

# Updated Initial Environmental Examination

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Project number: 35173-013  
July 2015

## NEP: Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project —Surunga (Jhapa District)

Prepared by ITECO Nepal (P) Ltd., SILT Consultants (P) Ltd., and Unique Engineering Consultancy (P) Ltd. for the Government of Nepal and the Asian Development Bank.

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Department of Water Supply and Sewerage  
Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project  
(STWSSSP)  
**Project Management Office (PMO)**  
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**Enhance Functionality in Small Towns Water Supply and  
Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP)**

**UPDATED INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION  
REPORT (IEE)**

for

**Surunga Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector  
Project  
Jhapa District**



*Kathmandu, July 2015*

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## Abbreviations

°C	: Degree Centigrade
ADB	: Asian Development Bank
CBD	: Convention of Biological Diversity
CITES	: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora
cum	: Cubic Meter
DWSO	: District Water Supply Office
DWSS	: Department of water Supply and Sewerage
EA	: Environmental Assessment
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	: Environmental Management Plan
EPA	: Environmental Protection Act
EPR	: Environment Protection Regulations
GoV	: Government of Nepal
HHE	: Health and Hygiene Education Programs
HRF	: Horizontal Roughing Filter
IEE	: Initial Environmental Examination
JICA	: Japanese International Cooperation Agency
km	: Kilometer
SWSSSP	: Surunga Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Project
LGs	: Local Governments
lpd	: Liter per day
lps	: Liter per second
m	: Meter
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
MOWR	: Ministry of Water Resources
MPPH	: Ministry of Physical Planning and Housing
MPPW	: Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
MoSTE	: Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
NDWQS	: National Drinking Water Quality Standard
NPC	: National Planning Commission
NRs.	: Nepalese Rupees
O&M	: Operation and Maintenance
PAC	: Public Awareness Campaign
PCO	: Public Call Office
PF	: Pressure Filter
Pop.	: Population
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
PMO	: Project Management Office

RRA	:	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SPSO	:	Sub-Project Site Office
SSF	:	Slow Sand Filter
SPS	:	Safeguard Policy Statement
STWSSSP	:	Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
TDF	:	Town Development Fund
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WHO	:	World Health Organization
WSUC	:	Water Supply Users' Committee
WUSC	:	Water Users and Sanitation Committee

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### General

The Enhance Functionality in Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP) will support the government of Nepal (the Government) in improving water supply and sanitation facilities and services to 24 small towns in Nepal. Out of the 265 small towns in Nepal, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has already supported the Government, through successful implementation of earlier two projects in 50 towns. These include the 24 project for enhancement.

The outcome will be inclusive and sustainable water supply and sanitation service delivery in this Surunga small town of Nepal. The project will implement improvements/ rehabilitation works within the service area of already completed project. There will be minor civil works necessary for the enhancement of the components without changing the original technical and social concepts.

The Project will be implemented in 6 months period starting around first week of November, 2015.

The project will be funded by a loan using a sector lending approach of ADB. The Executing Agency is the Ministry of Urban Development and the implementing agency is the Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS).

The sub project IEE report was approved by government of Nepal in 2005. Now the sub project is envisaged to undergo for rehabilitation of project components such as, intake treatment plant, transmission main and distribution line etc. The proposed updated IEE is prepared as an integral part of bid document. However consultant has updated the contents of IEE report already approved from government of Nepal.

This updated IEE Report summarizes anticipated impacts and corresponding mitigation measures, monitoring and also includes cost and time frame for implementation.

In this report, all the policy, legal and administrative framework requirements of ADB including ADB Safeguard Policy and the prevailing GoN Acts/rules & regulations have been considered.

### Categorization

Surunga town subproject is classified as Environmental Category B as per the SPS as no significant impacts are envisioned. Accordingly this updated Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) has been prepared and assesses the environmental impacts and provides mitigation and monitoring measures to ensure no significant impacts as a result of the subproject.

### Subproject Scope

The subproject is formulated under the 3STWSSSP to improve water supply and sanitation service delivery in the existing Surunga water supply and sanitation project constructed during STWSSP 1. Investments under this subproject includes; (i) rehabilitation of a piped water supply system including intake, water treatment plant, transmission main, and distribution main.

### Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Urban Development is the executing agency. The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) is the implementing agency. Implementation activities will be overseen by a separate Project Management Office (PMO) which will be established in DWSS head office in Kathmandu and two Regional Project Management Offices (RPMOs) in the eastern and western region. A team of technical, administrative and financial officials, including safeguards specialists, will be provided at the PMO to implement, manage and monitor project implementation activities. The RPMOs will be staffed by qualified and experienced officers and will be responsible for the day-to-day activities of project implementation in the field, and will be under the direct administrative control of the PMO. Consultant teams are responsible for subproject planning and management and assuring technical quality of design and construction; and designing the infrastructure and supervising construction; and safeguards preparation.

### Description of the Environment

Subproject components are located in Surunga town area and in its immediate surroundings. There is no presence of natural habitat in this project area. The project components will be located in WUSC sites, public road rights-of-way (ROW) and outside the community managed forest and the protected areas. There are no protected areas, wetlands, mangroves, or estuaries in or near the subproject locations.



## **Environmental Management**

An environmental management plan (EMP) is included as part of this IEE, which includes (i) mitigation measures for environmental impacts during implementation; (ii) an environmental monitoring program, and the responsible entities for mitigating, monitoring, and reporting; (iii) public consultation and information disclosure; and (iv) a grievance redress mechanism. A number of impacts and their significance have already been reduced by amending the designs. The EMP will be included in civil work bidding and contract documents.

Locations and siting of the infrastructures were considered in the existing sub-project to further reduce impacts. The concepts considered in design of the subproject are: (i) demand for new piped water supply; (ii) maximum population coverage with pipe layout mostly in residential areas and areas of high growth rate; (iii) avoidance of water-use conflicts; (iv) locating pipelines within ROWs to reduce acquisition of land; (v) locating pipelines at least 10 meters from latrines, septic tanks and any main drains to avoid contamination; (vi) locating Intake point 30 m upstream from sanitation facilities; (vii) locating household and public latrines and septic tanks at least 30 meters downstream from the nearest drinking water source; (viii) piloting controlled disposal of septage in accordance to WHO and US EPA standards to reduce the likelihood of uncontrolled disposal as currently practiced; and (ix) ensuring all planning and design interventions and decisions were made in consultation with local communities and reflecting inputs from public consultation and disclosure for site selection.

During the construction phase, impacts mainly arise from the need to dispose of moderate quantities of waste soil; and from the disturbance of residents, businesses, and traffic. These are common impacts of construction in urban areas, and there are well developed methods for their mitigation. Measures such as conducting work in lean season and minimizing inconvenience by best construction methods will be employed. Traffic management will be necessary during pipe-laying on busy roads. In the operational phase, all facilities and infrastructure will operate with routine maintenance, which should not affect the environment. Facilities will need to be repaired from time to time, but environmental impacts will be much less than those of the construction period as the work will be infrequent, affecting small areas only.

## **Mitigation measures**

Mitigation measures have been developed to reduce all negative impacts to acceptable levels. Mitigation will be assured by a program of environmental monitoring to be conducted during construction. The environmental monitoring program will ensure that all measures are implemented, and will determine whether the environment is protected as intended. It will include observations on- and off-site, document checks, and interviews with workers and beneficiaries. Any requirements for corrective action will be reported to the ADB.

The stakeholders were involved in developing the IEE through discussions on-site and public consultation, after which views expressed were incorporated into the IEE and in the planning and development of the subproject. The IEE will be made available at public locations in the town and will be disclosed to a wider audience via the ADB and DWSS websites. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during project implementation to ensure that stakeholders are fully engaged in the project and have the opportunity to participate in its development and implementation.

The total population of the village is around 21,616 with 4,308 households. The proposed service area covers only 12,820 population and 2,617 households which is 60% of the total households and 59% of the total population. Brahmans and Chhetris are the most dominant ethnic groups in the village, whereas Satars and Newars are the second most dominant groups. The remaining groups Rais, Magars, Damais, Sarkis, Bhujels, Gurungs and Limbus are other ethnic groups in the area. The main occupation of the inhabitants of the project area is agriculture and animal husbandry.

The sub-project under construction is a rehabilitation project and the mitigation measures recommended in the approved IEE in 2006 have already been successfully implemented. During the updated IEE preparation process, all of the process mentioned above have been checked and followed. The design report has incorporated the recommended mitigation measures.

During construction phase, there are no major environmental impacts in the enhancement project. However there are minor impacts like water logging, air and noise pollution during construction,

traffic disturbances and some disturbances in household water supply distribution. In order to minimize the impacts, specific arrangements have been made in the design and incorporated in the specification of work. The contractor is responsible to follow all the instruction given by the DSC and agreed specifications.

During operational phase also, there will be no significant impacts. However there may be minor impact on water right conflict (tap distribution) and occupational health and safety of workers. These issues will be addressed by and will be the responsibility of WUSC.

### **Consultation, Disclosure and Grievance Redress**

Public consultations were done in the preparation of the project and IEE and throughout the project implementation period of the completed project.

During the preparation of this enhancement project and updated IEE, Public consultations were done at different phases. The first consultation was done during survey and design period. Further consultation was made with the stakeholders at project site after the project design report was approved.

The consultation was focused on environmental impacts, resettlement, social issues, relocation and compensation issues.

### **Monitoring and Reporting**

The PMO, RPMO and DSMC will be responsible for environmental monitoring. The RPMO with support from the DSMC will submit monthly monitoring reports to the PMO. The PMO will consolidate the monthly reports and will send semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. ADB will post the environmental monitoring reports on its website.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The proposed subproject is unlikely to cause significant adverse impacts. The potential impacts that are associated with design, construction and operation can be mitigated to standard levels without difficulty through proper engineering design and the incorporation or application of recommended mitigation measures and procedures. Based on the findings of the IEE, there are no significant impacts and the classification of the subproject as Category "B" is confirmed. No further special study or detailed environmental impact assessment (EIA) needs to be undertaken to comply with ADB SPS (2009).

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

1. The Enhance Functionality in Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP) will support the government of Nepal (the Government) in improving water supply and sanitation facilities and services to 24 small towns in Nepal. Out of the 265 small towns in Nepal, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has already supported the Government, through successful implementation of earlier two projects in 50 towns. These include the 24 project for enhancement.

2. The Enhance Functionality in Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP) will be implemented in 6 months period starting around first week of November, 2015 and will be funded by a loan using a sector lending approach of ADB. The Executing Agency is the Ministry of Urban Development and the implementing agency is the Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS).

3. The outcome will be inclusive and sustainable water supply and sanitation service delivery in selected small towns in Nepal. The project will implement improvements/rehabilitation works within the service area of already completed 24 projects. There will be minor civil works necessary for the enhancement of the components without changing the original technical and social concepts.

### **1.2 Objectives of IEE**

4. The updated IEE summarizes anticipated impacts and corresponding mitigation measures, monitoring and also includes cost and time frame for implementation.

### **1.3 Rational of IEE Requirement**

5. The sub project IEE report was approved by government of Nepal in 2005. Now the sub project is envisaged to undergo for rehabilitation of project components such as, treatment plant (specific area) of transmission and distribution line (15 km) etc. The proposed IEE is prepared as an integral part of bid document. However consultant has updated the contents of IEE report already approved from government of Nepal.

### **1.4 Methodology Used in Preparing IEE**

- In the process of preparation of EMP, an extensive review of approved IEE and feasibility reports reviewed with some field based information
- Public consultations were held in the entire process of IEE study and during the disclosure of the draft IEE report to the local people. These processes have taken place and the results were documented. The involvement of the local people in EMP implementation activities have been recommended in EMP, 2000. Accordingly, in the process of EMP implementation, the following mechanism has been adopted to involve the local people in EMP activity:
  - Public Consultation and Involvement have been given highest priority in the implementation of Mitigation measures carried out by EMP; initially prior to the implementation, public consultation usually takes place and on the basis of decision of the consultation meeting, implementation of mitigation measures are being prioritized and carried out with the involvement of local people.
  - Monitoring is another component of EMP. Monitoring of Physical, Biological and Socio-economic components of Environment of the project is being carried out. In the process of compliance monitoring of the project construction, local people and construction workers are being involved and consulted

## 2. POLICY, LEGAL & ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 ADB Policy

6. All projects funded by the ADB must comply with the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 to ensure that projects undertaken as part of programs funded under ADB loans are environmentally sound, are designed to operate in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, and are not likely to cause significant environmental, health, or safety hazards. With respect to the environment, the SPS 2009 is underpinned by the ADB Operations Manual, Bank Policy (OM Section F1/OP, 2010). The policy promotes international good practice as reflected in internationally recognized standards such as the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines.<sup>1</sup>

### 2.2 ADB Safeguards policy

7. ADB's environmental safeguards policy principles are defined in SPS, 2009, Safeguard Requirements<sup>1</sup> and the IEE is intended to meet these requirements, Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1: ADB SPS, 2009 Safeguard Requirements 1: Environment**

SPS 2009 - Safeguard Requirements	Remarks
Use a screening process for each proposed project, as early as possible, to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment (EA) so that appropriate studies are undertaken commensurate with the significance of potential impacts and risks.	REA has been undertaken (Annex A), indicating that subproject is NOT: (i) environmentally critical; and (ii) adjacent to or within environmentally sensitive/critical area. The extent of adverse impacts is expected to be local, site-specific, confined within main and
SPS 2009 - Safeguard Requirements	Secondary influence areas. Significant adverse impacts during construction will be temporary and short-term, can be mitigated without difficulty. There is no adverse impact during operation. Hence, IEE is sufficient. The IEE including specific description of the environment and corridor of impact will be updated as necessary based on the final design and alignments.
Conduct EA to identify potential direct, indirect, cumulative, & induced impacts and risks to physical, biological, socioeconomic (including impacts on livelihood through environmental media, health and safety, vulnerable groups, and gender issues), and physical cultural resources in the context of the project's area of influence. Assess potential transboundary global impacts, including climate change.	IEE has been undertaken to meet this requirement. (Section VI). No transboundary & global impacts, including climate change.
Examine alternatives to the project's location, design, technology, and components and their potential environmental and social impacts and document the rationale for selecting the particular alternative proposed. Also consider the no project alternative.	Analysis of "with-subproject" or "without subproject" is presented in Section III.
Avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, &/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts by means of environmental planning & management. Prepare an EMP that includes the proposed mitigation measures, environmental monitoring and	An EMP has been prepared to address this requirement. Section IX

<sup>1</sup>New Version of the "World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines", April 30 2007, Washington, USA. <http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/EnvironmentalGuidelines>

SPS 2009 - Safeguard Requirements	Remarks
reporting requirements, related institutional or organizational arrangements, capacity development and training measures, implementation schedule, cost estimates, and performance indicators.	
Carry out meaningful consultation with affected people & facilitate their informed participation. Ensure women's participation. Involve stakeholders, including affected people & concerned NGOs, early in the project preparation process & ensure that their views & concerns are made known to & understood by decision makers and taken into account. Continue consultations with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues related to EA. Establish a GRM to receive & facilitate resolution of affected people's concerns & grievances on project's environmental performance.	Key informant and random interviews have been conducted (Annex C). A grievance redress mechanism for the resolution of valid project-related social and environmental issues/concerns is presented in Section VIII.
Disclose a draft IEE (including the EMP) in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place & in a form & language(s) understandable to affected people & other stakeholders. Disclose the final EA, & its updates if any, to affected people & other stakeholders.	The draft IEE will be disclosed on ADB's website prior to project appraisal. Copies of both SPS-compliant IEE and Government of Nepal-approved IEE will be made available at the offices of the PMO, Project Implementation Support Unit (PISU) and Water Users' and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) for public consultation. For the benefit of the community, the summary of the IEE will be translated in the local language and made available at (i) offices of executing and implementing agencies, (ii) area offices, (iii) consultant teams' offices; and (iv) contractor's campsites. It will be ensured that the hard copies of IEE are kept at places which are conveniently accessible to people, as a means to disclose the document and at the same time creating wider public awareness. An electronic version of the IEE will be placed in the official website of executing and implementing agencies and the ADB website after approval of the IEE by ADB
Implement the EMP and monitor its effectiveness. Document monitoring results, including the development and implementation of corrective actions, and disclose monitoring reports.	EMP implementation, reporting and disclosure of monitoring reports are in this IEE.
Do not implement project activities in areas of critical habitats, unless (i) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the critical habitat that could impair its ability to function, (ii) there is no reduction in the population of any recognized endangered or critically endangered species, and (iii) any lesser impacts are mitigated. If a project is located within a legally protected area, implement additional programs to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area. In an area of natural	The subproject does not encroach into areas of critical habitats.

