installation of Generators	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as Amended in 1987 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983	Uttarakhand Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board - Dehradun	No	Contractor	
13	Employing Labour/ workers	The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 & The Building and Other Construction Workers Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013	District Labour Commissioner	Yes	Contractor	
14	Permission for extraction of boulder and sand from river beds	Mines & Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and its amendments in 1958, 1972, 1986, 1994, 1999 & 2010	Department of Mines and Geology. Government of Uttarakhand	Yes	Civil Work Contractors	
15	License for Storing Diesel and other explosives	Petroleum Rules, 2011. Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2008 and Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Fourth Amendments Rules, 2010	Commissioner of Explosives and Uttarakhand Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Board – Dehradun	No	Contractor	

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

A. Project Location

- I. **Intake Works:** New intake works with pumping station at higher level to be constructed in Srinagar.
- II. **Raw water transmission mains:** Raw water transmission main from proposed pump house to water treatment plant to be laid in Srinagar.
- III. **Pumps and Pumping Equipments in Srinagar**



Project Location in Srinagar

B. Proposed Category of the Project

12. Pursuant to the requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) proposed rehabilitation of water supply system in Srinagar was screened to identify significance of potential impacts, determine the environmentally sensitive component, establish the needed level of assessment, and prescribe the information disclosure and consultations requirement to be complied by the Uttarakhand-Jal Sansthan. Consistent with the Environmental Assessment and Review Framework, the subproject was screened using the ADB rapid environmental assessment (REA) checklist- Water supply.

13. The environmental screening revealed that no protected or sensitive areas were traversed. There are no rare, threatened, and endangered species (flora and fauna) within the subproject corridor of impact. All being hill town, the most significant environmental impacts are potential increase in erosion, siltation, and landslide.
14. Existing water supply system in Srinagar is proposed to be rehabilitated post disaster and no additional infrastructure is proposed. All impacts are site specific, and all impacts can be readily mitigated supporting a Category B classification.

C. Background of the Proposed Sub-project

15. The water supply system of Srinagar is severely damaged during the floods in June, 2013 affecting the supply to the Public. The raw water pumping station and 6 tube wells based on river bank filtration method*¹ were completely submerged. The tube wells along with the generator set were completely silted and are presently inoperable. In addition, the scheme is quite old and facing production problems due to high turbidity in monsoons and inadequate quantity for pumping from the river in summer. As per the damage assessment report of UJS, the average per capita supply is about 85 lpcd after damages due to floods, on temporary restoration of the scheme. The current service is much lower than the desired level (135 lpcd).

Table III-1: Demand and Supply Gap Parameters

S. No.	Parameter	Demand	Supply before damage	Supply after damage	Gap/ Need for the project
1	Surface water quality after treatment	As per CPHEEO permissible limit is 10 NTU. No turbid appearance.	Turbid water even after treatment in monsoon, as reported by public.	Turbid water even after treatment in monsoon, as reported by public.	More efficient Treatment units
2	Water production	19.42 mld (year 2013)	11.42 mld	9.25 mld (Surface water).	10.17MLD gap
3	System Leakage	15 %	25% (assumed)	25% (assumed)	More hydraulically efficient distribution system
4	Delivery	16.89 mld (year 2013)	8.5mld	5.10 mld	11.79 MLD gap
5	Per Capita Demand	135 lpcd	104 lpcd	85 lpcd	Rehabilitation of distribution system
6	UFW	20%	45%	45%	More hydraulically efficient distribution system
7	Reservoir capacity	6.60 ML	3.83 ML	3.83 ML	2.2 ML gap
8	Distribution lines	40.5 km	32.5	28.5 km	Approx 12km of distribution line.
9	Supply hours	24 hours per day	7-8 hours per day	4-6 hours per day	Requirement of new system to increase supply standard
10	Coverage	100 % coverage	85%	70%	Requirement of new system to increase supply standard
11	Power availability	20 hours per day	16 hours per day	10-12 hours per day	Dedicated power supply required

*1: *It is a system of natural filtration through the sand available on the river banks and below the river bed. The river water which infiltrates into sub surface layers of sand from the sides and bottom of the river bed is drawn through tube wells of shallow depths varying from 10m to 20m drilled into the sand on the banks. The water thus drawn is naturally filtered through fine sand media available in large depths on the banks and requires no further treatment except disinfection before distribution for human consumption.*

The main reasons for gaps:

IMPACT DUE TO FLOODS

- Motors for raw water pumps were submerged.
- During monsoons, submergence of raw water pumps.
- Tube wells based on river bank filtration technology, were damaged.
- The present system is restored and being managed on ad-hoc basis and may not withstand any similar flooding in future.
- In the town, certain areas are still silted up and regular water supply is not available to the residents of this area.

OTHER REASONS

16. In addition to the above, the following are the other reasons, which need attention, while taking up the proposed project.

1. Water resource constraint

- During summer, water level in the river reduces and the existing centrifugal pump sets are inefficiently operated due to higher suction lift resulting in reduced discharge. Water availability is limited at 9.25 mld at the WTPs against present required demand of 13.5 mld.

2. Deterioration of Existing facilities

- The **current WTPs design capacity is 11.75 mld but running at 9.25 mld** due to deterioration of the plants and machineries.
- The existing distribution system is very old primarily laid in bits and pieces during 1979 to 1990s, leading to leakages and transmission losses.
- The Clear Water Reservoirs (CWR) are old. Oldest was constructed during year 1989. **The available capacity is 3.9 ML against requirement of 5.1 ML.**

3. Inappropriate planning

- No initiative for augmentation of surface water abstraction.
- The distribution network is deficient in effective hydraulics.

4. Poor O&M

- High transmission loss
- The efficiencies of pumping machinery and transformers are deteriorated

5. Funds constraint

- Low budget allocation for water supply rehabilitation and augmentation

DESCRIPTION OF KEY REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

17. To restore the water supply to the consumers as per standard level, the existing system needs rehabilitation and augmentation, which are outlined below:
 - Construction of RCC framed low level pump house of minimum 60Sqm plinth area (5m x 12m).
 - Construction of RCC retaining wall for a length of 30 meters and depth of 5 meters.
 - Replacement of damaged raw water Pumps and Motors.
 - Providing and fixing trolley / lifting arrangement for low level pump house.
 - Alteration of Existing Jack Well as high level pump house.
 - Supply and installation of New Raw Water Pumps in High level Pump House (Existing Jack Well).
 - Supply and laying Raw Water Transmission Mains.
 - Rehabilitation of 6 MLD Water Treatment Plant.
 - Rehabilitation of 2.0 MLD Water Treatment Plant.
 - Rehabilitation of 3.75 MLD Water Treatment Plant.
 - Supply and Installation of Clear Water Pumps in 6 & 3.75 MLD Treatment Plant Pump Houses.
 - Construction of River Bank Infiltration Well on the banks of River Alaknanda.
 - Supply and installation of Submersible pumps for infiltration well.
 - Construction of 500KL RCC Sump and Clear Water Pump House at Infiltration Well site.
 - Supply and laying Clear Water Transmission Main from Proposed Pump House.
 - Supply and installation of clear water pumps at infiltration well site.
 - Infiltration Well Site Protection Work by constructing RCC gravity retaining wall.
 - Construction of Office Cum Staff Quarters building at existing WTP premises.
 - Supply and laying Clear Water Transmission Mains from existing WTP to various reservoirs.
 - Construction of New Clear Water Storage Reservoirs of 500KL & 1000KL Capacities.
 - Supply and laying of distribution pipelines.
 - Supply and Installation of Sluice valves.
 - Supply and Installation of Air valves.
 - Supply and Installation of Bulk Water Meters.
 - Supply and Installation of Scour Valves.
 - Construction of RCC Valve Chambers and Thrust Blocks / Anchor Blocks.
 - Providing and fixing House Service Connections.

- The road restoration in the town is arising out of the works of water supply pipelines only. These restorations will be incidental to the locations some where it will require to cut black top and some places it will be side of the road..

2.9.1 Supply and installation of New Raw Water Pumps in High level Pump House (Existing Jack Well)

To Supply raw water to existing treatment plants during high flood period during which low level pump house will be under shut down, 3 Nos of Pump with motors each for separate WTPs is proposed under this project without stand by provision since these Pumps operate only in occasional period and for less duration only during high flood period.

Table ~~229~~: Proposed Raw Water Pumps in High Level Pump House

S. No.	Pump discharge in Cum/hr	Head in m	HP	Type of Pump	Hours of operation of each in 24 hours	Pumping to
1	270	50	75	Horizontal split casing Centrifugal (1W + 1S)	24	6 MLD WTP
2	90	50	25	-do-	24	2 MLD WTP
3	170	50	50	-do-	24	3.75 MLD WTP

2.9.2 Raw Water Transmission Mains

18. Raw water transmission mains of size 350mm, 300mm and 200mm dia, for a length of 200 meter from each pump delivery end from proposed high level pump house and low level pump house up to inlet chambers of 6MLD, 2MLD and 3.75MLD water treatment plants is proposed to be laid. Below figure shows the general arrangement diagram of proposed raw water transmission mains.

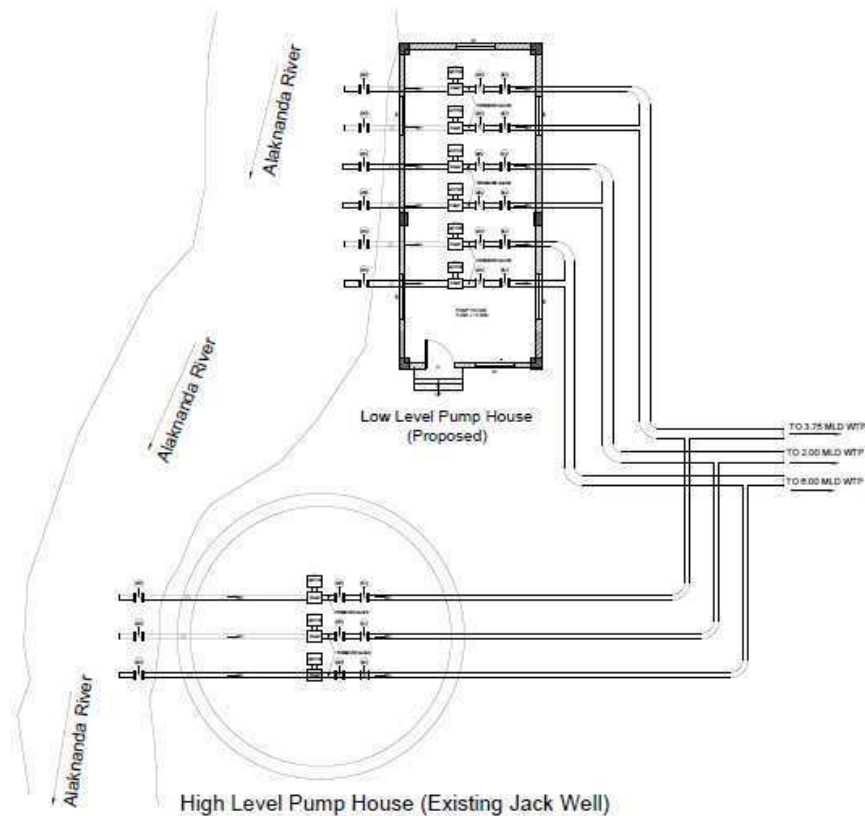


Figure 140 – Pipe Arrangement at Intake

2.9.3 6 MLD Water Treatment Plant

19. The rehabilitation/upgradation works identified for the WTP can be summarized as follows:

- Providing Alum dosing system with dosing tanks, mixers.
- Introduction of PVC tube settlers in Settling tanks.
- Providing actuators to the associated filter valves for automation of filter backwashing.
- Providing field instruments for filters such as Loss of head indicator, Rate of flow transmitter, Pressure transmitter for air line, Backwash tank level transmitter.
- Providing Chlorination system for disinfection.
- Repair/ Replacement of valves which are not in working condition
- Leak arresting in units such as in Settling tanks
- Providing flow meter at treated water outlet
- Providing level transmitter at Clear water reservoir

- Providing online analyzers for monitoring of pH, turbidity, residual chlorine, nitrates, chlorides, sulphate, fluoride, iron, calcium
- Plastering and painting of various units

2.9.4 2 MLD Water Treatment Plant

20. The rehabilitation/upgradation works identified for the WTP can be summarized as follows:

- Providing Alum dosing system with dosing tanks, mixers.
- Replacement of asbestos sheets in Pre-settling tanks by PVC tube media.
- Replacement of filter sand in the Rapid sand filters
- Providing actuators to the associated filter valves for automation of filter backwashing.
- Providing field instruments for filters such as Loss of head indicator, Rate of flow transmitter, Pressure transmitter for air line, Backwash tank level transmitter.
- Providing Chlorination system for disinfection.
- Repair/ Replacement of valves which are not in working condition
- Leak arresting in units such as in Settling tanks
- Providing flow meter at treated water outlet
- Providing level transmitter at Clear water reservoir
- Providing online analyzers for monitoring of pH, turbidity, residual chlorine, nitrates, chlorides, sulphate, fluoride, iron, calcium
- Plastering and painting of various units

2.9.5 3.75 MLD Water Treatment Plant

21. The rehabilitation/upgradation works identified for the WTP can be summarized as follows:

- Providing Alum dosing system with dosing tanks, mixers.
- Replacement of inlet and outlet pipes of Pre-settling tanks.
- Replacement of filter sand in the Rapid sand filters
- Providing actuators to the associated filter valves for automation of filter backwashing.
- Providing field instruments for filters such as Loss of head indicator, Rate of flow transmitter, Pressure transmitter for air line, Backwash tank level transmitter.
- Providing Chlorination system for disinfection.
- Repair/ Replacement of valves which are not in working condition
- Leak arresting in units such as in Settling tanks
- Providing flow meter at treated water outlet
- Providing level transmitter at Clear water reservoir

- Providing online analyzers for monitoring of pH, turbidity, residual chlorine, nitrates, chlorides, sulphate, fluoride, iron, calcium
- Plastering and painting of various units

2.9.6 Clear Water Pumps

22. Clear Water Pumps of 6MLD and 3.75 MLD WTP Pump houses are proposed to be replaced since these are very old and outlived their life. All clear Water pumps will be in 1 Working + 1 Standby arrangement.
23. Following pumps are proposed to be installed at clear water pumping stations which is outlined in the below table:

Table 334: Duties of Proposed Clear Water Pumps

S. No.	Pump discharge in LPM	Head in m	HP	Type of Pump / Nos	Hours of operation of each in 24 hours	Pumping to
For 6.0 MLD WTP Pump House						
1	700	400	125	Horizontal split casing Centrifugal, 2 nos (1W + 1S)	24	Birla Campus & Base Hospital
2	700	320	120	-do-	24	Chauras Campus
3	700	480	150	-do-	24	Khola Tank
4	2000	75	50	-do-	24	850KL Tank
5	750	250	100	-do-	24	2.0 MLD for Pauri
6	750	250	75	-do-	24	1.5 MLD for Pauri
For 3.75 MLD WTP Pump House						
7	2000	205	150	-do-	12	950 KL Tank
8	1100	260	100	-do-	12	Dang Tank
9	2000	75	60	-do-	12	180 KL Tank

2.9.7 River Bank Filtration Well

24. Srinagar town is suffering from an acute shortage of drinking water. The traditional systems of harvesting drinking water from shallow sub-surface capillaries are unable to meet the needs of the ever growing population and every summer season water crisis is clearly evident in the town. Hence, three RBF wells are proposed to be constructed near Govt. ITI College Premises.

2.9.8 Submersible Pumps for Infiltration Well

25. 2 Submersible Pumps (1W + 1S) will be installed in each of the Proposed Infiltration wells through which water will be pumped to proposed Clear Water Sump (500KL) adjacent to the proposed Infiltration wells.

Table 432: Duties of Proposed Pumps for Infiltration Wells

SI No.	Location	Type of Pump	Discharge (LPM)	Head (M)	HP	Hours of Pumping
1	Infiltration Well -1	Submersible (1W + 1S)	1600	20	15	24
2	Infiltration Well -2	Submersible (1W + 1S)	1600	20	15	24
3	Infiltration Well -3	Submersible (1W + 1S)	1600	20	15	24

2.9.9 Sump and Clear Water Pump House at Infiltration Well

26. From Infiltration Wells (IW-1, IW-2 & IW-3), water will be pumped to a proposed 500KL clear water sump through submersible pumps, since submersible pumps cannot pump water directly up to various clear water reservoirs due to high head of pumping. 1.5 hour detention time is considered to arrive at the capacity of the proposed sump from which water will be further pumped to various CWRs through centrifugal pumps which are proposed to be installed at clear water pump house which is proposed to be constructed next to the proposed sump.

2.9.10 Clear Water Transmission Main from Proposed Pump House

27. 350mm dia ERW MS Pipeline is proposed to be laid up to inter connection point at Junction-1 for a length of around 750 Meters. From this inter connection point, 200mm dia ERW MS pipeline is proposed to be laid up to the proposed CWR of capacity 500KL at Dang for a length of around 600 Meters, again from the same inter connection point, 300mm dia ERW MS Pipeline is proposed to be laid up to the proposed CWR of capacity 1000KL at Old Jalkal for a length of 2400 Meters. Design of rising main is presented in Annexure 6.

2.9.11 Clear Water Pumps

Table 533: Duties of Proposed clear water Pumps for Infiltration Well Pump House

SI No.	Location	Location	Type of Pump	Discharge (LPM)	Head (M)	HP	Hours of Pumping
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1	For Clear Water Pump House	Nr. Govt. ITI College	Horizontal split casing Centrifugal (1W + 1S)	4800	103	185	24
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2.9.12 Infiltration Well Site Protection Work (Retaining Wall)

28. A retaining wall is designed to safeguard the I-well from future floods of the River Alaknanda. The height of wall is taken as 5m and the wall is of RCC M20 grade. The length of the proposed retaining wall is 150m.

2.9.13 Office Cum Staff Quarters Building

29. The office building cum quarters for UJS officials is also to be constructed in this project as the existing building got damaged due to heavy rain.
30. The building would be of two storeys' (G+1) and of total plinth area of 200 sq. m. (100+100). The preliminary design of building is based on Seismic Zone-5 and assumed SBC of 8 t/m². The specification of building is as per Delhi Plinth Area specification for normal building. The structure shall be constructed only after reconfirming the actual SBC value at the required location.

2.9.14 Clear Water Transmission Mains

31. The existing clear water transmission mains are damaged due to flood and land slips at few locations in the Pauri rising main and few transmission mains are leaking extensively since these pipelines are old. Hence, relaying of transmission mains / rising mains considered and only limited to damage repair at few locations to bring back the water supply system for normal functional and to supply water to the public as per the required standards.

2.9.15 Clear Water Reservoirs

32. The present storage reservoirs capacities in the town is 3915KL and present & at design year the required storage capacities will be 920 KL and 1270 KL to store the water at 8 hours of the daily demand. Hence, 500KL and 1000KL CWRs are proposed for construction at Dang village and Old Jalkal respectively.

2.9.16 Distribution Pipelines

33. The Town distribution pipelines are very old and leaking extensively which needs total replacement of distribution pipeline. But this project is taken up to provide the relief only on emergency basis, entire replacement of distribution pipeline s is not considered but limited to repair work where the pipeline is damaged and new laying at ITBP area where existing distribution networks are buried under the silt.

2.9.17 Valves, Water Meters

34. For ease of O&M sluice valves for controlling of water supply, scour valves for cleaning the pipeline periodically, Air valves to expel Air from the pipeline and improve the carrying capacity of the pipeline, water meters to measure the quantum of water produced and utilized are considered to be installed under this project. The below table shows the location and diameter of valves which are considered under this project.

2.9.18 House Service Connections

35. Wherever new distribution pipelines are proposed to be laid as a replacement to damaged / buried distribution pipelines due to flood, house service connections need to be provided from the distribution main up to property limit for which provision has been made in this DPR to provide around 500 house service connections in the town as per the attached drawing.

2.9.19 Road Restoration works

36. Road restoration works are also necessary as during course of transmission and distribution pipeline laying, roads will be damaged. The roads are under the control of Nagar Palika and B.R.O.
37. The roads under control of B.R.O. shall be restored by the B.R.O. whereas Nagar Palika Roads will be restored under this project.
38. The road restoration work will include, laying of W.B.M., premix carpeting, seal coat, etc. all complete as per the MoRTH specifications.

ELECTRICAL REHABILITATION AND AUGMENTATION MEASURES

3.1 Proposed Electrical Power Distribution

39. The proposed power requirement is presented in the load schedule. The proposed maximum demand for the Srinagar WTP, till the year 2025, is estimated to be 1.475 MVA. This future power requirement is much larger than the present MVA (refer consumer no JSP1, JSP2, meter no 2271397, 2270413 vide bill for the month for July 2013). Refer Load Schedule (Appendix 12)
40. In 33/11kV outdoor switchyard of utility, installation of a bus coupler on 11 kV network on the secondary side of the power transformer will surely improve the flexibility and reliability of this substation.

