

Initial Environmental Examination

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NEP: Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project – Budhabare, Jhapa District

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Government of Nepal
Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP)
Project Management Office (PMO)
Panipokhari, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal



**Enhance Functionality in Small Towns Water Supply and
Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP)**

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

**for
Budhabare Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector
Project
Jhapa District**



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Submitted by:

Joint Venture in Between



ITECO Nepal (P) Ltd.

P. O. Box 2147
Min Bhawan, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: ++977-1- 46 21 764 (Hunting Line),
Fax : ++ 977-1- 46 22 298
E-mail: iteco@mos.com.np
Website: www.iteconepal.com



SILT Consultants (P) Ltd.

P.O. Box 2724
Ratopul, Gaushala, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: ++977-1-44 87 598, 44 75139
Fax: ++977-1-44 73 573
E-mail: silt@mos.com.np, info@silt.com.np
Website: www.silt.com.np



**Unique Engineering
Consultancy (P) Ltd.**

P. O. Box 3522, Jwagal-10, Lalitpur, Nepal
Tel: ++977-1-55 49 332, 55 29 896
Fax: ++977-1-55 49 332
E-mail: unecnepal@gmail.com
Website: www.unecnepal.com.np

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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
WSSDO	: Water Supply and Sanitation Division 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
GoN	: Government of Nepal
HHE	: Health and Hygiene Education Programs
HRF	: Horizontal Roughing Filter
IEE	: Initial Environmental Examination
JICA	: Japanese International Cooperation Agency
km	: Kilometer
BWSSSP	: Budhabare 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
MoWSS	: Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
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 Budhabare 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 Water Supply and Sanitation and the implementing agency is the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (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

Budhabare 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 Budhabare 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 Water Supply and Sanitation 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 Budhabare 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 citizens of Buddhabare core town area will be the major beneficiaries of the project. The most noticeable net environmental benefits to the population of the town will be positive and large as the proposed subproject will improve access to reliable and adequate supply of safe drinking water. The sanitation condition will also be improved.

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 decrease in water table, water logging, chemical contamination, 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 Water Supply and Sanitation 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.¹

2.2 ADB Safeguards policy

7. ADB’s environmental safeguards policy principles are defined in SPS, 2009, Safeguard Requirements¹ 1 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	An EMP has been prepared to address this requirement. Section IX

¹New 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
<p>measures, environmental monitoring and reporting requirements, related institutional or organizational arrangements, capacity development and training measures, implementation schedule, cost estimates, and performance indicators.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Implement the EMP and monitor its effectiveness. Document monitoring results, including the development and implementation of corrective actions, and disclose monitoring reports.</p>	<p>EMP implementation, reporting and disclosure of monitoring reports are in this IEE.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>The subproject does not encroach into areas of critical habitats.</p>

SPS 2009 - Safeguard Requirements	Remarks
<p>to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area. In an area of natural 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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>EMP provides measures to mitigate health and safety hazards during construction and operation.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>

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, riverine lands within the forest.	Subproject will not impact on any forest. EMP stipulates no illegal quarrying of natural aggregate materials.

Policy/Law/Guideline	Year	Relevant Provisions	Remarks
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 Towns Water Supply and Sanitation	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 and 2 of the EPR, as amended in 2007, places water supply projects	EMP prescribes environmental effects and performance monitoring.

Policy/Law/Guideline	Year	Relevant Provisions	Remarks
Sector		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

12. Alternatives for implementation of the Project

3.1.1 Design Alternative

3.1.1.1 GRAVITY WATER SOURCES

13. The major water sources with adequate discharge for the proposed system in Budhabare are described in the following sections.

Biring Khola

14. This a river source to the west of the service area, which originates from the Chure Hills in Ilam and flows south. The river is quite wide and located in the Bhabar zone. Numerous irrigation abstraction points in the river have been noticed upstream and downstream of service area. Every year the river causes flood damages in the vicinity, and as per local inquiry quality of water is not appropriate for drinking. The consultants investigated the possible flow diversion point on the Biring Khola at Kauchhe, which is about 8 km from the service area. Although there is adequate discharge even now (800 lps measured on March 24), the cost of diversion of water, upstream and downstream water rights, water quality and transmission through tough terrain can be prohibitive. Similarly, the net available head from this point may not be adequate for some of the (upper) northern settlements within the service area of Budhabare. There are a number of settlements along this river in the upstream of the proposed abstraction point. These settlements discharge their wastes in to the river. Consequently, the water quality improvement requirements for the river water will need to be extremely high.

Chhange Khola

15. Another potential gravity source is the tributary of Biring Khola called the Chhange Khola. The abstraction point for this source is located near Kolbung in Ham. The river flows in a narrow gorge but still lies in the Bhabar zone. The gross distance or transmission length from the source to the service area is about 20 kilometers. Most of the transmission line in this area has to pass from landslide prone area. In addition to that there are a number of settlements along the proposed transmission line. These settlements may demand water from main transmission. Although the source has adequate yield for the proposed project and there is enough head for gravity flow, the long transmission distance and the various problem in the use of the source water are the negative issues regarding its use.

Bhalujhoda / Timai

16. A tributary of the Timai River known as Bhalujhoda Khola located on the boundary between Irautar VDC of Ilam and Shantinagar VDC of Jhapa district is also a potential gravity source for Budhabare. The possible abstraction point for the proposed Budhabare WS project is about 12 km from the general location of the service area. In addition to that there are a number of settlements along this river in the upstream of the proposed abstraction point, which discharge their wastes in to the river. Similarly there are several irrigation systems, which are abstracting water from this river. Although this source is suitable for proposed system with adequate water and available head, potential water use dispute and the cost associated with diverting water from the river may prove detrimental to the sustainability of the proposed project.

3.1.2 Route Alternative

3.1.2.1 DESIGN WITH COMBINATIONS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM AND GROUND WATER SOURCES

System Alternative I

17. In this system alternative, the existing Kali Khola water system has been incorporated into the new network to the maximum extent possible. This will, however, require some rehabilitation of the existing masonry reservoir and CI pipelines. The augmented source of water is going to be through boreholes and water pumped to an overhead RCC reservoir of 500 cu.m. capacity located at Hokse in ward no. 3. The distribution pipelines shall comprise predominantly of HDPE and CI pipes and the bigger diameter pipes (i.e. 150 mm and above) being Ductile Iron. Electromechanical

treatment plant units (pressure aeration and filter) are proposed for the existing reservoir at Kalikhola and the proposed new OHT.

18. In this alternative, the entire service area has been earmarked into two service zones - A & B. Water for Zone A (Households in wards 6, 7 & 9) shall be supplied from the existing Kalikhola Mul. A pump of capacity 5 HP shall be placed at the existing reservoir site to pump all the seepage water below the existing reservoir into the reservoir and the water treatment plant. It is expected that 14 1ps of water shall be available from the existing source, which shall cater to a daily demand of the households in Zone A. While Zone - B shall draw water from a new RCC overhead Tank of 500 cu.m. capacity and serve households in wards 1 - 9 except ward 8. Boreholes with a conservative capacity of 20 1ps shall be drilled and water abstracted from two wells to the overhead tank. The total pipeline length for the proposed system shall be about 125 kilometers.

System Alternative II

19. In this system alternative as well the existing Kalikhola water system has been incorporated into the new network to the maximum extent possible. This will require some rehabilitation of the existing masonry reservoir and GI pipelines. The augmented source of water is going to be through bore holes and water pumped to two overhead RCC reservoirs of 300 cu.m. capacity each located at Hokse ward no. 3, Jayapur Ward no. 2, respectively. The distribution pipelines shall comprise predominantly of HDPE and GI pipes with the bigger diameter pipes (i.e. 150 mm and above) being Ductile Iron. Electromechanical treatment plant units (pressure aeration and filter) are proposed for the existing reservoir at Kalikhola and the proposed new OHTs.

20. In this system alternative, the service area has been earmarked into three zones - A, B and C. Water for Zone A (Households in wards 6,7 & 9) shall be supplied from the existing Kali Khola Mul. A pump of capacity 15 HP shall be placed at the existing reservoir site to pump all the seepage water below the existing reservoir into the reservoir and the water treatment plant. It is expected that 15 1ps of water shall be available from the existing source, which shall cater to a daily demand of the households in Zone A. While Zone - B shall draw water from a new RCC overhead Tank of 300 cu.m. capacity and serve households in wards 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9. Boreholes with a conservative capacity of about 20 1ps shall be drilled and water abstracted from wells to the overhead tank. Similarly, Zone - C shall also draw water from a RCC overhead tank located in Jayapur itself and serve households in wards 4, 5 and 7. Deep boreholes with expected yield of at least 20-15 1ps shall supply water to this overhead tank. The total pipe line length for the proposed system shall be over 123 kilometers.

21. The first alternative is not reliable as the area is expected to have a deeper water level of the groundwater hence higher uncertainties and higher cost per boring. The second alternative is chosen on the basis of lower capital cost and lower Operational cost.

3.1.3 No action Alternative:

22. This alternative will result in continuation of the present scenario of use of unhealthy water for drinking and risk to the population from epidemics related to waterborne diseases.