SPS 2009 - Safeguard Requirements	Remarks
habitats, there must be no significant conversion or degradation, unless (i) alternatives are not available, (ii) the overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, and (iii) any conversion or degradation is appropriately mitigated. Use a precautionary approach to the use, development, and management of renewable natural resources.	
Apply pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practices as reflected in internationally recognized standards such as the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines. Adopt cleaner production processes and good energy efficiency practices. Avoid pollution, or, when avoidance is not possible, minimize or control the intensity or load of pollutant emissions and discharges, including direct and indirect greenhouse gases emissions, waste generation, and release of hazardous materials from their production, transportation, handling, and storage. Avoid the use of hazardous materials subject to international bans or phase-outs. Purchase, use, and manage pesticides based on integrated pest management approaches and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.	This requirement is only minimally applicable to the subproject in the aspect of waste generation, e.g., effluent from septic tanks and generated sludge and sludge disposal from water supply and sanitation structures. The subproject will not involve hazardous materials subject to international bans/phase outs.
Provide workers with safe and healthy working conditions and prevent accidents, injuries, and disease. Establish preventive and emergency preparedness and response measures to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, to minimize, adverse impacts and risks to the health and safety of local communities	EMP provides measures to mitigate health and safety hazards during construction and operation.
Conserve physical cultural resources and avoid destroying or damaging them by using field-based surveys that employ qualified and experienced experts during environmental assessment. Provide for the use of "chance find" procedures that include a pre-approved management and conservation approach for materials that may be discovered during project implementation.	The subproject will not affect any physical cultural resource. The EMP recommends the measure/s to mitigate adverse impact on physical cultural resources (PCRs) in case of chance find.

### 2.3 Nepal's Environmental Policy and Legal Framework

8. The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 defines the right to live in clean environment as one of the fundamental rights of its citizens (Article 16). It prescribes for the State to give priority to the protection of the environment and prevention of its further damage due to physical development activities (Clause 5 of Article 35). Proceeding from, and conformable to, the Constitution, the Government of Nepal has passed a series of environmental laws, policies and implementing regulations and standards. Among these, the basic legislation that provides the framework within which environmental assessment is carried out in Nepal is the:

- Environmental Protection Act (EPA), 1997, requires a proponent to undertake IEE or EIA of the proposed project and have the IEE or EIA report approved by the concerned sector agency or Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE), respectively, prior to

implementation. The EPA: (i) sets out the review and approval process of IEE and EIA reports, that involve informing and consulting stakeholders; (ii) stipulates that no one is to create pollution that would cause significant adverse impacts on the environment or harm to public life and health, or to generate pollution beyond the prescribed standards; (iii) specifies for the Ministry in charge of environment (currently the MoSTE) to conduct inspection of approved projects to ensure that pollution prevention, control or mitigation is carried out according to the approved IEE or EIA report; (iv) provides for the protection of objects and places of national heritage and places with rare plants, wildlife and biological diversity; and (v) states that any person/party affected by pollution or adverse environmental impact caused by anybody may apply to the prescribed authority for compensation to be recovered from the polluter/pollution generator.

- Environmental Protection Rules (EPR), 1997, and its amendments in 1999 and 2007. Defines the implementing rule and regulations of the IEE/EIA process, elaborating the provisions in the EPA. The preparation, review and approval of IEE and EIA reports are dealt with in Rules 3 to 7 and 10 to 14. Schedules 1 and 2 list down the projects of activities that are required IEE and EIA, respectively, as amended in 2007.
- Other environmental and core labor policies, laws and rules that are relevant to the subproject are presented in Table 2-2.

**Table 2-2: Other Relevant Environmental and Core Labor Policies, Laws and Guidelines of Nepal Applicable to the Subproject,**

Policy/Law/Guideline	Year	RelevantProvisions	Remarks
ResourcesAct	1992	Comprehensivelawonthe development, use and conservation of water resources in Nepal, it aims to minimize damage to water bodies by requiring the conduct of IEE & preparation of IEE Report before granting license to use water resources for any purpose.	Governmentof Nepal environmental assessment report will be prepared based on this IEE.
		Proponents shall make sure that the beneficial use of water resources does not cause damage to other water uses/users (Article 4).	The source is groundwater to be drawn from the deep aquifer. Prevailing water source is the shallow aquifer and water drawn has Mn, Fe, Al and coliform levels exceeding National Drinking Water Quality Standard (NDWQS). Hence, people are eager to be connected to piped water supply system.
		Article 17 requires proponents to apply for any necessary land acquisition accordingly;	Site for the intake well, treatment unit, overhead tank is government land (Dept. of Forest).
		Article 18 requires the compliance to quality standards in making use of water resources. Article 19 prohibits the pollution of water resources. Under the Act are two regulations for drinking water purposes: (i) Water Resources Regulation, 1993, setting out the implementation procedures for the Act; and (ii) the Drinking Water Regulation, 1998, which specifies compliance with the drinking water quality standards and control of water pollution (or sanitation) as it affects drinking water.	Environmental Management Plan prescribes the compliance with NDWQS and its Directives during operation.
Labor Act	1992	Chapter 5 stipulates health and safety provisions at work places, keeping work premises clean and safe, e.g., (i) with provisions for solid waste, sewage and hazardous substance management; (ii) instituting measures to prevent dust, fumes and other impure materials that would adversely affect health; (iii) with supply of potable water and water for emergency situations; (iv) with arrangements for the use of protective devices and wears; (v) with fire safety arrangements; and (vi) measures for protection from hazardous machines/equipment and from physical injury or harm from lifting of heavy weights.	EMP provides measures to mitigate workers' health and safety hazards.
Forest Act	1993	The Act prohibits the extraction of boulders, rocks, pebbles, sand or coilfrom national forests, defined as all forests, excluding private forests, whether marked or unmarked with forest boundary, to include waste or uncultivated lands, or unregistered lands surrounded by the forest or situated near adjacent forests as well as paths, streams rivers, lakes,	Subproject will not impact on any forest. EMP stipulates no illegal quarrying of natural aggregate materials.



Policy/Law/Guideline	Year	Relevant Provisions	Remarks
		riverine lands within the forest.	
National Environmental Policy and Action Plan (NEPAP)	1993	Of its five objectives, most relevant to the Project are to: (i) mitigate adverse environmental impacts; and (ii) safeguard national & cultural heritage & preserve biodiversity, within & outside protected areas.	Subproject will not impact on physical cultural heritage & biodiversity. EMP provides measures to mitigate impacts.
National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy	1998	The Policy requires the: (i) monitoring of water quality supplied by completed WSS projects; and (ii) evaluation of their benefits in improving health (e.g., reducing water-borne diseases) and in relieving the sufferings of women and other disadvantaged groups in carrying out their responsibilities over water collection and maintenance of sanitation and hygiene.	Monitoring of the quality of supplied water is prescribed in the EMP following the NDWQS Directives.
Drinking Water Rules	1998	The Rules: (i) gives the procedure for the settlement of dispute on use of water sources; (ii) requires water supplier to maintain the quality of water as prescribed in the Water Resources Act; (iii) prohibits water supplier to construct structures and conduct activities that would pollute the water source and cause significant adverse effect on the environment.	Monitoring of the quality of supplied water is prescribed in the EMP following the NDWQS Directives.
Local Self-Governance Act	1999	The Act gives Local Government the functions, duties & powers to: (i) conserve & protect their local environment & natural resources; (ii) plan, implement &/or operate & maintain local WS projects; (iii) implement or arrange for implementation local sanitation/sewerage & drainage projects; (iv) protect cultural heritage & religious sites; &/or (v) monitor project activities within their respective jurisdictions.	Provides basis for Local Government to monitor the environmental performance of the subprojects. EMP provides the responsibilities of Local Governments (LGs) in EMP implementation.
National Urban Policy	2007	Policy gives importance to environment conservation while carrying out urban development works and natural resource use; thus, supporting the required environmental conservation and protection in donor-assisted development projects.	Government of Nepal Government of Nepal environmental assessment report, based on this IEE, will be prepared to ensure environmental conservation and protection.
National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy	2008	The Policy requires the IEE or EIA of proposed WSS projects in accordance with the EPA/EPR to: (i) incorporate consultations with key stakeholders, including end-point users; & (ii) specify measures to mitigate environmental impacts prior to, during construction & operation, as well as corrective measures.	Government of Nepal environmental assessment report will be prepared based on this IEE. This ADB IEE will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.
Implementation Directives for the National Drinking Water Quality Standards	2005	It sets out the water sampling, testing, analysis, monitoring and surveillance procedures to certify that the quality of supplied drinking water conforms to the National drinking Water Quality Standards.	Monitoring of the quality of supplied water is prescribed in the EMP following the NDWQS Directives.
Updated 15-Yr Development Plan for Small	2009	The Plan defines the population threshold of "small towns" to be in the range of 5,000 to 40,000. Reference to Schedules 1	EMP prescribes environmental effects and performance monitoring.

Policy/Law/Guideline	Year	RelevantProvisions	Remarks
Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector		and 2 of the EPR, as amended in 2007, places water supply projects in small towns under Schedule 1 or within the threshold of water supply projects requiring only an IEE. The Plan emphasizes monitoring and evaluation as an important component of a project to determine the overall impact of a project.	
Solid Waste Management Act	2011	Article 4 provides that the management of hazardous, medical, chemical or industrial waste rests upon the generators of such wastes. Management should be as prescribed in the Act. Article 5 provides that individuals and entities have the duty to reduce the amount of solid waste generated while carrying out work or business.	EMP prescribes eco- friendly management of solid and hazardous wastes.

9. The key Government of Nepal environmental quality standards are: (i) National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nepal, 2003; (ii) National Noise Standard Guidelines, 2012; and (iii) National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2006, which would also be applied to surface and ground water quality monitoring since these resources are used for drinking.

10. Nepal is party to the following international environmental agreements that have broad relevance to works and environmental assessment of works under the project: (i) World Heritage Convention, in 1978; (ii) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), in 1987; (iii) Convention on Biodiversity, in 1992, (iv) Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol and subsequent London Amendment, in 1994, and (v) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, in 1996.

11. The relevance of the aforementioned environmental agreements to the subproject are on their emphasis for human activities (such as development projects) to: (i) take on/institute measures to protect the local, as well as global, natural resources and/or environment; (ii) prevent and/or reduce the causes of climate change; and (iii) anticipate and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change. The country is also committed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the seventh goal of which is to “ensure environmental sustainability” targeting the reverse of loss of forest and environmental resources, reduction of biodiversity loss, and increase in the proportion of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

### **3. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES**

#### **3.1 Alternatives considered in the approved IEE report 2006**

##### **3.1.1 No project alternative**

12. If the proposed project is not implemented in Surunga VDC, there will be no impact of any dimension. However, the benefits occurring from drinking water supply will also not be available. The local people may not afford individually for adopting the technological treatment of groundwater contaminations. Employment opportunities for locals will be limited to whatever they are having now.

##### **3.1.2 Technology alternative**

###### **Deep Tube Well Boring (Ground water extraction)**

13. Surunga VDC is located at the eastern Terai region of Nepal where there is a potential of using groundwater as a reliable source of drinking water. It was observed that there were various systems using deep aquifer as sources of drinking water around the service area of Surunga. Through the discussion with Divisional Engineer of DWSO at Chandragadhi, the ground water is reliable for the area in terms of yield. The existing tube wells operating in the area have yielded between 25-45 lps and the benefit of groundwater is that it is rich in mineral contents and it is bacteriologically safe.

##### **3.1.3 Site alternative**

14. The proposed project is intended to supply drinking water to ward nos. 4, 5, and some part of ward no 8 and 9 which also cover the town core area of the VDC. However, different alternative sources of surface as well as ground water were discussed with water users and WUSC for alternative proposed water supply and identified following possible site alternatives as sources of drinking water.

###### **Kankai River**

15. Surunga is located on the left bank of the Kankai River. As the Kankai is a perennial source, the IEE team observed that the river may be a reliable alternative source of water for drinking purpose where both options of gravity as well as pumping system may be installed for drawing water for Surunga VDC. But the local people of Surunga were reluctant to use the Kankai water as a source of drinking water due to the socio-cultural constraint. The main reason of the reluctance was the banks of the Kankai River are used for cremation of dead human body. So users were not ready to accept the Kankai water for drinking purpose.

###### **Purbe Khola**

16. Purbe Khola is a small tributary of Kankai River, originated from Churiya Range. It is located at the northern part of the Surunga VDC. It is about 3 km long having catchment area of about 5 sq. km. The stream merges to Kankai river at about 3 km upstream of the existing irrigation head works. The stream has been assessed as an alternative source of water supply for Surunga. The possible intake site is located at a narrow valley at ward no 1 of Danabari VDC of Ilam district. The discharge measured during the field visit was 16 lps. It is reported that the discharge at intake site was measured 12 lps during the driest period. However, the extraction and distribution of water from Purbe khola is economically expensive and because of the use of water in upstream for irrigation, reliability of the amount of water required is not clear.

### **3.2 Alternatives for the updated IEE**

17. The water supply system for the town of Surunga was constructed several years before under STWSSP 1, funded by ADB. The project is in operation at present. The WUSC is the operating agency. The project had anticipated a 24 hour service and water quality standards within the NDWQS. After a few years of operation, it was observed that this anticipation was not fulfilled due to some unseen problems. The problems were observed both in technical as well as social and institutional field. Therefore some enhancement measures were necessary. This project is designed to recommend for such enhancement works.

18. IEE had been carried out in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations of ADB and the GoN incorporating the alternatives like “without –sub project or do nothing” and “with sub-project” was carried out in 2005.

19. As such, alternatives for the water supply project have not been studied in the design report.

#### **4. DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROJECT**

##### **4.1 The Study Area**

20. Surunga Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation project is located in Jhapa district and lies within 26.66° N and 87.90° E of Eastern Development Region of Nepal. The district is bordered by MawaKhola in the west, the Mechiriver in the east, and the Churia Hills separating Illam district in the north. The southern part of the district opens towards the vast Indo-Gangetic plain. The district extends 56 km from east to west and 49 km north to south with a total area of approximately 1,606 km<sup>2</sup>.