41. It is proposed to replace the existing GOD/ABS arrangement at WTP with the ring main unit(a compact and advanced version of HV panel/switchboard) of recognised make in consultation with the utility. It will result in optimum utilisation of space and will restrict the time and money consumed during preventive and breakdown maintenance activities as well.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Physical Environment

42. This section presents a brief description of the existing environment, including its physical, ecological resources, and socio-economic development of Sub project of Srinagar. Broad aspects on various environmental parameters such as geography, climate and meteorology, physiography, geology, seismology, ecology, socio-cultural and economic development parameters that are likely to be affected by the proposed rehabilitation of water supply system in Srinagar are presented.. Secondary information was compiled from relevant government agencies like the Forest Department, Wildlife Department, State Environment Protection, and Pollution Control Board and Metrological Department. Payee

Geography

43. Uttarakhand lies in the northern part of India amidst the magnificent Himalayas and dense forests. The State is bordering Himachal Pradesh in the north-west and Uttar Pradesh in the South and shares international borders with Nepal and China. The State is comprised of 13 districts, these are; Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Bageshwar, Champawat, Uttarkashi, Udham Singh Nagar, Chamoli, Dehradun, Pauri, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, and Haridwar. Geographically, the state lies in the northern Himalayas between 28°53'24" to 31°27'50" North latitude and 77°34'27" to 81°02'22" East longitude. The State has an area of 53,484 sq. km. and a population of about 8.48 million as per census 2001.



44. Uttarakhand is divided into two regions and also called administrative divisions, basically following terrain: the Kumaon and Garhwal. The Kumaon division located southeast of the state and composed of Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh, and Udham Singh Nagar. The Kumaon region is part of the vast Himalayan track and the sub-mountains of Terai and Bhabhar. The region is drained by Gori, Dhaul, and Kali from the Tibetan mountains, and Pindari and Kaliganga which ultimately joins Alaknanda River. The Garhwal division is composed of Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri, Dehradun, and Haridwar districts and is entirely on rugged mountain ranges dissected by valley, and deep gorges. The Alaknanda River, the main source of the Ganges, traces its headwaters in this region.
45. The State is part of the Western Himalaya is further divided into four zones namely, the Tarai-Bhabar-Shivalik (Sub-Himalayas), Lesser-Himalayas, Greater-Himalayas, and Trans Himalaya (Tethys).

Topography, Geology and Soils

46. Topography - Srinagar is located on the hills and surrounded area is covered with forest. The project influence area is built on slope of hill.
47. The area is covered by soil/ slope wash and river borne deposit resting over Garhwal group of rocks. The river borne material consists of boulders of quartzite, gneisses, metabasics and schists mixed with silt, sand, cobbles and pebbles. The Garhwal group of rocks consists mainly of quartzite. The general trend of bend is NE-SW to E-W with moderate to steep deeps on both sides.
48. The baseline data on soil quality will be generated by collection of representative samples by the contractor before commencement of construction works.

The proposed locations are

1. Location of Intake well/ WTP – 1 Samples
2. Location of construction of Reservoir – 2 Samples
3. Location of disposal of silt from the RBF construction site – 1 sample
4. Within the city limites where pipe laying will be done – 6 Samples
5. Construction Camp/ storage yard – 1 Samples
6. Location of labour camp – 1 samples

B. Climate and Meteorology

49. The State of Uttarakhand, with its highly varying topographical features, has shown an equally variegating climatic condition, ranging from hot and sub-humid tropical in the southern tract of Bhabhar to temperate, cold alpine, and glacial climates in the northern part of the high mountains.
50. Factors such as elevation, slope, proximity of glaciers, forests, mountain peaks and ridges and direction of mountain ranges together give rise to the great variations in climatic conditions, even at the micro and local levels. These attributes determine the temperature range as well as the distribution of rainfall.
51. However, the overall climatic condition in the State is governed by the southwest monsoon. It has a sub-tropical to temperate climate, with three pronounced seasons; summer, winter, and monsoon. The hilly terrain of the Himalayan region has snow cover and is severely cold during winter with snowfall normally occurring during the months of December to March. The climatic conditions of Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pauri and Dehradun are humid and cold.
52. The Garhwal region has a sub-temperate to temperate climate with maximum temperature recorded in the month of June is 45°C at Kotdwar while in the higher reaches at Dudhatoli it only rises to 25°C. Temperature descends to a minimum of 1.3°C in January, and means monthly temperature for the region ranges from 25°C to 30°C.

C. Ambient Air Quality

53. The pristine environment and sparse population suggest that most part of the State have a very good air quality. Any point or non-point pollution sources of air pollution were not observed throughout the survey period. It was observed that the traffic on the roads is too low to cause unbearable air pollution due to vehicular exhaust. Finally, there are no industries recorded in or along the subproject area and hence any other source of atmospheric air pollution is not expected.
54. The air pollution level is well within the permissible limits because there are no major sources of pollution in the region. The baseline data on ambient air quality will be generated by collection of representative samples by the contractor before commencement of construction works. The selection of sampling location will be representative of residential, commercial, institutional, industrial and sensitive locations.

The proposed locations are

1. Location of Intake well/ WTP – 1 Samples
2. Location of construction of Reservoir – 1 Samples
3. Within the city limites where pipe laying will be done – 1 Samples
4. Residential Area near the location of River Bed Filtration – 1 Samples
5. Near Construction Camp – 1 Samples

D. Ambient Noise Level

55. Generally, noise pollution is not a problem in the state except in the urban areas like Dehradun.. Traffic, industrial, and festival/cultural noises, along with noise generated from construction activities, DG sets etc., are the most prominent sources of noise in the urban areas. Overall noise level in the town is calm except on the busy roads of Srinagar.
56. During the construction period, a temporary increase in the noise levels are expected as there will be movement of construction machineries and construction activities to be done in the proposed rehabilitation of water supply system. Suitable noise barriers in the form of vegetation and timely scheduling of construction activities will help minimize these effects better.
57. It was observed that ambient noise scenario in residential, commercial, and sensitive areas in the study area are quite low in general. The baseline data on ambient air quality will be generated by collection of representative samples by the contractor before commencement of construction works. The selection of sampling location will be representative of residential, commercial, institutional, industrial and sensitive locations.

The proposed locations are

1. Location of Intake well/ WTP – 1 Samples
2. Location of construction of Reservoir – 1 Samples
3. Within the city limites where pipe laying will be done – 1 Samples
4. Residential Area near the location of River Bed Filtration – 1 Samples
5. Near Construction Camp – 1 Samples

E. Hydrology

58. Uttarakhand has tremendous water resources such as glaciers, lakes, rivers and other water bodies. Most of these have tourism importance like Milam, Pindari, Sunder Dhunga and Heeramani Glaciers; Seven Lakes in Nainital; and some wetlands. However these water bodies are located far from the Project area.
59. Generally, there has been an overall decline in water resources in the State. Hydrological studies over the last decades confirm the diminishing water resources and the worsening crises (Rawat et. al) as caused by the following factors which have resulted in the decrease in underground seepages. These have directly contributed to the reduction of water availability in and reduction of discharge in nallas as well as extensive disappearance of springs—the region's primary source of drinking water.
- There has been a diminishing regulatory effect of glaciers of the Great Himalayan zone.
 - There is a long-term decreasing trend of stream discharges.
 - The capacities of the lakes have dwindled.
 - Surface runoff on the hillsides has shown high increase.
 - There has been an increase in floodwater and decrease in base flow water in channels and rivers.
 - Extensive soil erosion and landslips are recurring phenomena in the region.
60. The Sub-project is located on the Alaknada River is Srinagar (see Appendix 1. Rapid Environmental Assessment Checklist).

Water Drainage

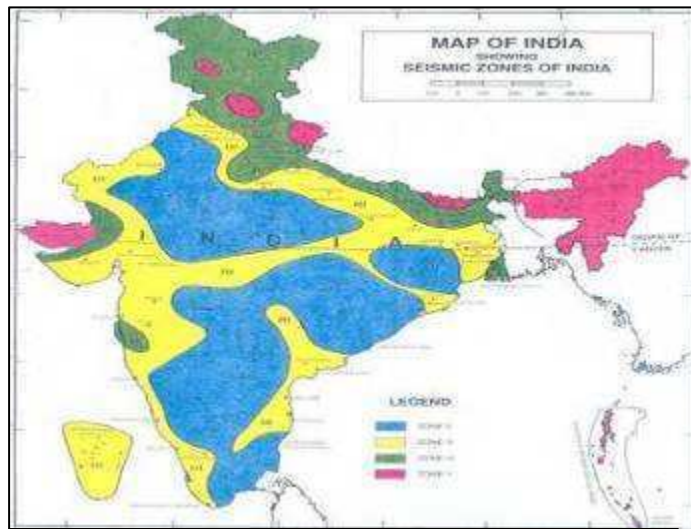
61. The region of Uttarakhand is well drained by numerous rivers and rivulets locally known as Gad, Gadhera and Naula. The water resources of this region are of singular importance not only for the region but also for the whole Gangetic plains of north India. There are three main river systems are: (i) the Bhagirathi – Alaknanda basin – Ganges basin, (ii) The Yamuna – Tons basin, and (iii) the Kali basin.
62. The Ganges system drains the major part of the region covering the whole of the Garhwal, except the western part of Uttarkashi district, and the western part of Garhwal Himalayas from an altitude of 7,138 m meet at Devprayag and flow as the Ganges thereafter. The Bhagirathi is the main stream while the Alaknanda, Saraswati, Dauli Ganga, Berahi Ganga, Nandakini, Mandakini, Madhu Ganga, Pindar, Atagad, Bhilangana, Jad Ganga, the Kaldi Gad and the Haipur are the main tributaries to the Alaknanda and/or Bhagirathi, ultimately contributing to the waters of Ganges. The Nayar, which drains more than a half area of the Garhwal district, is an important tributary of the Ganga. The Yamuna-Tons system is also located in the Garhwal region. The Yamuna river rises at Yamunotri and is joined by important tributaries such as the Giri and more importantly, the Tons, which is its biggest tributary with 2.7 times greater volume of water than the Yamuna. The River Yamuna flows out of the hill areas through the Doon valley and the Shivaliks, into Haridwar district, being joined in the Doon valley by several streams.

Water Quality

63. The Srinagar City situated on the bank of Alaknanda River. The raw and treated water quality during construction will be monitored. Construction debris will be disposed away from the source and WTP premises on daily basis to avoid any contamination..
64. There is very little documentation on the pollution status of rivers except that of the holy river Ganga and some other water bodies where there were at least limited monitoring studies recently. In terms of quality, the surface water of the State is unprotected from untreated wastewater, and runoffs from chemical fertilizers and pesticides. No proper sewage treatment facilities exist in the project area. The increasing pollution of water bodies constitutes the biggest threat to public health. At present, there is limited information available on the quality of fresh water resources in the State.
65. Based on limited records, the water quality of Uttarakhand's rivers, rivulets, and other natural water sources is generally good and no major source of water pollution was found. The hand pumps, natural water seeping out from mountains locally called as "Naula", and natural water springs locally called as "Gadhera" represent the ground water sources in the hills. There are no major sources of water pollution in terms of point or non – point sources aside from natural landslides leading to deposition of debris in streams. The baseline data on water quality will be generated by collection of representative samples by the contractor before the commencement of construction activity. The proposed location of the sample collection are
1. Up stream of Intake well and left bank of the river – 1 Samples
 2. Down Stream left bank of intake well – 1 sample
 3. Up stream of RBF and left bank of the river – 1 Samples
 4. Down Stream left bank of RBF – 1 sample

F. Seismology

66. The main tectonic elements of the region include the (i) central thrust and (ii) boundary fault. Several NE-SW lineaments are also known from the area and these traverses across different tectonic zones.
67. Seismically, the State constitutes one of the most active domains of the Himalayan region. Several damaging earthquakes are recorded from this region. As such, the region is classified under high seismic zone V. The modified mercalli intensity broadly associated with the zone V is IX. The succeeding Figure shows the seismic zones of India.

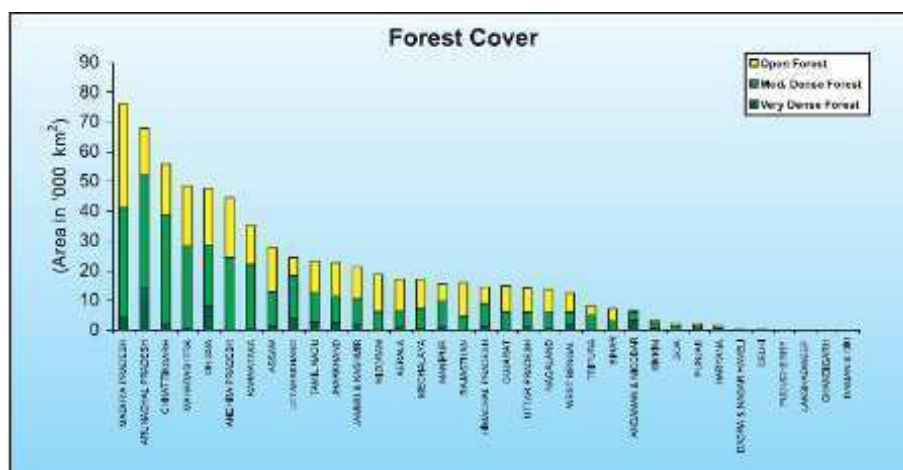


1. Figure IV-2 Seismic Zone of India

G. Ecology

Forestry

68. The Forest Survey of India in their 2009 report reported a 4.75% increase in nation's forest cover from 1987 to 1997 translating to 3.13 million hectares but puts a caveat that improvement in remote sensing, data interpretation and definition of forestland between the census dates renders the result "strictly not comparable." Uttarakhand is ranked 9th in all-India in terms of forest covered area with 24,495 km² where Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, and Chhatishgarh leads with 77,700; 67,353; 55,870 km², respectively.



69. The distribution of forest cover by district is presented in the succeeding Figure and Table. The Garhwal region has more forest cover with 14,646 km compared to the Kumaon region with 9,869 km². However, they are almost equal in terms of distribution over its territory with 45% and 47% of covered with forest. The district of Pauri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Nainital, and Chamoli have the largest forest cover accounting for 50% of all the state's total.

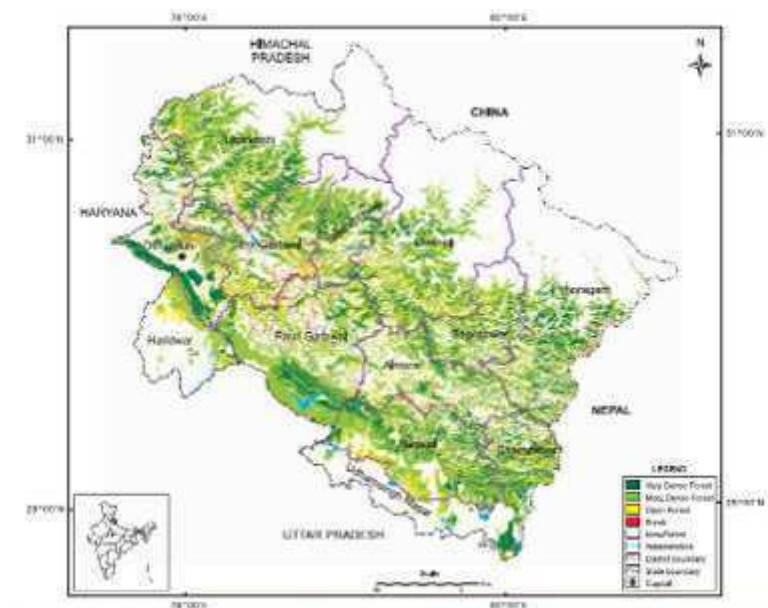


Figure IV-4
Uttarakhand's Forest Cover Map

Table IV-1 District-wise Forest Cover, Uttarakhand

Region	District	Geographic Area	Forest Cover			Total Forest 2007	% of Total 2007
			Very Dense	Moderate Dense	Open Forest		
Garhwal	Uttarkashi	8,016	567	1,959	619	3,145	39.23
	Rudrapur	1,984	246	581	298	1,125	56.70
	Chamoli	8,030	427	1,586	682	2,695	33.56
	Pauri Garhwal	5,329	523	2,094	672	3,289	61.72
	Tehri Garhwal	3,642	298	1,232	617	2,147	58.95
	Dehradun	3,088	584	695	328	1,607	52.04
	Haridwar	2,360	26	354	238	618	26.19
Sub-Total		32,449	2,671	8,501	3,454	14,626	45.07
Kumaon	Pithoragarh	7,090	567	1,115	412	2,094	29.53
	Bageshwar	2,246	194	883	304	1,381	61.49
	Almora	3,139	222	928	427	1,577	52.04
	Nainital	4,251	601	1,919	573	3,093	72.76
	Champawat	1,766	336	571	274	1,181	66.87
	Udham Singh Nagar	2,542	171	248	124	543	21.36
Sub-Total		21,034	2,091	5,664	2,114	9,869	46.92
Total		5,3483	4,762	14,165	5,568	24,495	42.80
Note		Very Dense Forest – All lands with tree cover of canopy density of 70% and above Moderately Dense Forest – Canopy density between 40%-70%					

	Open Forest – Canopy density between 10%-40%
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70. In terms of type, the state forest is classified into 9 forest types based on Champion and Seth (1968) system, the largest among which are the Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests, Sub-tropical Pine Forest Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest, and Tropical Deciduous Forests accounting for 37.15%, 28.81%, 19.08%, and 6.46%, respectively.
71. A wide variety of tree species is found in the mountains of Uttarakhand and enumerated in the succeeding Table according to altitude location. Some notable tree species are Poplar (*Populus ciliata*) and Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) due to their fast growing and large market demands, and Khair (*Acacia catechu*) and Seesam (*Dalbergia sissoo*) for their ecological and economic importance. Sal (*Shorea robusta*), which is highly adapted to sandy soil are being used to stabilize river banks and islands in river beds. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) is another important species considered to be amongst the best wood in the world specially for making agriculture implements due to its very heavy hard with twisted fibers. The State Govt. of Uttarakhand has declared the oak tree (*Quercus* sp.) as a *Kalpvrksha* or wish fulfilling divine tree often treated as the signature plant of the Kumaon Himalayas as numerous logos and insignias with a stylized version of the deodar inscribed on them. Deodar grows in the temperate to alpine climate that is found between 3500 and 12000 feet in this region. Finally Chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii*) a source of resin, which is used for producing resin and terpentine.

Table IV-2 Predominant Top-Canopy (Tree) Species According to Altitude

Sl. No.	Common Name	English Name	Botanical Name	Altitude (m.)
1.	Kachnar	Orchid tree	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	600-900
2.	Cheed	Chir Pine	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	600-900
3.	Shal tree	Shal tree	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	600-750
4.	Banj	Oak tree	<i>Quercus incana</i>	1700-2000
5.	Kail	Blue pine	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	1800-2400
6.	Buransh	Rose tree	<i>Rhododendron arboretum</i>	200-2100
7.	Deodar	Cedar tree	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	1800-2400
8.	Raga	Himalayan fir-low level	<i>Abies pindrow</i>	2100-2900
10.	Raga	Himalayan fir-high level	<i>Abies spectabilis</i>	2900-3600
11.	Spruce	Spruce	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	2400-2900
12.	Thuner	Himalayan Yew	<i>Texus baccata</i>	2400-2700
13.	Surai	Cypress	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	2300-2400
14.	Pangar	House Chestnut	<i>Aesculus indica</i>	1800-2100
15.	-	Strawberry tree	<i>Cornus capitata</i>	2000-2300
16.	Bhojpatra	Betula	<i>Betula utilis</i>	3000-3500
17.	Buransh	Rose Wood	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	1700-2000
18.	Simaru	Rose Wood	<i>R. campanulatum</i>	2200-3000
19.	Moru	Oak tree	<i>Quercus dilatata</i>	2000-2500
20.	Kharsu/Khoru	Oak tree	<i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i>	2200-2400

72. The proposed subproject is not expected to have any adverse impact on the Forests and does not involve any tree cutting.

Biodiversity

73. The State of Uttarakhand is endowed with rich bio-diversity as manifested by its approximately 64 percent forest cover. The State has established six national parks and six wildlife sanctuaries for the conservation of flora and fauna. Such areas include the Nanda Devi National Park, Valley of Flowers, Gangotri National Park, Govind Pashu Vihar National Park, Rajaji National Park, Jim Corbett National Park, Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary, Askot Musk Deer Sanctuary, Mussoorie Sanctuary, Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary, Sanadi Sanctuary, and Govind Wildlife Sanctuary—all of which are being looked after by the Uttarakhand government. A positive remark on the State is that it maintains rich wildlife outside their protected areas.

