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फोन नं: ४२११६९३ फ्याक्स : ९७७-१-४२११४३३

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ासहदरबार, काठमाडौँ, नेपाल।

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मिति २०७६।०६।०२

सानायहरी खा. पा. आयोजना आयोजना व्यायस्थापन कार्यालय दर्ता नं.: ४६९ मिति: ७६६१६/८

्श्री खानेपानी तथा ढल व्यवस्थापन विभाग, पानीपोखरी, काठमाडौं ।

विषय : प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षणको प्रतिवेदन(IEE) स्वीकृती सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहां विभाग मार्फत स्वीकृतिका लागि मन्त्रालयमा प्राप्त भएको तेस्रो साना सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजना, पानीपोखरी काठमाण्डौं, प्रस्तावक रहेको **ईलाम नगर सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजना (ईलाम)**को परिमार्जित प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण (IEE) प्रतिवेदन नेपाल सरकार (सचिवस्तर) को मिति २०७६।०६।०२ को निर्णयानुसार स्वीकृत भएको व्यहोरा निर्देशानुसार अनुरोध छ ।

्बोधार्थ :

श्री तेस्रो साना सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजना, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय, पानीपोखरी, काठमाण्डौं।

संलग्न :

स्वीकृत प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण (IEE) प्रतिवेदन २ प्रति ।

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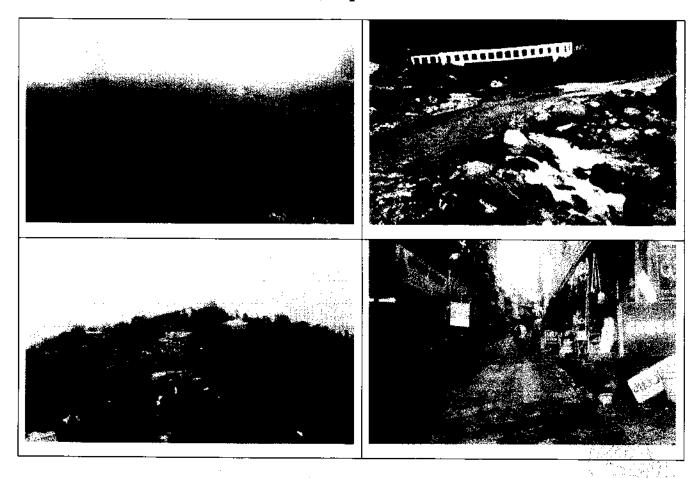
Government of Nepal Ministry of Water Supply Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management Urban Water Supply & Sanitation (Sector) Project

Project Management Office

Panipokhari, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Of Bam Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Ilam, Nepal



AUGUST, 2019

SUBMITTED TO: Ministry of Water Supply, Singhadurbar, Kathmandu

SUBMITTED BY: Project Management Office, Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management, Panipokhari, Kathmandu

To the Salation of the Salatio

Prepared by: TAEC Consult P. Ltd. - Integrated Consultants Nepal (P) Ltd. JV

ABBREVIATIONS

2ndSTWSSSP Second Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

A.D. Anno Domini

ADB Asian Development Bank

AIFC Average Incremental Financial Cost

AM Accountability Mechanism

AP Affected Person

ATP Ability To Pay

BDS Bulk Distribution System

BoQ Bill of Quantities

B.S. Bikram Sambat

BWF Barbed Wire Fencing

CAPP Community and Public Participation

C-EMP Contractor's Environmental Management Plan

CFUG Community Forest User's Group

CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild

Fauna & Flora

CLBW Chain Link Boundary Wall

Coliform P/A Coliform Presence/Absence

CSA Concerned Sector Agency

DCC District Coordination Committee

DI Ductile Iron

DMA District Metered Area
DPH Dosing Pump House

DRTAC Design Review and Technical Audit Consultant

DS Distribution System

DSMC Design, Supervision and Management Consultant

DWSSM Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management

EARF Environmental Assessment and Review Framework

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EIRR Economic Internal Rate of Return

EMP Environmental Management Plan

EMR Environmental Monitoring Report

ENPHO Environment and Public Health Organization

EO Environmental Officer

EOCC Economic Opportunity Cost of Capital

EPA Environment Protection Act

Enginera

EPR Environment Protection Rules

ES Environmental Specialist

ESA Environmental Safeguard Assistant

ESE Environmental Safeguard Expert

FEDWASUN Federation of Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee Nepal

FGD Focus Group Discussion

FIRR Financial Internal Rate of Return

FRP Ferro Reinforced Plastic

GH Guard House

GI Galvanized Iron

GoN Government of Nepal

GRM Grievance Redress Mechanism

HDPE High Density Polyethylene

HHs Households

HRF Horizontal Roughening Filter

IBAT Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights

ICG Implementation Core Group

IP Indigenous People

IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature

IEE Initial Environmental Examination

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

JV Joint Venture LGs Local Groups

Ltd. Limited

MoFE Ministry of Forest and Environment

MoWS Ministry of Water Supply

MWSS Manufacturer Waste Scrap Shingles

NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NCDC Namsaling Community Development Centre

ND Nominal Diameter

ND Not Detected (In Test Reports)

NDWQS National Drinking Water Quality Standard
NEPAP National Environment Policy & Action Plan

Melar Supply and Suppl

Project Remographia Cifica

NGO Non Governmental Organization

NRs. Nepalese Rupees

NRCS Nepal Red Cross Society

NTFP Non Timber Forest Products

acmodel.

recolconsvo o o o Englist ij

NVMES Nepal Vehicles Mass Emission Standards

NWSC Nepal Water Supply & Sewerage Corporation

OD Outer Diameter

ODF Open Defecation Free

O&M Operation and Maintenance

PAF Project Affected Families

PE Polyethylene

PID Project Information Datasheet

PMO Project Management Office

PMQAC Project Management and Quality Assurance Consultants

PN Nominal Pressure Rating
PPHA Population Per Hectare

PPTA Project Preparation Technical Appraisal

PTW Permit To Work

PSC Project Steering Committee

RCC Reinforced Cement Concrete

RDSMC Regional Design Supervision Management Consultant

REA Rapid Environmental Assessment

RL Relative Level ROW Right of Way

RPMO Regional Project Management Office

RVT Reservoir Tank

SB Sedimentation Basin/Settling Basin

SDG Sustainable Development Goal

SEAM-N Strengthening of Environmental Adminstration & Management-Nepal

SPS Safeguard Policy Statement

SS Site Specific

SSF Slow Sand Filter

SSO Social Safeguard Officer

STWSSSP Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

TDF Town Development Fund

TNTC Too numerous To Count

ToR Terms of Reference

TSTWSSSP Third Small Town Water Suppy & Sanitation Sector Project

Project Management Office

USD United States Dollar

UWSSSP Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project

VDC Village Development Committee

WHO World Health Organization

WN Ward Number

WOV Wash Out Valves

WSP Water Safety Plan

WSSDO Water Supply and Sanitation Divisional Office

WTP Water Treatment Plant
WUA Water Users' Association

Tracer Goods / 10000101011

WUSC Water Users' and Sanitation Committee

scorsfu.



WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ams! Above mean sea level

dBa decibel audible

ha hectare/s

Kg/sq.cm Kilogram per square centimeter

km kilometer/s

Kph kilometer/s per hour

m meter/s

Kph kilometer/s per hour

lps liter per second

m meter/s

m³ cubic meter/s

mg/l milligram/s per liter

mm millimeter/s

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

PPHA Population Per Hectare



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Annex 8

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

- Ilam town project is one of the projects proposed under UWSSSP which is currently being prepared to support further GoN's continuing efforts to provide water supply and sanitation services to selected urban municipalities of Nepal. In support of GoN's endeavor, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded this Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (UWSSSP).
- 2. During field study, it has been identified that the existing water supply system is said to be about 82 years old. Despite having been rehabilitated and expanded four times, the system is still not able to meet the current water demand. The quality of sand in SSF of the existing WTP is said to be poor which results in ineffective operation of WTP. The study also shows that the existing disinfection unit is also not in operation. It is observed that the existing distribution pipelines are very old and unable to supply water in sufficient quantity in many areas. This compelled people to take direct connections with the service reservoir. As a result, numerous distribution mains entangled with each other can be observed to be laid all along the project town.
- 3. The existing system has been serving only 3 wards of the project town that includes WN 6, 8 & 9 which belongs to 6 wards of the former llam municipality. Other wards have been using tap water through locally managed sources. However, some of the wards, located at the foothill of the project town, are deprived of tap water, and these areas are generally dependent on spouts and water from the river. The study shows that the existing system is supplying water only for 1.5 hours a day on an alternate day. Moreover, the frequent breakdown of system has made the supply system unreliable. The proposed project expects to improve the existing water supply condition of the project town through provision of effective WTP, well managed distribution mains, continuous supply service and expanded service area.
- 4. ADB and GoN require all projects to undergo environmental assessments. All projects funded by ADB must comply with the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 which will ensure the following mentioned points:
 - The projects are environmentally sound,
 - > The projects are designed to operate in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements,
 - These projects are not likely to cause any significant environmental, health, or safety hazards.

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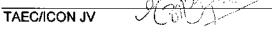
- 5. According to ADB's REA Checklist, the proposed project falls under 'Category B' that requires IEE study only. On the GoN side, the statutory requirement that has to be adhered to is the Environment Protection Act (1997), and Environment Protection Rules (1997) with latest amendments (2017). Based on EPR Schedule 1, the Project falls within the threshold of activities under (H) drinking water sector that indicates that the project requires IEE only. This IEE fulfills the policy requirements of both ADB and GoN.
- 6. The proposed project will extend the distribution system to new areas of llam municipality (complete areas of wards 6 & 7 and partial areas of wards 8 & 9) which are not covered by the existing system. These areas are the core areas of llam municipality where the demand of water is very high. Along with the proposal of construction of new components, the proposed project will involve rehabilitation works of the existing system through rehabilitation of Slow Sand Filter, Water proofing of existing WTP and Construction of new RVT by demolishing 4 existing service reservoirs at Shikharnagar. Hence, the proposed project is an extension of the existing system. This Project has been conceptualized as a totally gravity surface water system. The overall concept has been developed with distribution system. comprising of Bulk Distribution System (BDS) and Disribution System (DS). The entire distribution network is to be supplied from multiple (ten) reservoir system. All the water treatment plants will act as main distributors. The total supplies of the sub-systems have been divided in to these ten reservoirs in order to manage RVT wise demand

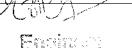
Description of the Project

7. Two new sources have been proposed for this project that includes Rate Khola and Mewa Khola. Along with this, two existing sources viz., Gitang Khola and Bhandi Khola will be used for this project. Hence, altogether, four intakes will be used for the proposed project. Similarly, the proposed project will also have one water treatment plant comprising 2 nos. of new sedimentation tanks in corresponding routes of Rate & Mewa Khola, 8 nos. of new HRF near existing WTP site and one rehabilitated existing SSF. Although the water quality test results as given in Annex 6 shows that the quality of Geetang Khola and Bhadi Khola is almost same, the treatment provision has been proposed for Geetang Khola only because our study shows that Bhandi Khola is well protected spring source and does not require any treatment. Then, there will be about ten service reservoirs that include six new and four existing RVTs, in this project. The cumulative capacity for these reservoirs will be about 1392.50 cum. The main water supply components of the proposed project include Intakes. Slapla states Transmission Mains, Water Treatment Plant, Service Reservoirs, Bulk Distribution

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Mains, Distribution Mains, River Crossings, House Connections, Guard Quarter, Boundary Wall and Appurtenances (Valves, Chambers, Flow Meters & Fire Hydrant). This project also covers construction requirements like Land Requirement, Energy Requirement, Human Resource Requirement, Worker's Camp, and Stockpiling Site etc. The proposed project will also have sanitation components that includes three public toilets at Dhobi Dhara, Tundikhel and Adarsha Krishi Bazaar areas.