21. Two layers, an alluvial plain and a terraced foothill make up the topographical setting of Jhapa district. A broad alluvial plain extends from Churia Hills to the Indian border, having altitude from 476 to 63 m above mean sea level. The high altitude topography is found in northern part of project area from Kankai irrigation head works to the northern part around Purbe Khola area.

22. The project area has tropical monsoon climate with an average maximum temperature of 38.0 c and average minimum annual temperature of 5.0 c. The average annual rainfall as recorded at Gaida rain gauge at Kankai is 2,733 mm, 80% of which occurs during monsoon (June to September). The monsoon enters into the country through this district and it is one of the high rainfall districts of the country. Maximum observed total annual rainfall in this station is 3,761 mm, which is more than double the national average.

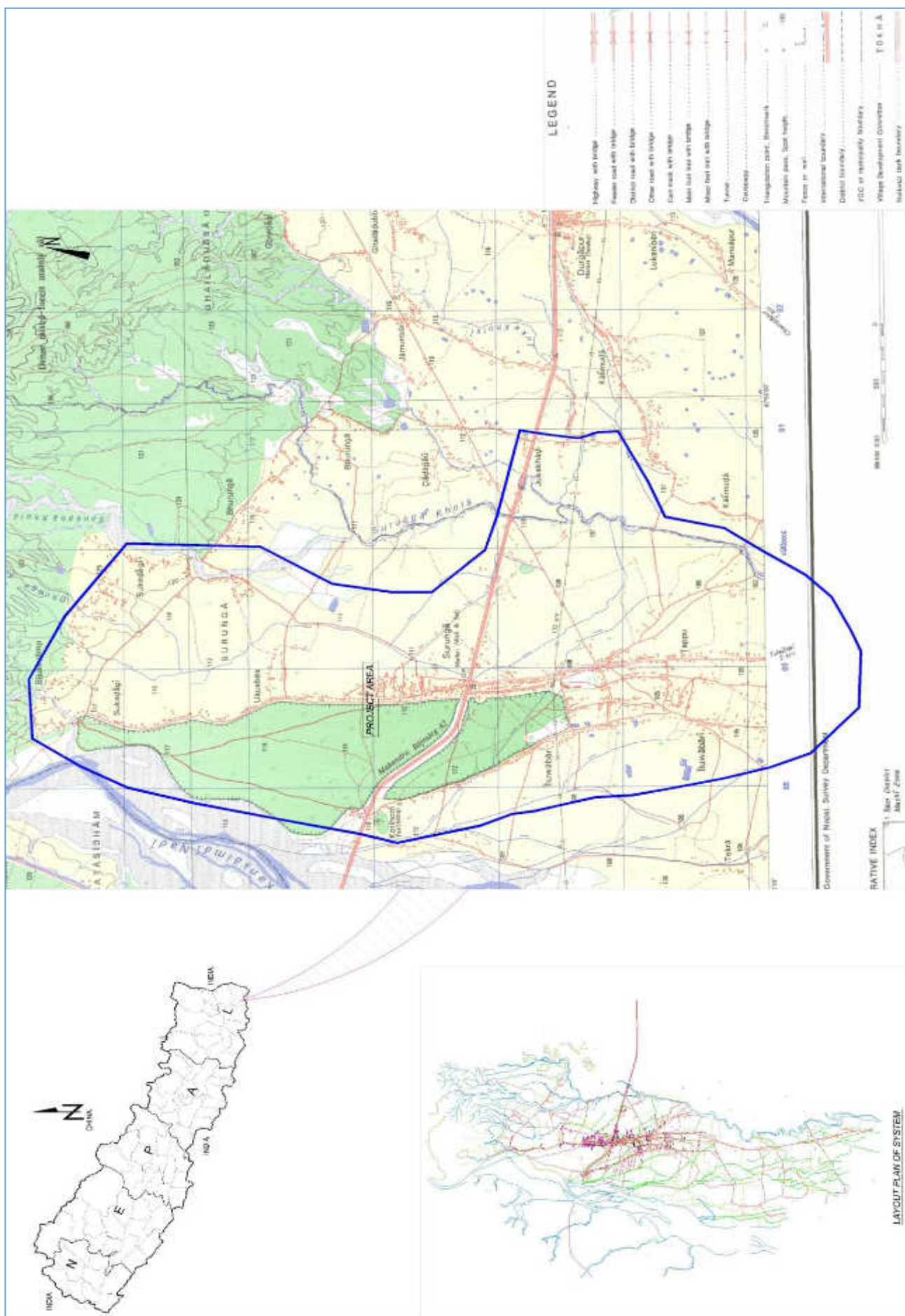


Figure 4-1: Location of the project Area

## 4.2 Existing Condition and Need for the Subproject

23. The sub-project includes the following works;

- Maintenance of 450 m<sup>3</sup> ground reservoir
- One water treatment plant with PF facility
- 15 km of pipe line laying
- Construction of Chlorination unit
- One surface water intake consisting of infiltration gallery at source river

The technical details are shown in Table 4-1.

### 4.2.1 General Information

1.Name of the project: Enhance Functionality in Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

2.Name of Sub-project: Surunga Small Town Water Supply & Sanitation Project, Jhapa

3. Service areaof the project: Ward nos. 4, 5, 8 and 9 of former Surunga VDC (Now Surunga Municipality).

4.Total project cost NRs. 19,017,087

I. Water supply component NRs. 19, 017,087

### 4.2.2 Technical Information

24. Details of technical information are mentioned inTable 4-1.

**Table 4-1: Technical details**

S. No.	Name of structure	Existing	Additional	Total
1	No. and capacity of Reservoirs:	1(450 cum)		1(450 cum)
2	Treatment Facilities	1(PF 1) Chlorination Unit	Chlorination Unit (Rehabilitation)	1(PF 1) Chlorination Unit
3	Pipeline Length:			
3.1	Transmission	0.2 km		0.2 Km
3.2	Distribution	35 km	15 km	50 Km
3.3	Total	35.2Km	15 km	50.2 Km
4	Guard House	1	None	1
5	Generator / Operator House	1	None	1
6	Chlorination Unit with lab	None	One	One
7	Office Building:	One	One	One
8	Surface Intake/ Borehole Drilling	Bore hole 2	None	Bore hole 2
9	Fire hydrant	One	None	One

S. No.	Description	Existing(2014)	Design year (2022)	Design year (2030)
10	Household connection	2,674	3,470	4,503
10.1	Fully plumbed	1,551	2,568	4,053
10.2	Yard connection	1,123	902	450
10.3	Community		2	3
10.4	Institutional	16	20	24
10.5	Total	2,690	3,492	4,530
11	Total Water Demand			
11.1	MLD	1.60	2.19	2.99
11.2	LPS	18.5	25.3	34.6



### 4.2.3 Socio- economic Information

Total Household Number and Population (Pop.)

Present year (2014): 2,674/14,493

Design year(2022): 3,470/18,806

Design year(2030): 4,503/24,403

### 4.2.4 Financial Information

1. The financial planning for the enhancement project is as follows;

- Total investment 100%
- Government: Grant 70%
- WUSC Contribution: 5 – 10% of total investment as cash (% to be decided later)
- TDF Loan: 20 – 25% of total investment to be provided to the WUSC (% to be decided later)

2. Weighted Average Tariff NRs 13.5 per cum

#### 3. *Cost Per Capita and per household*

Description	Base year 2014	Design Year 2022	Design Year 2030
Cost per Capita	1,312.16	1,011.22	779.29
Costper House hold connection	7,111.85	5,480.43	4,223.20

### 4.3 Sub Project Construction schedule

25. It is expected that the contract will be awarded by the last week of November 2015 and the construction work will be completed by the last week of May 2016. The detail of work is shown in Figure 4-2.

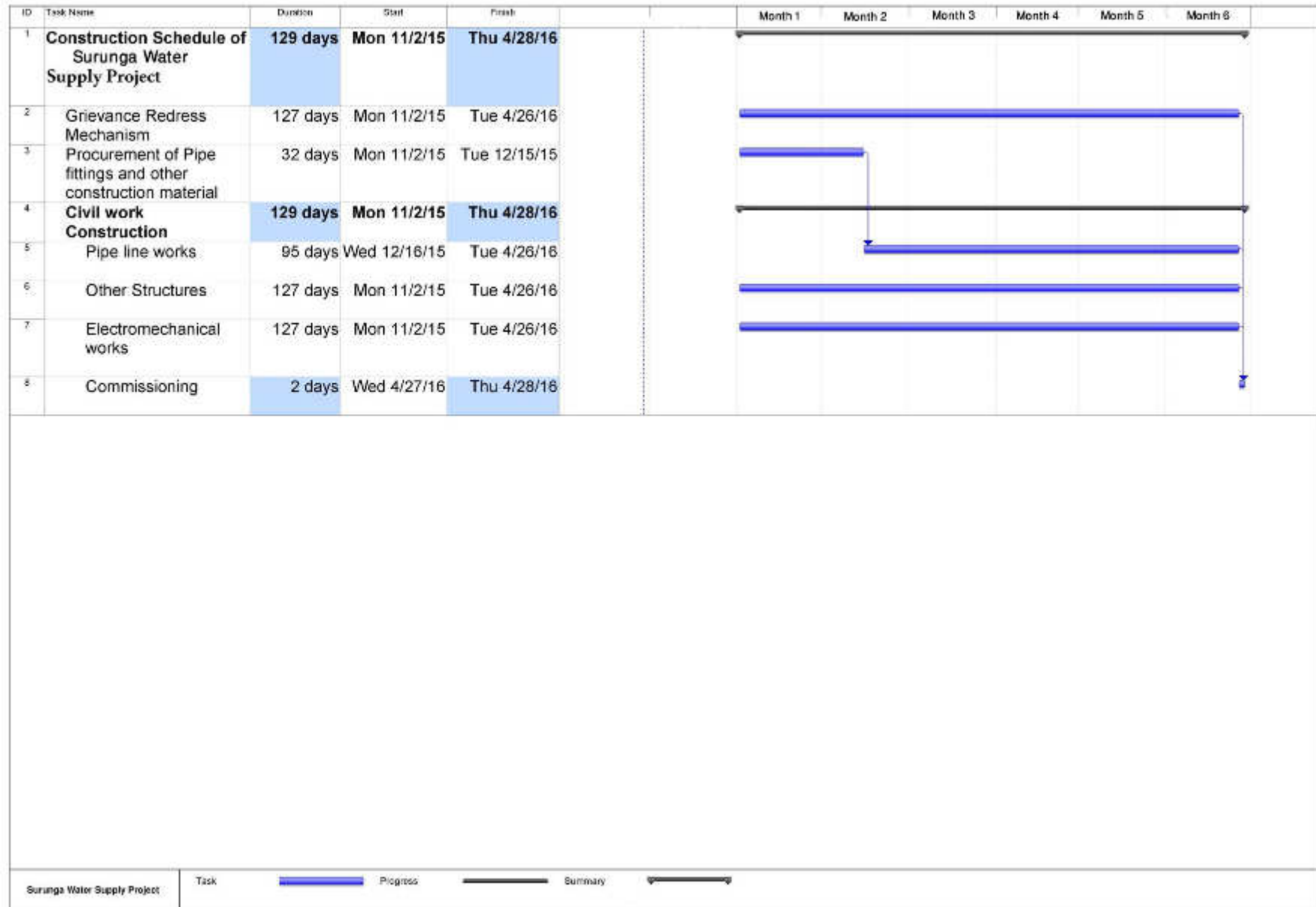


Figure 4-2: Construction Schedule

## **5. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

### **5.1 Physical Profile**

#### **5.1.1 Topography**

26. Jhapa is the most eastern district in Nepal, located in eastern development region, bordering India to east and south. The district is bordered by Urlabari in the west, river Mechi in the east, and the Churia hills in the north. The southern part of the district constitutes the vast Indo-Gangetic plain. The district extends 56 km from east to west and 49 km north to south with a total area of approximately 1606 km<sup>2</sup>.

27. Two topographical units, an alluvial plain and terrace terrain, underlie in the plain area of Jhapa district. A broad alluvial plain extends from Churia Hills to Indian border, having altitude varies from 63m to 476 m above mean sea level. The high altitude topography is demarked in north part of project area by Kankai irrigation head works and the northern part constituted Purbe Khola area.

#### **5.1.2 Geology and Soils**

28. Surunga area is situated on the left bank of Kankai River. The area is composed of alluvial plain. The general soils type is silt clay. The alluvial plain is located between Surunga Khola at the east and KankaiRiver on the west.

29. Alluvium, terrace deposits and the Churia formation underlie the project area with an exposure along KankaiRiver and Purbe Khola. Alluvium in the Bhavar zone is composed mainly of sand and gravel with a depth of more than 20m, which increases upto 150m or more in south altering with beds of sand, gravel, and silt. Gangetic Alluvium in the south is mostly thick sand and gravel beds. The terrace deposits are composed of clay, silt and coarse sand. The existing borehole samples reveal the upper Churia formation underlying the alluvial plain and are composed of unconsolidated clay, silt and gravel.

#### **5.1.3 Climate**

30. The climate of Surunga is tropical, with average annual minimum and maximum temperatures being 10°C and 35°C respectively. The mean monthly minimum and maximum temperatures are 20°C and 35°C respectively. Similarly, it receives an average annual rainfall of 2500 mm. The mean annual relative humidity ranges from 85 to 95 percent.

#### **5.1.4 Surface and Groundwater**

31. There are two TW's in Surunga WSS. A tube well near to Main gate (TW #1) and other Tubewell (TW #2) is located on west side of premises. Both of these Tubewells are about 109 m in depth and comprise of pipes 10"/6" pipes. Both of these TW are located in OHT and WUSC office Premises.

32. In the enhancement project, a new water intake is proposed at the downstream side of the existing intake point towards the right bank of the Ratu River. The water will be taken to a new treatment plant at the downstream side just south side of East West Highway. The water will flow in gravity.

33. The adjustment passes through paddy field by the side of an existing canal. The pipe will be laid 1 m below the ground level.

#### **5.1.5 Water Quality Analysis**

34. In the enhancement project additional units of SSF and Chlorination are proposed. The detail analysis of the water quality report is presented in Annex 2 of this report.

35. Water quality analysis were done for all critical sub project components such as intake, water before and after treatment plant. Samplings were also done in the distribution networks as well as randomly selected HHs taps to assure the quality. Mainly Physical component testing was done as pH, Turbidity, Electrical conductivity temperature. Similarly the various chemical components were also tested mostly like Calcium, Iron, Magnesium, Arsenic, Ammonia, Chromium, Nitrate, Sulphate, Chloride, Fluoride and Total Hardness as well.

36. In biological mainly parameter like Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform were tested for. If any contamination is encountered simultaneously the chlorination unit, pressure filter unit, slow sand filter treatment units should be provided. In case of this Water supply sub project due to the presence of Coliform, SSF and Chlorination units are constructed and now functioning.

## **5.2 Ecological Profile**

### **5.2.1 Flora**

37. It can be expected that three types of forests would be the natural habitat of the area, namely Shorearobusta (sal); Acacia catechu (khayar)-Dalbergiasissoo (sisau), other riverine forests and grasslands.