Table IV-3 Wildlife in Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Protected Areas	Year	Unit	Statistics
1.	National Parks			
	(i) Number	2009	No.	3
	(ii) Area	2009	Sq. Km.	4083
2.	Wildlife Sanctuaries			
	(i) Number	2009	No.	5
	(ii) Area	2009	Sq. Km.	2396
3.	Important Wild Animals			
	(i) Musk Deer	2001	No.	160
	(ii) Cheetal	2001	No.	35000
	(iii) Himalayan Black Bear	2001	No.	375
	(iv) Elephant	2002	No.	1582
	(v) Tiger	2003	No.	245
	(vi) Leopard	2003	No.	2090

74. The Himalayas represent one of the most fascinating biota (fauna and flora) all over the world, both in terms of quality and quantity. This is evident from the fact that more than 50 percent of all biota can be found only in the Himalayan region. Such fact is brought about by the region's uniqueness in terms of favorable climatic conditions, natural habitats, and soil types.

75. The State of Uttarakhand is represented by Biogeographic Zones 2B Western Himalaya and 7B Siwaliks ¹ in this region. About 18.7 % of the total area under the Forest Department has been clearly earmarked for biodiversity conservation by the creation and management of 12 Protected Areas (PA) and a biosphere reserve in the State.

Table IV-4 National Parks in Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	National Park	Year of Establishment	Area (sq.km)	District
1.	Corbett NP	1936	521	Garhwal
2.	Nanda Devi NP	1982	630	Chamoli
3.	Valley of Flower NP	1982	87	Chamoli
4.	Rajaji NP	1983	820	Dehradun and Haridwar
5.	Gangotri NP	1989	2390	Uttarkashi
6.	Govind NP	1990	472	Uttarkashi

Source: Wildlife and Protected Areas, ENVIS, 2002

Table IV-5 Wildlife Sanctuaries in Uttarakhand

Sl.No.	Sanctuary	Year of Establishment	Area (sq.km.)	District
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¹ Negi, A.S., Status, Distribution and Management of Mountain Ungulates in Uttaranchal, Envis Bulletine, 2002

1.	Govind WLS	1955	521	Uttarkashi
2.	Kedarnath WLS	1972	957	Chamoli
3.	Askot WLS	1986	600	Pithoragarh
4.	Sonanadi WLS	1987	301	Garhwal
5.	Binsar WLS	1988	46	Almora
6.	Musoorie WLS	1993	11	Dehradun

Source: Wildlife and Protected Areas, ENVIS, 2002

76. Variations in the topography of high mountain ranges and deep valleys and altitudes from sea-level portions give the project districts different habitats for a variety of fauna and in turn resulted in the enriched biodiversity in the region. The common wildlife reported from the forests includes Tigers, Panthers, Civet Cats, Leopard Cats, Jungle Cats, Himalayan Silver Fox, and the Jackal. Various species of deer including the Musk Deer and the Barking Deer also roam in the districts. Sambhar and Gural as well as the Bear and the Porcupine are also found in the project area. The flying mammal Bat is also common in the area. Other animals in the region include the Chipmunk, the Rhesus Monkey and the Flying Squirrel. Discussion with local people during the survey process generated reports on the presence of Leopards, Deers, Foxes, and Wild Pigs. Some important information about wildlife of Uttarakhand is given in the Table below.

77. Proposed subproject is not expected to have any adverse impact on the biodiversity.

Table IV-6 Wildlife in Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Protected Areas	Year	Unit	Statistics
1.	National Parks			
	(i) Number	2009	No.	3
	(ii) Area	2009	Sq. Km.	4083
2.	Wildlife Sanctuaries			
	(i) Number	2009	No.	5
	(ii) Area	2009	Sq. Km.	2396
3.	Important Wild Animals			
	(i) Musk Dear	2001	No.	160
	(ii) Chital	2001	No.	35000
	(iii) Himalayan Black Bear	2001	No.	375
	(iv) Elephant	2002	No.	1582
	(v) Tiger	2003	No.	245
	(vi) Leopard	2003	No.	2090

Table IV-7 List of Major Flora

Sr No	Local Name	Scientific Name
Trees		
1.	Buransh	<i>Rhododendron arboretum</i>
2.	Deodar	<i>Cedrus polycarpus</i>
3.	Chir	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>
4.	Surai	<i>Cupressus tourulose</i>
5.	Padam	<i>Prunus cornuta</i>
6.	Mehal	<i>Pyrus pashia</i>
7.	Otis	<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>
8.	Ayar	<i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i>
9.	Kafal	<i>Myrica sapida</i>
10.	Akhrot	<i>Juglana regia</i>
11.	Bhimal	<i>Grewia optiva</i>
12.	Ritha	<i>Sapijdus mukorossi</i>
13.	Tun	<i>Toona ciliate</i>

Sr No	Local Name	Scientific Name
14.	Nimla	<i>Ficus auriculata</i>
15.	Timur	<i>Zanthoxylum tamala</i>
16.	Kharik	<i>Celtis eriocarpa</i>
17.	Chamkhirik	<i>Carpinus viminea</i>
18.	Katmon	<i>Betula alnoides</i>
19.	Kajal	<i>Acer acuminatum</i>
20.	Katoj	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>
21.	Kirmola	<i>Acer oblongum</i>
22.	Kandru	<i>Ilex diphylla</i>
23.	Banj	<i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i>
Shrubs		
1.	Kala Hisalu	<i>Rubus lasiocarpus</i>
2.	Karoz	<i>Carissa spinarium</i>
3.	Kobra Plant	<i>Arisema helleborifolium</i>
4.	Kandali	<i>Urtica parviflora</i>
5.	Satavar	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>
6.	Dudhi	<i>Hollerrhena antidysenterica</i>
7.	Bajradanti	<i>Potentilla fulgens</i>
8.	Banfasa	<i>Viola surpans</i>
9.	Bach	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
10.	Nakol	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
11.	Patyura	<i>Pterisanthus angustifrons</i>
12.	Dudhia	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
13.	Vatula	<i>Flemingia fruticulosa</i>
14.	Belmur	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>
15.	Nirghesi	<i>Delphinium denudatum</i>
16.	Silfoda	<i>Bergenia gossypina</i>
17.	Jula	<i>Gerbera grassypina</i>
18.	Jatamasi	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>
Grasses		
1.	Dub	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
2.	Kush	<i>Sucharum spontanour</i>
3.	Gol ringal	<i>Chimonobambusa falcate</i>
4.	Tachita	<i>Apluda mutica</i>
5.	Dev ringal	<i>Thamnocalamus flacoueri</i>
6.	Jhugra ringal	<i>Arundinaria jaunsarensis</i>
7.	Thamgil	<i>Thamnocalamus spathiflorus</i>

Table IV-8 List of Major Fauna

S.. No.	Wild Animals	
	Local Name	Scientific Name
1	Guldar	<i>Panthera Pardus</i>
2	Kala Bhalu	<i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i>
3	Ghural	<i>Monorhinus goral</i>
4	Kakar	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
5	Khirao	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>
6	Jangli Suar	<i>Sus-scrofa cristatus</i>
7	Chitrola	<i>Martes flavigula</i>
8	Langoor	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>
9	Khargosh	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>
10	Sehi	<i>Hystrix indica</i>
11	Gidar	<i>Canis aureus indicus</i>

S.. No.	Wild Animals	
	Local Name	Scientific Name
12	Jangli Billi	<i>Felis chaus</i>
13	Gilehri	<i>Eurambulus pennanti</i>
14	Bandar	<i>Macaques mulatta</i>
S. No	Birds	
	Local Name	Scientific Name
1	Chir Fijent	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>
2	Kalij Fijent	<i>Lophura Leucomelana</i>
3	Koklaj Fijent	<i>Pucrassia macrolophus</i>
4	Kala Irgal	<i>Letinaetus makavensis</i>
5	Karorla	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>
6	Ullu	<i>Strix aluco nivicola</i>
7	Baaj	<i>Flaco severaus</i>
8	Kala Titar	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>
9	Papiha	<i>Cuculus varius</i>
10	Tota	<i>Psittacula humalayana</i>
11	Chakor	<i>Alectoris graeca chuker</i>
12	Hariyal	<i>Treron spenura</i>
13	Pashchimi Tregopan	<i>Tragopan meloccephalus</i>
14	Bulbul	<i>Pyconotus cafer</i>
15	Maina	<i>Aeriotheres tristis</i>
16	Fakhta	<i>Streptobelia orientalis meena</i>
17	Gidh	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>
18	Kauwa	<i>Carvus macromynchos</i>
19	Saat Bahen	<i>Teyrdoides striatus</i>
20	Neelkanth	<i>Garrulus Lanaclatus</i>

Biosphere Reserves

78. The Biosphere Reserve is the top category after Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park in the Country. Out of the 14 Biosphere Reserves situated in India, the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve (NDBR)—established second among the 14—is situated in the State of Uttarakhand. It extends in the three districts of Chamoli (Garhwal), Pithoragarh, and Bageshwar (Kumaon). The Nanda Devi National Park (NDNP) and the Valley of Flowers are UNESCO World Heritage Site declared in 1988. The NDNP is located in the transition range between the Zaskar range and Himalayan foothills with 97 species of plants including many rare and almost extinct plants like *Saussurea sudhanshui*, *Nardostachys grandiflora*, *Picrorhiza kurroa*, *Cypripedium elegans*, *C. himalaicum*, *Dioscorea deltoidea* and *Allium stracheyi*. There are also 83 animal species including the Bharal (*Pseudois nayaur*), Himalayan Musk Deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*), Mainland Serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*), Himalayan Tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*), Goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus*), Common Langur (*Presbytis entellus*), and Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mullata*). Also, there are about 114 avian species and 27 species of butterflies in the NDNP
79. The Rajaji National Park was established in 1983 protecting sections of the tropical deciduous forest area of the Shivalik Hill range on the Himalayan foothills. The Park covers 820.42 square kms, along the Haridwar, Dehradun and Pauri Garhwal. The park has a vast Sal forest, and mixed forest mostly covered with *Acacia catechu* and *Vetiveria zizanioides*. It is refuge to approximately 49 species of mammals, 315 species of birds,

49 species of reptiles, 10 species of amphibians and 49 of Piscean species. This park has the largest population of elephants in Uttarakhand and a large population of tigers and leopards. Notable animals seen in the park are the Wild Cat, Goral, Rhesus Macaque, Himalayan Yellow Throated Marten, Monitor, Lizard, Indian Hare, Sloth, Himalayan Black Bear, King Cobra, Jackal, Barking Deer, Sambar, Wild boar, Indian Langur, Indian Porcupine and Pythons. The population of birds consists of the Great Pied Hornbill, Himalayan Pied Kingfisher, Sparrows, Fire Tailed Sunbird and the Peacock (Indian National Bird).

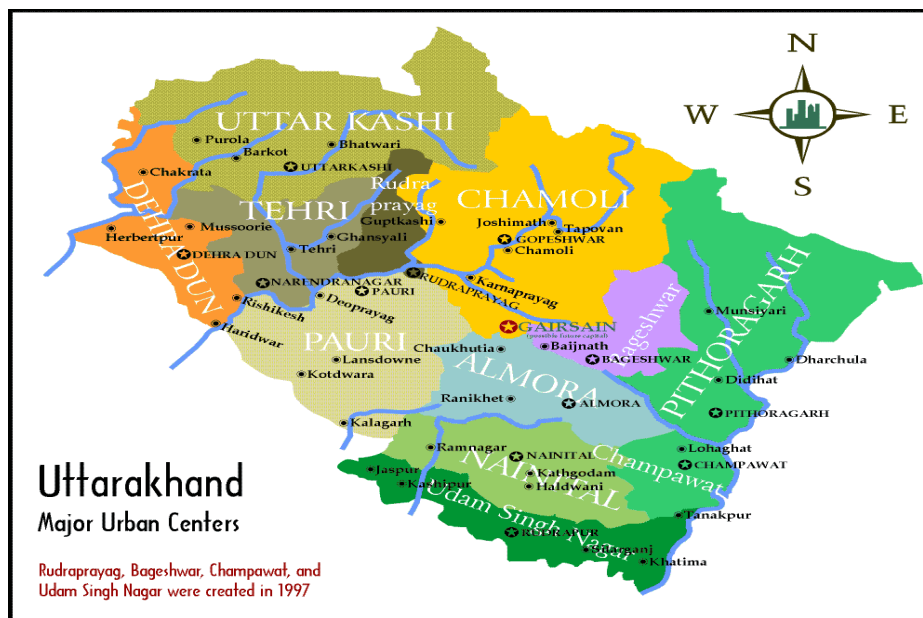
80. The Jim Corbett National Park covers 520 sq kms of Savannah-type grasslands and Sal forests. Declared as a Tiger Reserve in 1973, the Park has a rich diversity including the White Tiger, Throated Marten, Himalayan Palm Civet, Indian Grey Mongoose, Paria, Kalka, Goral, Bar-headed Goose, Duck, Grebe, Snipe, Turtles, Python, Common Otter, Porcupine, Black-tailed Hare, Chital, Spotted Deer, Viper, Cobra, Krait, King Cobra, Tortoise, Graylag, Sandpiper, Gull, Cormorants and Egrets. There are 488 species of flora found protected in the Park including Sal, Savannah Grass, *Anogeissus-Acacia catechu* forests, *Mallotus philippensis*, Jamun and *Diospyros tomentosa*.
81. The Govind National Park covers an area of 957 sq. kms in Uttarakashi and a sanctuary for the endangered Snow Leopard and some other 15 species of mammals and 150 species of birds that includes the Himalayan Black bear, Brown bear, Musk deer, Bharal, Himalayan Tahr, Serow and Common leopard. The endangered birds found in this region are Monal Pheasant, Koklas Pheasant, Bearded Vulture Himalayan Snow Cock, Golden Eagle, Western Tragopan, Steppe Eagle and Black Eagle. Other varieties of birds include Owls, Pigeons, Minivets, Thrush, Warblers, Bulbul, Cuckoo and Finches.
82. The Valley of Flowers is a World Heritage Site located in Chamoli. There are hundreds of species mostly being Orchids, Poppies, Primula, Calendulas, Iris, Lily, Roses, Violets, Rhododendron, Angelica, Himalayan Fritillary, Daisies and Anemones and also supports a variety of mammals like the Himalayan Tahr, Snow Leopard, Musk Deer, Red Fox, Common Langur (a type of monkey), Bharal, Serow, Himalayan Black Bear, Himalayan Brown Bear, Pika (Mouse hare). A huge variety of butterflies and birds are also found in the valley including Himalayan Golden Eagle, Griffon Vulture, Snow Partridge, Himalayan Snow Cock, Himalayan Monal, Snow Pigeon, and Sparrow Hawk.

H. Socio-Economic

Social and Cultural Development

83. The State of Uttarakhand occupies a total land area of 53,483 sq. km. which is 1.73 percent of India's total land area. Demographically, the State has a population of 10,086,292 as per the 2011 census consisting of 51 percent males and 49 percent females. Out of these, 7,036,954 people live in rural areas spreading over 16,623 revenue villages settled in 39,967 habitations. The habitation's population is scattered between small streams and rivers and is spread over 20 to 70 degree slopes of the Himalayan and the Lesser Himalayan regions.
84. The State is divided into Garhwal and Kumaon divisions. Administratively, the State is divided into 13 districts, 49 tehsils and 95 blocks. Garhwal division has seven hill districts with one located in the foothills (Haridwar). Kumaon division, on the other hand, has six districts—one in the foothills (Udham Singh Nagar). There are 16,177 villages in the

State and 7,227 gram panchayats. Of the total number of villages, 5,868 are not connected to all weather roads.



85. The schedule caste and schedule tribe population in the State is significant, averaging 17.9 percent and three percent respectively. The population density is 159 persons per sq.km.—considerably lower than the national average of 324 persons per sq.km. Rural population constitutes about 74% while urban population composes the remaining 26% of State's total populations. About 70% of the State population lives below the poverty line which is way above the national average of 46%. Literacy rate in the State is 71.6%.
86. The State recorded 19.2% decadal growth during the 1991-2001 census period which is close to the national growth rate of 21.3 %. The district of Nainital registered the highest decadal growth rate with 32%, followed by Udham Singh Nagar with 27.8%.

Land Use and Land Use Pattern

87. The land use pattern of Uttarakhand is strongly governed by the following: elevation, climate, mountainous terrain, lithological type, topography, surface hydrology, sunlight in the fields of forestry and agriculture, alpine meadows, sparse vegetation (scrub), grazing land, barren land, and human settlement. The human settlements are mainly located in the shallow water zones or around the localities nearer to springs.
88. Forest is the main land use in the State and nearly 64 % of the geographical area is under the varying forest densities (cover). Tree line is clearly demarcated above 2900 m elevation. Agriculture is confined to areas of low reliefs which are underlined by weak rock formation (i.e. schists, phyllites, weathered gneisses, and crushed quartzite). The cultivated land, approximately 11.5 % of the total geographical area, is either terraced/semi-terraced or plain. Other land use categories such as meadows, grazing lands, and scrubs do not exhibit definite relationship with lithology. It is also observed that the south-facing hill slopes are covered by lush green forests.

Table IV-9 Land Utilisation in Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Land-use	Period / Year	Unit	Statistics
1.	Total Reported Area	2006-07	Hectare	5,666,878
2.	Forest Area	2006-07	Hectare	3,465,057
3.	Culturable Waste Land	2006-07	Hectare	366,713
4.	Fallow Land	2006-07	Hectare	108,132
	(i) Current Fallow	2006-07	Hectare	44,064
	(ii) Fallow Land other than Current Fallow	2006-07	Hectare	64,068
5.	Barren & Unculturable Land	2006-07	Hectare	311,849
6.	Land under Non-agricultural Uses	2006-07	Hectare	160,649
7.	Permanent Pasture & Other Grazing Land	2006-07	Hectare	220,286
8.	Land under Misc., Tree Crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	2006-07	Hectare	269,042
9.	Net Area Sown	2006-07	Hectare	765,150

Source: Uttarakhand at a Glance 2009-10, Govt. of Directorate of Economics and Statistics

I. Health

89. The Total Fertility Rate of the State is at 3.6 while the Maternal Mortality Ratio is at 517 (SRS 2001-03). Both of which are higher than the national average. The sex ratio in the State is 962 slightly higher than the 933 All-India. Comparative figures of major health and demographic indicators are mentioned below.

Table IV-10 Health Indicators of Uttarakhand

S.No.	Item	Uttarakhand	India
1	Total population (Census 2001) (in millions)	8.5	1,028.61
2	Decadal Growth (Census 2001) (%)	20.41	21.54
3	Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2007)	21.0	23.5
4	Crude Death Rate (SRS 2007)	6.7	7.5
5	Total Fertility Rate (SRS 2006)	3.6	2.9
6	Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2007)	43	57
7	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 2001 - 2003)	517	301
8	Sex Ratio (Census 2001)	962	933

Source: RHS Bulletin, March 2007, M/O Health & F.W., GOI

90. The health infrastructure of the State is described in succeeding Table. There are only 34 Obstetricians / Gynecologists and 18 Pediatricians in the State. Such numbers are way below the estimated State requirement of 49 each. Some of the essential requirements of the new State include basic primary health care, pre and post-natal care, and nutritional status and preventive care. Accessibility to health services with the aid of improved road conditions is essential to put progress in the health indicators of the State. Post disaster 2013 water supply facility provided to population in and around the sub-project area has been adversely affected. With better water supply system and delivery of appropriate quantity and quality of water, health scenario will also improve.

Table IV-11 Health Infrastructure of Uttarakhand

Particulars	Required	In position
Sub-centre	1,294	1,765
Primary Health Centre	214	232

Community Health Centre	53	49
Multipurpose worker (Female)/ANM at Sub Centres & PHCs	1,997	1,785
Health Worker (Male) MPW(M) at Sub Centres	1,765	656
Health Assistant (Female)/LHV at PHCs	232	159
Health Assistant (Male) at PHCs	232	147
Doctor at PHCs	232	182

Source: RHS Bulletin, March 2007, M/O Health & F.W., GOI

J. Literacy

91. In terms of the population's literacy, Uttarakhand recorded an overall literacy rate of 71.6% in 2001, marking a significant improvement from 57.7% in 1991. Meanwhile, the overall literacy rate in rural areas is 68.1%. The succeeding Table shows the literacy of Uttarakhand. The male literacy rate is 83.30% and female literacy rate is 59.60% which is comparatively high from the national average. It indicates that the rural population needs more education facilities to bridge the gap with that of the urban areas.