Methodology

The basic methodology for the prepartion of IEE as per EPR includes Literature 8. Review to collect information on the project area and Field Study to collect baseline information on physical, cultural, chemical, biological, and social conditions of the core and surroundings areas of the project town. This is then followed by a 15-days Public Notice Publication in any national daily newspaper to seek opinions from the stakeholders. After this, Public Consultation has been carried out to acknowledge any kind of suggestions from the interested stakeholders regarding public notice. Along with this, Impact Identification, Prediction & Evaluation is carried out through simple checklist & questionnaire method and through professional judgement to determine adversity of the anticipated impacts. The study has followed the procedures outlined in the approved ToR and has covered the issues delineated therein.

Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

- The IEE study requires study of the concerned Policy, Legal & Administrative 9. Framework to analyze their compliance with the project construction activities. The major environmental act, rules, plan, policies, guidelines that are relevant for IEE study of this project includes;
 - a) Major Law, Acts & Rules: i)Constitution of Nepal; ii) Environmental Protection Act (EPA), 2053 B.S. (1997 A.D); iii) Environmental Protection Rules (EPR), 1997 AD, and its amendments in 2017 A.D.
 - b) Plans, Policies & Strategies: i) National Environmental Policy & Action Plan (NEPAP), 2050 B.S. (1993 A.D.); ii) Water Resources Strategy, 2059 B.S. (2002) A.D.); iii) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Strategy 2060 B.S. (2004 A.D.); iv) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sectoral Strategic Action Plan; v) National Water Plan-Nepal 2062 B.S. (2005 B.S.); vi) National Urban Policy, 2063 B.S. (2007 A.D.); vii) National Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Policy 2065 B.S. (2009) A.D.); viii) Updated 15-yr Development Plan for Small Towns Water Supply and

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Sanitation Sector, 2066 B.S. (2009 A.D. and Amendments in 2015 A.D.);ix) National Water Supply & Sanitation Policy (Draft) ,2071 B.S. (2014 A.D.); x) National Forest Policy, 2075 B.S. (2019 A.D.); xi) Land Use Policy, 2072 B.S. (2015 A.D.) and xii) National Urban Development Strategy, 2074 B.S. (2017 A.D.) c) Laws & Acts: i) Essential Goods Protection Act, 2012 B.S. (1955 A.D.; ii) Aquatic Animal Protection Act, 2017 B.S. (1961 A.D.) with Amendments (2055 B.S. (1997 A.D.)); iii) Town Development Act, 2045 B.S. (1988 A.D.); iv) Water Resource Act, 2049 B.S. (1992 A.D.); v) Forest Act, 2049 B.S. (1993 A.D.) with amendments 2055 B.S. (1999 AD.); vi) Land Acquisition Act, 2049 B.S. (1993 A.D.); viii) Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act, 2056 B.S. (2001 A.D.); viii) Water Supply Management Board Act, 2063 B.S. (2006 A.D.); ix) Solid Waste Management Act, 2068 B.S. (2011 A.D.); x) Labour Act, 2074 B.S. (2017 A.D.); xi) Local Government Operation Act, 2074 B.S. (2017 A.D.)

- d) Rules & Regulations: i) Solid Waste (Management & Resource Mobilization) Rules, 2044 B.S. (1987 A.D.) & Amendments 2049 B.S. (1992 A.D.); ii) Water Resource Regulations, 2050 B.S. (1993 A.D.); iii) Drinking Water Regulations, 2055 B.S. (1998 A.D.); iv) Solid Waste Management Rules, 2070 B.S. (2013 A.D.); iv) Labor Rules, 2075 B.S. (2018 A.D.)
- e) Guidelines & Manuals: i) National EIA Guidelines, 2049 B.S. (1993 A.D.); ii) WHO Air Quality Guidelines, Global Update, 2061 B.S. (2005 A.D.); iii) WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality, Fourth Edition 2073 B.S. (2017 A.D.); iv) National Noise Standard Guidelines, 2068 B.S. (2012 A.D.); v) Guidelines for Community Noise by WHO, 2055 B.S. (1999 A.D.) and vi) "Working procedure for the use of national forest for national priority projects, 2074"

Existing Environment

- 10. This IEE study requires information on the existing environment of the project town to identify the susceptibility of the environmental aspects of the project town towards the anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed project. Regarding this, the secondary information of the existing environment was collected through literature review during desk study. However, the secondary information is not sufficient for IEE study. Hence, the field study was carried out to collect primary information on the existing environmental aspects.
- 11. Regarding this, details on various physical environmental aspects like Landforms & Topography, Land Use Pattern, Geology & Soil, Water Resources, Climate, Air Quality, Acoustic Environment, Landslide Susceptibility etc and biological features like Flora, Fauna, Protected Areas & Community Forest Areas were collected

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- through simple checklist, REA checklist, professional judgement and interaction with the locals & the concerned bodies during field study. No existence of protected areas as well as community forest areas within the project area was observed during the field study.
- 12. Similarly, details on water quality of the water sources to be used for the proposed project were collected through sampling process followed by water quality tests on approved laboratory. The test result shows that the water samples taken from four sources viz; Gitang Khola, Bhandi Khola, Rate Khola and Mewa Khola have all the required parameters within the permitted value of NDWQS.
- During field study, details on the socio-economic environment that includes Demographic Features, Caste/Ethnic Groups, Economic Features, Education & Skills and Community Infrastructures were collected through simple questionnaire method followed by household survey and interaction with the locals. Regarding this, Willingness to Pay for Monthly Tariff, Willingness for Up-front Cash Contribution and Affordability has also been assessed. As per the sampled household survey, 100% of 140 sampled HHs and 98.03% of total 2798 HHs expressed willingness to pay for monthly water tariff and to contribute for up-front cash contribution respectively. This indicates their demand for the proposed project to get rid of their acute water shortage problem. The survey also shows that 7.7% (215) of 2798 HHs fall under poor category and only 10.5% (293) of 2798 HHs expend less than Rs. 7,500 per month. Hence, this indicates the affordability of the community in terms of monthly income level and the expenditure level.

Analysis of Alternatives

14. Analysis on the alternatives of the proposed project is another important process of IEE study that will help to assess the feasibility of the project in regard to technical, environmental & social aspects. Primarily, this involves two alternatives that includes "Without Project" or "Do-nothing" Alternative and "With Project" Alternative. The limitation of "Without Project" Alternatives regarding continuous water supply system, treatment system and susceptibility to water borne diseases leads to opt for "With Project" Alternative. With Project Alternative has been analyzed by envisaging the likely benefits of the proposed project. The analysis shows that the proposed project is designed to provide convenient access to reliable, adequate, safe and potable water supply to 21,433 populations as per base year 2019 A.D. There is requirement of about 150 sqm area of Gumba Danda Community Forest for the construction of RVT1 and small guard house in this project. During the "With Project" Alternative analysis, "With No Forest Alternative" has also been studied to determine whether

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- the use of this community forest area could be avoided for the construction of those project components or not. This study shows that there are no other possible options which do not include Community Forest area.
- 15. This "With Project" Alternative analysis shows that three alternatives have been proposed for the design of the proposed project. All these three alternatives belong to gravity systems with similar service areas and structures from WTP to distribution network. The analysis shows that all of these three alternatives technically, environmentally and socially feasible. The main difference between these three alternatives is in use of different sources with different transmission pipelines. This analysis also involves assessment of the most cost-effective, reliable and efficient system that can serve the design population. This analysis also shows that the capital cost of the alternative II is lower than other two alternatives. Hence, Alternative II has been selected as the best alternative for the project which involves two existing sources (16 lps from Gitang Khola and 4 lps from Bhandi Khola) and two new sources (10 lps from Rate Khola and 10 lps from Mewa Khola).

Anticipated Environmental Impacts

- 16. The analysis on the information collected during field study helps to identify and predict the likely environmental impacts that may result from the proposed project. These predicted impacts are then evaluated using Scoring matrix as per National EIA Guidelines, 1993 to determine the nature, extent and magnitude. This evaluation will further help to propose the appropriate mitigation measure for each impact.
- 17. The anticipated environmental impacts have been mainly categorized into two viz., Beneficial Impacts and Adverse Impacts on the basis of its negative and positive significance. This has been further categorized into four impacts that includes i) Impact on Physical Environment, ii) Impact on Biological Environment, iii) Impact on Chemical Environment and iv) Impact on Socio-economic Environment, based upon the effects on the existing environment. These impacts has been sub divided into three categories based upon the project phase that includes i) Design Phase, ii) Construction Phase and iii) Operation Phase.
- Here, Beneficial Impacts includes Employment Generation, Skill Enhancement, Local 18. Trade & Business Opportunities, Improved Health & Hygiene, Increased Economic Opportunity and Social Empowerment. Similarly, Adverse Impacts includes Soil Erosion, Noise Pollution, Impacts on Air Quality, Surface Water Quality, Generation of Solid Waste & Waste water from the construction site & worker's camp, Accidental Leakage or Spillage of Stored Fuel/Chemicals, Land Use Pattern, Disruption to Natural Drainage, Haphazard Disposal of Dismantled Debris, Impacts on Water

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Bodies, Impacts on Flora & Fauna, Impact on Aquatic Life, Forest fire, Forest Encroachment, Impact on Water Quality of nearby rivers, Impact of Quality of water stored in the reservoir, Structural Instability, Workers & Community Health & Safety Hazards, and Damage to the existing Utilities, Traffic Congestion, Disruption to Local Vendor's Business, Occupational Health & Safety Hazards, Delivery of Unsafe Water, Impact of Sustainability of Works etc.

Mitigation & Augmentation Measures

The mitigation & augmentation measures for each & every adverse impacts 19. mentioned above have been proposed. These measures primarily includes Slope Protection Measures, Air Quality Monitoring, Noise Quality Monitoring, Waste Management, Prompt Backfilling, Handling of fuel & chemicals, Awareness regarding Workers & Community Health & Safety Hazards, Monitoring of Water Treatment System, Proper Handling of Chlorine etc. This has been described in detail in Chapter 8. If these proposed mitigation measures are effectively implemented, no such significant environmental problems have to be encountered during the construction & operation period of the proposed project. Likewise, various suitable augmentation measures have also been proposed to to maximize the anticipated beneficial impacts.