3.2 Alternatives for the updated IEE

23. The water supply system for the town of Buddhabare 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.

24. 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. 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

25. Budhabare town project lies in Jhapa district of Eastern Development Region of Nepal. The town is located at a distance of 17 km north from district headquarter Chandragadhi and 8 Km North of Charali along the East-West Highway. The town is growing rapidly and has a significant potentiality to be developed as a business centre in future.

26. The project area geographically lies in Latitude: 26°43'30.94" N and Longitude: 88°3'0.67" E. Topographically Budhabare area lies almost on the foot of the Siwalik. It is generally flat land in the Southern part while North part is rolling. The elevation ranges from 135 to 115 m above the mean sea level.

27. The climate of the town is tropical with average yearly minimum and maximum temperature of 12° C and 25° C respectively. The mean monthly minimum and maximum temperature are 12.5° C and 24° C. It receives an average annual rain fall of 2500 mm.

28. The project was launched to serve ward nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and part of 1 and 3 of Budhabare VDC (now municipality). According to the financial appraisal report, the project had been designed to serve total population of 18,248 in the base year 2008 and 27,598 in the design year 2022. In general the settlement pattern of the service area is scattered over a large area and the economy is predominantly agriculture based with business activities in market areas. It is estimated that the design population for the year 2030 will be 36,971. Therefore the present enhancement project design population is taken as 23,366. The service area for this project remains same.

29. The major settlements in the service area are Budhabare Bazar (Main Market Place) and Jaipur which are relatively dense as compared to the other rural settlements in the service area. The core service area of the project is situated along both sides of the road. Other semi-urban or rural settlements are in adjoining area of the Budhabare Bazaar which are newly developing (growing up) and might be turned into dense settlement within the project design period as in-migration rate is high due to land availability for new house construction. The main settlements/clusters in the service area are SiriseDanda, JimbaGaon, HokseGaon, Madanpur, Jaipur, Jyotitole, Setipani, Tara bari, Kanchanbari, Pipaldandatole and Budhabare Bazar.

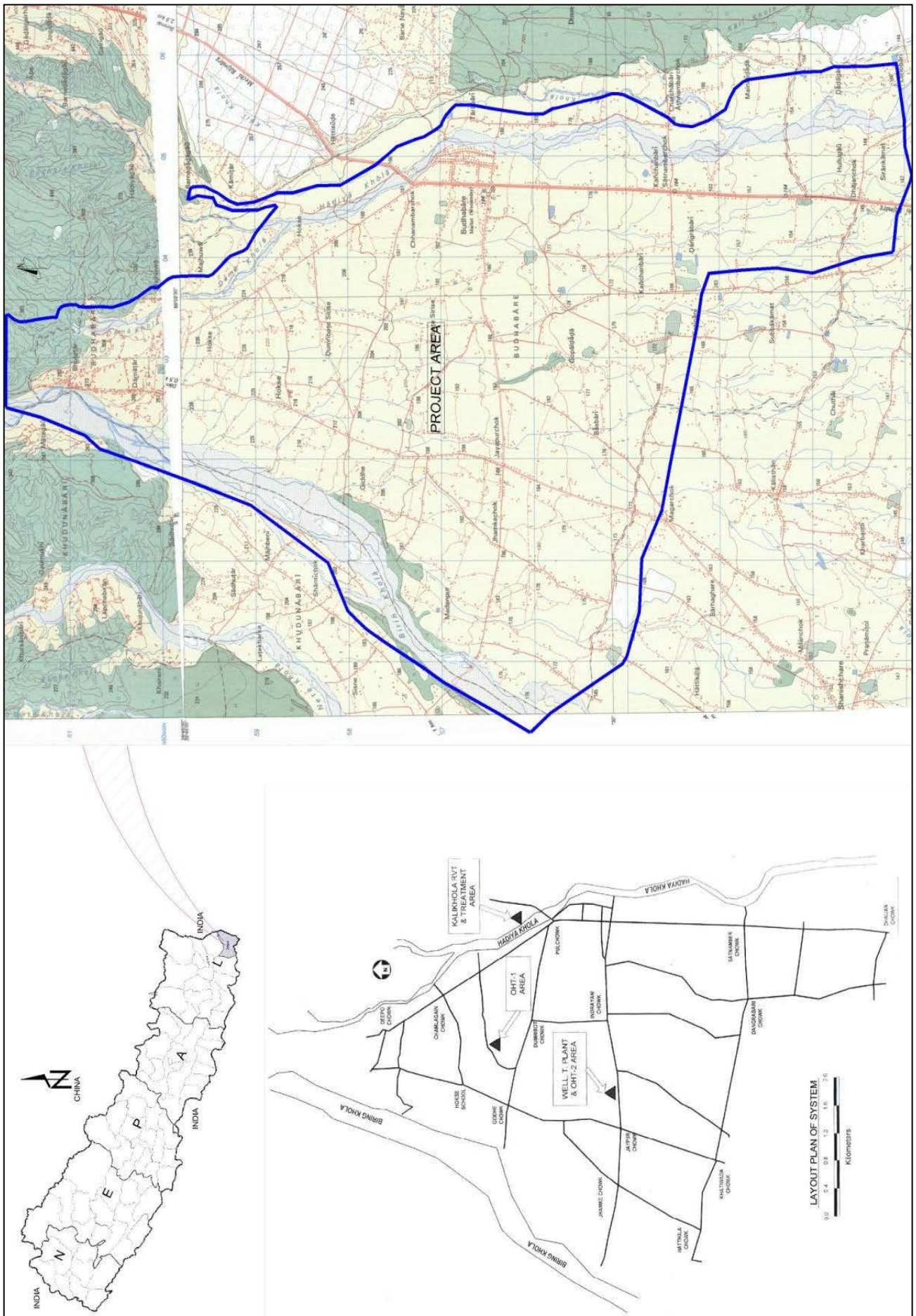


Figure 4-1: Location of the Subproject Area

4.2 Existing Condition and Need for the Subproject

30. The sub-project includes the following works;
- i. Maintenance of 975 m³ ground reservoir
 - ii. One water treatment plant with PF facility
 - iii. 9.8 km of pipe line laying
 - iv. Construction of Chlorination unit
 - v. 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: Budhabare Small Town Water Supply & Sanitation Project, Jhapa
3. Service area of the project: Ward no.2,4,5,6 and partially 1,3 of Budhabare Municipality of Jhapa
4. Total project cost NRs. 40,835,295
- l. Water supply component NRs. 40,835,295

4.2.2 Technical Information

S. No.	Name of structure	Existing	Additional	Total
1	No. and capacity of Reservoirs:	4(975 cum)		4(975 cum)
2	Treatment Facilities	2 (PF 1 and HRF1) Chlorination Unit	1(PF 1) Chlorination Unit	3 (PF 2 and HRF1) Chlorination Unit
3	Pipeline Length:			
3.1	Transmission	3 km		3 Km
3.2	Distribution	145 km	9.8 km	154.8Km
3.3	Total	148 Km	9.8Km	157.8km
4	Guard House	1	None	1
5	Generator / Operator House	2	2	3
6	Chlorination Unit with lab and room	None	3	3
7	Office Building:	One	None	One
8	Surface Intake/Borehole Drilling:	Surface Intake one Bore hole 3	Bore hole 2	Surface Intake one Bore hole 5
9	Fire hydrant	Two	None	Two

Sr. No.	Description	Existing (2014)	Design year (2022)	Design year (2030)
10	Household connection	4,287	5,351	6,726
10.1	Fully plumbed	2,486	3,960	6,053
10.2	Yard connection	1,801	1,391	673
10.3	Community		2	3
10.4	Institutional	15	19	23
10.5	Total	4,302	5,372	6,752
11	Total Water Demand			
11.1	MLD	0.85	1.08	1.38
11.2	LPS	29.4	39.13	51.96

4.2.3 Socio- Economic Information

1. Total Household Number and Population (Pop.)
 - a) Present year (2014): 4,287/23,366
 - b) Design year (2022):5,351/29,370
 - c) Design year(2030):6,726/36917

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 22 per cum
3. Cost Per Capita and per household

Description	Base year 2014	Design Year 2022	Design Year 2030
Cost per Capita	1,747.64	1,390.37	1,106.14
Cost per Household connection	9,525.38	7,631.34	6,071.26

4.3 Sub Project Construction schedule

31. 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..