Table IV-12 Literacy Rate in Uttarakhand

Literacy Rate 2001	% of Total Population
Total	71.60
Males	83.30
Females	59.60
Scheduled Caste	
Total	63.40
Males	77.30
Females	48.70
Scheduled Tribes	
Total	63.20
Males	76.40
Females	49.40
School education	
Percentage of Pre- Primary/Primary schools to total institutions	69.76
Percentage of Middle schools to total institutions	19.75
Percentage of High schools/Higher Secondary to total institutions	10.48

Source: Uttarakhand at a glance 2006-07

92. The general enrollment and access to primary schools has seen a tremendous boost in the last decade. Such improvements are brought by the increased availability of functional primary schools and the initiation of the Education Guarantee Scheme in the State. Cultural and Archaeological Resources
93. The State of Uttarakhand has a great range of cultural practices. Festivals and cultural activities are being celebrated throughout the year in the State. The major fairs and festivals of the Garhwal region include the Hatkalika Fair, Tapkeshwar Fair, Surkhanda Devi Mela, Kunjapuri Fair, Lakhawar Village Fair, and Mata Murti Ka Mela. Baikunth

Chaturdasi Mela is a famous fair celebrated in Srinagar. On the other hand, major fairs and festivals in the Kumaon region consist of Uttarayani Mela, Shravan Mela (Jageshwar), Kartik Poornima at Dwarahat, Kasar Devi fair, and Nanda Devi melas.

94. There are no heritage sites listed by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) within the study area hence, the proposed project activities do not have any adverse impact on these sites. There are few small temples/ shrines located along the project corridors, but none of them will be affected by the subproject and the construction activity is restricted to the available land. . In terms of the area's common property resources (CPR) such as public wells, water tanks, play grounds, common grassing grounds or pastures, market areas and community buildings, none will be affected by sub-project.

Economic Development

Transportation and Communication

95. Transportation system is a key factor in the socio-economic development of any State. Roads are logically the critical inputs to the growth of all the sectors. Aside from road systems, the State of Uttarakhand is connected to other states via rail and air transportation systems. Dehradun, Haridwar and Kathgodam are the major railway stations connected to various parts of the country. Jolly Grant near Dehradun is the lone airport present in the State. As per statistical data from 2006-07, Uttarakhand has a total road network of 23,274 km of which 2,228.90 km comprises the National Highway (1,328.30 km with State PWD and 900.60 km with BRTF); 1,553.00 km comprises the State Highway; 579.85 km covers the MDR; 7,154.88 km comprises the ODR (6723.90 km with State PWD and 430.98 km with BRTF), and 7,250.53 km to the Village Road. Light vehicle roads constitute of about 2,633 km.
96. Density of road length per 100 sq. Km. is 45 km which is very low compared to the national average of 97 km. Only about seven percent of the roads in the State are built in two-lane standards while 50 percent are paved. About a third of the higher class paved roads are in poor condition and over 70 percent of the light-vehicle roads need to be repaired or rehabilitated. Due to the lack of road connectivity, vast areas of the State are inaccessible. Such problem influences the population to 'chunk' in far flung areas of the State remaining to be under-developed and devoid of educational and health facilities and employment opportunities.
97. The road density per 100 sq. km. of the total area in Garhwal region is 30 km whereas road density in Kumaon region is 37 km. In terms of population, Garhwal region has 234 km of roads per lakh and the corresponding figure in Kumaon is 266 km. Motor vehicles has increased with the annual growth rate of 11 percent accounting to 44,7000 vehicles in 2003. PWD is the principal agency responsible for the management of roads in the State.

Industrial Development

98. The State has very few industrial units mainly because of lack resources. In the hilly terrains, industries promoted include food processing, fruit processing, medicinal/herbal plants, and horticultural/floriculture-based industries. In the plain districts of Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar, and other places, capital intensive and high-value addition industries are being encouraged by the government. In 2003-04, there were 178 large and medium-scale industries with total investment of Rs. 500,700 lacs providing

employment to about 44,000 employees. Small scale industries, on the other hand, employ about 129,782 of the population.

99. In recent years, Uttarakhand has emerged as one of the attractive industrial destinations in India. In this regard, the government is encouraging private participation in all industrial activities in the State. The New Industrial Policy announced in 2003 by the State government puts in place the regulatory framework for Uttarakhand's industrialisation. The New Industrial Policy indicates that private resources may be tapped while promoting integrated Industrial States in Uttarakhand. The State government provides assistance in establishing small and medium sized agro parks, food parks, and the likes which in turn are expected to provide common infrastructure facilities for storage, processing, grading, and marketing.

K. Energy and Electric Power Potential

100. Uttarakhand has an estimated hydro power potential of approximately 20,200 MW. However, only 1,130 MW has been tapped at present. Meanwhile, 4,170 MW projects are under implementation and 3,800 MW projects are allotted to Central, State and private sectors. Thirty-nine projects with a potential of 6,374 MW have been identified for PFR under PMs Hydro Initiatives.

Although Uttarakhand is a power surplus State, a lot needs to be done to harness the untapped potential and sale the surplus power to make this a GDP driver sector for the State.

L. Aesthetic and Tourism

101. Tourism is one of the strong pillars of the State economy. The State has high growth potential for tourism, be in nature, wildlife, adventure or pilgrimage tourism. The State received 10.5 million domestic tourists in the year 2000-01, 11.6 million in the year 2001-02, and 12.9 in the year 2002-03, registering an average growth of 10.7 percent. Expenditure on schemes for tourism development and promotion in the State has progressively increased over the years. In the current five year plan, about Rs. 860 million have been spent, which is about 10 times the amount spent during 1980-85. Some of the major destinations with tourism potential include Haridwar (called 'The Gateway of God'), Rishikesh (the birth place of Yoga), Dehradun, Mussoorie, Almora, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunotri, Gangotri, Jim Corbett National Park, Nainital, Ranikhet, and Pithoragarh.

D. Project Implementation Schedule

Project Activity	Start	Completion	Total duration of the project activity
Sub-Project Appraisal Report	September 2013	December 2013	4 Months
Detailed Project Report and Bidding Document	March 2014	May 2014	3 Months
Bid invitation, evaluation and award	June 2014	August 2014	3 Months
Clearances and handover of site to	August 2014	September 2014	1 Month

contractor			
Construction	September,2014	February, 2016	18 months

V. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

102. Water supply infrastructure was screened using the ADB's rapid environmental assessment (REA) checklist for Water Supply.

- i) The individual environmental screening checklist is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.
- ii) **No environmental impacts related to siting.** Project area section is not located inside or near a cultural heritage site, protected area, wetland, and mangrove, estuarine, buffer zone of protected area or special area for protecting biodiversity. There are no rare, threatened, and endangered species (flora and fauna) within the subproject corridor of impact.
- iii) **Potential significant environmental impacts..** The potential significant environmental impacts are related to the excavation and disposal of earth during construction and inconvenience to local commuter during laying of pipes on the roads.

103. The beneficial impacts still outweighs the potential environmental impacts. The beneficial impact includes better water quality and reliability of supply.

A. Screening of Environmental Impacts

SL No.	Environmental Attributes	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Operation Stage
1.	Physical Environment	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Geography	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Topography, Geology and Soils	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
2.	Climate and Meteorology	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
3.	Ambient Air Quality	No Impact	Reversible and Insignificant during Construction Stage	No Impact
4.	Ambient Noise Level	No Impact	Reversible and Insignificant during Construction Stage	No Impact
5.	Hydrology	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Water Drainage	No Impact	Reversible and Insignificant during Construction Stage	No Impact

	Water Quality	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
6.	Seismology	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
7.	Ecology	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Forestry	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Biodiversity	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Biosphere Reserves	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
8.	Socio-Economic	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Social and Cultural Development	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Land Use and Land Use Pattern	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Health	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Literacy	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Transportation and communication	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
	Industrial Development	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
9.	Cultural and Archaeological Resources	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
10.	Aesthetic and Tourism	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact

B. Impact and mitigation measure during planning and design phase

104. There are no significant adverse environmental impacts on topography, soil and geographic significance during the planning and design phase based on the environmental screening of the sub-project in Srinagar .

105. Impacts on Climate. Ambient Air Quality, Noise Level, Seismic, Economic, Cultural and Aesthetics are insignificant in the planning and design stage.

Environmental Attributes and Project Activity and its Impacts	Mitigation
Project Establishment and pre construction activity and its social Impacts	Open liaison channels shall be established between the Site owner, operator, the contractors and interested and affected parties such that any queries, complaints or suggestions pertaining to environmental management aspects can be dealt with quickly and by the appropriate person(s).
	A communications strategy is of vital importance in terms of accommodating

	<p>traffic during laying of pipes on road. In case of road closure together with the proposed detour needs to be communicated via advertising, pamphlets, radio broadcasts, road signage, etc</p>
	<p>Provide sign boards for pedestrians to inform nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.</p>
	<p>Storage facilities, elevated tanks and other temporary structures on site shall be located such that they have as little visual impact on local residents as possible.</p>
	<p>In areas where the visual environment is particularly important (e.g. along commercial/ tourism routes) or privacy concerns for surrounding buildings exist, the site may require screening. This could be in the form of shade cloth, temporary walls, or other suitable materials prior to the beginning of construction.</p>
	<p>Special attention shall be given to the screening of highly reflective materials on site.</p>
<p>Lack of sufficient planning to assure long term sustainability of the improvements and ensure protection of the assets created and the architectural/archaeological character of the surroundings</p>	<p>Design will include provisions for ensuring effective maintenance and protection of the assets created so as to ensure the long term sustainability.</p>
<p>Layout of components and its location to avoid impacts on the aesthetics, sensitive environmental areas / attributes of the site</p>	<p>The project components siting will avoid impacts on the aesthetics of the site, ensure minimal impacts and in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. The contractor, FPIU/ IA and DSC will identify any direct or indirect intervention of primary or secondary activity before establishment of any project components on the ground.</p>
<p>Selection of materials and construction technologies, if not carefully chosen, will</p>	<p>Selection of materials will be according to</p>

<p>adversely impact the aesthetic appeal of the destinations</p>	<p>specification and from approved sources</p> <p>Material selection would be done keeping in view that no asbestos (except as allowed), and CFC is used.</p> <p>Contractors shall prepare a source statement indicating the sources of all materials (including topsoil, sands, natural gravels, crushed stone, asphalt, clay liners etc), and submit these to the Engineer for approval prior to commencement of any work</p> <p>Where materials are borrowed (mined), proof must be provided of authorization to utilize these materials from the landowner/material rights owner and the Department of Geology and Mining</p> <p>Procurement of all material according to the material specification of the contract document and sourced from licensed and approved sources.</p> <p>A signed document from the supplier of natural materials shall be obtained confirming that they have been obtained in a sustainable manner and in compliance with relevant legislation</p>
<p>Socio cultural resources- Ground disturbance can uncover and damage archaeological and historical remains</p>	<p>There is not such location is anticipated on the project site. In case of chance of finding such location, Consult Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and/or concerned dept. of Uttarakhand Govt. as applicable to obtain an expert assessment of the archaeological potential of the site;</p> <p>Consider alternatives if the site is found to be of medium or high risk;</p> <p>Develop a protocol for use by the construction contractors in conducting any excavation work, to ensure that any chance finds are recognised and measures are taken to ensure they are protected and conserved.</p>
<p>Integration of energy efficiency and energy conservation programs in design of sub-project components</p>	<p>The detailed designs for the sub-project components shall ensure that environmental sustainability principles, including energy efficiency, resource recycling, waste minimization, rainwater harvesting etc.</p>

Site clearance activities, including delineation of construction areas	<p>Any removal of vegetation or tree felling shall be done after taking statutory permissions if required. All works shall be carried out such that the damage or disruption of flora other than those identified for cutting is minimum.</p> <p>Only ground cover/shrubs that impinge directly on the permanent works or necessary temporary works shall be removed with prior approval from the Environmental Expert of DSC</p> <p>All areas used for temporary construction operations will be subject to complete restoration to their former condition with appropriate rehabilitation procedures.as per the rehabilitation plan prepared by the contractor and approved by the EE of DSC.</p>
Blockage of access in residential area, commercial area and sensitive location like school, college, hospitals and court	Contractor will identify such location in the preconstruction stage and prepare plan approved by DSC to minimize inconvenience to the people.
Slop protection near reservoir and intake well	Retaining wall will constructed near reservoir and intake well

C. Impacts and Mitigation Measures during Construction Phase

106. Majority of the impacts will occur during the construction phase. These impacts, to be described in the succeeding sections are classified according to major components of the environment – physical, biological, air, water, and socio-economic. These impacts were mainly drawn from screening of impacts described in the introduction of this Chapter.

Impact on Physical Environment, Geography, Topography, Geology and Soil

107. The constructions of all components of the sub-project are at the existing location and not requiring additional land. So the impact on location related impact is insignificant.

Impact on Climate and Meteorology

108. The project components do not have impact on the climate and meteorology of Srinagar.

Ambient Air Quality

109. The handling of material, excavation of earth for laying pipes, emission of air pollutants from operation construction vehicles causes air pollution. Since the scale of construction

activity is not significant, so the impact is also not very significant. Periodic air quality monitoring to ensure emissions comply with standards will be conducted as per the agreed environmental monitoring plan

Ambient Noise Level

110. The operation of construction vehicles and equipments will generate noise. Since this operation will be located and limited to the construction site. The beating of carriage way of road also generated noise. This activity will be limited to day time. So, the impact due to noise is insignificant and limited to the construction period only. Monitoring of noise levels in potential problem areas as per the monitoring plan will be carried out.

Water Drainage

111. The disposal of soil and excavation of road sides may impact the drainage. This impact will be insignificant since the exaction of road sides will be covered in the same day and disposal of excavated earth will be on the low laying area so that impact on drainage is minimum. Monitoring of water quality as per the monitoring plan will be carried out.
112. The mitigation measures of each project components are provided below.

Environmental Attributes and Project Activity and its Impacts	Mitigation
Impacts due to operation of construction Camps and its Location, Selection, Design and Layout	<p>Siting of the construction camps, labour camp and stockpiles shall be as per the guidelines of UEPPCB, ULB, village panchayat and any other applicable guideline to the local site. The contractor will assess the impact of the construction camp and should be acceptable to the FPIU/ IA/PMU..</p> <p>Construction camps shall not be proposed within 500m from the sensitive receptors, nearest settlements to avoid conflicts and stress over the infrastructure facilities with the local community.</p> <p>Location for stockyards for construction materials shall be identified at least 300m away from watercourses.</p> <p>Construction camps will be located away from settlements and drainage from and through the camps will not endanger any domestic or public water supply. Construction camps including sanitation facilities must be adequately drained.</p>

	Sewage management through septic tanks and solid waste management through local ULB system or other alternate measures.
Impacts due to poor supply of poor drinking water to the workers involved in construction.	Sufficient supply of potable water to be provided and maintained as per the standards, requirements, test methods and sampling procedure according to IS:10500. If the drinking water is obtained from an intermittent public water supply then storage tanks will be provided. The cleanliness of the storage tanks will be ensured and all measures to be taken to avoid any water contamination.
Impacts on waste disposal from the construction site and construction camp.	<p>Pre-identified disposal location (identified by Contractor in compliance to relevant regulation and approved by EE-DSC) shall be part of Comprehensive Waste Disposal Plan Solid Waste Management Plan to be prepared by the Contractor in consultation and with approval of Environmental Specialist of DSC.</p> <p>Contractor shall ensure that waste shall not be disposed off near the water course or agricultural land, Orchards and Natural Habitats like Grasslands.</p>
Impacts on local environment due to loss of natural resource of earth due to poor storage.	Stockpiling of construction materials and excavated earth or silt in case of construction of river bed filtration does not impact obstruct the drainage and Stockpiles will be covered to protect from dust and erosion.
Impacts due to construction traffic on access to Site	<p>Contractors shall ensure that all side and mitre drains and scour check valves on access and haul roads are functioning properly and are well maintained.</p> <p>Contractors shall ensure that access roads are maintained in good condition by attending to potholes, corrugations and storm water damage as soon as these develop.</p> <p>If necessary, staff must be employed to clean surfaced roads adjacent to construction sites where materials have been spilt.</p>

	<p>Unnecessary compaction of soils by heavy vehicles must be avoided; construction vehicles must be restricted to demarcated access, haulage routes and turning areas.</p> <p>Cognizance of vehicle weight / dimensions must be taken when using access constructed out of certain materials. e.g. paved surfaces / cobbled</p>
Quarry Operations	<p>Contractor shall finalize the quarry for procurement of construction materials after assessment of the availability of sufficient quantity of materials, quality and other logistic arrangements.</p> <p>The Contractor shall obtain materials from approved quarries only after consent of the Department of Mines and Geology and District Administration.</p> <p>Adequate safety precautions will be ensured during transportation of quarry material from quarries to the construction site. Vehicles transporting the material will be covered to prevent spillage.</p>
Impacts on increased load on water supply source due to construction work.	<p>The contractor shall use ground/surface water as a source of water for the construction with the written consent from the concerned Department.</p> <p>To avoid disruption/ disturbance to other water users, the Contractor shall extract water from fixed locations and consult DSC & line agencies before finalizing the locations.</p> <p>The Contractor shall provide a list of locations and type of sources from where water for construction shall be extracted.</p> <p>The Contractor shall need to comply with the requirements of the State Ground Water Department for the extraction and seek their approval for doing so and submit copies of the permission to DSC.</p>
Impacts due to Soil/Land Erosion	<p>Slope protection measures will be undertaken as per design to control soil erosion.</p> <p>The Contractor shall not in any way modify nor damage the banks or bed of streams, rivers, other open water bodies and</p>

	<p>drainage lines adjacent to or within the designated area</p> <p>Earth, stone and rubble is to be properly disposed of so as not to obstruct natural water pathways over the site. i.e.: these materials must not be placed in storm water channels, drainage lines or rivers.</p> <p>There shall be a periodic checking of the site's drainage system by DSC, FPIU/IA and PMU to ensure that the water flow is unobstructed.</p>
Water Pollution from Construction Wastes	<p>The Contractor shall take all precautionary measures to prevent entering of wastewater into streams, water bodies or the irrigation system during construction. Contractor shall not wash his vehicles in river/stream water and shall not enter riverbed nearby the water resource area for that purpose. Mixing / decanting of all chemicals and hazardous substances must take place either on a tray or on an impermeable surface. Waste from these shall then be disposed of to a suitable waste site in accordance with Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2008 and amendments till date and applicable norms</p> <p>Site staff shall not be permitted to use any stream, river, other open water body or natural water source adjacent to or within the designated site for the purposes of bathing, washing of clothing or for any construction or related activities. Municipal water (or another source approved by the Engineer) shall instead be used for all activities such as washing of equipment or disposal of any type of waste, dust suppression, concrete mixing, compacting etc.</p>
Water Pollution from Fuel and Lubricants	<p>The Contractor shall ensure that all construction vehicle parking locations, fuel/lubricants storage sites, vehicle, machinery and equipment maintenance and refueling sites shall be located at least 300 m away from rivers/streams and irrigation canal/ponds if any</p> <p>Contractor shall ensure that all</p>

	<p>vehicle/machinery and equipment operation, maintenance and refueling shall be carried out in such a manner that spillage of fuels and lubricants does not contaminate the ground.</p> <p>Wastewater from vehicle parking, fuel storage areas, workshops, wash down and refueling areas shall be collected and separated through an oil interceptor before discharging it on land or into other treatment system as per specified standards and UEPPCB and ULB norms if any.</p>
Soil Pollution due to fuel and lubricants, construction waste	<p>The fuel storage and vehicle cleaning area will be stationed such that spillage of fuels and lubricants does not contaminate the ground. All pollution parameters will be monitored as per monitoring plan.</p> <p>Wastewater from vehicle parking, fuel storage areas, workshops, wash down and refueling areas shall be collected and separated through an oil interceptor before discharging it on land or into other treatment system</p>
Generation of dust	<p>The contractor will take every precaution to reduce the levels of dust at construction site.</p> <p>Regular sprinkling of water and Stockpiles of soil will be kept covered in such a manner to minimize dust generation</p>
Emission from Construction Vehicles, Equipment and Machinery	<p>All vehicles, equipment and machinery used for construction shall conform to the relevant Bureau of India Standard (BIS) norms. The discharge standards promulgated under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 shall be strictly adhered to.</p> <p>The use of silent/quiet equipment compliant with India ambient noise standards and standards specified for manufacturers shall be encouraged in the sub Project.</p> <p>The Contractor shall maintain a record of PUC for all vehicles and machinery used during the contract period which shall be produced for verification whenever required.</p>