Information Disclosure, Consultation & Participation

20. Stakeholder Consultation and Community Participation is an essential process in project preparation. It is the process of engaging stakeholders and affected people. This process involves Key Informant interviews, On-site discussions with WUSC, and Random Field Interviews of stakeholders. Prior to the stakeholder's consultation, stakeholder analysis and mapping of stakeholders were carried out to identify the potential stakeholders and their roles towards the implementation of the project. The potential stakeholders were then involved in consultation to disseminate information related to the project, to collect their views & suggestions and to prioritize their concerns regarding the project. This will continue throughout the implementation of the projects and operation period. To facilitate the stakeholder consultation, PMO & ICG will maintain good communication and collaboration with WUSC and the Municipality.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is also an essential 21. process of the IEE study which is meant for persons seeking satisfactory resolution to their complaints on the social and environmental performance of the projects

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under UWSSSP. The mechanism, developed in consultation with key stakeholders, will ensure the following mentioned points;

- (i) the basic rights and interests of every person adversely affected by the social and environmental performance of a Project are protected; and
- (ii) their concerns are effectively and timely addressed

This GRM involves setting up the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the municipality level. The GRC will comprise of the following mentioned members:

- (1) WUSC Secretary;
- (2) RPMO Engineer;
- (3) RPMO social /environmental (as relevant) officer,
- (4) Representative of affected persons,
- (5) RDSMC's safeguards specialist (social/environment as relevant),
- (6) a representative of reputable and relevant CBO/SHG/organization working in the project area as invitee, and
- (7) Contractor's representative

Environmental Management Plan

- 22. Preparation and Implementation of the environmental management plan (EMP) is another essential process of the IEE study. The main purpose of EMP is to ensure that the activities are undertaken in a responsible and non-detrimental manner. Similarly, the other objectives of EMP are as follows:
 - providing a proactive, feasible, and practical working tool to enable the measurement and monitoring of environmental performance on-site;
 - guiding and controlling the implementation of findings and recommendations of the environmental assignment conducted for the project;
 - detailing specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impacts of the project and in enhancing beneficial impacts; and

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- ensuring that safety recommendations are complied with.
- 23. The total estimated local level monitoring and mitigation cost for the project is NRs. 1,500,000.00.

Monitoring & Reporting

24. PMO & RPMO will be responsible for environmental monitoring & reporting. RPMO will monitor and measure the progress of EMP implementation. RPMO will submit a monthly monitoring and implementation reports to PMO, who will take follow-up

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actions, if necessary. PMO will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. ADB will review project performance against the MoWS's commitments as agreed in the legal documents. ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued. Along with this, Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS) as well as Ministry of Forests & Environment (MoFE) under Government of Nepal will also undertake monitoring process through random field visits to review the project performance.

Conclusion

- 25. In conclusion, the IEE study shows that the proposed project is not an environmentally critical undertaking. The proposed project, its components, are not within or adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas. 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 periods). The proposed project will bring about the following mentioned benefits:
 - (i) Access to reliable supply of safe and potable water;
 - (ii) Promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices and reduced health and safety risks;
 - (iii) Liberation from the hardship for continuous drinking water supply for years and
 - (iv) Enhanced community health, improved quality of life and safe communities as outcomes.
- 26. Hence, there are no significant negative impacts of the proposed project, and the classification of the project as Category "B" is confirmed as per ADB and as Schedule -1 is confirmed as per Environment Protection Rules, 2054 (1997) and 2017 (Latest Amendments). No further special study or detailed environmental impact assessment (EIA) needs to be undertaken to comply with ADB SPS (2009) and Environment Protection Rules, 2054 (1997) of Nepal.

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परिचय

- १. यस इलाम खानेपानी आपूर्ति तथा सरसफाई आयोजना, छनौट गरिएका नेपालका शहरी नगरपालिकाहरुमा खानेपानी आपूर्ति तथा सरसफाई सेवा वितरणमा सुधार ल्याउने नेपाल सरकारको निरन्तर थप प्रयासलाई सहायता गर्ने हेतुले शुरु गरिएको शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजना अर्न्तगत प्रस्ताव गरिएको परियोजना मध्ये एक हो । नेपाल सरकारको यहीं प्रयासलाई समर्थन गर्दै एसियाली विकास बैंकले शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजनाका निम्ति लगानी गरेको छ ।
- २. स्थलगत अध्ययनको कममा यस रुपाकोट मभुवागढी नगरपालिकामा सञ्चालन भइरहेको वर्तमान खानेपानी आपूर्ति प्रणाली लगभग द्व२ वर्ष पुरानो प्रणाली रहेको पहिचान गरिएको छ । चार पटकसम्म गरिएको पुनर्स्थापना एवं विस्तार बावजूद यस वर्तमान प्रणालीले वर्तमान खानेपानीको मागलाई पूरा गर्न सकेको छैन । विद्यमान WTP को SSF को बालुवाको गुणस्तर खराब रहेको भनिएको छ जसको परिणामस्वरुप WTP को सञ्चालनमा शून्यता देखिएको छ । विद्यमान डिस्इन्फेक्सन यूनिट पनि सञ्चालनमा नआएको अध्ययनले देखाएको छ । विद्यमान वितरण पाइपलाइनहरु पुरानो भएको देखिनुका साथै यसले अधिकांश क्षेत्रहरुमा पर्याप्त मात्रामा पानी आपूर्ति गर्न असक्षम देखिएको छ । यसले त्यहाँका बासिन्दाहरुलाई पानी टैंकीबाट प्रत्यक्ष जडान गर्न बाध्य बनाएको छ । परिणामस्वरुप आयोजना शहरभरी अनिगन्ती एकअर्का सँग अल्फिएको वितरण पाइपलाइनहरु विछुघाइएको देख्न सिकन्छ ।
- विद्यमान प्रणालीले वडा नं ६, ६ र ९ गरी आयोजना शहरका तीन वडाहरुमा सेवा दिदै आएको छ जुन पूर्व इलाम नगरपालिकाको ६ वडाहरु अर्न्तगत पर्दछ । अन्य वडाहरुले स्थानीय रुपमा व्यवस्थित स्रोतहरु मार्फत धाराको पानी प्रयोग गर्दै आएका छन् । तथापि, आयोजना शहरको तल्लो पहाडी भागमा अवस्थित केही वडाहरु धाराको पानी आपूर्तिबाट बञ्चित छन् भने यी क्षेत्रहरु सामान्यतया ढुङ्गेधाराहरु र खोलाको पानीमा निर्भर छन्। विद्यमान प्रणालीले एकदिन विराएर दिनको केवल डेढ घण्टा लागि मात्र पानी आपूर्ति गर्दै आएको अध्ययनले देखाएको छ । साथै, बारम्बार विग्रने गरेको प्रणालीले आपूर्ति सेवालाई अविश्वसनीय बनाएको छ । प्रभावकारी WTP, व्यवस्थित वितरण पाइपलाइनहरु, निरन्तर आपूर्ति सेवा र विस्तारित सेवा क्षेत्रहरुको प्रावधान मार्फत प्रस्तावित आयोजनाले विद्यमान खानेपानी आपूर्ति प्रणालीको अवस्था सुधार गर्ने अपेक्षा गर्दछ ।
- ४. एसियाली विकास बैंक तथा नेपाल सरकारको नीति अनुसार सबै परियोजनाहरुको बातावरणीय मूल्याँकन गर्न आवश्यक छ । एसियाली विकास बैंकद्धारा लगानी गरिएको आयोजनाहरुले सन् २००९ मा लागू गरिएको सुरक्षा नीति विवरण (SPS) को अनुपालन गरेको हुनुपर्छ जसले निम्न उल्लेखित बुँदाहरुको सुनिश्चितता तय गर्दछ :

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 डिजाइन गरिएको छ ।
- यी आयोजनाहरुले सम्भवतः कुनै उल्लेखनीय वातावरण, स्वास्थ्य वा सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि खतराहरु निम्त्याउने छैन ।
- प्रसियाली विकास बैंकको REA चेकलिस्ट अनुसार प्रस्तावित आयोजना, प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण मात्र आवश्यक पर्ने Category 'B' अर्न्तगत पर्दछ । नेपाल सरकारको वैधानिक आवश्यकता अनुसार प्रस्तावित आयोजनाले वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन,२०५३, वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली,२०५४ र २०७३ मा गरिएको नयाँ संशोधनको पालना गरेको हुनुपर्छ । प्रस्तावित आयोजना, वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावलीको अनुसूची १ को प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण मात्र आवश्यक पर्ने भनेर उल्लेख गरिएको (ऐ) खानेपानी क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत पर्दछ । तसर्थ, प्रस्तावित आयोजनाले एसियाली विकास बैंक तथा नेपाल सरकार दुवैका नीति आवश्यकताहरु पूर्ति गर्दछ ।
 - प्रस्तावित आयोजनाले विद्यमान प्रणालीको दायरा भित्र समावेश नभएका इलाम नगरपालिकाको नयाँ क्षेत्रहरु (बडा न ६ र ७ का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रहरु तथा वडा न ६ र ९ का आशिक क्षेत्रहरु)मा वितरण प्रणाली विस्तार गर्नेछ । यी क्षेत्रहरु इलाम नगरपालिकाको मुख्य क्षेत्रहरु हुन् जहाँ पानीको माग धेरै उच्च रहेको छ । नयाँ संरचनाहरुको निर्माणको प्रस्तावको साथै विद्यमान SSF को पुर्नस्थापना, विद्यमान WTP को वाटरपूष्टिग र शिखरनगरमा अवस्थित ४ विद्यमान पानी टैंकीहरु नष्ट गरी नयाँ पानी टैंकीको निर्माण मार्फत प्रस्तावित आयोजनाले विद्यमान प्रणालीको पुर्नस्थापनाका कार्यहरु पनि समावेश गर्नेछ । तसर्थ, प्रस्तावित आयोजनाले विद्यमान खानेपानी प्रणालीको विस्तारित रुप हो । प्रस्तावित आयोजना पूर्णरूपमा ग्रेमिटि प्रणालीको रुपमा परिकल्पना गरिएको छ ।यस आयोजनाको वितरण प्रणाली अन्तर्गत थोक वितरण प्रणाली (BDS)र घरायसी वितरण प्रणाली (DS)समावेश छन् । यस आयोजनाको सम्पूर्ण वितरण सञ्जालमा दशवटा रिजर्भोयर (पानी टेंकी) प्रणालीबाट खानेपानी आपूर्ति गर्दछ । यस आयोजनाका सबै पानी प्रशोधन केन्द्रहरूले मुख्य वितरकको भुमिका निर्वाह गर्दछ । प्रत्येक रिजर्भोयर (पानी टेंकी)को मागको व्यवस्थापन गर्नको निम्ति प्रत्येक उप प्रणालीको कुल आपूर्तिलाई यी दशवटा रिजर्भोयरहरूमा विभाजित गरिएको छ ।