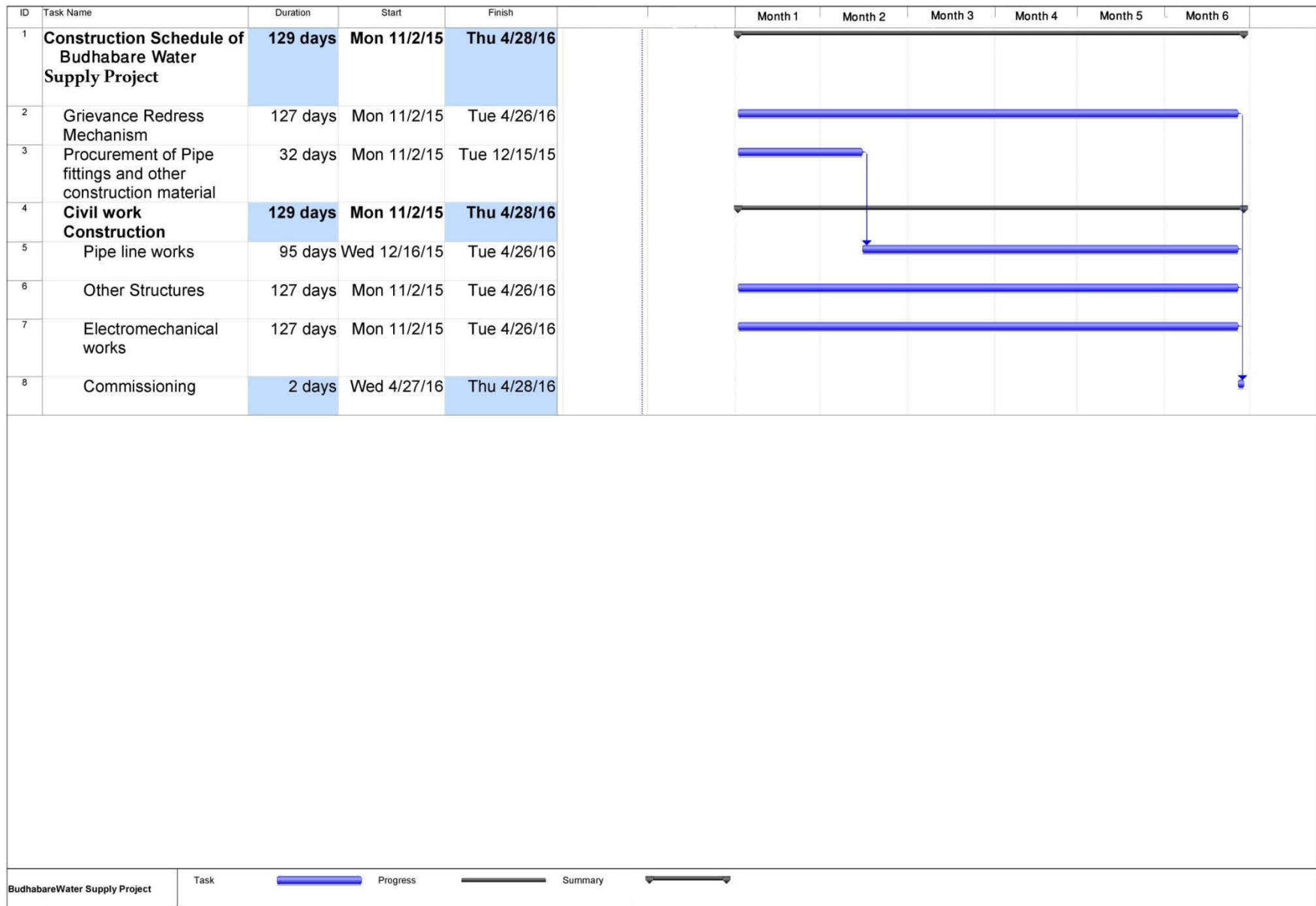


Figure 4-2: Construction Schedule

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Physical Profile

5.1.1 Topography

32. Topographically, the Budhabare area lies almost on the foot of the Siwaliks. It is generally flat land on the southern part, while the northern part is rolling. The elevation ranges from 135 to 115 m. above the mean sea level. It is situated at 17 kilometers from district headquarters Chandragadhi and 8 kilometers north of Charali along the East-West Highway.

5.1.2 Geology and Soils

33. The service area is situated on upper terai region of the Indo-Gangetic plains approaching the Siwalik Hills to the north. The area is composed of mainly gravel and boulder along with sand close to the two streams: Biring Khola and Haddiya Khola that run north south on either side of the project area. The rest of the area is composed of silty loamy soil, which is highly fertile.

5.1.3 Climate

34. The climate of the town is tropical with average yearly minimum and maximum temperatures being 12 and 25, respectively. The mean monthly minimum and maximum temperatures are 12.5 and 24. It receives an average annual rainfall of 2500 mm.

5.1.4 Surface and Groundwater

35. The major streams that flow through the project area are Biring khola that runs from north to south along the western border and Hadiya Khola that runs north to south cutting across Wards 9 and 8 from the rest. There is a small spring fed steam Kali khola in the north eastern side of the VDC. The existing town Water Supply scheme is based on surface water originating from this spring. Ground water level in the area appears to be at very low level in the western part of the area -around 22 meters below the ground surface.

36. 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.

37. 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

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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

41. The project area lies in typical sal forest belt of the country, but natural forest is non-existent. Natural ecological habitat no longer exists. Most of the land has been used for cultivation or for local habitation.

5.2.1 Flora

42. The project area lies in typical sal forest belt of the country. But natural forest is non-existent. Natural ecological habitat no longer exists. The project area is intensively cultivated, devoid of natural vegetation. Most of the land has been used for cultivation or under houses.

43. Three types of forests would be expected in the natural habitat of the area, namely Shorearobusta (sal); Acacia catechu (khayar)-Dalbergiasissoo (sisau), other riverine forests and grasslands.

44. 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.

45. The Acacia catechu-dalbergiasissoo forest is found on newly deposited alluvium, often gravelly along streams and rivers. The other riverine forest consists of tropical evergreen forest dominated by Syzygiumcumini (black plum) tropical deciduous forest usually dominated by Bombaxceiba (simal), Holopteliaintegriifolia (cheptepagro) and Trewianudiflora (pindar) species.

46. Medicinal plants of significance that would be expected here are Sikakai (Acacia concinna), Assuro (Adhatodavasica), Tulasi (Ocimum sanctum), Kureelo (Asparagus racemosus), Harro (Terminaliacheberia), Barro (Terminaliafelerica) and Amala (Emblicaoofficialis), etc.

47. There is a sal forest called "BahubanPanchPokhari Jungle" towards south of the VDC in the adjoining area reaching the banks of River Mechi. Another sal forest known as Charlali towards south on the east west high way.

5.2.2 Fauna

48. No natural forest to be habitat for wild animals exists in the service area. Charali forest, which lies on the southwest was known to have deer and many other wild animals. Similarly BahubanPanchpokhari Jungle which lies in the east of the VDC is known to have such animals as elephant (migratory from Assam in India), deer, barking deer, fox, jackal, rabbit, monkeys, wild boar. Various types of birds such as peacock, wild fowl, mynah, and crane are known to inhabit these forests.

49. It is possible that some variety of reptiles common to the Terai may be present in unhabitated areas like cultivated fields.

5.2.3 Protected Areas

50. No protected area exists in the project area.

5.3 Socio economic condition

5.3.1 Population, Communities and Occupation

51. Budhabare municipality is famous for rice, maize and wheat productions. Most of households in the area also plant major cash crops like areca nuts, amomum,(alainchi) some tea and rubber as well. The major source of income is the agricultural sector. Remittance and trading also contributes to the local economy.

52. The major ethnic castes in the proposed project area are Brahmin, Chhetri, Kami, Dami, Sarki, Newar, Rai, Magar, Limbu etc. The minority ethnic groups that exist here are Dhimal, Satar and Muslims.

53. There is an appreciable rate of immigration from higher areas within the district as well as from other parts of the country. The income status of the community is largely dependent on agricultural produces. However the households in the service area have their own dwellings, which are mostly "ArdhaPakki".

5.3.2 Health and Sanitation

5.3.2.1 HEALTH AND SANITATION

54. There is a health post located near the Budhabare Bazaar, which provided basic health care facilities to the local population. In addition to this health post, there also exists an up Ayurveda Aushadhalaya, which provided basic ayurvedic health facilities.

55. The prevalent infectious disease is diarrhea. The numbers of children affected in the last three years has been quite significant, indicating poor sanitary status. The households without toilets are 446 of the total sampled 2837 HHs. The spread of the infectious disease stems from the defecation at unsafe locations by those without toilets. There is no public latrine in the VDC. Those without toilets go the riverside for defecation, which increases the chance of the river being polluted.

5.3.3 Economic Characteristics

5.3.3.1 INDUSTRIES

56. Most of the industries are agro-based. There are 30 rice mills, over 12 timber mills; Tea processing is done either at Tokla or Budhabare.

5.3.3.2 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

57. The land is fertile for agriculture and the rate of production is good. The main crops are paddy and maize. Areca nut is a popular cash crop of this VDC. The area under areca nuts is around 200 hectares; some tea gardens have been established. But they are much smaller in comparison to Budhabare. Their area is around 20 hectares only. They do not process the leaves themselves but sell green leaves to larger estates in Budhabare and Tokla. Some rubber plantations have also been established (2 hectares). Two crops of paddy or one each of paddy and maize are planted in a year. Besides wheat, oilseeds, pulses are grown here.

5.3.3.3 MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

58. Mineral exploitation activities are nonexistent

5.3.4 Infrastructure Facilities

5.3.4.1 INSTITUTIONS

59. There are several kinds of institutions in the area including schools, offices, hotels and restaurants, cinema hall, etc. The total numbers of educational institutions with their level are presented in the table below.

5.3.4.2 TRANSPORTATION

60. The area has good access to road transport. It lies on the highway that bifurcates from Charali on the east west high towards Ilam, Panthar and Taplejung to the north. It has a network of part black topped and part graveled road within its area. Most areas are thus easily accessible. It is connected by black topped roads to adjoining VDCs: Sanischare, Bahudangi and Dhaijan VDCs.

5.3.5 Land Use Planning

61. There is no scientific land use planning at the moment. The existing thickly built area is around the Hat Bazaar. There is ribbon development along the Ilam highway.