Noise Pollution	<p>The Contractor shall confirm that all Construction equipment used in construction shall strictly conform to the MoEF/CPCB noise standards and all Vehicles and equipment used in construction shall be fitted with exhaust silencers.</p> <p>At the construction sites noisy construction work such as crushing, operation of DG sets, use of high noise generation equipment shall be stopped during the night time between 10.00 pm to 6.00 am.</p> <p>Noise limits for construction equipment used in this project will be in conformity to the BIS/SPCB/CPCB standards Regular monitoring of ambient noise levels to ensure compliance to Uttarakhand Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board standards.</p>
Material Handling at Site	<p>Workers Employed on mixing cement, lime mortars, concrete etc., will be provided with protective footwear and protective masks and goggles.</p> <p>Workers, who are engaged in welding works, will be provided with welder's protective eye-shields.</p> <p>Workers engaged in stone breaking activities will be provided with protective goggles, masks, and clothing.</p> <p>Stockpiles shall not be situated such that they obstruct natural water pathways.</p> <p>Stockpiles shall not exceed 2m in height unless otherwise permitted by the Engineer.</p> <p>If stockpiles are exposed to windy conditions or heavy rain, they shall be covered either by vegetation or cloth, depending on the duration of the project. Stockpiles may further be protected by the construction of berms or low brick walls around their bases.</p> <p>All concrete mixing must take place on a designated, impermeable surface</p> <p>The use of any toxic chemical will be strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's</p>

	<p>instructions and applicable regulations.</p> <p>The Engineer will be given at least 6 working days notice of the proposed use of any chemical. A register of all toxic chemicals delivered to the site will be kept and maintained up to date by the contractor.</p>
Damage, and disturbance to other infrastructure in the construction site	<p>Confirm location of infrastructure. Finalize alignment in coordination with agencies like Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, etc. Ensure prior permission of respective agency</p> <p>Realign pipelines, if required and subsequently revise IEE</p> <p>Provide public information in case of service disruptions</p>
Disposal of Construction Waste / Debris / Cut Material	<p>The Contractor shall confirm that Safe disposal of the construction waste will be ensured in the pre-identified disposal locations. In no case, any construction waste will be disposed around the project site indiscriminately.</p>
Disruption / cessation of existing water supply systems due to construction activity..	<p>Care be taken during improvement of existing water supply systems, so that disruption in existing water supply would not occur.</p> <p>Tentative schedule of closure should be known to affected people prior to cessation of water supply.</p> <p>In case disruption of water supply exceeds the intimated schedule, arrangement for supply of potable water should be made.</p>
Safety Measures During Construction	<p>Personal Protective Equipment for workers on the project and adequate safety measures for workers during handling of materials at site will be taken up. The contractor has to comply with all regulations regarding safe scaffolding, ladders, working platforms, gangway, stairwells, excavations, trenches and safe means of entry and egress.</p> <p>The contractor has to comply with all regulations for the safety of workers. Precaution will be taken to prevent danger of the workers from fire, etc. First aid treatment will be made available for all</p>

	<p>injuries likely to be sustained during the course of work. Contractor shall also organize periodic visits by a qualified registered medical practitioner to the site and workers camp. Contact information of Doctor, availability & location of first aid box shall be displayed in appropriate language both at work site and workers camp.</p> <p>The Contractor will conform to all anti-malaria instructions given to him by the Engineer.</p> <p>The Contractor will also ensure that the interests of the community are preferably not disturbed, and if unavoidable then disturbed to the minimum. Provide traffic management personnel, barricade, appropriate signage and safety information in and around the construction site and prevent local people entering into the construction site.</p>
Clearing of Construction of Camps and Restoration	<p>Contractor to prepare site restoration plans for approval by the Engineer. The plan is to be implemented by the contractor prior to demobilization.</p> <p>On completion of the works, all temporary structures will be cleared away, all rubbish burnt, excreta or other disposal pits or trenches filled in and effectively sealed off and the site left clean and tidy, at the Contractor's expense, to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer and facility owner.</p>
Risk of archaeological chance finds	<p>Strictly follow the protocol for chance finds in any excavation work;</p> <p>Request FPIU/DSC or any authorized person with archaeological field training to observe excavation;</p> <p>Stop work immediately to allow further investigation if any finds are suspected; and</p> <p>Inform FPIU/DSC, and take any action they require ensuring its removal or protection in situ.</p>
Conflict with locals	<p>Contractor shall ensure that mostly the local labourers are employed and migratory laborer shall be employed only in case of unavoidable circumstances.</p>

D. Impacts during Operation Phase

Impact on Environmental Conditions due to operation of water supply system	The periodic monitoring of the ambient air quality, noise level, water (both ground, surface water) quality and soil, in the subproject area as suggested in pollution monitoring plan through an approved monitoring agency.
Increased Pollution due to the better water supply.	The subproject involves renovation and rehabilitation of existing system, augmentation of water supply is envisaged for 10 years project population and to fulfill the deficit of water supply to user as per 135 lpcd. Subproject does not envisage improvement in distribution system to end users as such very little increase in pollution load is anticipated. Sewage generated will be handled by the prevalent existing sewage management system of the town.
Algal Growth in Reservoir	Proper and regular cleaning of reservoir & provision of bleaching shall be ensured. Water sourced from River Bed Filtration (RBF) will be stored in Reservoir and chlorination will be done in the reservoir. Water sourced from WTP will be chlorinated at the WTP only and then stored in the reservoir.
Risk of contamination in water.	Chlorine should be added in sufficient quantity so that residual chlorine within permissible limit is available in pipeline.
Impacts due to Backwash water & Sludge generation in Water Treatment plant	Backwash water and clarifier sludge will be disposed in line with the guideline issued by UEPPCB.
Management of Chlorine stock	Chlorine stock shall be maintained in cool, dark and locked rooms, near the reservoir/treatment site and be handled with proper care and under safety measure.
Unhygienic condition due to poor maintenance of sanitation facilities and irregular solid waste collection	Jal Sansthan will carry out maintenance of the existing toilets, and carry out the regular collection and disposal of wastes as per norms. New facilities proposed to be created under UEAP will cater to additional load.
Chlorination in water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chlorination in water will be done

1. Chlorination through Chlorine solution 2. Chlorination through Chlorine Gas	as per CPHEEO manual and ensure residual chlorination within permissible limit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular laboratory testing for dosing and residual chlorine • Chlorine tank will be stored on impermeable platform with facility of collection of accidental leakage. • Gas Chlorination – the storage of Chlorine gas in HDPE drums. • Gas Chlorination through chlorine tunnel in covered room and controlled by chlorinator, • Provision of leak detector and alarm in the chlorination room. • Provision of Eye bath and emergency shower facility near the gas chlorination.
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E. Economic Development

113. After the disaster, there is significant economic loss mainly due to loss of life and livelihood and tourism activity. This rehabilitation of water supply scheme will bring positive impact in terms of health and economic activity. The restoration of water supply will bring the supply level of pre-disaster stage and give support to the local economy.

VI. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public participation during the preparation of the IEE

114. The public participation process included identifying interested and affected parties (stakeholders); informing and providing the stakeholders with sufficient background and technical information regarding the proposed development; creating opportunities and mechanisms whereby they can participate and raise their viewpoints (issues, comments and concerns) with regard to the proposed development; giving the stakeholders feedback on process findings and recommendations; and ensuring compliance to process requirements with regards to the environmental and related legislation.

115. Stakeholder consultation and participation with various stakeholders is an integral part of the environmental and social impact assessment and also part of regulatory requirement of EIA Notification, 2006 and ADB requirements. The stakeholders of the project include project affected communities (directly or indirectly affected) and institutional stakeholders such as PCB, local bodies, Water Resource Department, Environmental Department, Mines and Geology Department, Forest Department, etc. Consultations at micro- and macro-level (e.g. District/State level institutional consultations) helped planners to integrate the short term and long term requirements of the local, regional, state and national goals into the planning process. The regional, state and national goals are generally set by the legislations and policies by controlling or limiting the

activities in order to reduce and nullify the adverse impact generated by infrastructure projects.

116. The following methodologies were adopted for carrying out public consultation

- [i] Local communities, Individuals affected, traders and local shopkeepers who are directly affected were given priority while conducting public consultation.
- [ii] Walk-through informal group consultations along the proposed subprojects area
- [iii] One to one meetings were generally held with a few members of local communities. These consultations sometimes focused on one or more specific issues in a given section (link) of the project corridor. Focus group consultations were conducted with a sample section of the community with a good representation from the affected communities. Such meetings usually provide substantial information about the community concerns.

117. During consultation the following general opinions/suggestions were noted: i) Most of the people were not happy with the existing water infrastructure post June 2013 disaster and they need improvement of the water supply scheme, ii) wanted early restoration of facility iii) minimum disturbance to the local people due to construction activity in the town, iv) minimum loss to the trees v) minimum disturbance to traffic

B. Future consultation and Disclosure

118. The public consultation and disclosure program will remain a continuous process throughout the subproject implementation and shall include the following

C. Consultation during Detailed Design

119. Focus-group discussions with affected persons and other stakeholders to hear their views and concerns, so that these can be addressed in subproject design wherever necessary. Regular updates on the environmental component of the subproject will be kept available at the PIU/PMU of UEAP.

120. FPIU/PMU will conduct information dissemination sessions at major habitations and solicit the help of the local community leaders/prominent citizens to encourage the participation of the people to discuss various environmental issues.

121. The FPIU/PMU, with assistance of DSC will conduct information dissemination sessions in the subproject area. During EMP implementation FPIU, DSC, and PMU shall organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress on the implementation of EMP in the subproject works

D. Consultation during Construction

122. Public meetings with affected communities (if any) to discuss and plan work programs and allow issues to be raised and addressed once construction has started.

123. Smaller-scale meetings to discuss and plan construction work with local communities to reduce disturbance and other impacts, and provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in subproject monitoring and evaluation.

E. Project Disclosure

124. A communications strategy is of vital importance in terms of accommodating traffic during laying of pipes. Local communities will be continuously consulted regarding location of construction camps, access and hauling routes and other likely disturbances during construction. In case of road closure together with the proposed detours will be communicated via advertising, announcements, road signage, etc.
125. For the benefit of the community the IEE will be disclosed to the affected people and other stakeholders in a form and language(s) understandable to them at an accessible place in a timely manner and made available at: (i) PIU/PMU office; (ii) District Magistrate Office; and, (iii) DSC office. It will be ensured that the hard copies of IEE are kept at such places which are conveniently accessible to citizens as a means to disclose the document and at the same time creating wider public awareness. Electronic version of the IEE will be placed in the official website of the SDMA UEAP and the official website of ADB after approval of the IEE by ADB. The PIU will issue Notification on the locality-wise start date of implementation of the subproject. Copies of the IEE will be kept in the PMU/PIU office and will be distributed to any person willing to consult the IEE.



Figure VI-1
Photographs of Typical Roadside Consultations

Public Disclosure

126. The IEE report will be disclosed in the English language at PMU, Jal Sansthan division office and will also be available in the website of ADB. The full reports will also be available to interested parties upon request from PMU.

VII. GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS MECHANISM

127. A joint social and environmental redress mechanism will be implemented under the project. Grievances and suggestions from local and affected people may come-up related to inappropriate implementation of the project and components of EMP. The expected range of grievances to be handled through this mechanism will encompass but not limited to the following: i) nuisance from noise, dust, and temporary blocking of access; ii) contamination of receiving water from runoff; iii) emissions from increase vehicular traffic and stationary sources like construction machineries; iv) conflict between local residents and migrant workers; v) ownership of vegetation for clearing; and vi) damage compensation. These issues will be addressed through acknowledgement, evaluation and corrective action and response approach. Grievances from public or stakeholders concerning the project and EMP implementation will be received by the concerned Executive Engineer of UEAP division. The Executive Engineer shall refer the application to Construction Supervision Consultants (DSC) who then assess the grievances/suggestions and if they are found to be genuine and acceptable, will be resolved at division level itself within 15 to 30 days from the date of receipt. In case, the issue is unable to be resolved, the matter will be forwarded to the Social and Environmental cell, UEAP (Head quarter). This mechanism is non-judicial in nature and does not preclude the affected people coursing their grievances to the courts. The corrective action will be started as per the action plan indicated to the stakeholder. The action taken and the outcome shall form a part of quarterly report to ADB.

VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN (EMMP)

128. The Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) designed will guide the environmentally-sound construction of the subproject and ensure efficient lines of communication between the Design & Supervision Consultants (DSC) – also an Engineer for the project, Contractors, Field Project Implementation Unit (FPIU), and Project Management Unit (PMU). Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan is implementing agency (IA) and will implement the Project through its field PIU's. The EMMP identifies the three phases of development as: (i) Pre Construction (ii) Construction Phase; and (iii) Post Construction/Operational Phase.
129. The purpose of the EMMP is to ensure that the activities are undertaken in a responsible non-detrimental manner with the objectives of: (i) providing a pro-active, feasible and practical working tool to enable the measurement and monitoring of environmental performance on site; (ii) guide and control the implementation of findings and recommendations of the environmental assessment conducted for the subproject; (iii) detail specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impact of the subproject; and (iv) ensure that safety recommendations are complied with.

130. A copy of the EMMP must be kept on site during the construction period at all times. The EMMP will be made binding on all contractors operating on the site and will be included within the Contractual Clauses. Non-compliance with, or any deviation from, the conditions set out in this document constitutes a failure in compliance. It shall be noted that the Supreme Court of India * mandates those responsible for environmental damage must pay the repair costs both to the environment and human health and the preventive measures to reduce or prevent further pollution and/or environmental damage. (The polluter pays principle).²

131. The Contractor is deemed not to have complied with the EMMP if:

- (i) Within the boundaries of the site, and site extensions, there is evidence of contravention of clauses;
- (ii) If environmental damage ensues due to negligence;
- (iii) The contractor fails to comply with corrective or other instructions issued by the Engineer/PMU/FPIU within a specified time; and
- (iv) The Contractor fails to respond adequately to complaints from the public.

Institutional Arrangements

132. The institutional arrangements specify the arrangements for the implementation of environmental provisions of the proposed subproject. The Executing Agency (EA), State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) will work closely with the Implementing Agency (IA) Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan for effective implementation of environmental safeguards related requirements of the sub projects. The institutional arrangements and responsibilities are detailed below.

133. The subproject will be implemented and monitored by Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan as Implementing agency and implemented through its Field PIU's supported by DSC (also working as Engineer) and overall management support shall be provided by PMU, UEAP.

134. The Safeguard Staff of UEAP SDMA (EA) in PMU & IA will monitor the implementation of environmental covenants with assistance of Engineer (DSC).

135. UEAP SDMA (EA) shall be responsible for ensuring compliance to environmental requirements of the ADB as well as central/state governments and reporting the same to ADB. A relevant portion of EMMP will be a part of contract with the civil works contractors engaged for execution of the works. The primary responsibility of implementation of EMMP is of the IA during pre-construction and operation and maintenance phases; and of the civil works contractor during the construction phase as defined in the EMMP. The responsibility of supervision of EMMP implementation is of the DSC; and it would guide the IA and the civil works contractors in this regard. , DSC with IA and EA, UEAP will act as monitoring agency as delegated in EMMP. All applicable statutory environmental clearances, consents, and/or permits (at national, state and local levels) as required for the implementation of the subproject would be obtained by the IA or by the civil works contractor in line with India's national/state/local

² Writ petition no 657 of 1995. The Supreme Court, in its order dated Feb.4, 2005 that "The Polluter Pays Principle means that absolute liability of harm to the environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution, but also to the cost of restoring environmental degradation. Remediation of damaged environment is part of the process of sustainable development."

laws and regulations, and in accordance with ADB's SPS 2009 requirements. Redressal of grievances shall be the responsibility of UEAP SDMA (EA). Apart from the mechanism for the grievances receiving and redressal at the level of EA, the provision shall be kept in the EMP of the subprojects wherein the contractor will depute one Environmental Safeguard Officer who shall be responsible for implementation of EMP, reporting and grievance redressal on day-to-day basis. The grievances/complaints received at the level of contractor shall be recorded on the Complaints Register and the same shall be forwarded to the DSC (Engineer of the Contract) within 48 hours along with the details of action taken to redress the grievance. The Team Leader of DSC shall immediately try to resolve the issues and forward the details to the FPIU / IA. If the action taken by Contractor and DSC is found to be inadequate, then necessary instructions shall be issued by the FPIU. IA for implementation of rectification measures.

UEAP, SDMA (PMU)

- Complies with all applicable legislation and is conversant with the requirements of the EMMP;
- Assesses all activities requiring special attention as specified and/or requested by the Engineer (DSC) and/or Safeguards Staff of UEAP SDMA for the duration of the Contract;
- May, on the recommendation of the EE DSC and/or Safeguards Staff of UEAP SDMA, through the DSC order the Contractor to suspend any or all works on site if the Contractor or his subcontractors/ suppliers fail to comply with the said contractual stipulations with respect to environment and EMMP.
- Act as overall monitoring agency.
- Addressing complaints and redressal of grievances.

UEAP, IA / FPIU

- Ensures along with Engineer (DSC) that EMMP and all necessary environmental stipulations are included in bidding documents and Contract documents with Contractor.
- Complies with all applicable legislations and is conversant with the requirements of the EMMP;
- Assesses all activities requiring special attention as specified and/or requested by the Engineer (DSC) and/or Safeguards Staff of UEAP PMU as Implementing agency for the duration of the Contract;
- Ensures that the Contractor conducts all activities in a manner that minimizes disturbance to directly affected residents and the public in general, as advised by the Engineer and/or Safeguards Staff of UEAP PMU & IA.
- May, on the recommendation of the EE DSC and/or Safeguards Staff of UEAP PMU & IA, through the DSC order the Contractor to suspend any or all works on site if the Contractor or his subcontractors/ suppliers fail to comply with the said contractual stipulations with respect to environment and EMMP.
- Act as supervising & monitoring agency as delegated in EMMP.
- Carries out public consultations, addresses complaints and responsible for redressal of grievances.

The Engineer (DSC)

- Guides EA, IA, FPIU and Contractors with respect to environmental regulations and associated requirements, and facilitates ensuring compliance with those;

- Arranges information meetings for and consults with interested and affected parties about the impending construction activities;
- Maintains a register of complaints and queries by members of the public at the site office. This register is forwarded to the Project Manager of FPIU on weekly basis
- Enforces and monitors compliance the requirements of the EMMP on site;
- Assesses the Contractor's environmental performance in consultation with Environmental Expert
- Documents in conjunction with the Contractor, the state of the site prior to commencing construction activities.
- Documents state of implementation of EMMP and clearly delineate if any item of EMMP is pending partially or fully before issue of completion certificate of the work.

Environmental Expert of Engineer (DSC)

- Briefs the Contractor about the requirements of the Environmental Specification and/ or EMMP, as applicable;
- Facilitates statutory compliance related activities for the IA and Contractors;
- Advises the Engineer about the interpretation, implementation and enforcement of the Environmental Specification and other related environmental matters;
- Monitors and report on the performance of the contractor/project in terms of environmental compliance with the EMMP to the Engineer and UEAP, SDMA-PMU;
- Provides technical advice relating to environmental issues to the Engineer.
- Organise and ensure public consultation and information disclosure are done as per the EMMP and ADB requirements. Monitor complaints and grievances are handled as per the Grievance Redressal Mechanism and report the same as per the environmental reporting.
- Receives complaints/grievances from public, discuss Team Leader (TL) DSC, FPIU & IA and take steps for implementation of remedial measures in consultation with the TL (DSC), and reports to the Engineer (DSC) on the status in its each monthly progress report till satisfactory resolution.

The Contractor

- Appoints one full time suitably qualified and experienced Environmental Safeguard Officer for implementation of EMMP including Environment Health & Safety (EHS) measures, community liaisoning, reporting and grievance redressal on day to day basis.
- Complies with all applicable legislations, is conversant with the requirements of the EMMP, and briefs staff about the requirements of same;
- Ensures any sub-contractors/ suppliers who are utilized within the context of the contract comply with the environmental requirements of the EMMP. The Contractor will be held responsible for non-compliance on their behalf;
- Supplies method statements for all activities requiring special attention as specified and/or requested by the Engineer or Environmental Expert (of Engineer) during the duration of the Contract;
- Provides environmental awareness training to staff;
- Bears the costs of any damages/ compensation resulting from non-adherence to the EMMP or written site instructions;
- Conducts all activities in a manner that minimizes disturbance to directly affected residents and the public in general, and foreseeable impacts on the environment.
- Ensures that the Engineer is timely informed of any foreseeable activities that will require input from the Environmental Expert (of Engineer)

- Receives complaints/grievances from public, discuss with DSC, FPIU & IA and take steps for implementation of remedial measures in consultation with the Engineer (DSC), and reports to the Engineer (DSC) on the status in its each monthly report till satisfactory resolution.

136. The proposed sub-project will be implemented by the IA & FPIU, Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan. The FPIU will be responsible for supervision and monitoring of day-to-day implementation of subprojects including EMMP.

137. For monitoring of environmental parameters as outlined in the EMMP, appropriate monitoring agencies would be engaged by the contractor (cost has been included in each contract based on subproject specific monitoring plans) or by the IAs for the monitoring works not included in the civil works contracts (cost included in the budget given in table VIII-2).