<u>आयोजनाको विवरण</u>

७. यस आयोजनाको लागि राते खोला र मेवा खोला गरी दुई नयाँ स्रोत प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ । यसका साथै वर्तमान प्रणालीमा प्रयोग भइरहेको दुई स्रोतहरु गिताङ्ग खोला र भाँडी खोला पिन प्रस्तावित आयोजनामा प्रयोग हुनेछन् । तसर्थ, यस प्रस्तावित आयोजनामा जम्मा चारवटा इन्टेकहरु प्रयोग हुनेछन् । त्यस्तैगरी, प्रस्तावित आयोजनामा एउटा पानी प्रशोधन केन्द्र रहनेछन् जसअन्तंगत राते खोला र मेवा खोलाका मार्गमा पर्ने दुईवटा नयाँ सेडिमेन्टेसन टैकीहरु, विद्यमान WTP निर आठवटा HRF र एउटा पुर्नस्थापित विद्यमान स्लो स्यान्ड फिल्टर समावेश छन् । एनेक्स ६ मा दिइएको पानी सुमस्तर परीक्षणको परिणाम अनुसार गिताङ्ग खोला र भाँडी खोलाको (ग्रानीको गुणस्तर लगभग एउटी पुर्णावन प्रशोधनको प्रावधान

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केवल गिताङ्ग खोलाको लागि मात्रै प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ किनभने भाँडी खोला सुरक्षित मूल स्रोतको रुपमा रहेको र यस स्रोतलाई कुनै प्रशोधनको आवश्यकता नभएको हाम्रो अध्ययनले देखाएको छ । यसपछि, यस आयोजनामा ६ वटा नयाँ र चारवटा विद्यमान पानी टैंकीहरु गरी लगभग दशवटा पानी टैंकीहरु रहनेछन् । यी रिजर्भोयरहरुको समग्र क्षमता लगभग १३९२.५० घ.मि. हुनेछन् । यस आयोजनाका मुख्य खानेपानी संरचनाहरुको रुपमा इन्टेक, ट्रान्सिमसन पाइपहरु, पानी प्रशोधन केन्द्र, पानी टैंकी, वितरण पाइपहरु, रिभर किसङ्ग, निजी धारा, पाले घर, सिमाना पर्खाल, पूरक संरचनाहरु (भल्भहरु, चेम्बरहरु, पलो मिटर र फायर हाइड्रेन्ट) र तीनवटा सार्वजनिक शौचालयहरु जस्ता संरचनाहरु समावेश छन् । त्यस्तैगरी, यस आयोजनामा जिमन आवश्यकता, उर्जा आवश्यकता ,मानव संसाधन आवश्यकता, श्रम शिविर, निर्माण सामाग्री सञ्चय क्षेत्र आदि जस्ता निर्माणाधीन आवश्यकताहरु पनि समावेश छन् । यस आयोजनाका लागि प्रस्ताव गरिएको सरसफाई सम्बन्धि संरचना अर्न्तगत धोबी धारा, टुँडिखेल र आर्दश कृषि बजार गरी तीन क्षेत्रहरुमा एक एक वटा सार्वजनिक शौचालयहरु समावेश छन् ।

पद्धति

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वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली अनुसार यस प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षणका आधारभूत पद्धितमा आयोजनास्थलकारे जानकारी हासिल प्राप्त गर्न लेख-रचनाहरुको समीक्षा र आयोजनास्थलको प्रत्यक्ष र अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभावकारी क्षेत्रहरुको भौतिक, साँस्कृतिक, रासायनिक, जैविक र सामाविक अवस्थाहरुबारे आधारभूत जानकारी एकत्रित गर्न स्थलगत अध्ययन समावेश छन् । यस कार्यविधिमा सरोकारवालाबाट सल्लाह सुभाव प्राप्त गर्न कुनै पिन राष्ट्रिय अखबार दैनिकमा पन्ध दिने सार्वजिनक सूचना प्रकाशन पिन समावेश छन् । त्यसपिछ, इच्छुक सरोकारवालाबाट सुभाव एकत्रित गर्न सार्वजिनक परामर्श गरिएको छ । यसका साथै प्रत्याशित प्रभावहरुको प्रतिकूलता निर्धारण गर्नको लागि साधारण चेकलिस्ट प्रकियामार्फत प्रभावहरुको पिहचान, पुर्वानुमान र मूल्यांकन गरिएको छ । यस प्रारम्भिकवातावरणीय परीक्षणले अनुमोदित सन्दर्भका सर्तहरु (ToR) मा उल्लिखित प्रकियाहरुको पालना गरेको छ ।

नीति, कानुनी र प्रशासनिक रुपरेखा

- ९. प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय अध्ययनको अवधिमा प्रस्तावित आयोजना निर्माणका गतिविधिहरुले सम्बन्धित नीति तथा कानूनको अनुपालना गरेको छ कि छैन भनेर मुल्याँकन गर्नका निम्ति ती सम्बन्धित नीति, कानूनी र प्रशासनिक रुपरेखाको अध्ययनको आवश्यकता पर्दछ । यस आयोजनाको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षणसँग सम्बन्धित मुख्य वातावरणीय ऐन, नियमहरु,योजना, नीतिहरु, दिशानिर्देशहरु निम्न उल्लिखित छन् :
 - क) प्रमुख कानुन, ऐन तथा नियमहरुः i)नेपालको संविधान; ii) वातावरणीय संरक्षण ऐन, वि.सं २०५३(ई.स. १९९७); iii) वातावरणीय संरक्षण नियमावली वि.सं २०५४ (ई.स. १९९७) र पाचौ संशोधन वि.सं २०७३ (ई.स. १९९७)



- ख) योजना,नीति तथा रणनीतिहरु : i) राष्ट्रिय वातावरणीय नीति तथा कार्य योजना, वि.सं २०४० (ई.स. १९९३); ii) जलस्रोत रणनीति, वि.सं २०४९ (ई.स. २००२); iii) ग्रामीण खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई नीति, तथा ग्रामीण खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई रणनीति, वि.सं २०६० (ई.स. २००४); iv) ग्रामीण खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक नीति, वि.सं २०६० (ई.स. २००४); v) राष्ट्रिय जल योजना, वि.सं २०६२ (ई.स. २००४); vi) राष्ट्रिय शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई क्षेत्रगत नीति, वि.सं २०६४ (ई.स. २००९); viii) राष्ट्रिय शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई क्षेत्रगत नीति, वि.सं २०६४ (ई.स. २००९); viii) साना शहर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई क्षेत्रका लागि परिमार्जित पन्ध वर्षे विकास योजना, वि.सं २०६६ (ई.स. २००९ तथा २०१४ मा गरिएको संशोधन); ix) राष्ट्रिय खानेपानी आपूर्ति तथा सरसफाई नीति (डाम्प्ट), वि.सं २०७९ (ई.स. २००४); x) राष्ट्रिय वन नीति, वि.सं २०७५(ई.स. २०१९); xi) भु-उपयोग नीति, वि.सं २०७२ (ई.स. २०१४)
- ग) कानुन तथा ऐनहरु : i) आवश्यक वस्तु संरक्षण ऐन, वि.सं २०१२(ई.स. १९४४); ii)जलचर संरक्षण ऐन, वि.सं २०१७ (ई.स. १९६१) तथा संशोधन वि.सं २०४४ (ई.स. १९९७); iii) शहरी विकास ऐन, वि.सं २०४४ (ई.स. १९९८); iv) जल स्रोत ऐन, वि.सं २०४९ (ई.स. १९९२); v) वन ऐन, वि.सं २०४९ (ई.स. १९९३); vii) बालश्रम निषेध तथा विनियमन ऐन, वि.सं २०४६ (ई.स. २०५६); viii) खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन बोर्ड ऐन, वि.सं २०६३ (ई.स. २००६); ix) फोहोर मैला व्यवस्थापन ऐन, वि.सं २०६८ (ई.स. २०११); x) श्रम ऐन, वि.सं २०७४ (ई.स. २०१७); xii) स्थानिय सरकार सञ्चालन ऐन, वि.सं २०७४ (ई.स. २०१७)
- घ) नियम तथा नियमावलीहरु : i) फोहोर मैला (व्यवस्थापन तथा स्रोत परिचालन) नियम, वि.सं २०४४ (ई.स. १९८७) तथा संशोधन वि.सं २०४९ (ई.स. १९९२); ii) जलस्रोत नियमावली, वि.सं २०५० (ई.स. १९९३); iii) खानेपानी नियमावली, वि.सं २०५५ (ई.स. १९९८); iv) फोहोरमैला व्यवस्थापन नियमावली, वि.सं २०७० (ई.स. २०५३); V) श्रम नियमावली, वि.सं २०७५ (ई.स. २०१८)
- ड) निर्देशिका तथा पुस्तिका : i) राष्ट्रिय वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याँकन दिशानिर्देश, वि.सं २०४९ (ई.स. १९९३); ii) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको वायु गुणस्तर दिशानिर्देश , वि.सं २०६१ (ई.स. २००५); iii) खानेपानी गुणस्तरका लागि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको दिशानिर्देश, चौथो संस्करण, वि.सं २०७३ (ई.स. २०१७); iv) राष्ट्रिय ध्विन मानक दिशानिर्देश, वि.सं २०६८ (ई.स. २०१२); v) सामुदायिक ध्विनका लागि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको दिशानिर्देश , वि.सं २०५४ (ई.स. १९९९) र vi) "राष्ट्रिय प्राथमिकिता प्राप्त योजनाको लागि राष्ट्रिय वन क्षेत्र प्रयोग गर्ने सम्बन्धी कार्यविधि-२०७४"

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१०. प्रस्तावित आयोजनाका पूर्वानुमानित वातावरणीय प्रभावहरुप्रति यस आयोजन्य हेर्ह्यूका वातावरणीय पक्षहरुको संवेदनशीलताको पहिचान मुर्ज यस अधिजना शहरको वर्तमान वातावहुनुवार जानकारी लिन आवश्यक पर्दछ । यसै सन्दर्भमा, डेस्क अध्ययनको कममा साहित्य समीक्षाको माध्यममार्फत वर्तमान वातावरणको द्वितीयक जानकारी प्राप्त गरिएको छ । यद्यपि, प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षणका लागि यी माध्यमिक तहको जानकारी पर्याप्त भने छैन । तसर्थ, वर्तमान वातावरणीय अवस्थाबारे प्राथमिक जानकारी एकत्रित गर्न स्थलगत अध्ययन गरियो ।