38. The Shorearobusta forest is dominated by the Shorearobusta species with common associates of Terminaliatomentosa (Asna), Adina cordifolia (karma), Anogeissuslatifolia (bud dhayera), Lagerstroemia parvifolia (botdhaiyero), Dilleniapentagyna (Tantari), Syzygiumcumini (jamun) and Semecarpusanacardium (bhalayo), etc.The acacia catechu-dalbergiasissoo forest is found on newly deposited alluvium, often gravelly along streams and rivers.

39. The other riverine forest consists of tropical evergreen forest dominated by syzygiumcumini (black plum) tropical deciduous forest usually dominated by Bombaxceiba (simal), Holopteliaintegrifolia (cheptepagro) and Trewianudiflora (pindar) species.

40. Medicinal plants of significance that would be expected here are Sikakai (Acacia concinna), Assuro (Adhetodavasica), Tulasi (Ocimum sanctum), Kureelo (Asparagus racemosus), Harro (Terminaliacheberia), Barro (Terminaliabelerica) and Amala (Emblicaofficinalis), etc.

### **5.2.2 Fauna**

41. No natural forest to be habitat for wild animals exists in the service area. However, the Charali forest was known to have deer and many other wild animals. It does not have any of the wild animals at present.

42. It is possible that snakes like King Cobra (Ophiophagushannah), Green Pit Viper (Trimeresurusalbolabris), Common Krait (Bungaruscaeruleus) and the Indian Python (Python molurus) would be present in the fields.

### **5.2.3 Protected Areas**

43. There are no protected areas around Surunga.

## **5.3 Socio economic condition**

### **5.3.1 Population, Communities and Occupation**

44. The total population of the village is around 21,616 with 4,308 households. The proposed service area covers only 12,820 population and 2,617 households which is 60% of the total households and 59% of the total population. Brahmans and Chhetris are the most dominant ethnic groups in the village, whereas Satars and Newars are the second most dominant groups. The remaining groups Rais, Magars, Damais, Sarkis, Bhujels, Gurungs and Limbus are other ethnic groups in the area. The main occupation of the inhabitants of the project area is agriculture and animal husbandry.

### **5.3.2 Health and Sanitation**

#### **5.3.2.1 HEALTH AND SANITATION**

45. Deteriorating water quality, unsanitary condition and lack of personal hygiene are often blamed for the prevalence of water borne diseases. Diseases like diarrhea and dysentery are the most common in VDC and other diseases like skin irritation; infection and coughing etc are also common. Besides tuberculosis, encephalitis and malnutrition were reported during field observation. There is one health post in the project area to treat ordinary diseases. Lack of medicines and technical health workers at local area, it has become very difficult for local. For major treatment people have to travel headquarter or to India (Siliguri). Most of the household (60%) uses groundwater from the shallow tube well with hand pumps without any preliminary treatment.

46. There is only one public toilet located along the East-West highway near bus stand at town core area of the Surunga Bazaar. The overall sanitation of Surunga bazaar is moderate with 70% of the population, using private toilet. Remaining populations use Kankai riverbank, stream nearby, fields and forest area for open defecation. The Sanitation situation of Surunga town is moderately satisfactory. The main commercial area of Surunga VDC is Surunga bazaar located in ward no 5. Most of the households in the commercial area have toilet facilities. Only 66.3% of the household have sanitation facilities; some with flush latrine, ordinary pit latrine and vented pit latrine.

47. There is no authority to handle solid waste problems in an organized way. Individual dispose their own solid wastes separately. However, to keep the commercial area clean, a sweeper is hired on monthly basis to collect, sweep and dispose the waste products. Solid wastes are dumped in jungle and along the highway. The existing sanitation situation of household is satisfactory. Road and foot trails are also relatively clean.

### **5.3.3 Economic Characteristics**

#### **5.3.3.1 INDUSTRIES**

48. There are no major industries established in the VDC but some hotels, lodges and small-scale cottage industries exist in the main Surunga Bazaar.

#### **5.3.3.2 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

49. Eighty percent of the population depends on agriculture and animal husbandry profession. Vegetable farming is the most common agricultural practices.

#### **5.3.3.3 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT**

50. There is no mineral development in the area.

### **5.3.4 Infrastructure Facilities**

#### **5.3.4.1 WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE**

51. Present water supply facility in Surunga VDC mostly constitutes private shallow hand pumps. The majority of households have pump installed inside their compound. Few households have public hand pumps built by VDCs and NGOs. Due to high concentration of iron in ground water, the water extracted from the hand pumps are almost red in color so most of the people use natural filtration techniques at their homes.

#### **5.3.4.2 INSTITUTIONS**

52. Offices, schools, hotels, lodges are available in Surunga VDC. There is at least one primary level school in each ward and in the VDC there are three high schools, one 10+2 school and one campus which teaches up to Bachelor level is also established in ward no 5.

#### **5.3.4.3 TRANSPORTATION**

53. Since the Surunga VDC is linked with East-West highway, the village has good transportation facility. The gravel road is also found in north-south axis for transporting products and for other purposes.

### **5.3.5 Land Use Planning**

54. There is no scientific land use planning at the moment. However, existing land use can be divided as: agricultural, residential/commercial, forest, institutional/public etc.

### **5.3.6 Quality of Life Values**

55. The Project is not expected to adversely affect any cultural or recreational resources but will increase the existing quality of life values due to the improvement in personal, household and community hygiene practices and community health.

#### **5.4 Resettlement, Relocation and Compensation Issue**

56. The various project components do not require resettlement of households or relocation. The system network has followed public property line and hence the issue of resettlement or relocation is not evident. The minutes of stakeholder consultation meeting also suggests that there is no need of resettlement or relocation.

57. The land required for construction of treatment plant and reservoir has been purchased by the WUSC and there is no need to provide compensation from the project side.

## **6. DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

58. No significant impacts of project construction and operation were anticipated (IEE, 2005), but the following impacts were likely to occur. The project is now in operational phase and that all the physical and biological and socio-economic cultural impacts have been mitigated. In the enhancement project as well the same type of impacts are likely to occur.

### **6.1 Physical Environment**

59. Physical Impact covers impacts on physical resources such as air, water, soil, rocks etc. The positions of a water table keep on fluctuating up and down in relation to wet and dry weather. Porous sand and gravel aquifers yield more water than silt or clay deposits. Hence physical testing of soil structure will help understanding the water availability.

#### **6.1.1 Impact on land use pattern**

60. Intake structure, reservoir and treatment plant would require some land area in addition to permanent site to facilitate construction activities, which is envisaged to alter the land use during construction period. The implications of such land use may affect on soil, productivity and land use pattern.

#### **6.1.2 Landslide, erosion and soil instability**

61. As the project area is in the hilly area, there is a possibility of landslide and erosion particularly in the intake and transmission pipeline area. The potential of such risks during construction should be expected in the area as well as adjoining areas.

#### **6.1.3 Impact on water/land quality**

62. Excavation and construction spoils are the major outcomes of construction activity. Besides, the workforce camps and their sanitary behavior might produce unwanted waste materials. The spoils and waste materials may have adverse implications on adjoining water sources.

#### **6.1.4 Impacts of sediments and Disinfecting Chemicals**

63. Issues like release of sediments from treatment plants, and the use of disinfecting chemicals might affect the water quality. Such effects are minor in nature and can be easily mitigated during the operational phase.

#### **6.1.5 Impacts on Air Quality**

64. Dust will be generated from inadequately managed or haphazard: (i) earthworks such as clearing, grubbing, excavations and drilling; (ii) demolition works; (iii) stockpiling of natural aggregates, excavated materials and spoils; (iii) transport, loading and unloading of natural aggregates; (iv) movement of construction-associated vehicles; and (v) on-site rock crushing, cement mixing/concrete batching, borrowing. The significance of dust impact will be high in the bazaar area where more population reside and work and where urban socio-economic activities concentrate. Increase in concentration of vehicle- and process related pollutants will arise from the movement and operation of construction vehicles, equipment and hot-mix plants.

#### **6.1.6 Impacts on Acoustic Environment**

65. Noise and vibration emitting construction activities include earthworks, rock crushing, concrete mixing, movement and operation of construction vehicles and equipment, and loading and unloading of coarse aggregates. The significance of noise and vibration impacts will be high in areas where noise-sensitive institutions such as health care and educational facilities are situated. These impacts will be temporary and short term.

#### **6.1.7 Impacts on Traffic and Temporary disturbance**

66. During construction phase, implementation of distribution network pipeline will create disturbance to local transport system. The significant impact will be seen in market and busy area only. These impacts will be temporary and short term.

### **6.1.8 Water Volume/Quality**

67. Over extraction water may decrease the volume of water and improper treatment of water also decrease the quality of water which may arise issues affecting the ground water sources of water.

## **6.2 Biological Environment**

### **6.2.1 Impact on natural vegetation and ecology**

68. The natural vegetation and ecology of the project area may be disturbed due to construction activities of the different project components. Besides, the activities of workforce on the adjoining forest may affect the habitat of wildlife.

### **6.2.2 Impact on aquatic life**

69. The source being ground water no impact on aquatic life is envisaged due to implementation of the project

### **6.2.3 Loss of habitat**

70. Clearance of vegetation along the bulk distribution pipeline, and trunk transmission pipeline, may result loss of some forested habitat of wild life and consequently affect the endangered species.

## **6.3 Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment**

71. Many of the adverse impacts on socio-economic and cultural aspects will be limited to construction stage. The following socio-economic issues have been considered in IEE.

### **6.3.1 Land acquisition**

72. The land required for the construction of permanent facilities has been managed by WUSC and no disputes are observed. Similarly there is no necessity of relocation or resettlement.

### **6.3.2 Outside workforce conflict/health/pollution/culture**

73. Involvement of outside workforce in the local area may initiate conflict between the locals and outsiders due to cultural reasons. Disease transmission, pollution and competition for the available resources with outsiders might arise.

### **6.3.3 Workers' Health and Safety Hazards**

74. Like communities, workers will also be exposed to the cross-cutting threats of the aforementioned impacts during construction. Inadequate supply of safe/potable water and inadequate sanitation facilities; poor sanitation practices on site; poor housing conditions; the handling and operation of construction equipment; handling of hazardous substances; exposure to extreme weather and nonobservance of health and safety measures, pose additional threats to the health and safety of construction workers. Construction workers may also be potentially exposed to communicable and transmittable diseases in the community and in the workforce.

### **6.3.4 Water right Conflict**

75. Involvement of outside workforce in the local area may initiate conflict between the locals and outsiders due to cultural reasons. Disease transmission, pollution and competition for the available resources with outsiders might arise.

## **6.4 Beneficial impacts**

76. However there are some benefits of the project implementation; particularly on the following:

- Increase in agricultural and livestock products
- Employment generation
- Maintaining the health and sanitation activities
- Increase in quality of life values
- Change in cropping pattern



## **7. DESCRIPTION OF MITIGATION MEASURES**

### **7.1 Physical Environment**

#### **7.1.1 Impact on land use pattern**

77. The SWSSSP is located in Surunga municipality in the private land of about 4 ropanis and with boundary wall constructed. It was ensured in design, that the tube wells are well protected with good drainage to be located on stable ground. Therefore, the project implementation would have less or no effect on soil, productivity and on the land use pattern.

#### **7.1.2 Landslide, erosion and soil instability**

78. Precautionary measures should be taken during construction to avoid caving while excavating for intake, reservoirs, pipeline etc. The excavated material should be safely disposed. Proper backfilling of excavated trenches should be done and construction activities should be avoided during the rainy season as far as possible.

#### **7.1.3 Water/land quality**

79. The project uses sub surface water that will be taken from below the water bed of the river by using infiltration gully technique. Therefore the quality of water is expected to be clean. However the pollution in the surface water may have negative effect. The intake point is upstream from the settlement area and hence external pollution is also not foreseen. Therefore there is ground water pumping, there is less or minimum effect on water quality. Proper drainage system should be made to avoid water logging and the quality of water sources should be protected. Urination, defecation and dumping of solid and liquid waste in open areas, and water ways may be the potential cause of the pollution of surface and sub-surface water and such activities should be strictly prohibited.

#### **7.1.4 Impacts of sediments and Disinfecting Chemicals**

80. The water quality should be maintained within WHO standards. Filtration and chlorination should be provided to bring the water quality to acceptable levels. Similarly, a manual on water testing and chlorine dosing should be prepared and provided to WUSC.

#### **7.1.5 Water volume**

81. The water should be equally distributed to all the users in a controlled way. The amount of water that required should only be extracted.

#### **7.1.6 Impacts on Air Quality**

82. Some mitigation measures include: (i) confining earthworks according to a staking plan and excavation segmentation plan that should be part of the working documents and/or C-EMP; (ii) watering of dry exposed surfaces and stockpiles of aggregates at least twice daily, as necessary; (iii) if re-surfacing of disturbed roads cannot be done immediately, spreading of crushed gravel over backfilled surfaces; (iv) during demolition, watering of exterior surfaces, unpaved ground in the immediate vicinity and demolition debris; (v) hoarding active work sites in populated areas; (vi) requiring trucks delivering aggregates and cement to have tarpaulin cover and maintain a minimum of 2' freeboard; (vii) limiting speed of construction vehicles in access roads and work sites to maximum of 30 kph; and (viii) providing pollution controls in batching and hot-mix plants.

#### **7.1.7 Impacts on Acoustic Environment**

83. Some mitigation measures include: (i) using equipment that emit least noise, well maintained and with efficient mufflers/exhaust silencers; (ii) restricting noisy activities to daytime and overtime work to avoid using noisy equipment; (iii) limit engine idling to a maximum of 5 minutes; (iv) spread out schedule of material, spoil and waste transport (v) minimizing drop heights when loading and unloading coarse aggregates; and (vi) Identify any buildings at risk from vibration damage and avoiding any use of pneumatic drills or heavy vehicles in the vicinity. Complete work in these areas quickly.

### **7.1.8 Traffic and Temporary disturbance**

84. Some mitigation measures include: (i) distribution pipeline work will be done during night time, (ii) diversion need to be made if work is of long duration.

## **7.2 Biological Environment**

### **7.2.1 Impact on natural vegetation and habitat**

85. The loss of vegetation from construction activities of contractors and construction workforce is recommended to be minimized through the enforcement of the following provisions.

- Prohibition on illegal felling of trees and encroachment of the community forest should be made mandatory.
- Progressive rehabilitation and afforestation of the areas not acquired by the project structures after the completion of the construction activities should be carried out. Such afforestation program is recommended to plant saplings of trees, shrubs and herbs by establishing a nursery or pre-arrangements of such saplings from the local or district level nurseries.
- To enhance the conservation of endangered, protected and threatened species, it is recommended to plant the saplings 2 times the number of felled trees.

## **7.3 Socio-economic and cultural environment**

### **7.3.1 Land acquisition**

86. The land required for the construction of permanent facilities has been managed by WUSC and no disputes are observed. Similarly there is no necessity of relocation or resettlement. Vegetation and agricultural products should be compensated through the afforestation and agricultural enhancement programs in the SWSSSP area.

### **7.3.2 Outside workforce conflict/health/pollution/culture**

87. Outside workers should be provided with the facilities of camps and should be instructed to not to; i) indulge with local people ii) involve themselves for hunting of wildlife iii) involve themselves in social disharmony activities.