A. Environment Management

138. All works undertaken towards protection of environmental resources as part of the EMMP and as part of good engineering practices while adhering to relevant specifications will be deemed to be incidental to works being carried out and no separate payment will be made unless otherwise specified explicitly. The costs towards environmental management as per EMMP unless otherwise provided as a separate head, will be deemed to be part of the bill of quantities (BOQ) of the project. The scope of works of the contractor towards the implementation of the environmental provisions shall be as follows:

- Abide by all existing Environmental regulations and requirements of the Government of Uttarakhand and Government of India, local level ULBs and Gram Sabha etc. during implementation
- Compliance with all mitigation measures and monitoring requirements set out in the EMMP.
- Submission of a method statement detailing how the subproject EMMP will be complied with. This shall include methods and schedules of monitoring.
- Monitoring of project environmental performance including performance indicators defined therein, and periodic submission of monitoring reports.
- Compliance with all measures required for construction activities in sensitive areas, in line with the regulatory requirements of these protected areas, and the guidelines set forth in the management plans for these areas.
- Compliance with all regulatory requirements associated with proximity of the sub-project to the International Borders based on assessment of Contractor in consultation with the Engineer DSC.
- Compliance of all safety rules and regulations applicable at work, and provision of adequate health and safety measures such as water, food, sanitation, personal protective equipment, workers insurance, and medical facilities besides all social and community related requirements as stipulated in EMMP.

139. The detailed provisions for specific environmental issues shall be as outlined in the EMMP table on impacts and mitigation measures. Key clauses are outlined in the following sections.

Quarrying

140. The contractor will identify and seek prior approval of the engineer for quarrying operations. Quarrying will be carried only from locations approved by the Department of Geology & Mining and State Pollution Control Board and no new quarries will be opened for the purposes of the project. Any deviation from the provisions will be immediately notified and approval of the engineer is to be sought.
141. The Contractor shall maintain all stockpiles, and spoil disposal areas so as to assure the stability and safety of the works and that any adjacent feature like houses and community assets especially along hill slopes are not endangered, and to assure free and efficient natural and artificial drainage, and to prevent erosion. Stockpiling of materials (, fill material, gravel, aggregates, and other construction materials) shall not be allowed during rainy season unless covered by a suitable material. Storage on private property will be allowed if written permission is obtained from the owner or authorized lessee.
142. Quarries shall be sited, worked, and restored in accordance with the specifications and as per the closure plan (approved by Engineer). Spoils shall be disposed of at approved disposal sites prepared, filled, and restored in accordance with the related specification requirements.

Debris Disposal

143. Dismantling of existing structures: Debris Disposal shall be maximum utilized and disposed as per norms after consultation with DSC/FPIU/PMU Safeguard Specialist. Due care shall be taken that any material falling under hazardous waste category is disposed in accordance with Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2008 and amendments till date & applicable norms.

Precautions for protection of Environmental Measures

144. The Contractor shall ensure that construction activities do not result in any contamination of land, air or water by polluting substances or cause noise generated by the activities. For cleaning activities and operation of equipment, the Contractor will utilize such practical methods and devices as are reasonably available to control, prevent and otherwise minimize air/noise pollution.
145. Unless otherwise provided in the specifications, the Contractor shall ensure that no trees or shrubs or other vegetation are felled or harmed except those required to be cleared for execution of the works for which all statutory permissions have been obtained. The Contractor shall protect trees and vegetation from damage to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Air, Water, Noise Pollution and Soil Contamination

146. All works will be carried out without unreasonable noise and air, water and soil pollution. Subject and without prejudice to any other provision of the Contract and the law of the land and its obligation as applicable, the Contractor will take all precautions outlined in the EMMP to avoid the air, water, soil and noise pollution.
147. The Contractor shall monitor the environmental parameters periodically as specified in the monitoring plan and report to the Engineer.
148. The Contractor shall reduce the dust emission due to construction activities by regular water sprinkling in the affected areas.
149. All the construction equipment and vehicles shall have Pollution under Control (PUC) Certificate to ensure that no air pollution is caused due to operation of their equipment and vehicles.
150. All the construction equipment and vehicles should remain all time in good conditions up to satisfaction of site engineers.
151. The Contractor shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Employer from and against any liability for damages on account of noise or other disturbance created while carrying out the work, and from and against all claims, demands, proceedings, damages, costs, charges, and expenses, whatsoever, in regard or in relation to such liability.

Occupational & Community Health and Safety During Construction

152. The Contractor shall, in accordance with the safety and health provisions specified in the EMMP, provide workers with a safe and healthy working environment, in the work areas, through application of preventive and protective measures consistent with international good practices, as reflected in internationally recognized standards. The contractors, engineer, IAs and the EA will take steps to prevent accidents, injury, and disease arising from, associated with, or occurring during the course of work by-
- Providing preventive and protective measures, including modification, substitution, or elimination of hazardous conditions or substances;
 - Providing appropriate equipment to minimize risks and requiring and enforcing its use;
 - Training workers and other staff; and providing them with appropriate incentives to use and comply with health and safety procedures and protective equipment;
 - Documenting and reporting occupational accidents, diseases, and incidents;
 - Having emergency prevention, preparedness, and response arrangements in place.
 - Provide first aid facilities in all the work sites and workers camp and having qualified first aider to give first aid at the time of any accident. Contractor shall also organize periodic visits by a qualified registered medical practitioner to the site and workers camp. Contact information of Doctor, availability & location of first aid box shall be displayed in appropriate language both at work site and workers camp.
 - Contractor should provide safe drinking water, clean eating and resting areas, separate toilets for male and female work force and sufficient amenities at work site and workers camps as per prevalent Labor law and EMMP. Contractor will ensure proper sanitation

and would provide soak pits and septic tanks for disposal of waste water and sewage.

- Contractor should have prepared emergency response plan (to be approved by Engineer) with full details and methods of emergency response during any accident and shall have and display the emergency contact numbers at site.
- Contractor should follow all the applicable rules and regulations for workers health and safety.

153. The Contractor will also ensure that the interests of the community are disturbed to the minimum as envisaged in the EMMP. Provide barricade, signage and safety information in and around the construction site and also to prevent local people entering into the construction site.

Post Construction Clearance

154. On completion of work, wherever applicable, the Contractor shall clear away and remove from the sites all constructional plant, surplus materials, rubbish, scaffoldings, and temporary works of every kind and leave the whole of the sites and works in a clean condition as per agreed redevelopment plan to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

155. Construction camp sites and any other sites temporarily occupied during construction shall be cleared as specified in the contract and handed over to the Owner. It will be ensured by the contractor that the site handed over is in line with the conditions of temporary acquisition signed by both parties. Contractor would obtain and furnish (to FPIU) a certificate to this effect from the owner.

B. Environmental Monitoring Plan

156. To ensure the effective implementation of mitigation measures and Environmental Management Plan during construction and operation phase of the sub-project, it is essential that an effective Environmental Monitoring Plan be followed as given in Table below.

157. Monitoring is an essential component for sustainability of any developmental project. It is an integral part of any environmental assessment process. The monitoring program consists of performance indicators, reporting formats and necessary budgetary provision. The contractors monitoring methods and parameters should be in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Uttarakhand Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board (UEPPCB) & CPCB which ever has stringent standards for air, water, soil and noise. Indicators and Targets for Environmental Performance are provided in the table VIII-4 in Section E of this EMMP. The frequency of sampling and selection of sampling sites are sub-project specific.

158. The monitoring will be carried out by the contractor through approved agency accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories and will be supervised by the Environmental Expert of the Design & Supervision Consultant. The monitoring plan is outlined in Table VIII-1 below.

Table VIII-1: Monitoring Plan

Indicators	Parameters to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsibility
Pre- Construction Stage			

Indicators	Parameters to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsibility
Legislation, permits and Agreements	Permissions,/ NoCs/Consents other statutory requirement	Once in Pre-Construction Stage	Contractor, DSC, IA & EA.
Environmental Baseline Data Generation	Ambient Air Quality, Noise level, Water Quality & Soil characteristics as per parameters outlined in EMMP.	Once in Pre-Construction Stage	Contractor
Debris disposal	Safe disposal of construction wastes including bituminous wastes	Random checks	Contractor
Construction Stage			
Legislation, permits and Agreements	Permissions,/ NoCs/Consents other statutory requirement	Continuous	Contractor, DSC, IA & EA.
Dust suppression	No. of tankers for water sprinkling, Timing of sprinkling, Location of sprinkling (log books to be maintained)	Random checks	Contractor
Ambient air quality	RPM, SPM, SO ₂ , NO _x , CO	Once in a Quarter where work is in progress and near sensitive receptors; and at the construction camp sites (except monsoon) for the entire construction period	Contractor, to be monitored through approved Monitoring Agency
Ambient noise	Equivalent Day & Night Time Noise Levels	Once in a quarter where work is in progress and near sensitive receptors during construction stage	Contractor, to be monitored through approved Monitoring Agency
Water Quality	TDS, TSS, pH, Hardness, BOD, Faecal Coli form	Once in a quarter where work is in progress and near sensitive receptors during construction stage	Contractor, to be monitored through approved Monitoring Agency
Soil	Available Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Carbon, heavy metals (including Lead) and Pesticides	Once in a quarter where work is in progress and near sensitive receptors during construction stage	Contractor, to be monitored through approved Monitoring Agency
Heritage Protection, if needed	Visual Inspection of works, compliance with ASI regulations and norms	Continuous	DSC/ASI/FPIU

Indicators	Parameters to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsibility
Occupation Health and Safety	Usage of PPE on site, adequacy of equipment. Testing of drinking water for compliance to standards specified in IS:10500.	Continuous and quarterly for drinking water	Contractor
Establishing Medical facilities	Access to health facilities for the construction workers	Continuous	Contractor
Accident record	No. of fatal accidents at work site, No. of injuries, No. of disabilities	Continuous	Contractor
Post construction clearance of site	Physical field verification and Satisfaction certificate from owner: Whether temporary locations for workers camp, site office, batching plant and other construction locations are restored to pre-project conditions as per approved closure plan	Post construction	Contractor
Operation & Maintenance Stage			
Water quality	All parameters as per UEPPCB & CPCB standards	Once in year during operation stage	PMU, SDMA
Disposal of Solid Waste	Proper disposal of Solid Waste (domestic) generated shall be ensured in accordance with the prevalent norms		

Budget covered in subsequent cost Table, however, would be finalized based on subproject specific requirements at IEE stage. Contractor will obtain a copy of approved IEE and keep available at construction site and site office(s) for proper implementation of IEE & EMMP.

C. Environmental Budget

159. As part of good engineering practices in the project, there have been several measures as erosion prevention, rehabilitation of borrow areas, safety, signage, provision of temporary drains, etc., the costs for which will be included in the design costs (site development cost) of specific subprojects. Therefore, these items of costs have not been included in the IEE budget. Only those items not covered under budgets for construction are included in the IEE budget.

160. The Contractor's cost for site establishment, preliminary, construction, and defect liability activities will be incorporated into the contract agreements, which will be binding on him for implementation and Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan as Implementing Agency and DSC to ensure the compliance. The air, soil, water quality, and noise level monitoring during construction and defect liability phases will be conducted by the contractor for which provision has been kept in Environmental budget of EMMP.

161. These are small construction projects, therefore, it is not expected to cause much significant air, water, soil and noise pollution. The main EMMP cost will arise from monitoring of environmental parameters (air, soil, water and noise).

162. The costs of water sprinkling for dust suppression and providing personal protective equipment to construction workers shall be borne by contractor as part of conditions of contract. In addition the sources of funds for Mitigation measures during construction stage including monitoring during construction stage are also to be borne by the contractor. These are deemed to be included as part of the contract price amount quoted by the contractor for the works. The costs for generation of baseline data and monitoring shall be borne by the contractor. The locations for baseline data generation & monitoring shall be identified during IEE preparation. The baseline data will be generated prior to commencing with civil works. The costs of components for monitoring during operation and maintenance stage and the capacity building costs are to be funded by the PMU. The EMMP cost is given in the Table VIII-2 below.
163. Most of the mitigation measures require the contractors to adopt good site practice, which should be part of their normal procedures already, so there are unlikely to be major costs associated with this compliance. Only those items not covered under budget for construction are included in the IEE budget. The IEE costs include mitigation, monitoring and capacity building costs. The summary budget for the environmental management costs for the subproject based on construction period stipulated in the bidding document is presented in Table below:

Table VIII-2: Environmental Management & Monitoring Costs

Sl. No.	Particulars	Stages	Unit	Total No.	Rate (INR)	Cost (INR) *	Source of fund
A.	Legislation, permits and Agreements	Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate for plants and machinery of the contractor					The cost for clearances, permits and consents required by IA & Contractors shall be borne by them respectively.
B.	Public consultations and information disclosure	Pre Construction phase Construction phases		Lump sum	5,00,000	5,00,000	

Sl. No.	Particulars	Stages	Unit	Total No.	Rate (INR)	Cost (INR) *	Source of fund
C. Environmental Baseline Data Generation							Contractors cost
1.	Ambient Air Quality monitoring	Pre-Construction	Per Sample	5	15000	75000	
2.	Noise Quality monitoring			5	5,000	25000	
3.	Water Quality monitoring			4	9,200	36800	
4.	Soil			12	8000	96000	
D.	Environmental Monitoring						
1	Air quality	Construction	Per sample	(5 No of Location X 3 seasons in year X 1 sample per location)	15,000	337500	
2	Water quality		Per sample	(4 No of Location X 3 seasons in year 1 sample per location)	9200	165600	
3	Noise Levels		Per location	(5 No of Location X 3 seasons in year X 1 sample per location)	5000	180000	
4	Soil			(12 No of Location X 3 seasons in year X 1 sample per location)	8000	432000	

Sl. No.	Particulars	Stages	Unit	Total No.	Rate (INR)	Cost (INR) *	Source of fund
5.	Dust Suppression at subproject sites	construction and defect liability phases	lump sum		lump sum	500000	
6	Ambient Air Quality	Operation/ Defect Liability Period	Per Sample	(5 No of Location X 3 seasons in year X 3 sample per location)	15000	675000	Implementing Agencies cost/ Contractors cost
7	Water quality		Per year	(4 No of Location X 3 seasons in year 1 sample per location)	9200	110400	
8	Ambient Noise Quality		Per Sample	(5 No of Location X 3 seasons in year X 3 sample per location)	5000	225000	
E. Capacity Building (Includes cost estimates for entire sub project area not included in the package costs)							
1	Capacity Building expenses 2 sessions	EMP Training at Site Implementati on of EMMP for field PIUs and Engineer			15,000 50,000	1,00,000	PMU/DSC
Total INR						34,58,300	

D. Environmental Monitoring and Reporting

164. The PMU will monitor and measure the progress of EMMP implementation. Safeguards Staffs of IA / FPIU will undertake site inspections and document review to verify

compliance with the EMMP and progress toward the final outcome. Environment and Safety Officer of the Contractor will submit the monitoring of EMMP to the DSC/Engineer on day to day basis. DSC / Engineer will submit monthly EMMP monitoring and implementation reports to FPIU, who will take follow-up actions, if necessary. FPIU/IA will submit quarterly monitoring and implementation reports to PMU. The PMU will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB based on reporting of FPIU/ IA and its safeguards staff assessment of the implementation performance and its verification by the PMU safeguards specialist. PMU will also take corrective actions as required.

165. Monitoring reports will be posted in a location accessible to the public.

166. ADB will review project performance against the EA's commitments as agreed in the legal documents. The extent of ADB's monitoring and supervision activities will be commensurate with the Project's risks and impacts. Implementation of social and environmental safeguards related requirements will be integrated into the project performance management system. ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.

Table VIII-3: Standardized EMMP to guide the contractor in mitigating environmental impacts

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
1.	Site Establishment and Preliminary Activities Impacts				
1.1	Legislation, Permits and Agreements	In all instances, EA, IA contractors and consultants must remain in compliance with relevant environmental legislation of India at the national, state and local levels.	1. Permissions,/ NoCs/Consent requirement– IA/PMU 2. Permissions / NoCs/Consents requirement for equipment/machineries and material sourced from licensed/ approved quarries etc – Contractor	PMU	IA, Contractor
		Proof of compliance to statutory requirements must be forwarded by the facility owner and/or contractor to PMU/FPIU in relation to hot mixing, stone crushers, diesel generators etc	ESO-Contractor, Engineer, & Environmental Expert of DSC (EE)	PMU	
		A copy of the EMP must	ESO-Contractor,	FPIU, IA &	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		be kept on site during the construction period	Engineer & EE	PMU	
1.2	Education of site staff on general and Environmental Conduct ³	Ensure that all site personnel have a basic level of environmental awareness training	ESO-Contractor and EE EE to deliver	IA & PMU	Contractor, IA,
		Staff operating equipment (such as excavators, loaders, etc.) shall be adequately trained and sensitized to any potential hazards associated with their task	Safety and environment officer of Contractor and EE	FPIU, IA & PMU	
		No operator shall be permitted to operate critical items of mechanical equipment without having been trained by the Contractor	Contractor and EE	FPIU, IA & PMU	
		All employees must undergo safety training and wear the necessary protective clothing /equipment.	Contractor and EE	IA & PMU	
		<p>A general regard for the social and ecological well-being of the site and adjacent areas is expected of the site staff. Workers need to be made aware of the following general rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No alcohol / drugs to be present on site; • Measures for abatement of noise due to construction related activities and conduct of work force. • Construction staff are to make use of the facilities provided 	Contractor and EE	IA & PMU	

³ These points need to be made clear to all staff on site before the work commences.

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		<p>for them, as opposed to ad-hoc alternatives (e.g. use of firewood for cooking, the use of surroundings as a toilet facility are forbidden)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trespassing on private / commercial properties adjoining the site is forbidden • Other than pre approved security staff, no workers shall be permitted to live on the construction site. No worker may be forced to do work that is potentially dangerous or for what he / she is not trained to do. 			
1.3	Social Impacts ⁴	Open liaison channels shall be established between the Site owner, operator, the contractors and interested and affected parties such that any queries, complaints or suggestions pertaining to environmental management aspects can be dealt with quickly and by the appropriate person(s).	Environment and Safety officer of Contractor with the Engineer, EE & FPIU	IA & PMU	Contractor
		A communications strategy is of vital importance in terms of accommodating traffic during laying of pipes.	Contractor with the Engineer, EE & FPIU	IA & PMU	

⁴ It is important to take notice of the needs and wishes of those living or working adjacent to the site. Failure to do so can cause disruption to work.