62. Otherwise the settlement is scattered with houses within cultivated land. Most of them have areca nut trees around them giving them the atmosphere of peaceful environment. The existing utilization pattern of the land is predominantly agriculture.

5.3.6 Quality of Life Values

63. 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

5.3.7 Cultural and religious sites

64. The town is relatively new development. It was started only during the Rana period. Historically important sites are not existent. The town started a Budhabare Bazaar. The existing

users' group office is located in the largest temple of the town: Ramjankai temple of the town in ward # 9. Other temples of some significance are Kamala Dham in Ward No. 5, which is considered to be oldest in the town, Laxmi Narayan temple and Krishna PranamiMandir in Ward # 6 .

65. The site of the existing water storage tank at the Hattisude and the tea garden on its north is one of the scenic spot of the project area. The culture of Hat Bazar every Wednesday is a tradition, which is unique to this town.

5.4 Resettlement, Relocation and Compensation Issue

66. 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.

67. 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

68. 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

69. 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

70. 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

71. 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

72. 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

73. 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 Water Volume/Quality

74. 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.

6.1.6 Impacts on Air Quality

75. 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.

6.1.7 Impacts on Acoustic Environment

76. 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.

6.1.8 Impacts on Traffic and Temporary disturbance

77. 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.

6.2 Biological Environment

6.2.1 Impact on natural vegetation and ecology

78. 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

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

6.2.3 Loss of habitat

80. 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

81. 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

82. 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. Outside workforce conflict/health/pollution/culture

83. 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.

6.3.2 Workers' Health and Safety Hazards

84. 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.

6.3.3 Water right Conflict

85. 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

86. 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

87. The SWSSSP is located in Budhabare 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

88. 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

89. 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

90. 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

91. 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

92. 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

93. 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

94. 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

95. 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

96. 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

97. 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

98. 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

99. 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

100. 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

101. 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	Major problems	Required Intervention
I	Civil Structures					
1.a	Kali khola Intake	Gravity	14 Ips (minimum 1s 10 Ips)	15 Ips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection chamber 1 cover is broken No ladder to go inside CWT and RWT for cleaning purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dismantle all old plaster, dismantle and repair cracked wall and resole dry stone and apply M20 mix PCC at floor level Install new RCC cover of 5'x5' with steel ladder. Provide two separate steel ladder of 5m length inside CWT and RWT
1.b	TW1(office premises) TW2(office premises) TW3(office premises) TW4(office premises)	Pumping TW	20 0 10 19	22 23 22 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TW 2 not in operation Only one pump can be operated at a time so discharge is inadequate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two new tubewell to be constructed.
	Total		63	105		
II	Reservoir					
	RWT at Kalikhola				There is leakage from the baffle wall between CWT RWT therefore clear water is mixed with raw water	
2.a	Clear Water Tank at Indrayani	OHT(RCC)	300 cum	300m3	Difficult to access to dome level(10 m long stair case railing broken)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stair railing to be repaired.
2.b	Clear Water Tank at Hokse	OHT(RCC)	300 cum	300m3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compound wall broken Absence of Bulk meters Problem in distribution High electric billing due to booster pump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair compound wall fencing of 7.0 meter long Install 300 mm dia bulk meter Repair spindle of 300 mm dia sluice valve
2.c	Clear Water Tank(Kali KholoIntake)	RCC	100	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baffle wall between CWT RWT is broken and therefore clear water is mixed with raw water 	Leak repair of RVT
2.d	Clear Water Tank(Kali Khola Intake)	RCC	100	100		Leak repair of RVT

S.No	Name of Structure	Type	Existing Capacity(Q=Ips, RVT=cum, WTP Ips)	Design Capacity	Major problems	Required Intervention
2.e	Clear Water Tank(Kali Khola Intake)	Stone Masonary	175	175	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floor is Leaking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plaster to be done.
	Total		675	675		
3	Water Treatment Plant					
3.a	2 nos HRF in kali khola source				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cracking and leakge is seen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastering and Punning in the HRF.
3.b	PF in Kali khola Source				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor Problems in Media and Valves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be repaired
3.c	PF in Indrayani				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not in operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New PF to be proposed.
3.c	Chlorination				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not in functioning well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be repaired
4.	Pipes & pipe fittings				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undersized Pipes at newly developed area & Lack of Distribution network pipe in newly developed area. Inadequate number of washout and Air valves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and laying of distribution pipes as per design. Procure and Install washout and air Valves accordingly.

8. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

8.1 Consultation

102. 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

103. 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

104. The consultation was done in two phases

8.3.1 Phase I

105. 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. Chudamani Pokhrel	WUSC Chairman at Site
6	Mr. Bishnu Jha	V.Chairman
7	Mr. Laya Prasad Bhandari	Chairman
8	Mr. Dhruva Kumar Oli	V.Chairman
9	Mr. Vishwanath Dhakal	Secretary
10	Mr. Dilip Shrestha	Member
11	Mr. Netra Bajragain	Member

8.3.2 Phase II

106. 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 2072/06/06 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

107. 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

108. 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.

109. 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.

110. 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.

111. 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.

112. 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.

113. 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)

114. 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)

115. 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)

116. 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.

117. 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.

118. 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.

119. 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.

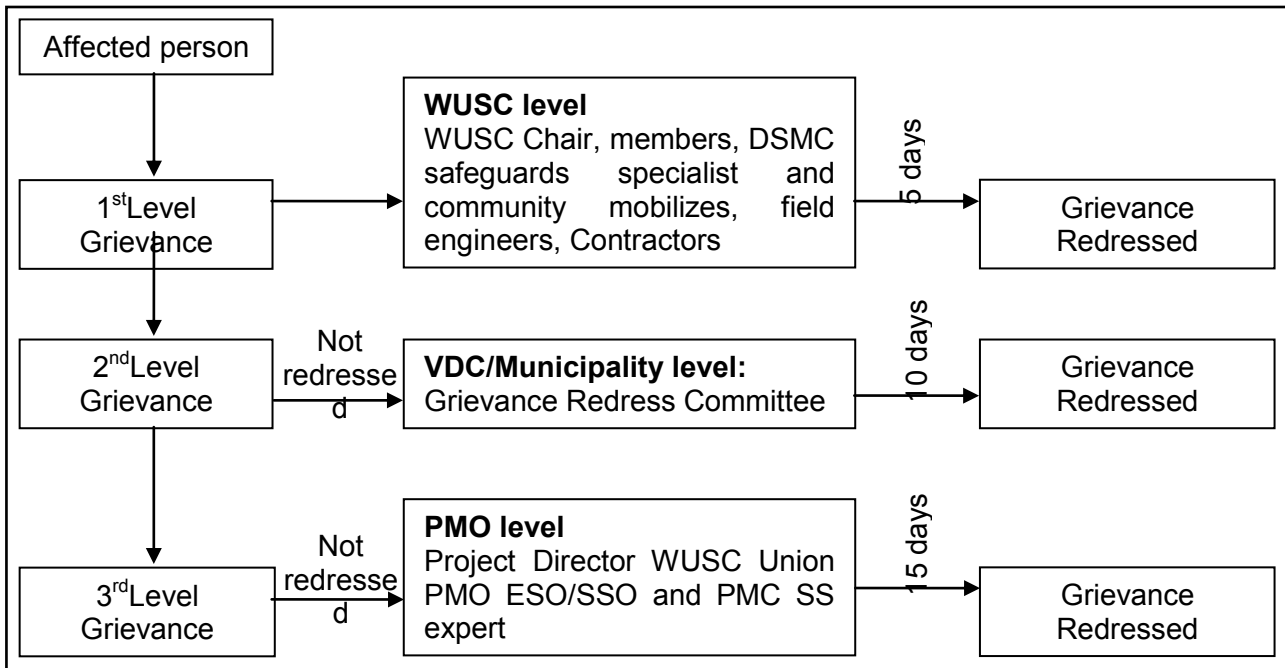


Figure 9-1: Grievance Redress Process

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

120. 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.

121. 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 SDO, and by PIU SDO to PMO ESO in monthly progress reports.

Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned

122. 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 SDO, and by PIU SDO to PMO ESO in monthly progress reports.

Costs

123. 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

124. 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.

125. 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.

126. The Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation (MoWSS) 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 (WSSDO) are the subproject implementing agencies. Water Users" and Sanitation Committees of participating towns are the implementing agencies.

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

Prior to construction

- The MoWSS will deputize a qualified staff to act as the Environmental Safeguard Officer of the Project management office (PMO).
- The MoWSS will establish the grievance redress mechanism, including setting up the Grievance Redress Committee.
- The Water Supply and Environment Division of the MoWSS 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 MoWSS.
- 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)

128. 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:

- 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;
- confirm whether EMPs are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- 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;

- establish a system to monitor environmental safeguards of the project including monitoring the indicators set out in the monitoring plan of the EMP;
- 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;
- supervise and provide guidance to the RPMOs to properly carry out the environmental monitoring and assessments as per the EARF;
- review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the EMPs are implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- consolidate monthly environmental monitoring reports from RPMOs and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB;
- ensure timely disclosure of final IEEs/EMPs in project locations and in a form accessible to the public; and
- 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)

129. 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:

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

Civil Works Contracts and Contractors

130. 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

131. 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:

- sensitization;
- introduction to environment and environmental considerations in water supply and wastewater projects;
- review of IEEs and integration into the project detailed design;
- improved coordination within nodal departments; and
- 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)

132. 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

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

During construction

- Assist in the observance of the grievance redress mechanism.
- 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.
- Facilitate public consultations, as necessary.