### **7.3.3 Workers' Health and Safety Hazards**

88. Some of the mitigation measures for community health and safety hazards: (i) strictly enforce on workers the use of protective wears; (ii) provide safe access to and from work sites; (iii) provide adequate housing at the workers' camp with adequate basic services and provide adequate water supply and sanitation facilities at work sites; (iv) arrange with nearest health center and hospital for health care and emergency care of workers. Overall, the contractor should comply with IFS EHS Guidelines on Occupational Health and Safety.

### **7.3.4 Water right Conflict**

89. The temporary settlement for the workers should be provided with temporary water taps. Open defecation should be controlled. Temporary toilets need to be constructed.

## **7.4 Enhancement of Beneficial Impacts**

90. Some of the beneficial impacts from the implementation of the project should be enhanced by;

- Community mobilization and people's participation in health and sanitation programs should be promoted,
- Training an awareness programs in health and uses of water and its importance (water cost, saving, reuse, recycle, water pollution etc.) should be given,
- Technical training to the local people on plumbing, chlorination, water testing, pump maintenance and repair should be conducted.

## **7.5 Activities for Rehabilitation Work and its Mitigation Measures**

91. As this rehabilitation project is for previously implemented and operated in a satisfactory order with minimal rectification works. Physical, Biological and Social environment are described respectively in Section 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3. Slight changes are in social that is increased population, number of stakeholders for which additional distribution lines with ancillary works are to be done. Major focused were given for the technical rectification which need to be done during enhancement work are summarized in Table 7-1 in details. Most of the recommended mitigation measures will be incorporated in the contractual obligations and constructions works to be completed by the contractors. Facilities like water treatment plant, water testing laboratory etc are also either existing or to be installed is also included in the contract. Mitigation measures and monitoring plan of each rehabilitation activities is mentioned in Table 10-2, in Chapter 10.

**Table 7-1: Activities for Rehabilitation Work**

S.No	Name of Structure	Type	Existing Capacity(Q=Ips, RVT=cum, WTP Ips)	Design Capacity(Ips)	Major problems	Required Intervention
I	Civil Structures					
1.a	TW 1, Off Compd	DTW	18	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>200mm dia. Bulk Water Meters, Pressure gauge (0-10kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) and air valves are damaged in both tube well.</li> <li>200mm dia. and 150mm dia. DI NRV are also damaged in both tube well.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>200mm dia. Bulk Water Meter, Pressure Gauge(0-10kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) and air valve are to be installed in both tube well.</li> <li>DI NRVs are to be installed in both tube well.</li> </ul>
1.b	TW 2, Off Compd,	DTW	16	18		
	<b>Total</b>		34	36		
II	<b>Reservoir</b>	OHT	450	450		
	<b>Total</b>		450	450		
III	Treatment Plant					
3.a	Mixing Tank in PF				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manually mixing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>motor for mixing of chemical.</li> </ul>
3.b	Dosing Pump in PF				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 nos.Dosing pumps are damaged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 nos.Dosing pumps are to be installed.</li> </ul>
3.c	Aeration Chamber in PF				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only use of Mangnese dioxide for aeration costs much.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blower with motor.</li> <li>Aeration tank to be rehabilitated</li> </ul>
3.d	Pressure Filter				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Backwashing is done through tubewell water.</li> <li>6 nos. 150mm dia. Butter fly valves are damaged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 nos. 150mm dia. Butter Fly Valves are to be installed..</li> </ul>
3.e	Chlorination				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dosing pump is malfunctioned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install new dosing pump.</li> </ul>
IV	Accessories, Chambers ets	Valve	Valve chambers, air valve, washout valves, NRV, bulk meters etc		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1nos. Fire Hydrant is damaged.</li> <li>5nos.200mm dia. Sluice valve,1 no. 250mm dia. Sluice valce,7no.150mm dia.,9no.100mm dia.,7nos.80mm</li> </ul>	

S.No	Name of Structure	Type	Existing Capacity(Q=Ips, RVT=cum, WTP Ips)	Design Capacity(Ips)	Major problems	Required Intervention
					dia.,11nos. 65mm dia. And 6nos.50mm dia. And 7nos.40mm dia. GM Gate Valve are damaged.	
V	Pipes & pipe fittings	HDPE, GI, DI			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No distribution pipes in newly developed areas.</li> <li>Pipe laid on only one side on metallic road inDN.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper design of network for new settlement pattern and construct network accordingly.</li> </ul>

## 8. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 8.1 Consultation

92. Stakeholder consultation and participation was an essential process in project preparation and this updated IEE. The process in engaging stakeholders and affected people during the conduct of the IEE involved key informant interviews, joint sites reconnaissance and on-site discussions with WUSC, and field random interview of stakeholders.

### 8.2 Initial consultation: the existing project

93. During the Feasibility Study, consultations were undertaken by the Design and Supervision Consultants. Stakeholder consultations have been continued through subprojects implementation and operation. All stakeholders were invited and encouraged to participate in community consultations. To facilitate the engagement of stakeholders, the PMO and RPMOs maintained good communication and collaboration with the WUSC and VDC. The PMO, RPMOS, Contractors and/or WUSC were opened to contact by the public on matters concerning the progress of the subprojects, adverse impacts, mitigation measures and environmental monitoring and grievances.

- Prior to construction, the PMO and TPO have conducted information, education and communication (IEC) campaign to ensure sufficient level of awareness/information among the affected communities regarding the upcoming construction, its anticipated impacts, the grievance redress mechanism, contact details and location of the PMO and TPO, and status of compliance with Government's environmental safeguard requirements, among others, are attained/provided. Billboards about the subproject, implementation schedule and contact details of the executing agency, PMO, TPO and Contractors have been set up at strategic locations within the subprojects' main areas of influence. The grievance redress procedure and details will have been posted at the offices of the PMO, TPO, WUSC and VDC.
- During construction, regular random interviews were conducted by the TPO every month to monitor environmental concerns of subproject communities.
- During operation, periodic random interviews were conducted by the PMO and
- TPO and WUSC to monitor the environmental concerns of subproject communities.

### 8.3 The consultation during IEE update

94. The consultation was done in two phases

#### 8.3.1 Phase I

95. During the engineering survey and design phase, the consultations met with the top level management of DWSS, WUSC officials, WS division officials in Kathmandu and concerned municipality offices, WS customers and general public in field. The main persons consulted during this phase are listed below;

**Table 8-1: Lists of People and Institutions Consulted**

S No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Ram Deep Sah	Director General
2	Mr. Tires Prasad Khatrai	Acting Project Director
3	Mr. Dr. Mahesh Bhatrai	PMC, Project Co-ordinator
4	Mr. Keshav Raj Bista	Deputy Project Director
5	Mr. Prem Prasad Dahal	Chairman
6	Mr. Rupnarayan Khatiwada	Secretary
7	Mr. Leela Prasad	Member
8	Mr. Narayan Prasad Nepal	Accountant

### **8.3.2 Phase II**

96. After approval of Detail Design report, second level of public consultation was made to discussion issues regarding the environmental impact, resettlement, relocation and compensation with immediate stakeholders. Meeting was held on 2072/06/08 at site. In this phase overall project outcomes were discussed with all concerned stakeholders. Details of participants are presented in Annex 4.

### **8.4 Costs**

97. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) at local (field/ward/town) level will be borne by the concerned focal organizations at each level: WUSC at town level; PIU at regional level and PMO at central level.

## **9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **9.1 Purpose of the Grievance Redress Mechanism**

98. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social and environmental issues of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

99. A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project. The GRM will provide an accessible forum for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. Every grievance shall be registered and careful documentation of process with regard to each grievance undertaken, as explained below. The environmental and social safeguards officer (ESO/SSO) at project management office (PMO) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues. The Social Development Officer at the Regional Project Management Office (RPMO) will be the focal person for facilitating the grievance redress at VDC/Municipality level.

100. A town-level public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The social safeguards expert of the project management consultant (PMC) and DSMC's safeguards specialists will support the WUSC and DSMC community mobilisers with information/collateral/awareness material etc. to conduct the town-wide awareness campaign. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and project's entitlements.

101. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed at VDC/Municipality level, comprising District Chief WSS as Chairperson and Member of Secretary of concerned WUSC as the GRC secretary. The GRC members will be comprise of (1) RPMO social development officer, (2) representatives of affected persons, (3) DSMC's safeguards specialist (social/environment as relevant), (4) a representative of reputable CBO/SHG/organization working in the project area, and (5) contractor's representative. The secretary of the GRC, who will be responsible for convening timely meetings and maintaining minutes of meetings. The concerned social safeguards expert of DSMC will support the RPMO SDO and Regional Director DWSS to ensure that grievances, including those of the poor and vulnerable are addressed. All GRCs shall have at least two women committee members. Representatives of APs, civil society and eminent citizens are to be invited as observers in GRC meetings.

102. The functions of the local GRC are as follows: (i) provide support to affected persons on problems arising from environmental or social disruption; asset acquisition (if necessary); and eligibility for entitlements, compensation and assistance; (ii) record grievances of affected persons, categorize and prioritize them and provide solutions within 15 days of receipt of complaint by WUSC; and (iii) ensure feedback to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. The grievance redress mechanism and procedure is depicted in Figure 9-1.

103. The GRM for the project is outlined below, with each step having time-bound schedules and responsible persons to address grievances and indicating appropriate persons whose advice is to be sought at each stage, as required:

#### **9.1.1 First Level of GRM (WUSC-level)**

104. The first level and most accessible and immediate venue for quick resolution of grievances will be the contractors, DSMC field engineers and PIU supervision personnel, who will immediately inform the WUSC. Any person with a grievance related to the project works can contact the Project to file a complaint. The WUSC will document the complaint within 24 hours of receipt of complaint in the field, and WUSC will immediately address and resolve the issue at field-level with the contractor, supervision personnel of PIU and DSMC field engineers within 5 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. The assigned DSMC social mobilizer will be responsible to fully document: (i) name of the person, (ii) date of complaint received, (iii) nature of complaint, (iv) location and (v) how the complaint was resolved. If the complaint remains unresolved at the local level within 5 days, the WUSC will forward the complaint issue to the VDC/Municipality level GRM.



### 9.1.2 Second Level of GRM (VDC/Municipality level)

105. The complainant will be notified by the WUSC that the grievance is forwarded to the VDC/Municipality –level GRM. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be called for a meeting. The GRC meeting will be called and chaired by the District chief of WSS. The GRC will recommend corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 10 days of receipt of complaint by WUSC. If the grievance remains unresolved within 10 days of receipt of complaint by WUSC, the matter will be referred to the third level. The RPMO SDO will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings and taking follow up action to see that formal orders are issued and the decisions carried out. If the complaints are related with IP/dalits/other vulnerable groups, specific NGO/CBO that actively involved in development of these communities should be involved.

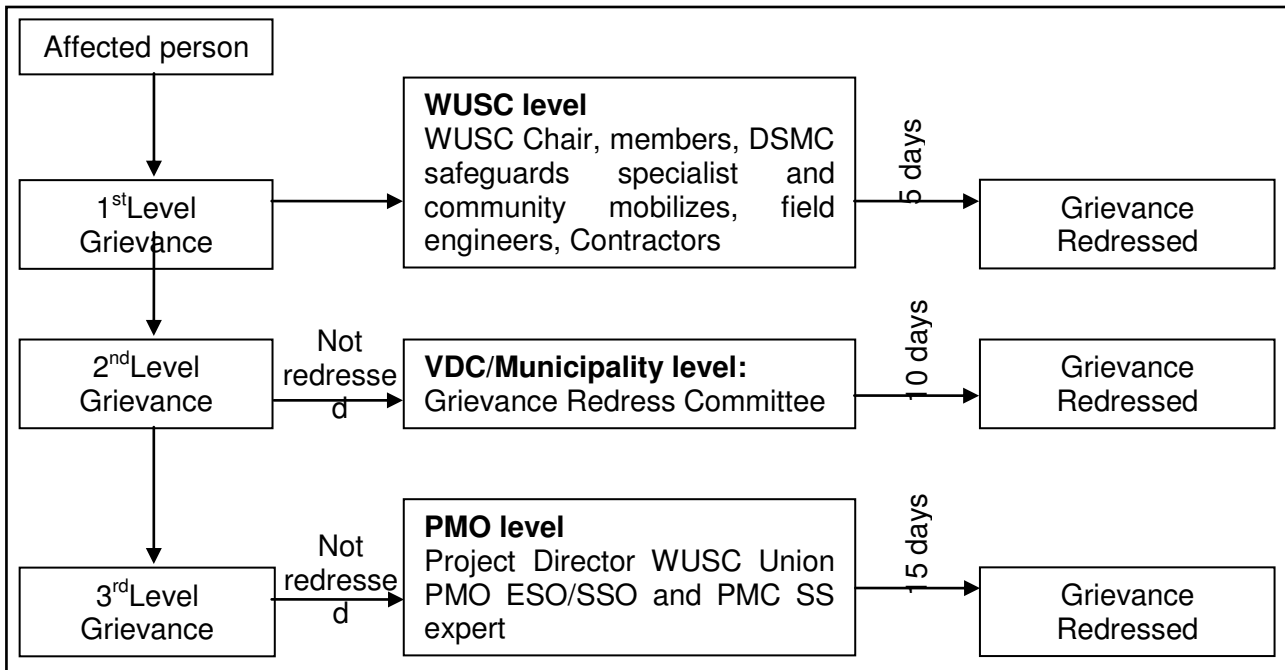
### 9.1.3 Third Level of GRM (PMO Level)

106. Any unresolved or major issues at Municipality/VDC level will be referred to the PMO for final solution. The PMO’s Project Director and WUSC Union representative will have special meeting to find solution. Decision has to be made within 15 days of receipt of complaint by WUSC. The Project Director will sign off on all grievances received by the PMO. The environmental and social safeguards officers (ESO & SSO) will be involved with support from the PMC Social/Environment Safeguards Experts. The Project Director will sign off on all grievances received by the PMO. The PMO Safeguard Officer will be responsible to convey the final decision to the complainant.

107. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the WUSC member secretary and circulated to the WUSC Chairperson and members. At VDC/Municipality level, the VDC/Municipality SDO will be responsible for circulation of grievances to the Regional Director, DWSS and other GRC members, prior to the scheduled meetings. The PIU SDSO will be responsible for follow-through of all escalated grievances. All decisions taken by the GRC and PSC will be communicated to the APs by the PIU social development and safeguards officer.

108. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

109. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Nepal Resident Mission. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB’s DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the PID to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.



**Figure 9-1: Grievance Redress Process**

DSMC: Design, supervision and management consultant; ESO: Environmental and social safeguards officer; GRC: Grievance redress committee; PD: Project director; PMC: Project management consultant; PMO: Project management office; WUSC: Water user and sanitation committee.

**Record keeping and disclosure**

110. Records at the town-level will be kept by the concerned WUSC Member Secretary, of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of the incident and final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the RPMO office, WUSC/municipal/VDC office, and on the web, as well as reported in the safeguards monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis. For any grievance escalated to RPMO/VDC/Municipality level, the RPMO SDO will be responsible for record-keeping, calling of GRC meetings and timely sharing of information with WUSC. For grievances escalated to PMO and above, the PMO safeguard officers will be responsible for maintenance of records, sending copies to RPMO and WUSC for timely sharing of information with the person filing complaint.

111. Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned. The PMO social safeguard officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM at town/WUSC level and PIU level and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project’s ability to prevent and address grievances. Indicators pertaining to grievance redress (no. of grievances received, no. redressed/resolved to be reported by Member Secretary, WUSC to PIU SDSO, and by PIU SDSO to PMO ESO in monthly progress reports.

**Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned**

112. The PMO social safeguard officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM at town/WUSC level and PIU level and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project’s ability to prevent and address grievances. Indicators pertaining to grievance redress (no. of grievances received, no. redressed/resolved to be reported by Member Secretary, WUSC to PIU SDSO, and by PIU SDSO to PMO ESO in monthly progress reports.

**Costs**

113. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) at local (field/ward/town) level will be borne by the concerned focal organizations at each level: WUSC at town level; PIU at regional level and PMO at central level. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in EMP cost estimates.

## 10. ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

114. The purpose of the environmental management plan (EMP) is to ensure that the activities are undertaken in a responsible, non-detrimental manner with the objectives of: (i) providing a proactive, feasible, and practical working tool to enable the measurement and monitoring of environmental performance on-site; (ii) guiding and controlling the implementation of findings and recommendations of the environmental assessment conducted for the project; (iii) detailing specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impact of the project; and (iv) ensuring that safety recommendations are complied with.

115. A copy of the EMP must be kept on work sites at all times. This EMP will be included in the bid documents and will be further reviewed and updated during implementation. The EMP will be made binding on all contractors operating on the site and will be included in the contractual clauses. Non-compliance with, or any deviation from, the conditions set out in this document constitutes a failure in compliance.

### 10.1 Institutional Arrangement

#### 10.1.1 Executing and implementing agencies.

116. The Ministry of Urban Development (MUD) will be the executing agency with responsibility of subproject execution delegated to the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS). The Water Supply and Sanitation Division/Sub-division Office (WSSDOs) are the subproject implementing agencies. Water Users' and Sanitation Committees of participating towns are the implementing agencies.

117. The key responsibilities of the executing and implementing agencies are as follows:

#### Prior to construction

- The MUD will deputize a qualified staff to act as the Environmental Safeguard Officer of the Project management office (PMO).
- The MUD will establish the grievance redress mechanism, including setting up the Grievance Redress Committee.
- The Water Supply and Environment Division of the MUD will be responsible for reviewing the IEE Report prior to submission to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE) for review and approval.
- The DWSS will review the IEE Report prepared by the Design and Supervision Consultants' Team's Environmental Safeguard Expert (DSMC-ESE) prior to forwarding this to MUD.
- The DWSS will prepare the ToRs for the Environmental Safeguard Specialist that will be engaged to support the PMO and for the Environmental Safeguard Specialists of the two Design and Supervision Consultants that will be appointed to prepare the subprojects.

#### During construction and operation

- The DWSS, through the PMO, will oversee the EARF and EMP implementation of all subprojects.
- The WSSDO, through the RPMOS, will oversee the EARF and EMP implementation at subproject/town level.

#### 10.1.2 Safeguard Implementation Arrangement

##### Project Management Office (PMO)

118. The safeguard officers (environmental safeguard officer and social safeguard officer) of the PMO will receive support from the safeguards experts (environmental and social) of the Project Management Consultants (PMC) as specified below:

- i. confirm existing IEEs/EMPs are updated based on detailed designs and that new IEEs/EMPs are prepared in accordance with the EARF and government rules;
- ii. confirm whether EMPs are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- iii. provide oversight on environmental management aspects of subprojects and ensure EMPs are implemented by regional project management offices (Eastern RPMO and Western RPMO) and contractors;

- iv. establish a system to monitor environmental safeguards of the project including monitoring the indicators set out in the monitoring plan of the EMP;
- v. facilitate and confirm overall compliance with all Government rules and regulations regarding site and environmental clearances as well as any other environmental requirements as relevant;
- vi. supervise and provide guidance to the RPMOs to properly carry out the environmental monitoring and assessments as per the EARF;
- vii. review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the EMPs are implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- viii. consolidate monthly environmental monitoring reports from RPMOs and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB;
- ix. ensure timely disclosure of final IEEs/EMPs in project locations and in a form accessible to the public; and
- x. address any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner as per the IEEs.

### **Regional Project Management Offices (Eastern and Western RPMOs)**

119. The regional DWSS engineers and social development officers of the RPMOs will receive support from; (i) the PMO safeguards officers (environmental and social); and (ii) the safeguards specialists (environmental and social), the social mobilizes and environmental management plan (EMP) monitors of the design, supervision and management consultant (DSMC) teams as specified below:

- i. prepare new IEEs/EMPs in accordance with the EARF and government rules;
- ii. include EMPs in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- iii. comply with all government rules and regulations;
- iv. take necessary action for obtaining rights of way;
- v. oversee implementation of EMPs including environmental monitoring by contractors;
- vi. take corrective actions when necessary to ensure no environmental impacts;
- vii. submit monthly environmental monitoring reports to PMO, and;
- viii. address any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner as per the IEEs.

### **Civil Works Contracts and Contractors**

120. EMP is to be included in bidding and contract documents and verified by the PMO and RPMOSs. The contractor will be required to designate an environment supervisor to ensure implementation of EMP during civil works. Contractors are to carry out all environmental mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in their contract. The government will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with all: (i) applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities, on (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity or caste, and on (c) elimination of forced labor; and (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites. Contractors will only starts the civil works activities in the section/subproject sites that has IR/IPP impacts upon the completion of RP/IPP implementation and after receiving clearance from the WUSC and endorsed by RPMO's SDO.

### **Capacity Building**

121. The PMC safeguards experts (environmental and social) will be responsible for training the; (i) PMO's safeguards officers (environmental and social); (ii) RPMOs' engineers and social development officers. Training modules will need to cover safeguards awareness and management in accordance with both ADB and government requirements as specified below:

- i. sensitization;
- ii. introduction to environment and environmental considerations in water supply and wastewater projects;

- iii. review of IEEs and integration into the project detailed design;
- iv. improved coordination within nodal departments; and
- v. Monitoring and reporting system. The contractors will be required to conduct environmental awareness and orientation of workers prior to deployment to work sites.

### **Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs)**

122. WUSCs are the eventual operators of the completed subprojects. The key tasks and responsibilities of the WUSCs are, but not limited to:

#### **Prior to construction**

- i. Facilitate public consultation and participation, information dissemination and social preparation.
- ii. Provide available data to the DSMC-ESS during the conduct of the IEE.
- iii. Assist in securing the tree-cutting permit and/or registration of water source.
- iv. Participate in the capacity development program.

#### **During construction**

- i. Assist in the observance of the grievance redress mechanism.
- ii. Actively participate in the monitoring of Contractor's compliance with the IEE and its EMP and the conditions set out with Government's approval of the IEE Reports.
- iii. Facilitate public consultations, as necessary.

#### **During operation**

- i. Implement the EMP and the Water Safety Plan.
- ii. Regularly monitor the water quality
- iii. Prepare the environmental monitoring report as per IEE.
- iv. Ensure observance of the grievance redress mechanism

### **Licensed and accredited laboratory**

123. It is recommended that a licensed and accredited laboratory be engaged to conduct water quality monitoring in the first few years of operation and to train the WUSC on the same. The laboratory will ensure that while carrying out the water quality monitoring as prescribed in the National Drinking Water Quality Standard and its Directives, 'hands-on' training is provided to the WUSC.

#### **10.1.3 Institutional Capacity Development Program**

124. Considering the limited capability of the Project's key players in environmental management, technical assistance from environmental specialists and capacity development during loan implementation will be needed. Capacity development will consist of hands-on training in implementing the responsibilities in EMP (as well as in EARF) implementation, complemented with a short-term series of lectures/seminars on relevant topics.

125. WUSC does not have the capacity to monitor the quality of supplied water as prescribed in the NDWQS and its Directives. Albeit monitoring kits and laboratory rooms will be provided, this would not guarantee WUSC can handle monitoring appropriately. DWSS has five regional laboratories; however some are not functioning fully due to lack of manpower. Considering that public health is a critical concern associated with water supply, it is recommended that a licensed and accredited laboratory be engaged to conduct water quality monitoring for at least the first 2-3 years of operation with the WUSC actively participating to develop WUSC capacity. The conduct of water quality monitoring should be carried out in such a way that WUSC will be "learning by doing". After the engagement period, there should be continuing periodic training of new persons to ensure capacity of the WUSC is sustained. The cost for monitoring during operation is based on the assumption that a licensed laboratory will be engaged for both the monitoring requirements and to train the WUSC. A Water Safety Plan is included in subproject design and will oblige the operator to carry out water quality monitoring accordingly. The amount of NPR 500,000 will be provided annually to implement the Plan. There will be sufficient fund to include training by the licensed and accredited lab, while monitoring water quality.

126. The PMO will be responsible for trainings on environmental awareness and management in accordance with both ADB and government requirements. Specific modules customized for the available skill set will be devised after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the project. Typical modules would be as follows: (i) sensitization; (ii) introduction to environment and environmental considerations in water supply and wastewater projects; (iii) review of IEEs and integration into the project detailed design; (iv) improved coordination within nodal departments; and (v) monitoring and reporting system. The contractors will be required to conduct environmental awareness and orientation of workers prior to deployment to work sites.

#### **10.1.4 Staffing Requirement and Budget**

127. Costs required for implementing the EMP will cover the following activities:

- i. Updating IEE, preparing and submitting reports and public consultation and disclosure;
- ii. Application for environmental clearances; and
- iii. Implementation of EMP, environmental monitoring program and long-term surveys.

128. The infrastructure involved in each scheme is generally straightforward to build. Environmental monitoring during construction will also be straightforward and will involve periodic site observations and interviews with workers and others, plus checks of reports and other documents. This will be conducted by PMO assisted by the PMO environmental safeguard officer. Therefore, no separate budget is required for the PMO.

129. The cost of mitigation measures and surveys during construction stage will be incorporated into the contractor's costs, which will be binding on him for implementation. The surveys will be conducted by the contractors.

130. The operation phase mitigation measures are again of good operating practices, which will be the responsibility of the WUSC. All monitoring during the operation and maintenance phase will be conducted by WUSC. The Water Safety Plan, included in each subproject design, will allocate NPR 500,000 annually for operation and maintenance particularly water quality monitoring. If a licensed laboratory will be engaged for the first 2-3 years of operation for training purposes, the cost can be accommodated under the Water Safety Plan.

### **10.2 MONITORING AND REPORTING**

131. RPMOs will monitor and measure the progress of EMP implementation with assistance from DMSC. The monitoring activities will correspond with the project's risks and impacts, and will be identified in the IEE for the projects. In addition to recording

#### **10.3 Environmental Monitoring Mechanism**

132. Under the chairmanship of Surunga municipality, a Monitoring Committee should be formed. The committee should be represented by the chairman of concerned service wards of the VDC, representative from environment related NGOs, local community, Water Users' Committee and local entrepreneur. Secretary of the Surunga municipality should act as member secretary of the Monitoring Committee. This committee should be assigned following duties and responsibilities:

- The committee should meet at least twice a month;
- The committee should collect all complaints from the local people concerning distribution, pipeline etc and should discuss in the meeting for the final decisions;
- The monitoring committee should identify the mistakes and deficiency regarding the project and should discuss in the meeting for the purpose of correction;
- Any negligence regarding the water quality should be considered and take necessary action;
- The committee should also supervise and provide instructions for activities such as:
  - Distribution of qualitative water,
  - Storage of water in the reservoir tanks,
  - Treatment plant,
  - Handling of toxic/chemical matters,
  - Training for the locals, and
- Examine monitoring reports periodically and take necessary actions if required etc.

#### **10.4 Monitoring Reporting Mechanism**

133. As proposed by approved EMP, the reporting system should include site supervision and reporting as well and primarily connected with Monitoring plan. The construction contractors are responsible for implementing approved EMP. The supervising consultants are responsible for monitoring to oversee whether or not the contractors have complied with the approved conditions as stated in EMP and also receive the monthly progress report from construction contractors. Based on this information the consulting engineers prepare the front line monitoring report and submit to DWSS for review

#### **10.5 Monitoring cost, parameters, location and schedule**

134. During rehabilitation, the cost for monitoring will be minimum and it should be allocated as and when required from the project contingency.

#### **10.6 Contractors Compliance on EMP**

135. The recommended mitigation measures are shown in the Table 10-1. The contractor should comply with the recommended mitigation activities.

#### **10.7 Institutional Capacity Development Program**

136. Considering the limited capability of the Project's key players in environmental management, technical assistance from environmental specialists and capacity development during loan implementation will be needed. Capacity development will consist of hands-on training in implementing the responsibilities in EMP (as well as in EARF) implementation, complemented with a short-term series of lectures/seminars on relevant topics.

137. In the Table 10-1 given below, the types of impact as predicted, corresponding mitigation measures, monitoring parameters, monitoring indicators, location and sources, responsibility and frequencies of monitoring have been included. The monitoring protocols given below are based on the Environmental Management Plan (IEE Surunga, 2005) approved by Government of Nepal 2005.

#### **10.8 Environmental Mitigation Cost**

138. Most of the recommended mitigation measures are incorporated in the contractual obligations and constructions works to be completed by the contractors. Facilities like water treatment plant, water testing laboratory etc are also either existing or to be installed is also included in the contract. Therefore mitigation cost of the enhancement project will be negligible. However in order to strengthen the existing facilities 2% of total project cost is proposed should be allocated.