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		The road closure together with the proposed detour needs to be communicated via advertising, pamphlets, radio broadcasts, road signage, etc			
		Provide sign boards for pedestrians to inform nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.	Contractor with the Engineer, EE & FPIU	IA & PMU	
		Storage facilities, elevated tanks and other temporary structures on site shall be located such that they have as little visual impact on local residents as possible.	Engineer and EE	IA & PMU	
		In areas where the visual environment is particularly important (e.g. along commercial/ tourism routes) or privacy concerns for surrounding buildings exist, the site may require screening. This could be in the form of shade cloth, temporary walls, or other suitable materials prior to the beginning of construction.	Engineer and EE	IA & PMU	
		Special attention shall be given to the screening of highly reflective materials on site.	EE	IA & PMU	
1.4	Lack of sufficient planning to assure long term sustainability of the improvements and ensure protection of the assets created and the architectural/archaeological	Design will include provisions for ensuring effective maintenance and protection of the assets created so as to ensure the long term	Contractor, Engineer, EE and FPIU	IA/ PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
	character of the surroundings	sustainability.			
2.	Design Impacts and Pre-construction Impacts				
2.1	Layout of components and its location to avoid impacts on the aesthetics, sensitive environmental areas / attributes of the site	The project components siting will avoid impacts on the aesthetics of the site, ensure minimal impacts and in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. The contractor, FPIU/ IA and DSC will identify any direct or indirect intervention of primary or secondary activity before establishment of any project components on the ground.	Engineer, EE and FPIU	IA & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
2.2	Selection of materials and construction technologies, if not carefully chosen, will adversely impact the aesthetic appeal of the destinations	<p>Selection of materials will be according to specification and from approved sources</p> <p>Material selection would be done keeping in view that no asbestos (except as allowed), and CFC is used.</p> <p>Contractors shall prepare a source statement indicating the sources of all materials (including topsoil, sands, natural gravels, crushed stone, asphalt, clay liners etc), and submit these to the Engineer for approval prior to commencement of any work</p> <p>Where materials are borrowed (mined), proof must be provided of authorization to utilize these materials from the landowner/material rights owner and the Department of Geology and Mining</p> <p>Procurement of all material according to the material specification of the contract document and sourced from licensed and approved sources. A signed document from the supplier of natural materials shall be obtained confirming that they have been obtained in a sustainable manner and in compliance with relevant legislation</p>	Engineer, EE and FPIU	IA & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
2.3	Socio cultural resources- Ground disturbance can uncover and damage archaeological and historical remains`	There is not such location is anticipated on the project site. In case of chance of finding such location, Consult Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and/or concerned dept. of Uttarakhand Govt. as applicable to obtain an expert assessment of the archaeological potential of the site; Consider alternatives if the site is found to be of medium or high risk; Develop a protocol for use by the construction contractors in conducting any excavation work, to ensure that any chance finds are recognised and measures are taken to ensure they are protected and conserved.	Engineer, EE and FPIU	Contractor, IA & PMU	
2.4	Integration of energy efficiency and energy conservation programs in design of sub-project components	The detailed designs for the sub-project components shall ensure that environmental sustainability principles, including energy efficiency, resource recycling, waste minimization, rainwater harvesting etc.	Engineer, EE and FPIU	IA & PMU	
2.5	Site clearance activities, including delineation of construction areas	Any removal of vegetation or tree felling shall be done after taking statutory permissions if required. All works shall be carried out such that the damage or disruption of flora other than those identified for cutting is minimum.	Contractor,	Engineer, EE and FPIU	Contractor

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		<p>Only ground cover/shrubs that impinge directly on the permanent works or necessary temporary works shall be removed with prior approval from the Environmental Expert of DSC</p> <p>All areas used for temporary construction operations will be subject to complete restoration to their former condition with appropriate rehabilitation procedures.as per the rehabilitation plan prepared by the contractor and approved by the EE of DSC.</p>			
2.6	Blockage of access in residential area, commercial area and sensitive location like school, college, hospitals and court	Contractor will identify such location in the preconstruction stage and prepare plan approved by DSC to minimize inconvenience to the people.	Contractor	Engineer, EE and FPIU	Contractor
2.7	Slop protection near reservoir and intake well	Retaining wall will constructed near reservoir and intake well	Contractor	Engineer, EE and FPIU	The cost and specification is part the bill of quantity of the contract.
3	Construction Impacts				
3.1	Construction Camps - Location, Selection, Design and Layout	Siting of the construction camps, labour camp, stockpiles shall be as per the guidelines of UEPPCB, ULB, village panchayat and any other applicable guideline to the local site. The	Contractor with the Engineer and EE	FPIU, IA & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		<p>contractor will assess the impact of the construction camp and should be acceptable to the FPIU/ IA/PMU. below and details of layout to be approved by DSC.</p> <p>Construction camps shall not be proposed within 500m from the sensitive receptors, nearest settlements to avoid conflicts and stress over the infrastructure facilities with the local community.</p> <p>Location for stockyards for construction materials shall be identified at least 300m away from watercourses.</p> <p>Construction camps will be located away from settlements and drainage from and through the camps will not endanger any domestic or public water supply. Construction camps including sanitation facilities must be adequately drained.</p> <p>Sewage management through septic tanks and solid waste management through local ULB system or other alternate measures.</p>			
3.2	Drinking water availability	Sufficient supply of potable water to be provided and maintained as per the standards, requirements, test methods and sampling procedure according to	Contractor	Engineer and EE	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		IS:10500. If the drinking water is obtained from an intermittent public water supply then storage tanks will be provided. The cleanliness of the storage tanks will be ensured and all measures to be taken to avoid any water contamination.			
3.3	Waste disposal	<p>Pre-identified disposal location (identified by Contractor in compliance to relevant regulation and approved by EE-DSC) shall be part of Comprehensive Waste Disposal Plan Solid Waste Management Plan to be prepared by the Contractor in consultation and with approval of Environmental Specialist of DSC.</p> <p>The Environmental Specialist of DSC shall approve these disposal sites after conducting a joint inspection on the site with the Contractor. Wherever, possible Solid waste management shall be through local ULB system or other alternate measures.</p> <p>Contractor shall ensure that waste shall not be disposed off near the water course or agricultural land, Orchards and Natural Habitats like Grasslands.</p>	Contractor with Engineer	FPIU, IA & PMU	
3.4	Stockpiling of construction	Stockpiling of construction materials	Contractor with Engineer	FPIU, IA & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
	materials	and excavated earth or silt in case of construction of river bed filtration does not impact obstruct the drainage and Stockpiles will be covered to protect from dust and erosion.			
3.5	Access to Site	<p>Contractors shall ensure that all side and mitre drains and scour check walls on access and haul roads are functioning properly and are well maintained.</p> <p>Contractors shall ensure that access roads are maintained in good condition by attending to potholes, corrugations and storm water damage as soon as these develop.</p> <p>If necessary, staff must be employed to clean surfaced roads adjacent to construction sites where materials have been spilt.</p> <p>Unnecessary compaction of soils by heavy vehicles must be avoided; construction vehicles must be restricted to demarcated access, haulage routes and turning areas.</p> <p>Cognizance of vehicle weight / dimensions must be taken when using access constructed out of certain materials. e.g. paved surfaces / cobbled entranceways.</p>	Contractor with Engineer	FPIU, IA & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
3.6	Quarry Operations	<p>Contractor shall finalize the quarry for procurement of construction materials after assessment of the availability of sufficient quantity of materials, quality and other logistic arrangements.</p> <p>The Contractor shall obtain materials from approved quarries only after consent of the Department of Mines and Geology and District Administration.</p> <p>Adequate safety precautions will be ensured during transportation of quarry material from quarries to the construction site. Vehicles transporting the material will be covered to prevent spillage.</p>	Contractor with Engineer	FPIU, IA & PMU	
3.7	Arrangement for Construction Water	<p>The contractor shall use ground/surface water as a source of water for the construction with the written consent from the concerned Department.</p> <p>To avoid disruption/disturbance to other water users, the Contractor shall extract water from fixed locations and consult DSC & line agencies before finalizing the locations.</p> <p>The Contractor shall provide a list of locations and type of sources from where water for construction shall be</p>	Contractor with Engineer	FPIU, IA & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		<p>extracted.</p> <p>The Contractor shall need to comply with the requirements of the State Ground Water Department for the extraction and seek their approval for doing so and submit copies of the permission to DSC.</p>			
3.8	Soil/land Erosion	<p>Slope protection measures will be undertaken as per design to control soil erosion.</p> <p>The Contractor shall not in any way modify nor damage the banks or bed of streams, rivers, other open water bodies and drainage lines adjacent to or within the designated area</p> <p>Earth, stone and rubble is to be properly disposed of so as not to obstruct natural water pathways over the site. i.e.: these materials must not be placed in storm water channels, drainage lines or rivers.</p> <p>There shall be a periodic checking of the site's drainage system by DSC, FPIU/IA and PMU to ensure that the water flow is unobstructed.</p>	Contractor with Engineer	FPIU, IA & PMU	
3.9	Water Pollution from Construction Wastes	The Contractor shall take all precautionary measures to prevent entering of wastewater into streams, water bodies or the irrigation system during construction. Contractor	Contractor with Engineer	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		<p>shall not wash his vehicles in river/stream water and shall not enter riverbed nearby the water resource area for that purpose.</p> <p>Mixing / decanting of all chemicals and hazardous substances must take place either on a tray or on an impermeable surface.</p> <p>Waste from these shall then be disposed of to a suitable waste site in accordance with Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2008 and amendments till date and applicable norms</p> <p>Site staff shall not be permitted to use any stream, river, other open water body or natural water source adjacent to or within the designated site for the purposes of bathing, washing of clothing or for any construction or related activities. Municipal water (or another source approved by the Engineer) shall instead be used for all activities such as washing of equipment or disposal of any type of waste, dust suppression, concrete mixing, compacting etc.</p>			
3.10	Water Pollution from Fuel and Lubricants	The Contractor shall ensure that all construction vehicle parking locations, fuel/lubricants storage sites,	Contractor	EE of DSC, Engineer, FPIU & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		<p>vehicle, machinery and equipment maintenance and refueling sites shall be located at least 300 m away from rivers/streams and irrigation canal/ponds if any</p> <p>Contractor shall ensure that all vehicle/machinery and equipment operation, maintenance and refueling shall be carried out in such a manner that spillage of fuels and lubricants does not contaminate the ground.</p> <p>Wastewater from vehicle parking, fuel storage areas, workshops, wash down and refueling areas shall be collected and separated through an oil interceptor before discharging it on land or into other treatment system as per specified standards and UEPPCB and ULB norms if any.</p>			
3.11	Soil Pollution due to fuel and lubricants, construction waste	<p>The fuel storage and vehicle cleaning area will be stationed such that spillage of fuels and lubricants does not contaminate the ground. All pollution parameters will be monitored as per monitoring plan.</p> <p>Wastewater from vehicle parking, fuel storage areas, workshops, wash down and refueling areas shall be collected and separated through an oil interceptor before discharging it on land or</p>	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		into other treatment system			
3.12	Generation of dust	<p>The contractor will take every precaution to reduce the levels of dust at construction site.</p> <p>Regular sprinkling of water and Stockpiles of soil will be kept covered in such a manner to minimize dust generation</p>	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	
3.13	Emission from Construction Vehicles, Equipment and Machinery	<p>All vehicles, equipment and machinery used for construction shall confirm to the relevant Bureau of India Standard (BIS) norms. The discharge standards promulgated under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 shall be strictly adhered to.</p> <p>The use of silent/quiet equipment compliant with India ambient noise standards and standards specified for manufacturers shall be encouraged in the sub Project.</p> <p>The Contractor shall maintain a record of PUC for all vehicles and machinery used during the contract period which shall be produced for verification whenever required.</p>	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	
3.14	Noise Pollution	The Contractor shall confirm that all Construction equipment used in construction shall strictly conform to the MoEF/CPCB noise standards and all	Contractor with Engineer	EE, FPIU & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		<p>Vehicles and equipment used in construction shall be fitted with exhaust silencers.</p> <p>At the construction sites noisy construction work such as crushing, operation of DG sets, use of high noise generation equipment shall be stopped during the night time between 10.00 pm to 6.00 am.</p> <p>Noise limits for construction equipment used in this project will be in conformity to the BIS/SPCB/CPCB standards</p> <p>Regular monitoring of ambient noise levels to ensure compliance to Uttarakhand Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board standards.</p>			
3.15	Material Handling at Site	<p>Workers Employed on mixing cement, lime mortars, concrete etc., will be provided with protective footwear and protective masks and goggles.</p> <p>Workers, who are engaged in welding works, will be provided with welder's protective eye-shields.</p> <p>Workers engaged in stone breaking activities will be provided with protective goggles, masks, and clothing.</p> <p>Stockpiles shall not be situated such that they</p>	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		<p>obstruct natural water pathways.</p> <p>Stockpiles shall not exceed 2m in height unless otherwise permitted by the Engineer.</p> <p>If stockpiles are exposed to windy conditions or heavy rain, they shall be covered either by vegetation or cloth, depending on the duration of the project. Stockpiles may further be protected by the construction of berms or low brick walls around their bases.</p> <p>All concrete mixing must take place on a designated, impermeable surface</p> <p>The use of any toxic chemical will be strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and applicable regulations.</p> <p>The Engineer will be given at least 6 working days notice of the proposed use of any chemical. A register of all toxic chemicals delivered to the site will be kept and maintained up to date by the contractor.</p>			
3.16	Damage, and disturbance to other infrastructure in the construction site	Confirm location of infrastructure. Finalize alignment in coordination with agencies like Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited,	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		<p>Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, etc. Ensure prior permission of respective agency</p> <p>Realign pipelines, if required and subsequently revise IEE</p> <p>Provide public information in case of service disruptions</p>			
3.17	Disposal of Construction Waste / Debris / Cut Material	The Contractor shall confirm that Safe disposal of the construction waste will be ensured in the pre-identified disposal locations. In no case, any construction waste will be disposed around the project site indiscriminately.	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	
3.18	Disruption / cessation of existing water supply systems due to construction activity..	<p>Care be taken during improvement of existing water supply systems, so that disruption in existing water supply would not occur.</p> <p>Tentative schedule of closure should be known to affected people prior to cessation of water supply.</p> <p>In case disruption of water supply exceeds the intimated schedule, arrangement for supply of potable water should be made.</p>	Contractor with Engineer and FPIU	EE, IA and PMU	
3.19	Safety Measures During Construction	Personal Protective Equipment for workers on the project and adequate safety measures for workers during handling of materials at site will be taken up. The contractor	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		<p>has to comply with all regulations regarding safe scaffolding, ladders, working platforms, gangway, stairwells, excavations, trenches and safe means of entry and egress.</p> <p>The contractor has to comply with all regulations for the safety of workers. Precaution will be taken to prevent danger of the workers from fire, etc. First aid treatment will be made available for all injuries likely to be sustained during the course of work. Contractor shall also organize periodic visits by a qualified registered medical practitioner to the site and workers camp. Contact information of Doctor, availability & location of first aid box shall be displayed in appropriate language both at work site and workers camp.</p> <p>The Contractor will conform to all anti-malaria instructions given to him by the Engineer.</p> <p>The Contractor will also ensure that the interests of the community are preferably not disturbed, and if unavoidable then disturbed to the minimum. Provide traffic management personnel, barricade, appropriate signage and safety information in and</p>			

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		around the construction site and prevent local people entering into the construction site.			
3.20	Clearing of Construction of Camps and Restoration	<p>Contractor to prepare site restoration plans for approval by the Engineer. The plan is to be implemented by the contractor prior to demobilization.</p> <p>On completion of the works, all temporary structures will be cleared away, all rubbish burnt, excreta or other disposal pits or trenches filled in and effectively sealed off and the site left clean and tidy, at the Contractor's expense, to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer and facility owner.</p>	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	
3.21	Risk of archaeological chance finds	<p>Strictly follow the protocol for chance finds in any excavation work; Request FPIU/DSC or any authorized person with archaeological field training to observe excavation; Stop work immediately to allow further investigation if any finds are suspected; and Inform FPIU/DSC, and take any action they require ensuring its removal or protection in situ.</p>	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	
3.22	Conflict with locals	Contractor shall ensure that mostly the local labourers are employed and migratory laborer shall be employed only in case of unavoidable circumstances.	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
3.23	Environment Safeguard Officer	Contractor shall appoint one full-time suitably qualified and experienced Environment and Safety Officer who shall be responsible for assisting contractor in implementation of EMP, community liaisoning, consultations with interested/affected parties, reporting and grievance redressal on day-to-day basis. This environment and safety officer will be at site till all works related to the project including demobilization are completed.	Contractor	Engineer, FPIU & PMU	
4	Operation and Maintenance impacts				
4.1	Environmental Conditions	The periodic monitoring of the ambient air quality, noise level, water (both ground, surface water) quality and soil, in the subproject area as suggested in pollution monitoring plan through an approved monitoring agency.	Pollution Monitoring Agency appointed by IA	SDMA, PMU	
4.2	Increased Pollution due to the better water supply.	The subproject involves renovation and rehabilitation of existing system, augmentation of water supply is envisaged for 10 years project population and to fulfill the deficit of water supply to user as per 135 lpcd. Subproject does not envisage improvement in distribution system to end users as such very	IA, EA and Jal Sansthan	SDMA PMU & GoUK	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		little increase is pollution load is anticipated. Sewage generated will be handled by the prevalent existing sewage management system of the town.			
4.3	Algal Growth in Reservoir	Proper and regular cleaning of reservoir & provision of bleaching shall be ensured. Water sourced from River Bed Filtration (RBF) will be stored in Reservoir and chlorination will be done in the reservoir. Water sourced from WTP will be chlorinated at the WTP only and then stored in the reservoir.	Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan / IA	SDMA PMU & GoUK	
4.4	Water Quality	Chlorine should be added in sufficient quantity so that residual chlorine within permissible limit is available in pipeline.	Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan / IA	SDMA PMU & GoUK	
4.5	Backwash water & Sludge collection	IA shall obtain Consent to Operate for WTPs from UEPPCB as per Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974. Backwash water and clarifier sludge will be disposed in line with the guideline issued by UEPPCB.	Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan / IA	SDMA PMU & GoUK	
4.6	Disposal of Sludge form WTPs	IA shall obtain Consent to Operate for WTPs from UEPPCB as per Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974. Backwash water and clarifier sludge will be disposed in line with the guideline issued by UEPPCB.	Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan / IA	SDMA PMU & GoUK	
4.7	Management of Chlorine stock	Chlorine stock shall be maintained in cool, dark	Uttarakhand Jal	SDMA PMU &	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		and locked rooms, near the reservoir/treatment site and be handled with proper care and under safety measure.	Sansthan / IA	GoUK	
4.8	Unhygienic condition due to poor maintenance of sanitation facilities and irregular solid waste collection	Jal Sansthan will carry out maintenance of the existing toilets, and carry out the regular collection and disposal of wastes as per norms. New facilities proposed to be created under UEAP will cater to additional load.	IA, Jal Sansthan.	IA/ Sansthan, GoUK.	Jal
4.9	Chlorination in water 3. Chlorination through Chlorine solution 4. Chlorination through Chlorine Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chlorination in water will be done as per CPHEEO manual and ensure residual chlorination within permissible limit. Regular laboratory testing for dosing and residual chlorine Chlorine tank will be stored on impermeable platform with facility of collection of accidental leakage. Gas Chlorination – the storage of Chlorine gas in HDPE drums. Gas Chlorination through chlorine tunnel in covered room and 	IA	PMU	

	Activity	Management/ Mitigation	Implementation Responsibility	Supervision Responsibility	Fund Source
		controlled by chlorinator, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of leak detector and alarm in the chlorination room. • Provision of Eye bath and emergency shower facility near the gas chlorination. 			

EE= Environmental Expert of Engineer (DSC), DSC= Design & Supervision Consultants, IA= Implementing Agency, EA= Executing Agency, FPIU= Field Project Implementation Unit.

E. Performance Indicator

167.The performance indicators of implementation of environmental management and monitoring plan has been provided in below table.

Table VIII-4: Performance Indicators of EMMP

	Performance Indicators	Target	Achievement in Semi-annually and annually
1.	Budget	Environmental Budget (EMMP Budget)	Expenditure till date
	Performance Indicators of Monitoring Plan		
2.	Ambient Air Quality	Total Number of samples as per Environmental Monitoring Plan	Total Number of samples collected
3.	Noise Level	Total Number of samples as per Environmental Monitoring Plan	Total Number of samples collected
4.	Water Quality	Total Number of samples as per Environmental Monitoring Plan	Total Number of samples collected
5.	Soil	Total Number of samples as per Environmental Monitoring Plan	Total Number of samples collected

	Safety of Workers	List of PPE as per the number labours	List of PPEs actually provided in the project
Performance Indicators of Environmental Management Plan			
6.	Permissions,/ NoCs/Consents requirement	Target timeline to obtain the permit/NoC/ consents and its validity	List of Permission and NoCs / consents obtained till date and status of its validity.
7.	Public Consultation	Total Number of planned Public Consultation with timeline and coverage of people.	Number of public consultation conducted till date and actual coverage of the people.
8.	Grievance redressal	Total number of complaints received, its timeline to response and resolution	Actual number of complaints resolved in percentage, response time.
9.	Issues raised in public consultation	Target to attend the issues raised in the Public Consultation	Status of compliance to the issues of Public consultation
10.	Information disclosure	List of information and locations where information to be disclosed	Actual locations where information has been disclosed.
11.	Education of site staff on Environmental training	Total Number of staffs to be trained	No of staff actually
12.	Capacity Building	Total number of sessions to be covered Total Number of contractors, PIUs and DSCs to be covered	Number of Sessions completed and Number of contractors, PIUs and DSCs.
13.	Implementation of EMP mitigation Measures	All items of Environmental Management Plan with timeline and its respective regulatory standards like for Ambient air Quality – NAAQS, 2009 standards, Drinking water – IS:10500 etc, Residual Chlorine – UEPPCB standards and CPHEEO manual for handling.	Implementation status of EMP items till date
14.	Reporting	List and number of Report	List and number of reports

		to be submitted	submitted
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IX. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

168. The initial environmental examination describes the environmental impact of all components of subproject of Srinagar. This includes rehabilitation of Water Treatment Plant, Pumping and pumping station, River Bed Filtration, Reservoirs and laying of pipes.
169. The locations of all project components are within the Srinagar Town on the bank of Alaknanda river. There is no ecologically sensitive area having intervention with the project components neither directly nor indirectly. No felling of trees envisaged in the project and not having any intervention of cultural or archaeological site.
170. The construction activity will have impact on ambient air and noise environment due to operation of construction vehicles, equipments, excavation and disposal of earth. The laying of pipes in the residential area may cause inconvenience to the local people due to obstruction on road and interrupted supply of water. Mitigation measures have been developed to reduce all negative impacts to acceptable levels. The implementation of mitigation measures are suggested in the environmental management and monitoring plan.
171. The proposed subproject has been categorized as Category 'B' as per ADB SPS 2009 based on environmental screening and assessment of likely impacts of rehabilitation of water supply system of Srinagar. The initial environmental examination (IEE) ascertains that it is unlikely to cause any significant environmental impacts. Few impacts were identified attributable to the proposed sub-project, all of which are localized and temporary in nature and easy to mitigate.
172. The initial environmental examination ascertains that the subject is unlikely to cause any significant environmental impacts. No additional studies or need of undertaking detailed EIA is envisaged at this stage. The Executing Agency shall ensure that EMP and EMoP is included in Bill of Materials (BOM) and forms part of bid document and civil works contract. The same shall be revised if necessary during project implementation or if there is any change in the project design and with approval of ADB.