During operation

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

Licensed and accredited laboratory

133. 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

134. 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.

135. 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.

136. 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

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

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

138. 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.

139. 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.

140. 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. Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation

10.2 Monitoring and Reporting

141. 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

142. Under the chairmanship of Budhabare 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 Budhabare 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

143. 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

144. 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

145. 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

146. 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.

147. 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 Budhabare, 2005) approved by Government of Nepal 2005.

10.8 Environmental Mitigation Cost

148. 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 ²
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	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

²Recommended 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 ²
	and a part of the document								
		Amount of dust present in surrounding environment	Number of complaint from sensitive receptors	Project area	Local people and surrounding environment	DSC/Contractor	Twice in a week	Completed	Recommended
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	Not applicable								

Impact and Mitigation Prescription		Monitoring plan for implementation						Status	
Environmental Impact	Mitigation action	Parameter to be Monitored	Indicators	Location	Sources	Responsibility	Frequency	Previous	Present ²
Infrastructure									
Land acquisition	Project has to make sure that adequate compensation for the land acquired from private citizens (if required) is made	Compensation measures	All affected	Project area	Records and Interview	WUSC/Contractor	Yearly	Completed	Completed
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	WUSC/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/PMO	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 Budhabare 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
Water source									
Intake									
Improvement of civil works	No significant impact								
Tube well									
Construction of new tube well	Ground water reduction	Construction of ground water recharge pond			Water table level	Reduction in ground water level	site specific	Contractor and WUSC	During operation
Transmission line									
No enhancement work	No impacts								
Treatment plant									
Maintenance of Horizontal roughing filter	No any significant impact								
Installation of new pressure filter	No significant impact								
Rehabilitation of old pressure filter	No any significant impact								
Installation of chlorination unit	Excessive use may be detrimental	Avoide excessive use			Chlorine contamination	Health problem in local people	Site specific	WUSC	Operation
	Leakage through storage	Maintain proper storage to avoide leakage							
Reservoir									

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
Maintenance of reservoir	No any significant impact								
Distribution line									
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 movemenmt during construction	Smmoth running of vehicles through diversion	Site specific	Contractor	During construction
	Air pollution	Dust reduction should be controled	Not applicable		Air quality	Particulate matter in air	Site specific	Contractor, WUSC and Locals	During construction
	HHs water distribution	Intermittend supply	Supply water through other sources		Water supply continued	Adequate amount of water supply in each households	Site specific	Contractor and WUSC	During construction
Electrical and mechanical repairement	Noise pollution and oil spillage	Sound muffler installed and proper management of waste oil	Not applicable		Sound level and amount of oil	Noise level emission standard	Site specific	Contractor	During construction

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

11. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

149. 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.

150. 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

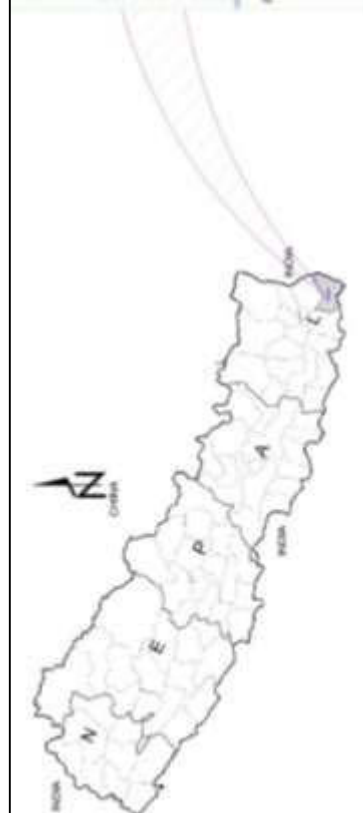
Annexes

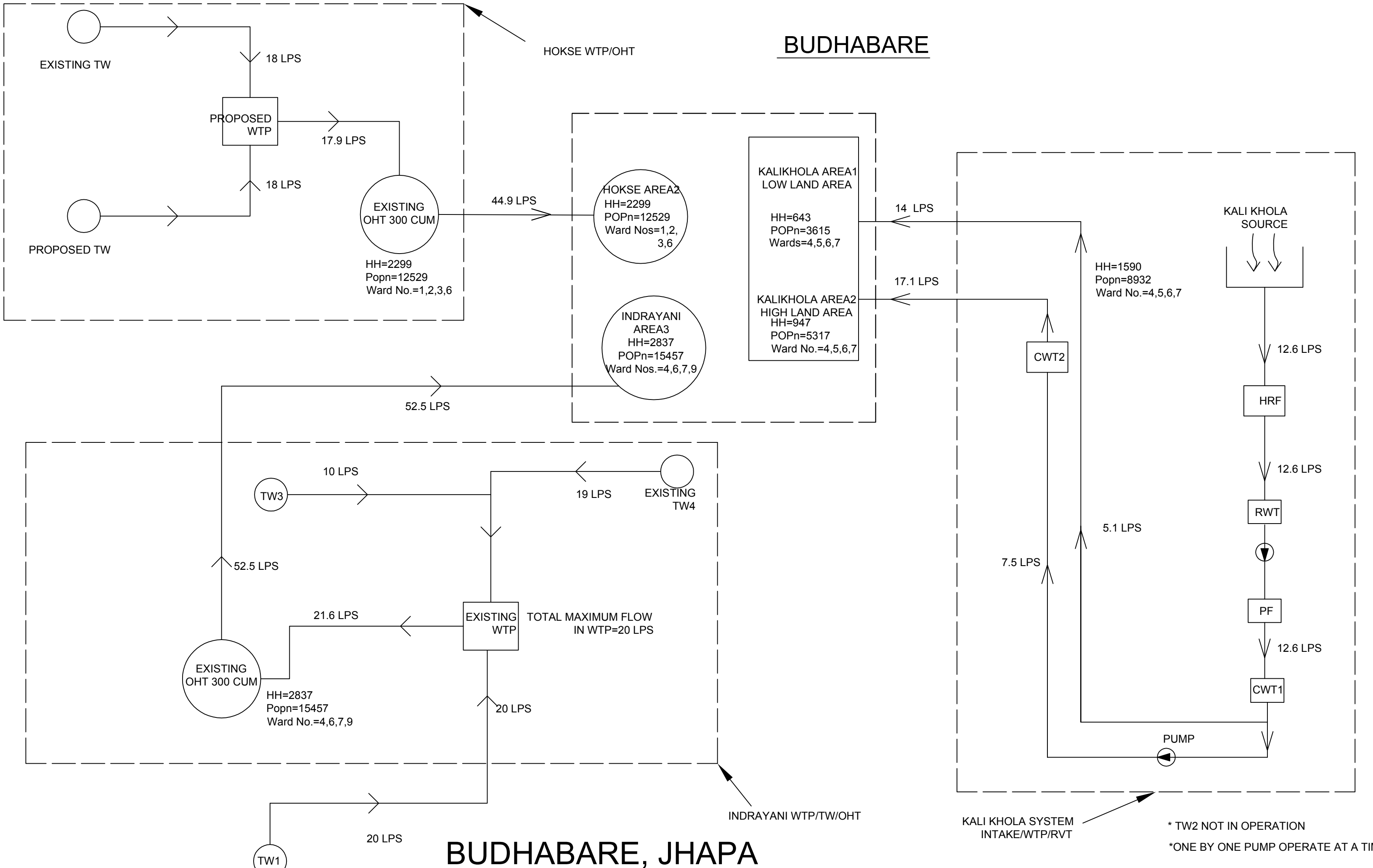
Annex 1: Project Location Map and Water Supply Plan

Annex 2: Water Tested Laboratory Analysis Report

Annex 3: Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist

Annex 4: Minute of Meeting





BUDHABARE

BUDHABARE, JHAPA

* TW2 NOT IN OPERATION
 * ONE BY ONE PUMP OPERATE AT A TIME

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: **SILT ITEKO UNICORN JV** Name of the Project: **Budhabare STWSSSP** Date of Collection: **17/9/2014**
 Sample No: **678/071/072** Type of Source: **Mul** No of Sample: **1**
 Date of Receipt: **18/9/2014** Name of the Source: **Kali Khola** Field Temperature: **29 °C**
 Analyzed Date: **18 - 28/9/2014** Sampling Point: **After WTP** Field pH: **6.3**
 Sampled by: **WETC** Location: **Jhapa** Field EC: **166.0 μS/cm**