**Table 10-1: Mitigation measures and corresponding Monitoring plan**

Impact and Mitigation Prescription		Monitoring plan for implementation						Status	
Environmental Impact	Mitigation action	Parameter to be Monitored	Indicators	Location	Sources	Responsibility	Frequency	Previous	Present <sup>2</sup>
Physical Environment									
Construction Phase									
Land use pattern	Acquire only required land	Change in cropping pattern	Quality and quantity of yield	Project area	Local people	WUSC	Half yearly	Completed	Not applicable
Impact due to landslide, erosion and soil instability	Proper drainage in reservoir and leakage of pipeline should be monitored regularly	Landslide and soil erosion areas	Number of landslides and soil erosion area changed	Project area	Field inspection	DSC/Contractor	After monsoon	Completed	Not significant
	The excavated material must be safely disposed.	Ensure proper management of excessive spoil materials in place	Evidence of landscape erosion and river turbidity undisturbed	Project area	Field inspection	DSC/Contractor	After monsoon	Completed	Recommended
Impacts of sediments and Disinfecting Chemicals	Safe disposal	Water quality	Chemicals and pathogen exceeding national standards	Project area	Water quality test	DSC/Contractor	Quarterly	Completed	Recommended
Water Volume/Quality	Limited extraction/regular testing	Measurement of River flow and underground water table level	Change in quantity	Project area	River and ground water	DSC/Contractor	Quarterly	Completed	Recommended
Air Quality	Confine earthworks according to a staking plan and excavation segmentation plan and a part of the document	Visibility due to presence of dust	Location of stock pile	Project area	Local people and surrounding environment	DSC/Contractor	Twice in a week	Completed	Recommended
		Amount of dust present in	Number of complaint from	Project area	Local people	DSC/Contractor	Twice in a	Completed	Recommended

<sup>2</sup>Recommended for EMP compliance



Impact and Mitigation Prescription		Monitoring plan for implementation						Status	
Environmental Impact	Mitigation action	Parameter to be Monitored	Indicators	Location	Sources	Responsibility	Frequency	Previous	Present <sup>2</sup>
		surrounding environment	sensitive receptors		and surrounding environment		week		
Acoustic environment	Restrict noisy activities to daytime. Overtime work should avoid using noisy/high noise generating equipment.	Sound intensity during day and night time	Number of complaints from sensitive receptors;	Project area	Local people and surrounding environment	DSC/Contractor	Twice in a week	Completed	Recommended
		Sound intensity at and nearby of source	Use of silencers in noise-producing equipment and sound barriers;	Project area	Local people and surrounding environment	DSC/Contractor	Twice in a week	Completed	Recommended
Traffic movement	Pipe line work need to be done during night and during less traffic time	Number of vehicles diverted	Number of vehicles movement	Project area	Local people and surrounding environment	WUSC/DSC/Contractor	During pipeline work	Completed	Recommended
Biological Environment									
Construction Phase									
Impact on natural vegetation and habitat	Construction area should be well demarked and proper instruction to be given for the workers.	Vegetation density, number and types of wild animals	Change in vegetation density and number of wild life	Project area	Project area	DSC/Contractor	Quarterly	Completed	Recommended
Socio-economic and cultural environment									
Construction Phase									
Impairment to Infrastructure	Not applicable								
Land acquisition	Project has to make sure that adequate	Compensation measures	All affected	Project area	Records and	DSC/Contractor	Yearly	Completed	Completed

Impact and Mitigation Prescription		Monitoring plan for implementation						Status	
Environmental Impact	Mitigation action	Parameter to be Monitored	Indicators	Location	Sources	Responsibility	Frequency	Previous	Present <sup>2</sup>
	compensation for the land acquired from private citizens (if required) is made				Interview				
Outside workforce conflict/ health/ pollution/ culture	Disease transmission, pollution and competition for the available resources to outsiders should be thoroughly checked.	Situation of social disharmony Awareness program	Decreased social disharmony Effective awareness program	Project area	Records and Interview	DSC/Contractor	Yearly	Completed	Recommended
Operation Phase									
Water right Conflict	Public taps should be established in appropriate places.	Number of public taps installed	Adequate water supply to the public	Project area	Field inspection and Interview	WUSC	Quarterly	Completed	Recommended
Workers health and safety	Comply with requirements of Labor Act of GoN and standards on workers' health and safety (H&S).	Health of workers Dress and first-aid facilities stations	Site-specific H&S Plan	Project area	Workers health status and Interview	WUSC	Quarterly	Completed	Recommended
	Arrange for readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances	Health of workers Dress and first-aid facilities stations	Condition of sanitation facilities for workers	Project area	Workers health status and Interview	WUSC	Quarterly	Completed	Recommended

Source: IEE Surunga 2005      2. Recommended for EMP compliance

**Table 10-2: Mitigation Measures and Monitoring Plan for Rehabilitation Activities**

Overview of Impacts		Required mitigation measures			Monitoring plan for implementation				
Project activities	Possible impacts (on all baseline parameters)	Mitigation associated with project location	Mitigation in project design features	Residual mitigation measures (not addressed by location and design)	Parameter to be Monitored	Indicators	Location	Responsibility	Frequency
<b>Water source</b>									
Bulk water meter and air valve addition	No any significant impact								
NRVs installation	No any significant impact								
<b>Transmission line</b>									
Enhancement not required	No any significant impact								
<b>Treatment plant</b>									
Motor for mixing of chemical	No any significant impact								
Installation of Dosing pumps	No any significant impact								
Rehabilitation of aeration tank	Noise pollution	Sound muffler installed			Sound level	Noise level emission standard	Site specific	Contractor	During construction
Installation of Backwashing arrangement	Inundation	Proper drainage system			Water quality	Increase in number of vectors and species	Site specific	Contractor	During construction and operation

Overview of Impacts		Required mitigation measures			Monitoring plan for implementation				
Project activities	Possible impacts (on all baseline parameters)	Mitigation associated with project location	Mitigation in project design features	Residual mitigation measures (not addressed by location and design)	Parameter to be Monitored	Indicators	Location	Responsibility	Frequency
Installation of butterfly valve	No any significant impact								
New dosing pump	No any significant impact								
<b>Distribution line</b>									
Installation of fire hydrant	Minor impact (site specific)	Traffic diversion	Not applicable				Site specific	Contractor	During construction
Network rehabilitation activities/ Additional distribution network	Traffic disturbance	Arrangement for traffic diversion with traffic	Traffic diversion		Arrangement of vehicular movement during construction	Smooth running of vehicles through diversion	Site specific	Contractor	During construction
	Air pollution	Dust reduction should be controlled	Not applicable		Air quality	Particulate matter in air	Site specific	Contractor, WUSC and Locals	During construction

Note: Table 10-2 is prepared according to Table 7-1 of Chapter 7.

## 11. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

139. The proposed subproject is not an environmentally critical undertaking. The IEE indicates that:

- The proposed subproject, its components, are not within or adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas.
- The extent of adverse impacts is expected to be local, confined within the subprojects' main areas of influence, quarry or borrowing sites, waste disposal sites, and the routes to and from these sites. Fine aggregates, sediments and/or wastes would not be transported beyond the aforementioned sites. With mitigation measures in place and ensuring that the bulk of earthworks are completed prior to the onset of the rainy season, the potential adverse impacts during construction would be highly/more site-specific.
- The few adverse impacts of high magnitude during construction will be temporary and short-term (i.e., most likely to occur only during peak construction period). These will not be sufficient to threaten or weaken the surrounding resources. The preparation and implementation of a Contractor's EMP that would address as minimum the requirements of the SPS-compliant subproject EMP will mitigate the impacts and lower their residual significance to acceptable levels. Simple/uncomplicated mitigation measures, basically integral to socially and environmentally responsible construction practices, are commonly used at construction sites and are known to Contractors. Hence, mitigation measures would not be difficult to design and institute.
- During operation, the potential delivery of unsafe water can be mitigated with good operation and maintenance, prompt action on leaks, and complying with the required quality monitoring of supplied water as prescribed in the National Drinking Water Quality Standards Directives.
- The proposed subproject will bring about: (i) the benefits of access to reliable supply of safe and potable water; (ii) promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices and reduced health and safety risks as positive impacts; and (iii) enhanced public health, improved quality of life and safe communities as outcomes.

140. Based on the above findings, the classification of the 3rdSTWSSSP as Category B is confirmed, and no further special study or detailed EIA needs to be undertaken to comply with the Safeguard Policy Statement of the ADB. The Government of Nepal will incorporate the findings and recommendations of this IEE and prescribed environmental management in the EMP.

**12. COMMENTS INCORPORATION MATRIX**



## **Annexes**

**Annex 1: Project Location Map and Water Supply Plan**

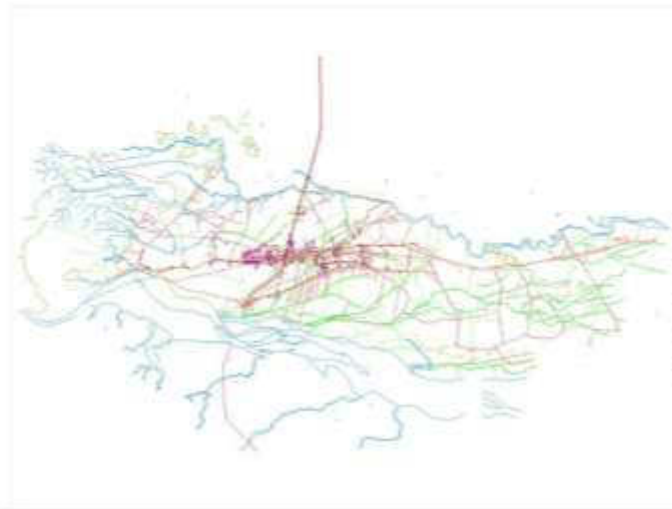
**Annex 2: Water Tested Laboratory Analysis Report**

**Annex 3: Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist**

**Annex 4: Minute of Meeting**







**LEGEND**

- Highway with bridge
- Feeder road with bridge
- Special road with bridge
- Other road with bridge
- Gravel road with bridge
- Non road but with bridge
- Non road but not with bridge
- Yamud
- Canalway
- Protagonize path
- Abandon path
- Front or wall
- International boundary
- District boundary
- VOC or municipality boundary
- Village Development Committee
- Native path boundary

HH= 4053  
Popn= 21962  
Ward No. = 4,5,8 & 9 (Former) of Surunga VDC  
= 2,3 & 4 (Present) of Surunga Municipality



SERVICE AREA

86.41 LPS

34.6 LPS

18 LPS

16 LPS

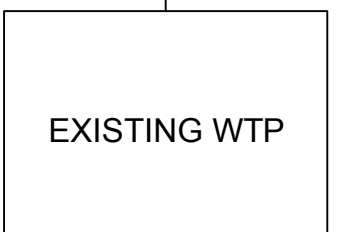
18 LPS

PROPOSED TW1

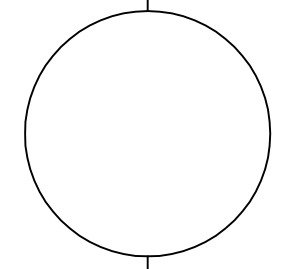
EXISTING TW1

EXISTING TW2

EXISTING OHT(450 CUM)

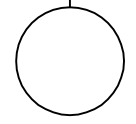
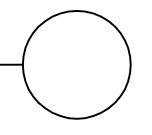
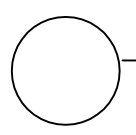


EXISTING WTP



Length=80m

# SURUNGA, JHAPA



## **Annex - 2: Water Tested Laboratory Analysis Report**



# Water

Engineering & Training Centre (P.) Ltd.

Laboratory, R & D on Total Water Management, Treatment & Consultancy

## LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Name of Sender: SULTI TEKO UNICORN JV      Name of the Project: Suranga STWSSSP      Date of Collection: 17/9/2014  
 Sample No: 717/071/072      Type of Source: Boring      No of Sample: 1  
 Date of Receipt: 21/9/2014      Name of the Source:      Field Temperature: 26.8 °C  
 Analyzed Date: 21-31/9/2014      Sampling Point: Boring (West)      Field pH: 7.4  
 Sampled by: WETC      Location: Suranga      Field EC: 267.0 µS/cm

Parameters	Units	WHO GV	NDWQS	Result	Methods Used
PHYSICAL					
pH	-	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5*	6.7	4500-H+ B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Turbidity	NTU	5	5(10)	2.4	2130 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	-	1500	279	2510 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Lab Temperature	°C	-	-	24.9	2550 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
CHEMICAL					
Calcium	mg/l as Ca <sup>2+</sup>	-	200	28.0	3500-Ca B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Magnesium	mg/l as Mg <sup>2+</sup>	-	-	16.0	3500-Mg B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Iron	mg/l as Fe <sup>2+</sup>	0.3	0.3(3)	0.91	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Manganese	mg/l as Mn <sup>2+</sup>	0.4	0.2	<0.01	3111 H, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Arsenic	mg/l as As <sup>3+</sup>	0.01	0.05	<0.005	3114 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Ammonia	mg/l as NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1.5	1.5	0.09	4500-NH <sub>3</sub> C, APHA, 17TH EDITION
Sodium	mg/l as Na <sup>+</sup>	-	-	6.6	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Potassium	mg/l as K <sup>+</sup>	-	-	1.3	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Chromium	mg/l as Cr <sup>6+</sup>	0.05	0.05	<0.01	3111 H, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Bicarbonate	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	106	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate	mg/l as CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Hydroxide Alkalinity	mg/l as OH <sup>-</sup>	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	500	-	106	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non-carbonate Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	106	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Phosphate	mg/l as P	-	-	0.09	4500-P E, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrate	mg/l as NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	50	50	<0.02	4500-NO <sub>3</sub> -B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrite	mg/l as NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	3	-	<0.02	4500-NO <sub>2</sub> -B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Sulfate	mg/l as SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	250	250	16.0	4500-SO <sub>4</sub> APHA, 21ST EDITION
Chloride	mg/l as Cl <sup>-</sup>	250	250	2.97	4500-Cl-B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Silica	mg/l as F <sup>-</sup>	-	-	20.3	4500F-D, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fluoride	mg/l as SiO <sub>2</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	1.5	0.5-1.5*	0.25	4500-SIO <sub>2</sub> D, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Hardness	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	500	500	136	7549 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non Carbonate Hardness	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	106	Calculation
Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	1000	-	140	2540 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Langelier Saturation Index	-	-	-	-1.77	2330 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
BIOLOGICAL					
Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	Nil	9222 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	Nil	9222 D, APHA, 21ST EDITION

APHA: American Public Health Association, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, WFOGV: World Health Organization Guideline Value, 2006 Update, NDWQS: National Drinking Water Quality Standard, 2062 (Nepal), \* These values show lower and upper limits, ( ) Values in the parenthesis refers the acceptable values only when alternative is not available. \*\*Not accredited Test Method

Comment: Within the guideline range.

Analyzed by

Checked by

Authorized Signature

Note: 1. The report will only be for the parameters tested of the samples provided to our laboratory or collected by us for analysis as specified. Endorsement of the product is neither advised nor implied.  
 2. Any duplication of this report can not be used as evidence of the result of flow and should not be used in any advertising media without prior written permission from us.  
 3. The total liability of the company for the project is limited to the invoiced amount only.





# Water

Engineering & Training Centre (P.) Ltd.

Laboratory, R & D on Total Water Management, Treatment & Consultancy

## LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Name of Sender: **SILT ITEKO 1 NICORN JV** Name of the Project: **Suranga STWSSSP** Date of Collection: **17/9/2014**  
 Sample No: **718/071/072** Type of Source: **Boring** No of Sample: **1**  
 Date of Receipt: **21/9/2014** Name of the Source: Field Temperature: **27.8 °C**  
 Analyzed Date: **21-31/9/2014** Sampling Point: **Compound Tap (WTP Outlet)** Field pH: **7.4**  
 Sampled by: **WETC** Location: **Suranga** Field EC: **294.0 µS/cm**

Parameters	Units	WHO GV	NDWQS	Result	Methods Used
PHYSICAL					
pH	-	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5*	7.0	4500-H+ B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Turbidity	NTU	5	5(10)	<1.0	2130 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	-	1500	298	2510 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Lab Temperature	°C	-	-	24.9	2550 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
CHEMICAL					
Calcium	mg/l as Ca <sup>2+</sup>	-	200	32.0	3500-Ca D, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Magnesium	mg/l as Mg <sup>2+</sup>	-	-	15.0	3500-Mg B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Iron	mg/l as Fe <sup>2+</sup>	0.3	0.3(3)	0.09	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Manganese	mg/l as Mn <sup>2+</sup>	0.4	0.2	<0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Arsenic	mg/l as As <sup>3+</sup>	0.01	0.05	<0.005	3114 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Ammonia	mg/l as NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1.5	1.5	<0.02	4500-NH <sub>3</sub> C, APHA, 17TH EDITION
Sodium	mg/l as Na <sup>+</sup>	-	-	6.5	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Potassium	mg/l as K <sup>+</sup>	-	-	1.9	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Chromium	mg/l as Cr <sup>6+</sup>	0.05	0.05	<0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Bicarbonate	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	104	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate	mg/l as CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Hydroxide Alkalinity	mg/l as OH <sup>-</sup>	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	500	-	104	2320 H, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	Nil	2320 H, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non-carbonate Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	104	2320 H, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Phosphate	mg/l as P	-	-	0.07	4500-P E, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrate	mg/l as NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	50	50	<0.02	4500-NO <sub>3</sub> - B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrite	mg/l as NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	3	-	<0.02	4500-NO <sub>2</sub> - B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Sulfate	mg/l as SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	250	250	48.0	4500-SO <sub>4</sub> APHA, 21ST EDITION
Chloride	mg/l as Cl <sup>-</sup>	250	250	4.95	4500-Cl- B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Silica	mg/l as F <sup>-</sup>	-	-	25.6	4500F- D, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fluoride	mg/l as SiO <sub>2</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	1.5	0.5-1.5*	0.34	4500-SiO <sub>2</sub> D, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Hardness	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	500	500	142	2340 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non Carbonate Hardness	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	104	Calculation
Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	1000	-	149	2540 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Langelier Saturation Index	-	-	-	-1.29	2330 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
BIOLOGICAL					
Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	Nil	9222 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	Nil	9222 D, APHA, 21ST EDITION

APHA: American Public Health Association, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Waste Water, WHO GV: World Health Organization Guideline Value, 2006 Update, NDWQS: National Drinking Water Quality Standard, 2062 (Nepal). \* These values show lower and upper limits, ( ) Values in the parenthesis refers the acceptable values only when alternative is not available. \*\*Not accredited Test Method

Comment: *Within the guideline range.*

Analyzed by

Checked by

Authorized Signature

Note: 1. The results are only for the parameters listed in the sample provided to our laboratory or collected by us for analysis as specified. 2. Any duplication of this report can not be used as evidence. 3. The cost of this and should not be used in any advertising media without prior written permission to us. 4. The legal liability of the company for the project is limited to the agreed amount only.