APPENDICES

Appendix I Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist

Country/Project Title

India/ Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project

Sector/Division

Water Supply – Srinagar

Screening Question	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Project Siting Is the project area...			
Densely populated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The habitation is on the slope of hill with population of about 20,115 and sparsely populated.
Heavy with development activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Adjacent to or within any environmentally sensitive areas?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage site 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Cultural Heritage or notified archaeological site within 10 km from the project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected Area 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project does not fall within any protected area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetland 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No wetland area available in the vicinity of the project site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No mangroves available
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estuarine 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No estuary is available
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffer zone of protected area 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The proposed project does not fall within the buffer zones of wildlife sanctuary or national park or biodiversity reserves.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special area for protecting biodiversity 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bay 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such area.
Potential Environmental Impacts Will the Project cause...			

Pollution of raw water supply from upstream wastewater discharge from communities, industries, agriculture, and soil erosion runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no discharge of pollution laden in the upstream.
Impairment of historical/cultural monuments/areas and loss/damage to these sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No historical/cultural monuments/areas available.
Hazard of land subsidence caused by excessive ground water pumping?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No ground water abstraction is proposed.
Social conflicts arising from displacement of communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No additional land acquisition or displacement of people.
Conflicts in abstraction of raw water for water supply with other beneficial water uses for surface and ground waters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sinagar 330 MW hydroelectric power plant is available on the upstream of the source on the Alaknanda River. Government has memorandum of understanding signed to maintain the flow to ensure requirement of drinking water in Srinagar and Pauri.
Unsatisfactory raw water supply (e.g. excessive pathogens or mineral constituents)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water will be supplied as per the drinking water standards
Delivery of unsafe water to distribution system?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water will be supplied as per the drinking water standards
Inadequate protection of intake works or wells, leading to pollution of water supply?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Over pumping of ground water, leading to salinization and ground subsidence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No abstraction of ground water
Excessive algal growth in storage reservoir?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such situation is anticipated as regular monitoring and maintenance will be done.
Increase in production of sewage beyond capabilities of community facilities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Srinagar has an existing Sewerage System capable of handling 3.5MLD flow. The expansion of STP is in process and total design capacity is going to be 10MLD. Additional capacity of the STP will be executed in phases.
Inadequate disposal of sludge from water treatment plants?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No additional sludge generation from WTPs.
Inadequate buffer zone around pumping and treatment plants to alleviate noise and other possible nuisance and protect facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The pump houses are at a location that is at some distance from the residential areas. Proper foundation will be designed for installing new higher capacity pumps.
Impairments associate with transmission lines and access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The access to transmission lines is not difficult and all locations are

roads?			approachable.
Health hazards arising from inadequate design of facilities for receiving, storing, and handling of chlorine and other hazardous chemicals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A separate chlorine storage yard and chlorination room will be designed while rehabilitating the WTP
Health and safety hazards to workers from handling and management of chlorine used for disinfection, other contaminants, and biological and physical hazards during project construction and operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adequate PPE shall be provided to the workers while working in such situations.
Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No resettlement is required since the proposed project is limited to the available land.
Social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such situation is anticipated.
Noise and dust from construction activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	An EMP will be devised and implemented at the time of construction to minimise the Noise and dust impact
Continuing soil erosion/silt runoff from construction operations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such situation is anticipated.
Increased road traffic due to interference of construction activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such situation is anticipated.
Delivery of unsafe water due to poor O&M treatment processes (especially mud accumulation in filters) and inadequate chlorination due to lack of adequate monitoring of chlorine residuals in distribution systems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Backwashing of Filter beds is proposed to be based on SCADA and chlorine analysers will be installed on clear water pumping lines to monitor proper chlorination.
Delivery of water to distribution system, which is corrosive due to inadequate attention to feeding of corrective chemicals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such situation is anticipated.
Accidental leakage of chlorine gas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chlorine will be stored as Hypochlorite solution to mitigate gas handling.
Excessive abstraction of water affecting downstream water users?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such situation is anticipated.
Competing uses of water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No competing source of water
Increased sewage flow due to increased water supply?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Since the city has Sewage treatment facility under implementation, the increased sewage flows will be taken

			care.
Increased volume of sullage (wastewater from cooking and washing) and sludge from wastewater treatment plant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Since the city has Sewage treatment facility under operation, the increased sullage flows will be taken care.
Large population influx during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such situation is anticipated.
Risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during operation and construction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such situation is anticipated.
Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural hazards, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such situation is anticipated.

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
The following questions are not for environmental categorization. They are included in this checklist to help identify potential climate and disaster risks.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the Project area subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, tropical cyclone winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions and climate changes? 	√		The project area falls in the seismic zone V as per Indian Seismic Zone map as per IS: 1893 (Part-1) 2002.
Could changes in temperature, precipitation, or extreme events patterns over the Project lifespan affect technical or financial sustainability (e.g., changes in rainfall patterns disrupt reliability of water supply; sea level rise creates salinity intrusion into proposed water supply source)?	√		Will be assessed and suitable mitigation measures will be proposed.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any demographic or socio-economic aspects of the Project area that are already vulnerable (e.g. High incidence of marginalized populations, rural-urban migrants, illegal settlements, ethnic minorities, women or children)? 		√	Proposed project will not impact any marginalized population, rural-urban migrants, illegal settlement etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could the Project potentially increase the climate or disaster vulnerability of the surrounding area (e.g., by using water from a vulnerable source that is relied upon by many user groups, or encouraging settlement in earthquake zones)? 		√	No such possibility of vulnerability increase of the surrounding area.

B. The Assessment checklist on the Categorization and Planning Requirement for this subproject?

- ☐ **Category A.** A proposed project is classified as category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. An environmental impact assessment is required.
- ☒ **Category B.** A proposed project is classified as category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts are less adverse than those of category A projects. These impacts are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for category A projects. An initial environmental examination is required.
- ☐ **Category C.** A proposed project is classified as category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. No environmental assessment is required although environmental implications need to be reviewed.
- ☐ **Category FI.** A proposed project is classified as category FI if it involves investment of ADB funds to or through a FI .

Appendix II – Public Consultaion

Public Consultation & Focused Group Discussions (Socio-Economic and Environmental)

Name of the Sub-Project: Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project: Water Supply Sector

Number of Participants: 41

Name of the Village/ Ward: 01.02.05.06

Name of the Block: Srinagar

Name of the District: Paudi

Distance from the District Head Quarter: 24 Km

Date:

Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the Investment Program UEAP(WATER SECTOR)). Awareness about the Investment Program especially the Water Supply Distribution System component. Support of the people for the Investment Program.	local people are aware of the water supply investment programme. There is immense support of local people for the Investment Program.
Support of local people for the proposed Water Supply Distribution System Component of the project.	All people gathered for consultations raised one voice for the renovation of water supply system in Srinagar City.
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding this project?	The old water supply distribution line should be in place till the commissioning of new distribution line.
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	During construction time the Executing Agency should conduct the work without affecting the common people. No suggestion for operation stage.
Number of Households in this area and Population of the village/ area	Around 2000 households live in this area. Approximately 30,000 populations live in this ward.
Any Ethnic minorities/ tribal population living in this area (Note the name of Tribe/ indigenous community, if any). Any Vulnerable groups are in the village/ Ward (women headed, BPL, ST, PH etc.).	No ethnic minorities/ tribal population living in this area Some BPL families are living in this ward.
Do the village/ ward people face any problems of water supply to their houses?	Water supply to this ward is so erratic that hardly people get clean water. Most of the time water is not coming to their houses due to less pressure.
If there is any problem related to these services, do you think that any up-gradation is necessary?	If water comes sometime with pressure, then also people find it with full iron content or bad smelling water.
Do you have any ideas on what is to be involved in the process of up-gradation?	No idea for the process of this up-gradation.
For this up-gradation, the road/ street/ path may be affected - What is your opinion on this?	Yes, it is acceptable to the local people but not for a prolonged period. The timing and period of work




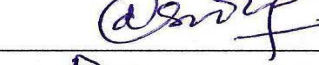
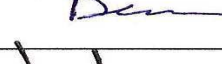








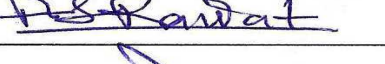

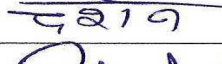




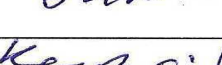
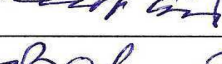



Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
Is it acceptable?	should be fixed and notified to the local people before the start of civil works.
What extent this total Water Supply Distribution System civil works will affect you?	This water supply distribution civil works will affect the normal business of shopkeepers and especially livelihood of vendors selling variety of items. Even some vendors raise the concern of getting two time meal for their families.
Who else is to be affected due to this up-gradation process?	Local residents will also be affected for commuting to their destinations.
How intense could be the effect?	The effect could be much intense if the distribution line kept open for longer period after excavation work. The local residents will find it difficult to go office, schools, hospitals or any other destinations.
Do you think the effect will be of a permanent nature?	The effect may likely be of temporary in nature.
If it is not, how intense will be the temporary effect?	The intensity of effect may be temporary in nature and minimum to the local residents.
The work will be executed in this part of the road/footpath. You may require shifting to other side of the road. Please give your comments and suggestions.	Mostly ready to shift other side of the road by showing respect to Government work. If space and assistance provided for shifting to other side, APs have no problem.
During the time of execution of work will you shift to other side of road or any other place in the town?	Some people are positive to the idea of shifting to other side of the road and others are bit apprehensive of shifting and doing business. Because they afraid of customer loss.
In what way Executive Agency of GOU can assist you so that your daily business is not affected? What extra support you want from the Executing Agency of GOU?	They have no direct comment on this issue. But said that Government should think about their genuine problem and whatever possible way GoU can help them, it is welcome.
What are your perceived benefits from the Investment Program?	Only benefit may be un-interrupted purified water supply with good pressure. They may get good and hygienic water to drink.
Do you think that local labour force would like to participate in construction work?	Obviously, local unemployed labour force would like to participate in the construction work.
Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding this Investment Program?	Yes, the local people would like to get regular information regarding this project and Investment Program.
Number of Shops/ Commercial establishments in the village/ town/ area	Around 200 shops/ commercial area in this locality.
Numbers of Industrial Units in the village/ town and surrounding area	No industrial unit available in this and surrounding area.
General socio-economic standing: What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops, value of the crops,	General socio-economic standing is lower middle class or poor family background. Mainly selling vegetables, fruits, and variety of items for their livelihood and support to family.

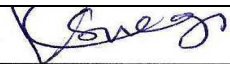






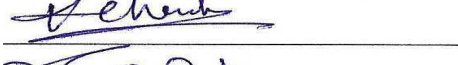
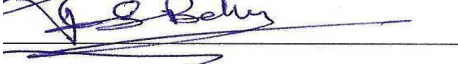

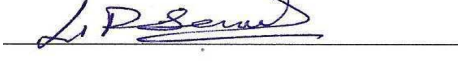

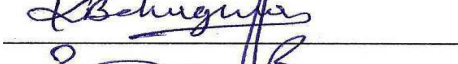

Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
Average land holding size etc.	
Is the land Irrigated and what are the sources of Irrigation?	Not Applicable
Current rates for the agricultural land (Government as well as market rates).	Not Applicable
Source of drinking water in this area.	UJS water pipe line and hand pump is the source of drinking water in this area.
Loss of residential/ commercial structures, if any due to the project.	No loss to residential / commercial structures due to the project.
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No loss to community activities or market places.
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and other downstream uses? How extensive are they?	Shortage of drinking water takes place frequently due to leakage of pipe and non-availability of water pressure. Sometime the water smells bad and looks un-hygienic.
Any conflicts on water use rights and its social impacts?	No conflict yet on water use rights.
Resettlement and Land acquisition (if foreseen due to setting up of Water Supply Distribution System especially on private land). Has there been land acquisition before? If yes, what was the process of land acquisition and compensation package?	No Private land acquisition and resettlement impacts are seen for this Water Supply Distribution System sub-project. No land acquisition before.
Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites near the project area around 3km), if any	No protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites near to the sub-project area.
Health status, Availability of Hospitals, Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area. Over all environmental condition of the area. Are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STD?	Health status is normal to this area. Hospital is available .Most of the people are aware of HIV/AIDS and STD.
Poverty Level: Is the village/ ward is poor or very poor or well off?	Poor
Education Status in this Village/ward: Literate, illiterate etc.	Mostly literate.
Type of compensation expected (Cash or Kind)	Cash compensation expected.
Perceived benefits from the project	Regular water supply system will be established for better facilities to the urban population.
Perceived losses from the project	Temporary loss of livelihood .
What other organizations of a social nature (NGOs/CBOs/ Civil Society) active in this village/ward? Name of these organizations.	Local people do not know about these organisations.
Organization of the village/ ward and its structure. Do you have a village/ ward	There is ward committee and the councilor is the head of the ward. Ward Committee decides issues of

Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
committee? What is the decision-making system in your village/ward? Who are the decision makers on community related issues in your village/ward? Are they elected or selected? If elected: By consensus or By majority vote.	ward and finalize it with the presence of councilor. The committee and councilor are all elected members by majority vote.
Any Other Issues you may feel to share: (Demand of any support form Authority and whether they welcome the project, will there be cooperation from the local community during the implementation, security measures, etc).	All issues depend on GoU. If Government is sympathetic to the APs then, they are also ready to cooperate and welcome the project during the implementation and security measures.
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes, it is useful
Will there be likely involvement of local people in the implementation of this Water Supply Distribution System Project?	It depends on the individual local APs to decide.

Source: FGD December 2013

| Appendix 12: List of Participants - Public Consultation & Focused Group Discussions

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Occupation	Signature (If agreed by the participants)
1	Anoop Bahuguna	Ward Member -01	
2	Jitendra Rawat	Ward Member -02	
3	Ravindra khati	Representative	
4	Darshan Danoo	Ex. General Secetary H.N.B	
5	Deepak Bisht	Local public	
6	Parveen Sani	A.E. JS	
7	Sohan Singh	J.E. JS	
8	Jagdish chand panth	J.E. JS	
9	R.P. Samwal		
10	Smt. Vijay Laxami Patvri	Ward Member-09	
11	Bhagat Singh Rawat	Ward Member-09	
12	Nandan Bisht	Businessman	
13	Dinesh Bhandari	Businessman	
14	A.S. Rawat	Businessman	
15	Ashish Panth	Businessman	
16	Darshan lal kandwal	Businessman	
17	Dinesh kala	Businessman	
18	Dr. A.K.. Singh	RS Mott MacDonald	
19	S.D	Bussinessman	
20	Ramkishanpuri	Local public	
21	Shivsingh chand	Local public	
22	Kadhar singh rawat	Local public	
23	Harish Bahuguna	Local public	
24	Udayram lakhera	Retired Govt. servant	
25	Davi Parsad Kala	Retired Govt. servant	

26	Kunwar singh chauhan	Retired Govt. servant	
27	Durgh parsad kala	Retired Govt. servant	
28	Narendra singh negi	Retired Govt. servant	
29	K.S. Negi	Retired Principal	
30	G.S. Chauhan	Retired Principal	
31	D.S. Negi	Retired Principal	
32	R.K. Puri	Retired Principal	
33	P.R. Singh Rawat	Retired Principal	
34	Rakesh singh	NGO	
35	Prem Singh negi	Retired Govt. servant	
36	Kamal Chauhan	Retired Govt. servant	
37	R.S. Bahuguna	Retired Govt. servant	
38	A.S. Rawat	Retired Govt. servant	
39	C.P. Semwal	Retired Govt. servant	
40	Ram Kala	Retired Govt. servant	
41	Kamal Bhauguna	Retired Govt. servant	

Public Consultaion Photographs

Focus Group Discussion and Disclosure session – Srinagar (December 2013)



Appendix III Project Photographs



Plate -1-Location of Proposed RBF where retaining wall is also required.



Plate -2- Reservoir in Srinagar



Plate -3- Alak Nanda River in Srinagar



Plate -4-Pumping System in Srinagar Intake well



Plate -5-Water Treatment Plan in Srinagar



Plate -6- Intake System in Srinagar.

SI No.	ADB Comments	Compliance																														
1.	<p>The IEE report prepared for the above works has confirmed that (i) none of the proposed works were located inside or near designated core or buffer areas of national parks/ sanctuaries/ biosphere , reserved forests protected wetland, or any other environmentally and/or ecologically sensitive areas; and (ii) no rare, threatened and endangered species (flora and fauna) have been reported to be present within the corridors of impact for these works. However, in table 1 (para 11) of the IEE report, it stated that “All activities of project are well outside the boundary fence of the wildlife sanctuary”. We advise UJS to provide the name of the wildlife sanctuary, and the least distance of any of the components of the proposed works from the referred boundary fence.</p>	<p>Reference: page No. 13, Table II-1- Applicable Environmental National and State Requirements for UEAP.</p> <p>The wildlife protection act is not applicable to the proposed subproject. All activities of project are well outside from the boundary fence of the wildlife sanctuary. The nearest wildlife sanctuary is Rajaji National Park which is more than 50 km away from the project components</p> <p>The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and its amended till date is not applicable to the sub project because the nearest wildlife sanctuary is Rajaji National Park which is more than 50 km form the project area. The names of wildlife sanctuaries of Uttarakhand are given in Table IV-5 of IEE also given below.</p> <table><tr><td>1.</td><td>Govind WLS</td><td>1955</td><td>521</td><td>Uttarkashi</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Kedarnath WLS</td><td>1972</td><td>957</td><td>Chamoli</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Askot WLS</td><td>1986</td><td>600</td><td>Pithoragarh</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Sonanadi WLS</td><td>1987</td><td>301</td><td>Garhwal</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Binsar WLS</td><td>1988</td><td>46</td><td>Almora</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Musoorie WLS</td><td>1993</td><td>11</td><td>Dehradun</td></tr></table>	1.	Govind WLS	1955	521	Uttarkashi	2.	Kedarnath WLS	1972	957	Chamoli	3.	Askot WLS	1986	600	Pithoragarh	4.	Sonanadi WLS	1987	301	Garhwal	5.	Binsar WLS	1988	46	Almora	6.	Musoorie WLS	1993	11	Dehradun
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5.	Binsar WLS	1988	46	Almora																												
6.	Musoorie WLS	1993	11	Dehradun																												
2.	<p>Comply with host country statutory environmental regulations applicable at national, state and local level. We observed that the IEE report has not provided status of the consent obtained from the state pollution control board to operate existing WTPs. We request UJS to provide the status of regulatory compliance achieved for the existing WTP in the revised IEE report. UJS has to ensure (a) compliance with applicable statutory environmental regulations prior to commencing with works and the terms and</p>	<p>The necessary changes has been made in item number 7 at page number 14 of Table Number II-1- Applicable Environmental National and State Requirements for UEAP that Consent to operate is required to obtain since existing Water Treatment Plant does not have Consent to Operate under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and amendments.</p> <p>UJS agreed to ensure the compliance of</p>																														

	conditions stipulated in the associated clearances and permits; and (b) timely renewal of permissions as required.	(a) compliance with applicable statutory environmental regulations prior to commencing with works and the terms and conditions stipulated in the associated clearances and permits; and (b) timely renewal of permissions as required .
3.	In case of any changes in the locations, alignment and process for any of the subcomponents of the proposed sub-projects, UJS has to reassess the environmental implications associated with such changes, inform ADB immediately, and proceed further with the works in those relevant sections/ parts only after securing ADB's prior approval fro those changes. The guidelines outlined in the environmental assessment and review framework agreed for the project has to be followed.	UJS agreed to comply.
4.	UJS has to ensure that (i) the IEE report including associated environmental management and monitoring plans (EMMP) is disclosed to public in local language immediately; (ii) the EMMP is made part of the bid and contract documents; (iii) the items of work towards the implementation of environmental management and monitoring by the contractor that are not a part the technical specification and the bill of quantity, are specified separately in the bill of quantities in the contract document; and (iv) the testing of baseline data for ambient air quality and noise levels; surface and ground water quality and soil characteristics prior to commencing with the civil works so that these can be monitored during the construction phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) IEE will be disclosed once it is accepted. (ii) EMMP has been made the part of bid documents. (iii) Environmental budget has been prepared and is part of the IEE. (iv) The testing of baseline data will be done by the contractor before commencement of the civil works.
5.	We request UJS to incorporate the above observations and resubmit the IEE report for our records. The corrected IEE report would then be disclosed on ADB website in accordance with ADB's public communication policy, 2011 and SPS 2009. All break up documents and photographs associated with this IEE has to be retained to respond to queries received, if any.	The revised report is being re-submitted.