Parameters	Units	WHO GV	NDWQS	Result	Methods Used
PHYSICAL					
pH	-	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5*	6.6	4500-H+ B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Turbidity	NTU	5	5(10)	<1.0	2130 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Electrical Conductivity	μS/cm	-	1500	77	2510 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Lab Temperature	°C	-	-	29.1	2550 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
CHEMICAL					
Calcium	mg/l as Ca ²⁺	-	200	5.6	3500 - Ca B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Magnesium	mg/l as Mg ²⁺	-	-	2.4	3500-Mg B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Iron	mg/l as Fe ²⁺	0.3	0.3(3)	<0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Manganese	mg/l as Mn ²⁺	0.4	0.2	<0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Arsenic	mg/l as As ³⁺	0.01	0.05	<0.005	3114 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Ammonia	mg/l as NH ₄ ⁺	1.5	1.5	0.06	4500-NH3C., APHA, 17TH EDITION
Sodium	mg/l as Na ⁺	-	-	5.3	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Potassium	mg/l as K ⁺	-	-	1.3	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Chromium	mg/l as Cr ³⁺	0.05	0.05	<0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Bicarbonate	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	20	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate	mg/l as CO ₃ ²⁻	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Hydroxide Alkalinity	mg/l as OH ⁻	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500	-	20	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non-carboante Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	20	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Phosphate	mg/l as P	-	-	0.06	4500-P E, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrate	mg/l as NO ₃ ⁻	50	50	5.7	4500-NO3- B., APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrite	mg/l as NO ₂ ⁻	3	-	<0.02	4500-NO2- B., APHA, 21ST EDITION
Sulfate	mg/l as SO ₄ ²⁻	250	250	<5.0	4500-SO4, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Chloride	mg/l as Cl ⁻	250	250	5.9	4500-Cl- B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Silica	mg/l as F ⁻	-	-	16.9	4500F- D, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fluoride	mg/l as SiO ₂ ²⁻	1.5	0.5-1.5*	0.24	4500-SiO2 D, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500	500	24	2340 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non Carbonate Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	20	Calculation
Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	1000	-	38	2540 C., APHA, 21ST EDITION
Langlier Saturation Index	-	-	-	-2.7	2330 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
BIOLOGICAL					
Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	150	9222 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	50	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: *Biological contaminated.*

Analyzed by

Checked by

Authorized Signature

Note 1. The result refer only to the parameters tested of the samples provided to our laboratory or collected by us for analysis as specified. Endorsement of the product is neither inferred nor implied.
 2. Any duplication of this report can not be used as evidence in the court of law and should not be used in any advertising media without prior written permission to us.
 3. The total liability of our company for the product 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 UNICORN JV** Name of the Project: **Budhabare STWSSSP** Date of Collection: **17/9/2014**
 Sample No: **679/071/072** Type of Source: **Boring** No of Sample: **1**
 Date of Receipt: **18/9/2014** Name of the Source: Field Temperature: **28.2 °C**
 Analyzed Date: **18 - 28/9/2014** Sampling Point: **OHT (Bore Well South)** Field pH: **6.3**
 Sampled by: **WETC** Location: **Jhapa** Field EC: **127.0 μS/cm**

Parameters	Units	WHO GV	NDWQS	Result	Methods Used
PHYSICAL					
pH	-	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5*	6.5	4500-H+ B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Turbidity	NTU	5	5(10)	1.0	2130 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Electrical Conductivity	μS/cm	-	1500	134	2510 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Lab Temperature	°C	-	-	29.1	2550 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
CHEMICAL					
Calcium	mg/l as Ca ²⁺	-	200	10.4	3500 - Ca B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Magnesium	mg/l as Mg ²⁺	-	-	5.3	3500-Mg B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Iron	mg/l as Fe ²⁺	0.3	0.3(3)	0.33	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Manganese	mg/l as Mn ²⁺	0.4	0.2	<0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Arsenic	mg/l as As ³⁺	0.01	0.05	<0.005	3114 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Ammonia	mg/l as NH ₄ ⁺	1.5	1.5	0.03	4500-NH3C., APHA, 17TH EDITION
Sodium	mg/l as Na ⁺	-	-	7.1	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Potassium	mg/l as K ⁺	-	-	1.5	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Chromium	mg/l as Cr ³⁺	0.05	0.05	<0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Bicarbonate	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	48	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate	mg/l as CO ₃ ²⁻	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Hydroxide Alkalinity	mg/l as OH ⁻	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500	-	48	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non-carboante Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	48	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Phosphate	mg/l as P	-	-	0.13	4500-P E, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrate	mg/l as NO ₃ ⁻	50	50	2.8	4500-NO3- B., APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrite	mg/l as NO ₂ ⁻	3	-	<0.02	4500-NO2- B., APHA, 21ST EDITION
Sulfate	mg/l as SO ₄ ²⁻	250	250	4.0	4500-SO4. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Chloride	mg/l as Cl ⁻	250	250	4.9	4500-Cl- B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Silica	mg/l as F ⁻	-	-	20.3	4500F- D. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fluoride	mg/l as SiO ₂ ²⁻	1.5	0.5-1.5*	<0.02	4500-SiO2 D. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500	500	48	2340 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non Carbonate Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	48	Calculation
Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	1000	-	67	2540 C., APHA, 21ST EDITION
Langlier Saturation Index	-	-	-	-2.47	2330 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
BIOLOGICAL					
Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	40	9222 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	6	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: *Biological contaminated and iron exceeded the guideline value.*

Analyzed by

Checked by

Authorized Signature

Note: 1. The result refer only to the parameters tested of the samples provided to our laboratory or collected by us for analysis as specified. Endorsement of the product is neither inferred nor implied.
 2. Any duplication of this report can not be used as evidence in the court of law and should not be used in any advertising media without prior written permission to us.
 3. The total liability of our company for the product 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 UNICORN JV** Name of the Project: **Budhabare STWSSSP** Date of Collection: **17/9/2014**
 Sample No: **680/071/072** Type of Source: **Boring** No of Sample: **1**
 Date of Receipt: **18/9/2014** Name of the Source: **Budhabare** Field Temperature: **32 °C**
 Analyzed Date: **18 - 28/9/2014** Sampling Point: **Tap Water, Dhajjan -6 (030-006-01911)** Field pH: **7.3**
 Sampled by: **WETC** Location: **Jhapa** Field EC: **104.0 μS/cm**

Parameters	Units	WHO GV	NDWQS	Result	Methods Used
PHYSICAL					
pH	-	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5*	6.9	4500-H+ B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Turbidity	NTU	5	5(10)	<1.0	2130 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Electrical Conductivity	μS/cm	-	1500	156	2510 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Lab Temperature	°C	-	-	29.1	2550 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
CHEMICAL					
Calcium	mg/l as Ca ²⁺	-	200	10.4	3500 - Ca B. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Magnesium	mg/l as Mg ²⁺	-	-	5.8	3500-Mg B. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Iron	mg/l as Fe ²⁺	0.3	0.3(3)	<0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Manganese	mg/l as Mn ²⁺	0.4	0.2	<0.01	3111 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Arsenic	mg/l as As ³⁺	0.01	0.05	<0.005	3114 C, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Ammonia	mg/l as NH ₄ ⁺	1.5	1.5	<0.02	4500-NH3C., APHA, 17TH EDITION
Sodium	mg/l as Na ⁺	-	-	10.5	3111 B. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Potassium	mg/l as K ⁺	-	-	1.4	3111 B. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Chromium	mg/l as Cr ³⁺	0.05	0.05	<0.01	3111 B. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Bicarbonate	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	64	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate	mg/l as CO ₃ ²⁻	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Hydroxide Alkalinity	mg/l as OH ⁻	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500	-	64	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Carbonate Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	Nil	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non-carboante Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	64	2320 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Phosphate	mg/l as P	-	-	0.26	4500-P E. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrate	mg/l as NO ₃ ⁻	50	50	2.2	4500-NO3- B., APHA, 21ST EDITION
Nitrite	mg/l as NO ₂ ⁻	3	-	<0.02	4500-NO2- B., APHA, 21ST EDITION
Sulfate	mg/l as SO ₄ ²⁻	250	250	6.0	4500-SO4. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Chloride	mg/l as Cl ⁻	250	250	2.0	4500-Cl- B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
Silica	mg/l as F ⁻	-	-	27.9	4500F- D. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Fluoride	mg/l as SiO ₂ ²⁻	1.5	0.5-1.5*	0.3	4500-SiO2 D. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Total Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500	500	50	2340 C. APHA, 21ST EDITION
Non Carbonate Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	-	-	64	Calculation
Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	1000	-	77	2540 C., APHA, 21ST EDITION
Langlier Saturation Index	-	-	-	-1.99	2330 B, APHA, 21ST EDITION
BIOLOGICAL					
Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	Nil	Nil	1	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: **Biological contaminated.**

Analyzed by

Checked by

Authorized Signature

Note 1. The results refer only to the parameters tested of the samples provided to our laboratory or collected by us for analysis as specified. Endorsement of the product is neither inferred nor implied.
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**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: Budhabare Small Town Water Supply Rehabilitation Sub-Project, Jhapa

Sector Division: Water Supply

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
A. Project Siting 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 source of income is agriculture, Trade and wages/Labour
• 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. Potential Environmental Impacts Will the Project cause ...			
• Pollution of raw water supply from upstream wastewater discharge from communities, industries, agriculture, and soil erosion runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep boring(Jaypur I and II) • Spring Source (Kali Khola)
• 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Excessive pumping should be controlled
• Social conflicts arising from displacement of communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not anticipated. The proposed sites of the deep tube well and new overhead tank will not require acquisition of private land. There are no encroachers/squatters or