- 99. यसै सन्दर्भमा स्थलगत अध्ययनको समयमा क) भौतिक वातावरणीय पक्ष अर्न्तगत स्थलाकृति, भुमि जिमन प्रयोगको वर्गीकरण, भूविज्ञान, जलस्रोतहरु, जलवायु, वायुको गुणस्तर, ध्विनक वातावरण, भुक्षय संवेदनशीलता; ख) जैविक वातावरण अन्तर्गत वनस्पति, वन्यजन्तु,संरक्षित क्षेत्र, सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र; जस्ता बारे आवश्यक विवरणहरु साधारण चेकिलस्ट, REA चेकिलस्ट, विशेषज्ञ निर्णय तथा स्थानिय एवं सम्बन्धित निकाय सँगको अर्न्तिकया मार्फत संकलन गरियो । आयोजना क्षेत्रभित्र कुनै पनि संरक्षित क्षेत्र तथा सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्रहरु अवस्थित नरहेको स्थलगत अध्ययनको कममा देखिएको छ ।
- १२. त्यस्तैगरी, प्रस्तावित आयोजनामा प्रयोग हुने जलस्रोतहरुको पानीको गुणस्तरबारे विवरण संकलन गर्न पानीको नमुना संकलन गरी स्वीकृति प्राप्त प्रयोगशालामा परीक्षण गरियो । यस परीक्षणले गिताङ्ग खोला, भांडी खोला, राते खोला र मेवा खोला बाट संकलित पानीको नमुनामा सबै आवश्यक प्यारामिटरहरु राष्ट्रिय खानेपानी गुणस्तरको मापदण्ड भित्र रहेको देखाएको छ ।
- 9३. स्थलगत अध्ययनको कममा, सामाजिक आर्थिक वातावरण अन्तर्गत जनसांख्यिक विशेषताहरु, जाति/जातिय समूह, आर्थिक विशेषताहरु,शिक्षा तथा सीप, सामुदायिक पूर्वाधारहरु इत्यादि सम्बन्धि विवरणहरु साधारण प्रश्नावली प्रकिया हुँदै घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण र स्थानिय सँगको अन्तिकिया मार्फत संकलन गरियो । यसै सन्दर्भमा पानीको मासिक महसुल तिर्ने सम्बन्धि तत्परता, अग्रिम नगद योगदानका लागि तत्परता र तिर्ने सक्ने क्षमता बारे पिन मुल्याँकन गरियो । नमुना घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण अनुसार १४० नमुना घरधुरी मध्ये १००% ले नै र २७९८ घरधुरी मध्ये ९८.०३% ले कमशः पानीको मासिक पानीमहसुल तिर्ने सम्बन्धि र अग्रिम नगद योगदान सम्बन्धि इच्छुकता व्यक्त गरेका छन् । यसले यस आयोजना शहरका वासिन्दाहरुको विद्यमान पानीको गंभीर समस्याबाट छुटकारा पाउन प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको चाहनालाई संकेत गर्दछ । त्यस्तैगरी, सर्वेक्षणले २७९८ घरधुरी मध्ये ७.७% (२९४) घरधुरीहरु विपन्न वर्ग अर्न्तगत रहेको देखाएको छ भने १०.४०% (२९३) घरधुरीले प्रति महिना रू.७,४००,०० भन्दा कम खर्चिने गरेको देखाएको छ । तसर्थ, यसले मासिक आय र व्यय स्तरको आधारमा प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको लागि समुदायको सामर्थ्यताको संकेत गर्दछ ।

वैकल्पिक विश्लेषण

9४. प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको वैकित्पिक विश्लेषण, यस प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षणको अर्को मुख्य प्रकिया हो जसले प्राविधिक, वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक पक्षहरुको सन्दर्भमा यस आयोजनाको सम्भाव्यताको परीक्षण गर्न मद्दत पुरधाउँछ। मुख्यतय, यस प्रकिया अर्न्तगत "आयोजना विना" विकल्प र "आयोजना सिहत" विकल्प जस्ता दुई विकल्पहरु समावेश गरिएका छन्। निरन्तर खानेपानी प्रणाली, प्रशोधन प्रणाली तथा पानीजन्य रोगप्रतिको संवेदनशीलताको सन्दर्भका भुभायोजना विना" विकल्पको सीमितताले

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"आयोजना सहित" विकल्पको छनौट तर्फ उन्मुख गराएको छ । प्रस्तावित आयोजनाका सम्भावित फाइदाहरुको मनन मार्फत "आयोजना सहित" विकल्पको विश्लेषण गरिएको छ । आधार वर्ष २०१९ को अनुसार २१,४३३ जनसंख्यामा विश्वसनीय, पर्याप्त, सुरक्षित र पिउन योग्य खानेपानीको सुविधाजनक पहुँच प्रदान गर्न प्रस्तावित आयोजना डिजाइन गरिएको यस वैकल्पिक विश्लेषणले देखाएको छ । यस आयोजनामा RVT १ र सानो पाले घरको निर्माणको लागि गुम्बा डाँडा सामुदायिक वनको १५० वर्ग मिटर जित क्षेत्रफलको आवश्यक पर्दछ । यस "आयोजना सहित" विकल्पको विश्लेषणको अविधमा आयोजनाका यी संरचनाहरुको निर्माणका लागि यो सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्रको प्रयोगलाई परहेज गर्न सिकन्छ कि सिकदैन भनेर निर्धारण गर्नका लागि "विना वनको" विकल्पको बारे पनि अध्ययन गरियो। सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्र समावेश नभएको अन्य सम्भावित विकल्पहरु नभएको यस अध्ययनले देखाएको छ। प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको डिजाइनको लागि तीनवटा विकल्पहरु प्रस्ताव गरिएको यस "आयोजना सहित" विकल्पको विश्लेषणले देखाएको छ । समान सेवा क्षेत्रहरु र WTP देखि वितरण सञ्जाल सम्म समान संरचनाहरुका साथै यी तीन विकल्पहरु ग्रेभिटि प्रणली सँग सम्बन्धित हुन् । यी सबै तीन विकल्पहरु प्राविधिक, वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक रूपमा सम्भाव्य रहेको यस वैकल्पिक विश्लेषणले देखाएको छ । भिन्ना भिन्नै ट्रान्सिमसन पाइपलाइन सहित भिन्ना भिन्नै स्रोतहरूको प्रयोग नै यी तीन विकल्पहरु बीचको प्रमुख भिन्नता हो । यस "आयोजना सहित" वैकल्पिक विश्लेषण अर्न्तगत डिजाइन जनसंख्यालाई सेवा प्रदान गर्न सक्ने सबैभन्दा लागत प्रभावकारी, विश्वसनीय र प्रभावकारी प्रणालीको मुल्याँकन समावेश छन् । यस विश्लेषणले विकल्प २ को पूँजीगत लागत अन्य दुई विकल्पहरु भन्दा कम रहेको देखाएको छ। तसर्थ, यस आयोजनाको लागि सर्वोत्तम विकल्पको रुपमा विकल्प २ लाई छनौट गरिएको छ जस अर्न्तगत दुई विद्यमान स्रोतहरु (गिताङ्ग खोलाबाट १६ लिटर प्रति सेकेण्ड र भाँडी खोलाबाट ४ लिटर प्रति सेकेण्ड) र दुई नयाँ स्रोतहरु (राते खोलाबाट १० लिटर प्रति सेकेण्ड र मेवा खोलाबाट १० लिटर प्रति सेकेण्ड) समावेश छन्।

पूर्वानुमानित वातावरणीय प्रभावहरु

- १६. स्थलगत अध्ययनको अविधमा एकत्रित गिरएको जानकारीहरुको गिरएको विश्लेषणले प्रस्तावित आयोजनाको पिरणामस्वरुप देखिने प्रत्याशित वातावरणीय प्रभावहरुको पिहचान तथा पूर्वानुमान गर्न मद्दत पुरचाउँछ । राष्ट्रिय वातावरणीय प्रभाव मुल्याँकन निर्देशिका, ई. सं. १९९३ अनुसार तय गिरएको स्कोरिङ्ग म्याद्रिक्स प्रयोग गरी यी अनुमानित प्रभावहरुको प्रकृति, सीमा र पिरमाण निर्धारण गर्न यी प्रभावहरुको मुल्याँकन गरियो । यो मुल्याँकनले प्रत्येक प्रभावका लागि उपयुक्त न्यूनिकरण विधि प्रस्ताव गर्न थप मद्दत गर्नेछ ।
- १७. यी प्रत्याशित वातावरणीय प्रभावहरुलाई मुख्यतय यिनका नकरात्मक र सकरात्मक महत्वको आधारमा
 दुई भागमा वर्गीकृत गरिएको छ : क) लाभदायी प्रभाव र ख) प्रतिकूल प्रभाव । यी वर्गीकृत गरिएको
 प्रभावहरुलाई वर्तमान वातावरणमा पर्ने असरहरुको आधारमा थप चार प्रभावहरुमा वर्गीकृत गरिएको छ
 क) भौतिक वातावरणीय प्रभाव ख) जैविक वातावरणीय प्रभाव ग) रासायनिक वातावरणीय प्रभाव र घ)

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सामाजिक आर्थिक वातावरणीय प्रभाव । यी चार प्रभावहरूलाई आयोजनाको चरण अनुसार पुन तीन भागमा विभाजन गरिएको छ जस अर्न्तगत क) डिजाइन चरण, ख) निर्माण चरण र ग) सञ्चालन चरण समावेश छन् ।

९८. यहाँ लाभदायिक प्रभावहरु अर्न्तगत रोजगार श्रृजना, क्षमता अभिवृद्धि, स्थानीय व्यापार तथा व्यापारिक अवसरहरु, सुधिएको स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई, आर्थिक अवसरहरुमा वृद्धि, महिला सशक्तिकरण जस्ता प्रभावहरु समावेश छन् । त्यस्तैगरी, भूक्षय, ध्विन प्रदुषण, वायुमा पर्ने प्रभाव, सतिही पानीको गुणस्तरमा पर्ने प्रभाव, निर्माण क्षेत्र एवं श्रीमक शिविर बाट फोहोर मैला एवं फोहोर पानीको उत्पन्न, भण्डारण गिरिएको ईन्धन ∕रसायनको आकिस्मिक चुहावट, जिमन प्रयोगको वर्गीकरणमा पर्ने प्रभाव, प्राकृतिक ढल निकासमा अवरोध, भत्काइएका अवशेष बाट निस्किएका फोहोरको अनुचित ढँगबाट गिरएको विघटनको प्रभाव, खोला नालामा पर्ने प्रभाव, वनस्पित तथा वन्यजन्तुमा पर्ने प्रभाव, जलचरमा पर्ने प्रभाव, वन डढेलो, वन अतिकमन, निजकैको नदीनालाको पानीको गुणस्तरमा पर्ने प्रभाव, रिजर्भोयरमा भण्डारण गिरएको पानीको गुणस्तरमा पर्ने प्रभाव, संरचनात्मक अस्थिरता, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षामा हुनसक्ने जोखिमहरु, हाल प्रदान भइरहेको सुविधाहरुमा हुनसक्ने क्षित, ट्राफिक जाम, स्थानिय विकेताको व्यवसायमा अवरोध, पेशागत स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षामा हुनसक्ने जोखिमहरु, असुरक्षित खानेपानीको वितरण, आयोजनाका कार्यहरुको दिगोपनमा पर्ने प्रभाव इत्यादि जस्ता प्रभावहरु प्रतिकूल प्रभाव अन्तर्गत समावेश छन् ।

न्यूनिकरण तथा वृद्धि-विकासका उपायहरु

9९. माथि उल्लिखित प्रत्येक प्रत्याशित प्रतिकूल वातावरणीय प्रभावहरुको न्यूनिकरण तथा लाभदायिक प्रभावहरुको वृद्धि-विकासका उपायहरुको प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ । यी उपायहरु अर्न्तगत मुख्यतः भिरालो ठाउँहरुको सुरक्षाका उपायहरु, वायु गुणस्तर अनुगमन, ध्विन गुणस्तर अनुगमन, फोहोर मैला व्यवस्थापन, शीघ्र माटो पुर्ने, इन्धन तथा रसायनको उचित व्यवस्थापन, श्रीमक तथा सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि हुनसक्ने खतराहरु सम्बन्धि चेतनामूलक कार्यक्रमहरुको सञ्चालन, पानी प्रशोधन प्रणालीको अनुगमन, क्लोरिनको उचित व्यवस्थापन इत्यादि जस्ता उपायहरु समावेश छन् । यी उपायहरु अध्याय ८ मा विस्तारमा वर्णन गरिएको छ ।यदि यी प्रस्तावित विधिहरु उचित ढंगले अपनाउने हो भने आयोजनाको निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन चरणमा कुनै उल्लेखनीय वातावरणीय समस्याहरुको सामना गर्नुपर्ने छैन । त्यस्तैगरी, प्रस्तावित आयोजनाका प्रत्याशित लाभदायिक प्रभावहरुलाई अभै माथि उकास्नको निम्ति विभिन्न उपयुक्त वृद्धि-विकासका उपायहरुको पनि प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ ।

सूचना प्रवाह, परामर्श तथा सहभागिता

scoule.