# Water

Engineering & Training Centre (P.) Ltd.

Laboratory, R & D on Total Water Management, Treatment & Consultancy

## LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

Name of Sender: SILTITEKO UNICORN JV      Name of the Project: Surunga STWSSSP      Date of Collection: 17/9/2014  
 Sample No: 719/071/072      Type of Source: Boring      No of Sample: 1  
 Date of Receipt: 21/9/2014      Name of the Source:      Field Temperature: 29.4 °C  
 Analyzed Date: 21-31/9/2014      Sampling Point: End Tap (Owner: Kot Pd Prasaun)      Field pH: 7.6  
 Sampled by: WETC      Location: Surunga      Field EC: 294.0 µS/cm

Parameters	Units	WHO GV	NDWQS	Result	Methods Used
PHYSICAL					
pH	-	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5*	7.1	4500-H- B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Turbidity	NTU	5	5(10)	<1.0	2130 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	-	1500	307	2510 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Lab Temperature	°C	-	-	24.9	2550 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
CHEMICAL					
Calcium	mg/l as Ca <sup>2+</sup>	-	200	45.6	3500 - Ca B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Magnesium	mg/l as Mg <sup>2+</sup>	-	-	6.3	3500-Mg B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Iron	mg/l as Fe <sup>2+</sup>	0.3	0.3(3)	0.08	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Manganese	mg/l as Mn <sup>2+</sup>	0.4	0.2	0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Arsenic	mg/l as As <sup>3+</sup>	0.01	0.05	<0.005	3114 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Ammonia	mg/l as NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1.5	1.5	0.05	4500-NH <sub>3</sub> C, APHA, 17TH EDITION
Sodium	mg/l as Na <sup>+</sup>	-	-	6.5	3111 D, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Potassium	mg/l as K <sup>+</sup>	-	-	1.6	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Chromium	mg/l as Cr <sup>6+</sup>	0.05	0.05	<0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Bicarbonate	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	106	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate	mg/l as CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Hydroxide Alkalinity	mg/l as OH <sup>-</sup>	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	500	-	106	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non-carbonate Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	106	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Phosphate	mg/l as P	-	-	0.07	4500-P E, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrate	mg/l as NO <sub>3</sub>	50	50	<0.02	4500-NO <sub>3</sub> -B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrite	mg/l as NO <sub>2</sub>	3	-	<0.02	4500-NO <sub>2</sub> -B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Sulfate	mg/l as SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	250	250	50.0	4500-SO <sub>4</sub> APHA, 21ST EDITION
Chloride	mg/l as Cl	250	250	6.93	4500-Cl-B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Sticon	mg/l as F	-	-	21.4	4500F-D APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fluoride	mg/l as SiO <sub>2</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	1.5	0.5-1.5*	0.37	4500-SiO <sub>2</sub> D APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Hardness	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	500	500	140	2340 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non Carbonate Hardness	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	106	Calculation
Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	1000	-	153	2540 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Langelier Saturation Index	-	-	-	-1.03	2330 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
BIOLOGICAL					
Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	Nil	9222 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	Nil	9222 D, APHA, 21ST EDITION

APHA: American Public Health Association, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Waste Water, WHO GV: World Health Organization Guideline Value, 2006 Update, NDWQS: National Drinking Water Quality Standard, 2062 (Nepal). \* These values show lower and upper limits, () Values in the parenthesis refers the acceptable values only when alternative is not available. \*\*Not accredited Test Method.

Comment: Within the guideline range.

Analyzed by:

Checked by:

Authorized Signature:

Note: 1. The results are only for the parameters listed in the samples provided to our laboratory or collected by us for analysis as specified. Encouragement of the product is neither offered nor implied.  
 2. Any duplication of this report may not be used as evidence in the court of law and should not be used in any advertising media without prior written permission from us.  
 3. The total liability of our company for the project is limited to the invoiced amount only.

**Annex - 3: Rapid Environment Assessment  
(REA) Checklist**



**ADB'S REA Checklist**

**Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist**

**WATER SUPPLY**

**Instructions:**

- This checklist is to be prepared to support the environmental classification of a project. It is to be attached to the environmental categorization form that is to be prepared and submitted to the Chief Compliance Officer of the Regional and Sustainable Development Department.
- This checklist is to be completed with the assistance of an Environment Specialist in a Regional Department.
- This checklist focuses on environmental issues and concerns. To ensure that social dimensions are adequately considered, refer also to ADB checklists and handbooks on (i) Involuntary resettlement,(ii) Indigenous peoples planning, (iii) Poverty reduction, (iv) Participation and (v) Gender and development.
- Answer the questions assuming the “without mitigation” case. The purpose is to identify potential impacts. Use the “remarks” section to discuss any anticipated mitigation measures.

**Country/Project Title:** Surunga Small Town Water Supply Rehabilitation Sub-Project, Jhapa

**Sector Division:** Water Supply

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
<b>A. Project Sitting</b> Is the project area...			
• Densely populated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
• Heavy with development activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major occupation is agriculture
• Adjacent to or within any environmentally sensitive areas?			
• Cultural heritage site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The subproject components are not within locations in or near sensitive and vulnerable ecosystems and protected areas.
• Protected area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
• Wetland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
• Mangrove	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
• Estuarine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
• Buffer zone of protected area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
• Special area for protecting biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
• Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>B. Potential Environmental Impacts</b> 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"/>	Deep Boaring
• Impairment of historical/cultural monuments/areas and loss/damage to these sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Absence of historical monuments
• Hazard of land subsidence caused by excessive ground water pumping?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excessive pumping should be controlled
• Social conflicts arising from displacement of communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not anticipated.
• 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"/>	Not anticipated. Water quantity is sufficient.
• Unsatisfactory raw water supply (e.g. excessive pathogens or mineral constituents)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arsenic problem occurs in the area, a health hazard
• Delivery of unsafe water to distribution system?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can be mitigated

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
• Inadequate protection of intake works or wells, leading to pollution of water supply?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can be mitigated
• Over pumping of ground water, leading to salinization and ground subsidence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not anticipated
• Excessive algal growth in storage reservoir?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Treatment will come in existence
• Increase in production of sewage beyond capabilities of community facilities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can be mitigated
• Inadequate disposal of sludge from water treatment plants?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can be mitigated
• Inadequate buffer zone around pumping and treatment plants to alleviate noise and other possible nuisances and protect facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High cost involved in pumping will constrain over pumping. EMP recommends monitoring pumping & maintaining record to control pumping to design limit.
• Impairments associated with transmission lines and access roads?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Health hazards arising from inadequate design of facilities for receiving, storing, and handling of chlorine and other hazardous chemicals.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To be consider in design stage
• Health and safety hazards to workers from the management of chlorine used for disinfection and other contaminants?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Training for operator to be provided
• Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not anticipated
• Social conflicts between construction workers from other areas and community workers?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Noise and dust from construction activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Increased road traffic due to interference of construction activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Continuing soil erosion/silt runoff from construction operations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Delivery of unsafe water due to poor O&M treatment processes (especially mud accumulations in filters) and inadequate chlorination due to lack of adequate monitoring of chlorine residuals in distribution systems?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Training for operator to be provided
• 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"/>	
• Accidental leakage of chlorine gas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bleaching power is used in Nepal
• Excessive abstraction of water affecting downstream water users?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
• Competing uses of water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
• Increased sewage flow due to increased water supply	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequency of septage pumping to be increased; regular testing of ground water for microbiological pollution
• Increased volume of sullage (wastewater from cooking and washing) and sludge from wastewater treatment plant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can be mitigated and improved
• 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"/>	Its small project, so limited number of worker will increase, and can be managed
• Social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Priority in employment will be given to local residents.

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<b>Sanitation</b>			
<b>C. Potential environmental impacts</b>			
Will the project cause...			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impairment of historical/cultural monuments/areas and loss/damage to these sites?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such areas near the subproject sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interference with other utilities and blocking of access to buildings; nuisance to neighboring areas due to noise, smell, and influx of insects, rodents, etc.?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, indigenous peoples or other vulnerable groups?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impairment of downstream water quality due to inadequate Sewage treatment or release of untreated sewage?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Toilets will be connected to septic tanks that will be designed to achieve maximum retention.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overflows and flooding of neighboring properties with raw sewage?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental pollution due to inadequate sludge disposal or industrial waste discharges illegally disposed in sewers?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise and vibration due to blasting and other civil works?</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, and biological hazards during project construction and operation?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discharge of hazardous materials into sewers, resulting in damage to sewer system and danger to workers?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate buffer zone around pumping and treatment plants to alleviate noise and other possible nuisances, and protect facilities?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road blocking and temporary flooding due to land excavation during the rainy season?</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable as construction work will be done during off rainy seasons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise and dust from construction activities?</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic disturbances due to construction material transport and wastes?</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary silt runoff due to construction?</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazards to public health due to overflow flooding, and groundwater pollution due to failure of sewerage system?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deterioration of water quality due to inadequate sludge disposal or direct discharge of untreated sewage water?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination of surface and ground waters due to sludge disposal on land?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and safety hazards to workers from toxic gases and hazardous materials which may be contained in confined areas, sewage flow and exposure to pathogens in untreated sewage and unsterilized sludge?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large population increase during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure (such as sanitation system)?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social conflicts between construction workers from other areas and community workers?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Priority in employment will be given to local residents.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 construction and operation?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact



## **English Translation of Minute of Meeting - Phase II**

Surunga Small Town Water Supply Sanitation and User's Committee organized a public hearing workshop on 2072/6/8. Participation were made from all concerned stakeholders. After discussion in the public hearing it was observed that there will be no negative impacts on the environment, no necessity of land acquisition and no need of resettlement while implementing the proposed "Enhance Functionality" in Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. As such it was decided to inform this conclusion to the concerned authorities.

# Phase 1

आज मिति २०६० साल असार २८ गते शनि-  
का दिन यस की सुरक्षा समिति तथा सरसकार्ड उपयो-  
का सहायता अहयक, सचिव, सदस्य तथा उपायगीरहरू  
तथा इTECO नेपाल वाट पालनु हुने इTECO प्रमुख  
ज्यू तथा इन्जिनियर ज्यूहरू विच यस सहायता,  
विभिन्न पत्रहरूमा गतिविधिहरूको बारेमा एक  
दुलकलमा निम्न अनुसार उपस्थिति रहन गयो।

उपस्थिति:

अहयक : श्री प्रेम प्रसाद दाहाल ~~सुरक्षा~~  
सचिव : श्री रुपनाकाया कतिवडा  
सदस्य : श्री लिला प्र. ग्रेवाल ~~सुरक्षा~~  
उपायगीर : श्री नारायण प्र. नेपाल ~~सुरक्षा~~

TECO नेपाल / S.I.T

हरि प्रसाद दाहाल निमित्त प्रसाद  
राधक दाहाल (वा.पो. २. ~~सुरक्षा~~)

उपस्थिति व. आयोजना इन प्रमाण सम्वन्धमा।

उपरोक्त प्रमाण माथि हलकत गर्दा

उपरोक्त समिति, उपायगीर तथा ITECO / डाटा क्लम  
उपरोक्त परामर्श दाता विच यस सुरक्षा समिति  
सहरी समिति तथा सरसकार्ड उपरोक्त समिति  
विच आयोजना इन प्रमाण गर्नु पर्ने सम्वन्धमा  
अन्तरक्रिया र स्थलगत भ्रमण गरी, आयोजना  
इन प्रमाण गर्ने आति आवश्यक भएको ले आवश्यक  
पत्रिका साथ चलाउने सम्वन्धत निर्माण गरियो।



# Phase 2



आयोजनाको लागि सुरक्षा खाताको रूपमा सरसफाई उपकरणको सेवाको अद्ययज्ञ छ। प्रेम प्रसाद दाहाल पत्रको अध्यक्षतामा यसको अध्यक्षता निम्न अनुसारको पदाधिकारीहरूको उपस्थितिमा निर्वाह अनुसूचीको निर्णय गरियो।

उपस्थिति

- अध्यक्ष :- श्री प्रेम प्रसाद दाहाल
- उपाध्यक्ष :- श्री मैनुका मैनाली
- सचिव :- श्री राम नारायण श्वेतिका
- कोषाध्यक्ष :- श्री सरोजा कुमारी गुरुङ
- सदस्य :- श्री यशो पाठक
- सदस्य :- श्री मन्जु वीर प्रसाद
- सदस्य :- श्री लिला प्रेम शर्मा
- सदस्य :- श्री अमृता राई
- सदस्य :- श्री ललित को कोर्को

आयोजनाको सचिव :- श्रीमन्त्रि रिजाल  
इच्छा नेपाल

प्रस्ताव नं. १ आयोजनाको क्षमता अविबृद्धि कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने सम्वन्धमा,

पारित नं. १ उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव माथी इलफुल गडा सुरक्षा खाताको आयोजनाको क्षमता अविबृद्धि कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत आयोजनाको च. नं. १६६ को पत्र अनुसार यस आयोजनामा कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने योजना अद्यग्रहण, पुनर्वासको व्यवस्था गर्नु नपर्ने भएको हुनाले बालबालिकाहरूको पूर्णकालीन अक्षर नपुस्तक व्यापार सवैलम्मा निर्णय गरिन्छ। सोही अनुसार सम्वन्धमा सरकारी निकायमा पत्राचार गरिने।

# **Project Photographs**



# Photos on Public Gathering Meeting on Environmental and Social Issues

## SURUNGA



*Photo No. 1*



*Photo No. 2*



*Photo No. 3*



*Photo No. 4*