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
			residential/commercial structures at the proposed sites where infrastructure is to be established.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of unsafe water to distribution system? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can be mitigated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate protection of intake works or wells, leading to pollution of water supply? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can be mitigated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over pumping of ground water, leading to salinization and ground subsidence? 	<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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive algal growth in storage reservoir? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Treatment will come in existence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in production of sewage beyond capabilities of community facilities? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can be mitigated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate disposal of sludge from water treatment plants? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can be mitigated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impairments associated with transmission lines and access roads? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not anticipated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflicts between construction workers from other areas and community workers? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and dust from construction activities? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased road traffic due to interference of construction activities? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing soil erosion/silt runoff from construction operations? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"/>	Concern for corrosion of G.I. pipes caused by the chlorine content in treated water is low. EMP provides mitigation measures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental leakage of chlorine gas? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bleaching power is used in Nepal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive abstraction of water affecting downstream water users? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
• 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.
• Risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during operation and construction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural hazards, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
Sanitation			
C. Potential environmental impacts			
Will the project cause...			
• Impairment of historical/cultural monuments/areas and loss/damage to these sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No such areas near the subproject sites.
• Interference with other utilities and blocking of access to buildings; nuisance to neighboring areas due to noise, smell, and influx of insects, rodents, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
• Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, indigenous peoples or other vulnerable groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
• Impairment of downstream water quality due to inadequate Sewage treatment or release of untreated sewage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Toilets will be connected to septic tanks that will be designed to achieve maximum retention.
• Overflows and flooding of neighboring properties with raw sewage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
• Environmental pollution due to inadequate sludge disposal or industrial waste discharges illegally disposed in sewers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Noise and vibration due to blasting and other civil works?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, and biological hazards during project construction and operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Discharge of hazardous materials into sewers, resulting in damage to sewer system and danger to workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• 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"/>	Minor and temporary impact

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
• Road blocking and temporary flooding due to land excavation during the rainy season?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable as construction work will be done during off rainy seasons
• Noise and dust from construction activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Traffic disturbances due to construction material transport and wastes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Temporary silt runoff due to construction?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
• Hazards to public health due to overflow flooding, and groundwater pollution due to failure of sewerage system?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact
• Deterioration of water quality due to inadequate sludge disposal or direct discharge of untreated sewage water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
• Contamination of surface and ground waters due to sludge disposal on land?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
• 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
• Large population increase during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure (such as sanitation system)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable
• Social conflicts between construction workers from other areas and community workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Priority in employment will be given to local residents.
• 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable.
• Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural hazards, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor and temporary impact

English Translation of Minute of Meeting - Phase II

Budhabare Small Town Water Supply Sanitation and User's Committee organized a public hearing workshop on 2072/6/6. 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

मिति- 2069/12/26

महत् श्री शान्त शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसलाई उपभोक्ता संस्था
का अध्यक्ष श्री लक्ष्म प्रसाद भण्डारीको अध्यक्षतामा वैशाख १६
वाट तिलक प्रस्ताव उपर छलफल गरी निम्न गरियो।

उपाध्यक्षः

- १) अध्यक्ष श्री लक्ष्म प्रसाद भण्डारी
- २) उपाध्यक्ष श्री धुव कुमार् ओली
- ३) सचिव श्री विष्णुनाथ ढकाल
- ४) कोषाध्यक्ष श्री नारदमणी चामराई
- ५) सदस्य श्री दिलिप श्रेष्ठ
- ६) " श्री नेत्रा पद्मराई
- ७) " श्री विनित्त पोख्राल
- ८) " श्री जामना अधिकारी
- ९) " श्री धुव ढकाल

(Handwritten signatures and notes)

आयोजकः

- १) लक्ष्म तमोजक श्री गिरीराज थाहा
 - २) पूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री लक्ष्म प्रसाद भण्डारी
 - ३) धीम लिडर (TECO-SH) श्री हरि प्रसाद ढकाल
 - ४) इन्जिनियर श्री राधक बुकुरी
- प्रस्तावः शान्त शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसलाई उपभोक्ता संस्थाको
आवश्यकता, सरसलाई, पुनर्निर्माण आदी विषय सम्बन्धमा।

मिति १७/१२/२०६९ देखि महत् सुधकारे गए किम्वद्दाम संचालना
महत् शान्त शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसलाई उपभोक्ता संस्था
मा आयोजना समाप्त पश्चात् हाल सन्त उपभोक्ता
संस्थाबाट उपभोक्तालाई पुनः सेवा दिन अति
दिन विभिन्न समस्या आर्थिक अभाव तथा पानीको
स्रोतको समेत अभाव गर्दै कही समय पश्चात्
खाने पानी संचालनामा विकराल अवस्था समेत
हने तथालाई अध्यक्षता गरी पानीको स्रोतको
खोजी संचालना आवश्यक पर्ने भएकाले सरसलाई
समाप्त गरी राखेर पानी उपभोक्ताको भविष्य सम्बन्धि

20/1

मरुत सुधार कार्यालय सुधार तथा कार्यालय संचालन सामाग्री खरीदके मादके बैककवाट पहिचार गरि (Enhance Functionality in small towns water supply and Sanitation Sector project (STWSSSP) मा (निम्न) उपलिल अनुसाको काम योजना पैसा गर्ने सब सम्भव विमोच गरिने।

उपलिल (स्रोत लक्ष्य)

- ① कालीखोला पानी खाडकीमा दोषिएको पानीको स्रोतको सम्भारलाई परिपूर्ति गर्नेको लागि मातिकाग १०० कि० मी ६० डीमात्र जोलाको फिनाछा बोरिङको लागि काम योजना पैसा गर्ने।
- ② कालीखोला तल्लो भेकमा दोषिएको पानीको स्रोतलाई खाडकी तथा डेरा निम्नमा ८ मिटर अवस्थापन समेतको योजना पैसा गर्ने।
- ③ दोषित पानी खाडकीमा पानीको स्रोत पुग्नाउको लागि विभिन्न फिनाछा बोरिङको पहिचार गरि झिल उरी पानी निकाल्ने योजना पैसा गर्ने।

सुधार गर्नु पर्ने।

- ① इन्डेगी चोक पानी खाडकीको ४०० र ३०० पम्प मरुत सुधार गर्नु पर्ने।
- ② कालीखोला पानी खाडकीको मिटर प्लाट र खाडकी मातिकाग तथा डेरा निम्न
- ③ इन्डेगी चोक पानी खाडकीको मिटर प्लाट मरुत तथा फिनाछा परिवर्तन गर्नु पर्ने अप शौतिक सामाग्री

- ① जेनेरेटर २ भात - १०० क्वी र २० क्वी
- ② सप्लायर पम्प - ९ भात ३२ क्वी र २ भात १६ क्वी ४ भात
- ③ स्टेनडाइज - २ भात १०० क्वी २० क्वी
- ④ विभिन्न साइजको २० भात ग्रेट मक्क
- ⑤ ज्यानल बोर्ड २ भात
- ⑥ फुटर पम्प - २ भात
- ⑦ ल्याव संचालन र स्टाफ क्वार्टरको लागि कार्यालयको

04

2) कालीबोला पर इरेनी चौक परी क्राइकींग 8 भात क्लोस डीसिडू फस लोड गरीं धुपुन
नयां भप प्रोजेक.

9) कभरेज शिजाभा द्वारा वितरन जनेको लागि आवकप्रक...
परी विनिम साइज 80" 20" 43" र 6.5 को काप
20 हजार मिटर पडप.

10) टाकलागको क्षमता वृद्धि

11) कभ्युटर प्रिटर, जोडेकपी, फ्याक्स जोडन कार्यालयको
आवकप्रकता अनुसार

12) 2000 भात नयां मिटर साई 2 गुलेर भन्व

13) 920 एनएन डि आइ पाइप पुलवोक इतको भन्व चेक
वाट पुधको प्रदरी चौकी चौक ताम पडन जने परे।

14) एनए भन्व 900 भात

15) फलो मिटर सामूने इलेटका र आउलेटका।

16) फ्लाट केवल 90 एनएनको 220 मिटर।

17) कपट आफोड केवल 32 एनएन 920 मिटर

18) मि आइ पाइप ओल्डी जने जोडेकल ओल्डी जोडन
र 6.5 के मि र को नरेट

19) ओलाहेड आणकी नमन तथा रडु रेकन।

20) सोनाको हुवाके लागी सवारी साधन र कारो सपरीकान
तथा पुभावकारी कारिका लागि मोटसाइकल।

21) योजना पेमा सम्बन्धमा।

22) उक्त प्रातापमाथी धलपल जरी कारो विनितिको
निर्देशको जोडे कपी र कारो योजनाको जोडे कपी
समेत करदल ट्रेट शी धी प्रजाए. काललाई उपलब्ध
गमाउने निर्देश सब सम्मतवाट गरियो।

अन्तपमा आधरु. डूवाट उपलब्ध सबैलाई धन्यवाद
दिने बैंक विनिमन गरियो।

04/05/2017

Phase 2

आज मिति २०८३/०६/०६ गते बुधबारे सावा शहीद स्मारक तथा सराफाई उपकोष सँस्था का अध्यक्ष श्री लक्ष्मण प्रसाद गण्डारीको अध्यक्षतामा सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवालाहरूको उपस्थितिमा निर्णयमा आज्ञाकृत्या गरी निर्णय गरियो ।