२०. हितग्राहीहरु सँगको परामर्श तथा सामुदायिक सहभागिता यस आयोजनाको तयारीको कममा अपनाइने महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया हो । यो सरोकारवाला तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई संलग्न गराउने प्रक्रिया हो । यस प्रक्रियामा प्रमुख सूचनादातासँगको अर्न्तवार्ता, सम्बन्धित उपभोक्ता समितिसँगको स्थलगत छलफल तथा उपभोक्ताहरु सँग गरिने स्थलगत छलफल जस्ता प्रक्रियाहरु समावेश छन् । उपभोक्ताहरु सँगको परामर्श अधि सम्भावित उपभोक्ताहरु र आयोजना कार्यान्वयनप्रति यिनको भुमिकाको पहिचान गर्नको निम्ति उपभोक्ता विश्लेषण र म्यापिङ्ग (चित्रण) गरिन्छ । यस पश्चात् आयोजना सम्बन्धि सूचना प्रवाह गर्न, उपभोक्ताहरुको सुभाव तथा सल्लाह संकलन गर्न र आयोजनाप्रति उनीहरुले देखाएका चासोका विषयहरुलाई जोड दिन यी सम्भावित उपभोक्ताहरुलाई परामर्शमा संलग्न गराइन्छ । उपभोक्ताहरु सँगको परामर्शका प्रक्रियाहरु यस आयोजनाको निर्माण तथा सञ्चालनको अवधिभरी जारी रहनेछ । उपभोक्ताहरुको संलग्रतालाई सहज बनाउन आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय (PMO)तथा कार्यान्वयन केन्द्रिय समूह (ICG)ले सम्बन्धित उपभोक्ता समिति र नगरपालिकासँग राम्रो सञ्चार तथा सहकार्य कार्यम गर्नेछ ।

गुनासो सुनवाई संयन्त्र

- २१. यस आयोजनाले निम्ताएका अप्रत्याशित सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय असरहरुप्रति भएका गुनासाहरुको समाधानको खोजी गरिरहेका सम्बन्धित व्यक्तिमा केन्द्रित रहेको यस आयोजनाको अर्को अत्यावश्यक प्रिक्रियाको रूपमा गुनासो सुनवाई संयन्त्र (GRM) रहेको छ । यस संयन्त्र मुख्य हितग्राहीहरु सँग गरिएको परामर्शबाट विकास गरिएको हो जसले निम्न उल्लिखित बुँदाहरुको सुनिश्चितता जनाउनेछ :
 - यस आयोजनाले निम्त्याएको प्रतिकूल सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय प्रभावहरुबाट पीडित हरेक व्यक्तिको आधारभूत अधिकार र चासोको सुरक्षा
 - ती व्यक्तिहरुको समस्यालाई समयमै प्रभावकारी ढँगले सम्बोधन गर्ने यस संयन्त्र अन्तर्गत नगरपालिकाको स्तरमा गुनासो सुनवाई सिमितिको गठन समावेश छन् । यी गठन गरिएको सिमितिमा निम्न उल्लिखित सदस्यहरु समावेश गरिने छन् :
 - क) उपभोक्ता समितिको सचिव
 - ख) क्षेत्रिय आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालयको इञ्जिनियर
 - ग) क्षेत्रिय आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालयको सामाजिक∕वातावरण अधिकारी
 - घ) पीडित पक्षका तर्फबाट एक प्रतिनिधि
 - ङ) क्षेत्रिय डिजाइन, निरीक्षण र व्यवस्थापन परामर्शदाताकोबाट सुरक्षा विद (सामाजिक/वातावरणीय सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञ)
 - च) अतिथिको रुपमा आयोजना क्षेत्रमा सिकय कुनै प्रतिष्ठित एवं प्रसांगिक समुदायमा आधारित संस्था(CBO)/स्वय सहायता समुह (SHG) को एक प्रतिनिधि
 - छ) ठेकेदारको प्रतिनिधि

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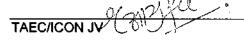
- २२. वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजनाको तयारी तथा यसको कार्यान्वयन, प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षणको अर्को अत्यावश्यक प्रक्रिया हो । यस योजनाको मूल उद्देश्य भन्नु नै आयोजनाका गतिविधिहरु विना क्षति जिम्मेवार ढँगले भइरहेको सुनिश्चित गर्नु हो । त्यस्तैगरी, यस योजनाका अरु उद्देश्यहरु निम्न उल्लिखित छन् :
 - क) स्थलगत वातावरणीय गतिविधिको निगरानीको लागि सक्षम बनाउन एक सिक्क्य , सम्भाव्य र व्यावहारिक उपकरण प्रदान गर्नु;
 - ख) यस आयोजनाका लागि गरिएको वातावरणीय गतिविधिहरुका खोज तथा सिफारिशहरुको कार्यान्वयनलाई
 मार्गदर्शन र नियन्त्रण गर्ने ;
 - ग) यस आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभावहरुको न्यूनिकरण गर्न सहयोग पुर्घाउनका लागि आवश्यक देखिएका विशेष कार्यहरु विस्तार गर्ने तथा लाभदायिक प्रभावहरुको वृद्धि गर्ने, र
 - घ) सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि दिइएका सिफारिशहरुको अनुपालना गरिएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।
- २३. यस आयोजनाका लागि तयार पारिएको स्थानिय स्तर निगरानी तथा प्रत्यासित प्रभावको न्यूनिकरणको कूल अनुमानित लागत रु.१,५००,०००.०० रहेको छ ।

अनुगमन तथा रिर्पोटिङ

२४. यस आयोजनाको वातावरणीय गतिविधिको निगरानी र रिर्पोटिंगका लागि आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय (PMO) र क्षेत्रिय आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय (RPMO)जिम्मेवार रहनेछ । RPMOले PMO समक्ष मासिक निगरानी र कार्यान्वयनको प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्नेछ भने तदनुसार PMO ले आवश्यक भएमा उचित कदम चाल्नेछ । यस पश्चात् PMO ले एसियाली विकास बैंक समक्ष अर्द्ध वार्षिक निगरानीको प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्नेछ । कानूनी कागजातमा सम्भौता भएअनुसार खानेपानी मन्त्रालयले गरेको प्रतिवद्धताको लेखाजोखा गर्न एसियाली विकास बैंकले आयोजनाको गतिविधिहरुको समीक्षा गरिनेछ । आयोजना सम्पन्न प्रतिवेदन जारी नभएसम्म एसियाली विकास बैंकले आयोजनाको निगरानी गर्नेछ । यसका साथै नेपाल सरकार अर्न्तगत रहेको खानेपानी मन्त्रालय एवं वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालयले आयोजना प्रदर्शनको समीक्षा गर्न, प्रसांगिक स्थलगत भ्रमणका माध्यमबाट अनुगमन कार्य पनि गर्नेछ ।

निष्कर्ष

- २५. निष्कर्षमा, प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण अध्ययनले यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना वातावरणीय हिसाबले गम्भीर प्रकृतिको नभएको देखाएको छ । प्रस्तावित आयोजना र यसका संरचनाहरु वातावरणीय हिसाबले संवेदनशील क्षेत्रभित्र वा वरपर अवस्थित छैनन् । साथै, निर्माणको कममा सामना गर्नुपर्ने केही प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरु (सम्भावत अधिकतम निर्माण अविधमा देखापर्ने) अस्थायी र छोटो अविधका छन् । प्रस्तावित आयोजनाले निम्न उल्लिखित फाइदाहरु दिलाउने छन् :
 - क) सुरक्षित र पिउन योग्य पानीको विश्वसनीय अस्पूर्तिमा पहुँच,





- ख) उचित सरसफाई र स्वच्छताको अभ्यासमा उन्नति र स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा जोखिममा कमी.
- ग) वर्षौदेखि निरन्तर खानेपानी आपूर्तिकालागि भोग्नुपरेको कठिनाई बाट मुक्ति र
- घ) परिणामको स्वरुप परिस्कृत सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य , सुधारिएको जीवन स्तर र सुरक्षित समुदाय
- २६. तसर्थ, यस आयोजनाले कुनै उल्लेखनीय नकरात्मक प्रभावहरु निम्प्त्याएको र एसियाली विकास वैंकद्वारा गरिएको वर्गीकरण अनुसार प्रस्तावित आयोजना Category 'B' अर्न्तगत पर्ने र वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली,२०५४ र २०७३ मा गरिएको नयाँ संशोधनको अनुसुचि-१ लाई अनुपालन गरेको देखिएको छ । २००९ मा लागू गरिएको सुरक्षा नीति विवरण (SPS) तथा वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली,२०५४ र २०७३ मा गरिएको नयाँ संशोधनको अनुपालन गर्न कुनै विशेष अध्ययन वा वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्याँकन (EIA) को आवश्यकता नभएको यस प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण अध्ययनलये निष्कर्ष निकालेको छ ।

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

- 1. In 2000, the Government of Nepal (GoN) endorsed the 15-year Development Plan for Small owns Water Supply and Sanitation to improve health and economic and environmental living conditions of people in small towns in Nepal. The Plan adopts a community managed demand responsive approach, where the community is involved in all aspects of planning and implementation of its town's project. In support of GoN's endeavor, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded the Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP) in 2001-2008. Twenty-nine (29) small towns of about 570,000 people benefitted from the improved water supply and sanitation services delivered under the Project. The positive impacts of STWSSSP led GoN to embark on the Second Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (2ndSTWSSSP), also financed by ADB and which benefitted another twenty-one (21) small towns. Following these two projects, the Third Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (TSTWSSSP)has been implemented to support further GoN's continuing efforts to improve water supply and sanitation service delivery in small towns in Nepal. 26 small towns were benefitted by this TSTWSSSP. The Project follows the government's 15-year Development Plan, as updated in 2009, to develop the water and sanitation sector for small towns. Hence, ADB has supported the government in improving WSS services in 70 of the 176 small towns in Nepal through three earlier projects.
- 2. Subsequently, ADB and GoN are working together to provide water supply and sanitation services to selected urban municipalities of Nepal through Urban Water Supply Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSSP)in accordance with the updated 15-year Development Plan for Small Towns and the National Urban DevelopmentStrategy. The Project will support Nepal in expanding access to community managed water supply & sanitationin 20 project municipalities by drawing on experiences and lessons from three earlier projects funded by ADB. UWSSP will be implemented over a five-year period (indicative implementation period is 2018 to 2023) and will be supported through ADB financing using a sector lending approach. This project has the following outputs: i) Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure in Project Municipalities and ii) Strengthened Instittutional and Community Capacities.

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1.2. Name and Address of the Individual Institution Preparing the Report Name of the Proposal

3. The Name of the Proposal is Ilam Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Name and Address of the Proponent

4. The Project proponent, Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project (UWSSP) of the Government of Nepal, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM), Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS), is responsible for the preparation of IEE Report.

Name of Proponent

Project Management Office

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project

Department of Water Supply and SewerageManagement (Implementing Agency)

Ministry of Water Supply (Executive Agency)

Government of Nepal

Address of the Proponent:

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E-mail: info@stwsssp.gov.np

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Consultant Preparing the Report

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E-mail: taec@mos.com.np

Website: www.taecconsult.com.np

1.3. Purpose of IEE

5. IEE was conducted to ensure the environmental sustainability of the Project, to integrate environmental considerations into the Project preparation process, and provide for environmental management during Project implementation. ADB and GoN require all projects to undergo environmental assessments. All projects funded by ADB must comply with the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 to ensure that projects are environmentally sound, are designed to operate in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, and are not likely to cause

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significant environmental, health, or safety hazards. The rapid environmental assessment using ADB's REA Checklist has indicated that the Project is a Category B undertaking, requiring IEE. On the GoN side, the statutory requirement that has to be adhered to is the Environment Protection Act (1997), and Environment Protection Rules (1997) and as amended in 1999, 2007& 2016). Based on EPR Schedule 1, the Project is within the threshold of activities under the water supply and sanitation sector that will require IEE. This IEE fulfills the policy requirements of both ADB and GoN.

The IEE Report primarily: (i) provides information on the Project and its 6. environmental requirements; (ii) provides the necessary baseline conditions of the physical, ecological, cultural and socio-economic environments and/or resources in and surrounding the Project's area of influence; (ii) identifies and assesses potential impacts arising from the implementation of the Project on these environments and/or resources; (iii) recommends measures to avoid, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impacts; (iv) presents information on stakeholder consultations and participation during Project preparation (v) recommends a mechanism to address grievances on the environmental performance of the Project; and (vi) provides an environmental management planetevant reports/documents, consultations with communities are included in the report, and reference to relevant government policies, laws and regulations and mainly the Terms of References (ToR) approved by MoWS.

1.4. **Need for the Project**

- 7. The existing water supply system is not able to meet even the current demand of Ilam municipality. The supply system is intermittent with about 1.5 hrs in a day. It is estimated that current water availability is only about 24 liters per day. However. considering the leakage & wastage, the actual availability may be much lower than this, which however was not measured.
- 8. According to five years periodic plan in 2010 prepared by Ilam Municipality, all wards have prioritized water supply as the topmost amenity to be provided for the llam municipality.
- Being the district headquarters, the rental population of this project town constitutes more than half of the permanent population. Almost all district level government offices including security agencies are located in this service area. The city is guite popular among the domestic tourists. This indicates significant institutional &

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commercial demand of water. Shortage of water is a major constraint to further growth.

- 10. Regarding this, as per the detailed design of the proposed project, domestic consumption at ultimate demand i.e., 100 lpcd has been considered as the proposed project aims to provide safe & reliable water to each HH. This nodal demand also includes the institutional demand, commercial demand and wastage & leakage. Here, the institutional demand consists of water demand pertaining to institutions like schools & colleges. Similarly, the commercial demand consists of water demand pertaining to army barracks, police posts, hotels,lodges, factories, governement and non-government offices. Hence, all the parts that includes Residential, Commercial, Institutional along with anticipated wastage & leakage issues within the service area has been covered under the scope of the proposed project.
- 11. The existing system has a design, construction, and operation & maintenance deficiencies and requires upgrading and rehabilitation to meet the growing demand. Considering the water demand and condition of existing system, there is a need for a project to upgrade the existing water supply situation in the service area to meet growing demand for private connections and to make drinking water available to the people of service area throughout the year.

1.5 Rationale of the Project

- 12. The rationale of the project is based on the increasing demand of the reliable project, hardship of people for safe drinking water, willingness to pay, affordability, public health impacts, policy committments and various other aspects. This all will be discussed in the following chapters.
- The proposed water supply and sanitation project is needed to be studied from theenvironmental point of view as per EPA 1997 A.D. and EPR 1997 A.D., 2054 B.S. (Amendments1999 A.D., 2007 A.D.& 2016 A.D.). The Proposed Water Supply and Sanitation Project is intended to serve drinking water in wards 6 & 7 (fully) and wards 8 & 9 (partially). The project is expected to benefit a base year population of about 39,860 populations (2019) & a design population of 28,172 (2039) by providing a reliable and adequate supply of safe & potable water, promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices.
- 14. The proposed project shall use surface water sources. The Project will not involve the construction of any tunnels; relocation of people or households, settlement plan above the gravity source and construction of river training works. As the proposed

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project falls within the definitions provided in Schedule 1-Clause H of EPR 1997 (Amendments 1999, 2007 & 2017) for drinking water sectors; only an IEE shall be necessary. The regulation stated in Schedule 1-Clause H shall only be applicable if the proposal does not fall under the category (A) through Clause H of Schedule 2.

15. The following given table gives the brief details on fulfillment of the criteria for the requirement of IEE as per Schedule 1-Clause H of Environmental Protection Regulations 1997 with latest amendments 2017, by the proposed project.

Table 1: Criteria for Requirement of IEE for Drinking Water Supply Projects as per Schedule 1 (Clause H) of Environment Protection Regulation 1997 with Latest Amendments 2017

\$.N.	Condition described in the Act and Regulations	IEE Required as per the Regulation Schedule 1 (Clause H)	Conditions in the Project
1	Supply of water in dry season from surface water with a safe yield of	Up to 1 cusec and utilizing up to 50% of the available quantity	Within the Limit (The proposed existing sourcesBhandi Khola & Gitang Khola has safe yield of 5 & 16 lps while new sources Rate Khola & Mewa Khola have safe yield 13 to15 lpswhich is within 1cusec i.e.,28.32lps)
2	Processing of Water Treatment	More than 25 liters per sec	Within the limit (Total Capacity of all WTPs is 41lps.)
3	Connection of New Source to supply water to existing water supply system for a population of	10,000 – 100,000	About 21,433 populations (2019) & design populations of 30,325populations (2039).

Source: EPR,1997(Latest Amendments) & DEDR,2018



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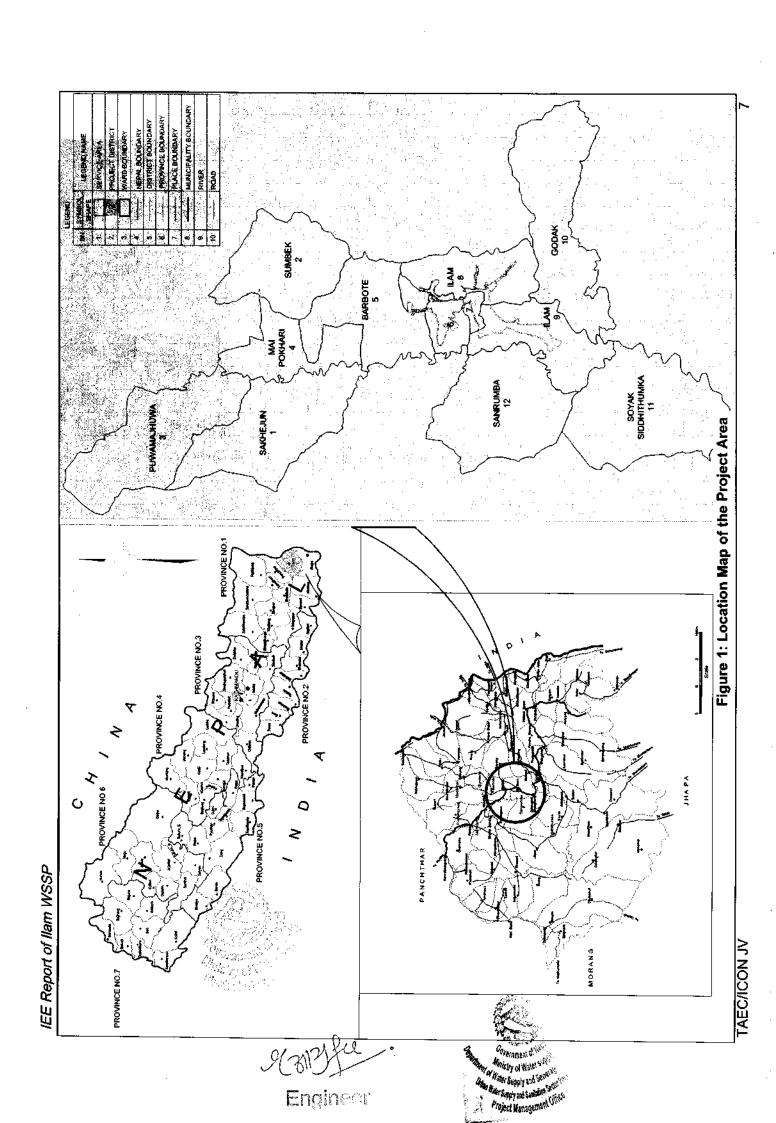
2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Location & Accessibility

- 16. The Project area of Ilam Water Supply and Sanitation Project lies in Ilam Municipality, Ilam District, a hilly district in the Province 1 of Eastern Nepal.
- 17. Geographically, the project area lies in the hilly region which is mostly known as Mahabharata Range at 26°54'00" N latitude and 83°56'25" E longitude with altitudes ranging from an elevation of 401m above mean sea level (amsl) at the riverbed to 1407m amsl at the top of liam hill. The main liam Bazaar lies at an altitude of 1228m amsl.
- 18. The term "Ilam" itself describes its topography as the word "Ilam" comprises two words derived from Limbu langauge "I" (winding) and "Lam" (Way) which means winding way. The topography of Ilam is such that it has several winding paths crisscrossing on the way. The project town was declared as Ilam Municipality in 1958 A.D. During Panchayat system (1960 A.D.) Ilam municipality was renamed as Ilam Nagar Panchayat. It was again renamed as Ilam Municipality in 1990 after the abolition of Panchayat System. In 2015, with the new constitution of Nepal, new Ilam municipality was reformed by merging former neighbouring four VDCs i.e., Godak, Soyak, Barbote, part of Maipokhari, Sumbek, Puwamajhuwa, part of Sangrumba, part of Siddhithumka and Sakhejung VDCs with former Ilam Municipality.
- 19. This *figure 1* below shows that the project area belongs to Ilam Municipality of Ilam District of Province 1 of Nepal. The proposed project covers complete area of ward no.6 & 7 and partial area of ward number 8 & 9 of Ilam Municipality.