उपस्थित

- अध्यक्ष :- श्री लक्ष्मण प्रसाद गण्डारी
 उपाध्यक्ष :- श्री ध्रुव कुमार शोनी
 सचिव :- श्री विष्णुनाथ हवाल
 कोषाध्यक्ष :- श्री गणेशजी बाणगाई
 सदस्य :- श्री राजा रजगाई
 श्री विमला पाण्डेवाल
 श्री राजा आदिकापी
 श्री विराज हवाल (ध्रुव)
 श्री दिलिप शोष

आमन्त्रित जना -

- | क्र.सं. | नाम | पता | संकेत |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| १) | श्री गणेशजी बाणगाई | श्री मोहनबाबु पनेड | |
| २) | उपभाषता वार्ड नं ४ | श्री पूर्ण प्रसाद कुँडेल | |
| ३) | लेखा समिती सदस्य वार्ड नं २ | श्री प्रेम कुमार शंकर | |
| ४) | स्कूल प्रिन्सिपल वार्ड नं ४ | श्री गंगा प्रसाद निरौला | |
| ५) | परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं ४ | श्री गोकुलनाथ पाण्डे | |
| ६) | परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं ४ | श्री चन्द्र बाबु पाण्डे | |
| ७) | परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं २ | श्री मुक्तीनाथ न्यौता | |
| ८) | परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं २ | श्री सुखी कुमार शोनी | |
| ९) | परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं २ | श्री ध्रुवप्रकाश कुँडेल | |
| १०) | परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं ३ | श्री विष्णु प्रसाद रिजाल | |
| ११) | उपभाषता वार्ड नं ३ | श्री खडक राज रिजाल | |
| १२) | सल्लाहकार सदस्य वार्ड नं ४ | श्री पूर्ण प्रसाद सुन्तल | |
| १३) | उपभाषता वार्ड नं ३ | श्री त्रिलोचन शिरी | |
| १४) | वातावरण सरोकार अध्यक्ष वार्ड नं २ | श्री मि. निरौला | |
| १५) | सल्लाहकार सदस्य वार्ड नं २ | श्री रजिब कुमार मुजल | |
| १६) | उद्योग वाणिज्य संघ सारवा अध्यक्ष | श्री गणेश प्रसाद | |
| १७) | इलाका प्रमुख प्रवासी - १ | श्री कुँडा बाबु | |
| १८) | परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं २ | श्री हरी विमला | |

Chinosi

- १९) उपभोक्ता सुचकोर वार्ड नं ३ श्री विष्णु प्रसाद गौतम - (Chinosi)
- २०) परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं ६ श्री चरनीचर देवत - (Tharu)
- २१) परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं ६ श्री अमल देवाल - (Kumar)
- २२) उपभोक्ता वार्ड नं ६ श्री अरुण प्रसाद - (Kumar)
- २३) सल्लाहाकार सदस्य वार्ड नं ३ श्री कमल उपेदी - (Kumar)
- २४) उपभोक्ता वार्ड नं ६ श्री अमल देवाल - (Kumar)
- २५) उपभोक्ता वार्ड नं ६ श्री दिनेश प्रसाद - (Kumar)
- २६) उपभोक्ता वार्ड नं ६ श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद - (Kumar)
- २७) उपभोक्ता वार्ड नं ३ श्री गोपी प्रसाद - (Kumar)
- २८) परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं २ श्री माधव खोसला - (Kumar)
- २९) परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं २ श्री सर वाघुल कडपेया - (Kumar)
- ३०) परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं ६ श्री विष्णु प्रसाद - (Kumar)
- ३१) परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं ६ श्री आशुतीराम गडपे - (Kumar)
- ३२) परिसर सदस्य वार्ड नं ६ श्री भास्कर प्रसाद - (Kumar)
- ३३) व्यवस्थापक खास वार्ड नं २ श्री पुष्पराज खोसला - (Kumar)
- ३४) सल्लाहाकार खास वार्ड नं ६ श्री मनोज चौधरी - (Kumar)
- ३५) परिसर सदस्य सुचकोर - ६ श्री विष्णु प्रसाद - (Kumar)
- ३६) उपभोक्ता सुचकोर - वार्ड नं २ श्री रेखा अग्रवाल - (Kumar)
- ३७) उपभोक्ता सुचकोर - वार्ड नं ४ श्री रिकारम पाठ - (Kumar)
- ३८) उपभोक्ता सुचकोर वार्ड नं ६ श्री विपिन खोसला - (Kumar)
- ३९) उपभोक्ता सुचकोर वार्ड नं ३ श्री राम चंद्र पंड्यात - (Kumar)
- ४०) उपभोक्ता सुचकोर वार्ड नं ६ श्री अमल देवाल - (Kumar)
- ४१) उपभोक्ता सुचकोर - वार्ड नं ४ श्री विष्णु प्रसाद - (Kumar)
- ४२) श्री ज्ञानु रिजाल (क्र. नि. ई. सी) ITECO

निर्वाचन नं. १ -

आज दिनि ०६/६/६ इते यस बुधवार सात हाडते खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्थाका अध्यक्ष श्री लय प्रसाद गडपेको अध्यक्षतामा गरीएको छान्नेका कार्यक्रममा हलफत हुने हुनाले चालु हुने लागेको खानेपानी क्षमता अभिवृद्धि कार्यक्रम अघोन्तक थरु ठाकी बलाबलामा कुनै प्रतिकुल खल नपने, जसमा उपभोक्ता समिति र युवावर्गको व्यक्तित्वमा ठाकी नपने हुनाले मा निष्कर्ष निकालिएको छे सोहि अनुसार सम्बन्धी सबै सरकारीवालाहरूलाई जानकारी गराइएको छ।

Chinosi

Project Photographs

Photos on Public Gathering Meeting on Environmental and Social Issues

BUDHABARE



Photo No. 1

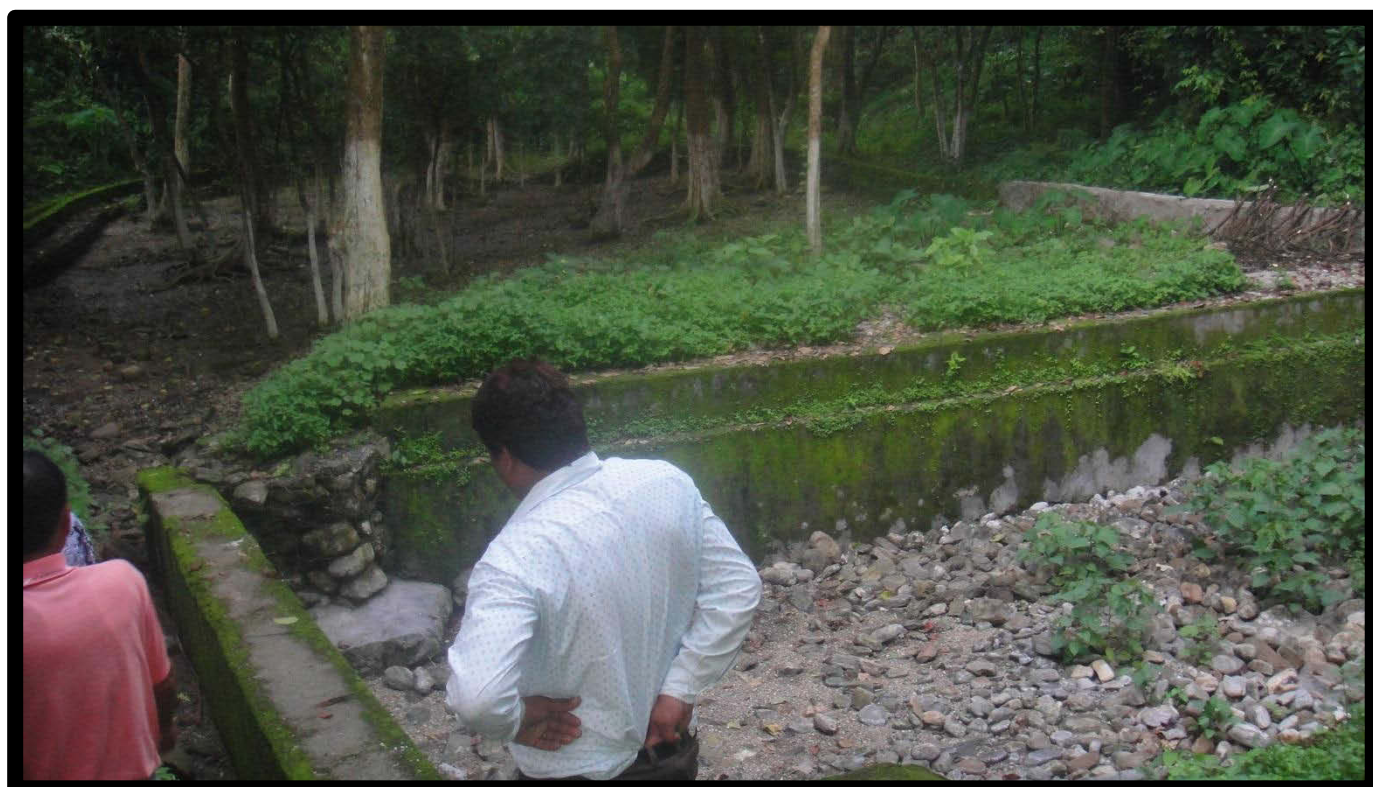


Photo No. 2



Photo No. 3



Photo No. 4



Photo No. 5



Photo No. 6