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20. The Table 2 given below gives the brief details on the reformed llam municipality;

Table 2: Ilam Municipality Ward Profile

PresentWard Municipality	Former VDC/Municipality	Former Ward No.
1	Sakhejung VDC	WN 1 to 9
2	Sumbek VDC	WN 1 to 9
3	Puwamajhuwa VDC	WN 1 to 9
	Barbote VDC	WN 4 & 5
4	Maipokhari VDC	WN 1 to 3
5	Barbote VDC	WN 1-3,6-9
6	llam Municipality	WN 8& 9
7	Ilam Municipality	WN 1 & 2
8	Ilam Municipality	WN 6& 7
9	llam Municipality	WN 3 to 5
10	Godek VDC	WN 1 to 9
	Soyak VDC	WN 1 to 9
11	Siddhithumka VDC	WN 7
12	Sangrumba	WN 1 to 6

Source:Final District 1-75Corrected Last For Rajpatra (www.mofald.gov.np)

- 21. The above given table also shows that the reformed llam municipality has been divided into 12 wards. The current wards 1 belongs to ward 1 to 9 of former Sakhejung VDC, ward 2 belongs to ward 1 to 9 of former Sumbek VDC, ward 3 belongs to ward 1 to 9 of former Puwamajhuwa VDC, ward 4 belongs to ward 4 & 5 of former Barbote VDC and ward 1 to 3 of former Majpokhari VDC, ward 5 belongs to ward 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 of former Barbote VDC, and ward 6,7,8 & 9 belong to wards 8 & 9, ward 1 & 2, ward 6 & 7 and ward 3 to 5 of former llam municipality. Similarly, ward 10 belongs to ward 1 to 9 of former Godek VDC, ward 11 belongs to ward 1 to 9 of former Soyak VDC and ward 7 of former Siddhithumka VDC and ward 12 belongs to ward 1 to 6 of former Sangrumba VDC.
- 22. The project town is situated along the Mechi Highway which is on the way to Phidim, Panchthar District. It is about 518 km far from Kathmandu (Kathmandu-Khurkot-Charali-Ilam) and 73 km north of Charali, Jhapa. The nearest operating airport is Bhadrapur, Jhapa which is about 90km far from the project town, where daily flights are available.
- 23. Since Ilam is located in the middle mountain region, its climate is essentially warm temperate or sub-tropical. The temperature ranges from 6° to 31.5° Celsius. The average annual rainfall is 1545mm. The huge difference in altitude influences the variation in climate within the municipality.

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2.2 The Proposed Project

- 24. The proposed project is the extension of the existing water supply system. This Project has been conceptualized as a totally gravity surface water system.
- 25. The overall concept has been developed with distribution system comprising of Bulk Distribution System (BDS) and Disribution System (DS). In this concept, the whole service area will be divided in number of service area with dedicated storage reservoir for that particular service area. Therefore, the main system comprises of number of sub-system. The service area will be divided on the basis of elevation difference and proximity. At the same time, it will reduce pipe cost considerably, provides flexibility to operate the system, avoid excessive large number of break pressure tanks and follow principles of DMA.
- 26. The concept of BDS has been conceptualized in order to reduce inequality of pressure in HHs connection within the service area so that the household at high elevation and at tail end of the service area will get equal service level. Each service reservoir will have control mechanism with bulk meter so that it will support the principles of DMA.
- 27. The entire distribution network is to be supplied from multiple (ten) reservoir system. All the water treatment plants will act as main distributors. The total demand of 2019 and 2039 of every sub-system has been calculated and shown below.

Table 3: Proposed Sub-system and demand

Out Duntain		Wa	terDemand(lpd)			Storage
Sub-System	2017	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039	Volume (cum)
GumbaRVT	98,797	102,659	112,999	124,394	136,954	150,798	50(N)
GadiRVT-A	289,685	300,067	327,714	357,964	391,067	427,299	150(N)
GadiRVT-B	173,685	180,814	199,950	221,117	244,534	270,438	120(UC)
ShikhernagarNewRVT	341,740	353,055	383,034	415,598	450,974	489,409	150(N)
ShikhernagarExt.JICARVT	556,537	574,469	621,892	673,266	728,926	789,233	360(E)
MilankendraExt.JICARVT	256,795	264,912	286,349	309,527	334,590	361,690	87.5(E)
CampusAreaNew RVT	58,696	60,778	66,319	72,376	78,998	86,239	50(N)
TundikhelExt. JICARVT	299,679	311,743	344,088	379,815	419,281	462,879	125(E)
GolakharkaNewRVT	267,042	277,662	306,117	337,518	372,173	410,422	150(N)
TilkiniNewRVT	276,403	285,037	307,823	332,431	359,005	387,704	150(N)
TOTAL	2,619,056	2,711,196	2,956,283	3,224,007	3,516,502	3,836,111	1392.5

Source: DEDR, Ilam, 2018

28. All sub-systems can be operated independently. The ten distribution sub systems are also inter linked, at possible extent, and water from neighboring sub system

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can be supplied to another adjacent sub system in case of maintenance and other unforeseen events. Appropriate Valve Chambers have been proposed to regulate this. This option considers integration of existing system. However, water audit provision has not been provided in this interconnection.

29. The schematic diagram of the proposed project is presented in the figures given below:

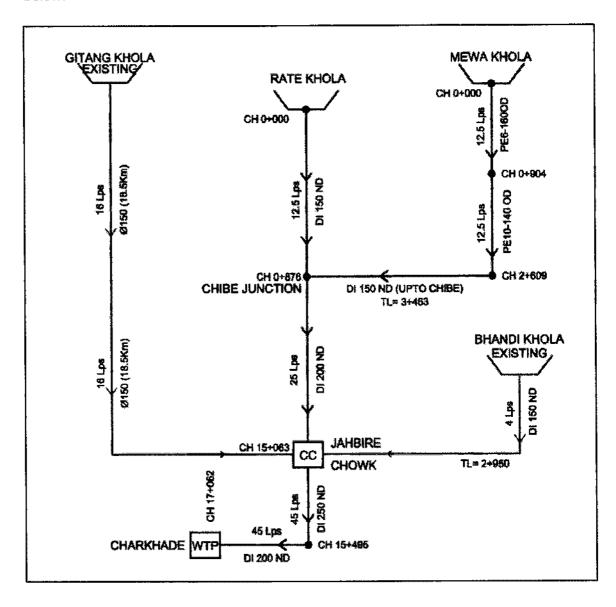


Figure 2: The Schematic Layout of Main Transmission of the Project

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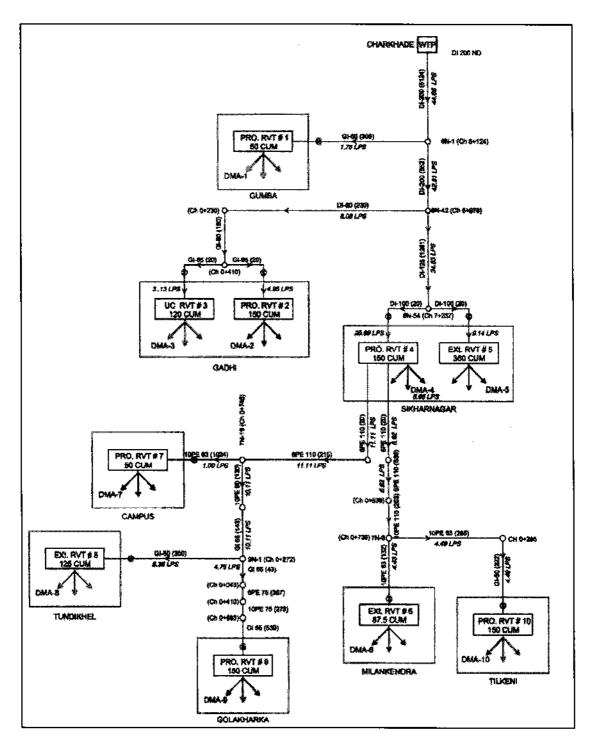


Figure 3: The Schematic Layout of Transmission & BDS Mains

30. Along with these water supply components, the proposed project also has provision of sanitation components under which 3 public toilets have been proposed through the consultation with the municipality officials.

2.3 Salient Features of the Project

31.6. The salient features of the project is given in *Table 4* which is as follows:.

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Table 4:Salient features of the project

SN.	Items	Description
1	Nameof Project	llam Water Supply and `Sanitation Project
2	Туре	Gravity
3	StudyLevel	Detailed Engineering Design
4	LocationArea	
	Province	1
	District	llam
	Municipality/Rural Municipality	Itam Municipality
	Ward	Complete Area of wards 6 & 7 Partial Area of wards 8 & 9
5	Available Facilities	
	Road	Mechi Highway
	Water Supply System	WUSCs
	Electricity	Available
	Communication	Available
	HealthServices	Available
	BankingFacilities	Available
6	SocialStatus	
	PresentHHsNumbers (2017)	2,798
	Present Population(2017)	20,704
	BaseYearPopulation(2019)	21,433
	DesignYearPopulation(2039)	30,325
	Average HHSsize	7.22
	WeightedGrowth Rate%(WGR)	1.75
	Projected HHs in DesignYear(basedonWGR)	~4100
7	Water Demand(MLD)	
	BaseYear(2019)	2.711
	DesignYear(2039)	3.836
8	SourceCharacteristics	
	SourceName	Existing Sources: Bhandi & Gitang Khola Proposed Sources: Rate & Mewa Khola
	Source Type	Bhandi Khola: Spring Gitang, Rate & Mewa Khola: Pemnial Stream
	Source Location	Existing Sources: Bhandi Khola: WN-2 of Ilam Municipality Gitang Khola: WN-2 of Sandakpur Rural Municipality Proposed Source: Rate Khola: WN-2 of Sandakpur Rural Municipality Mewa Khola: WN-2 of Sandakpur Rural Municipality

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SN.	Items	Description
	Safe Yield & Measured Flow	Safe Yield:
		Existing Sources: Bhandi Khola-5lps & Gitang Khola:16lps
		Proposed Sources:Rate & Mewa Khola-More than 15 lps
		Measured Flow:
		Proposed Sources:RateKhola-45.17lps & Mewa Khola-55.42lps (During April)
	Proposed Tapped Discharge	Existing Sources: Bhandi Khola-4lps & Gitang Khola:16lps
		Proposed Sources:Rate Khola-12.5lps & Mewa Khola-13.5lps
9	Typeof Structures/Components	
a)	Water Supply Components	
	Proposed Intakes	Total : 4 Nos
		2 nos of New Stream Intaks ;1 no.at each Rate & Mewa Khola
		Rehabilitation of 2 nos of Existing Intakes; 1Existing Stream Intake at Gitang Khola and 1 Existing Spring Intake at Bhandi Khola
		Assuming water from Bhandi Khola does not
	Water treatment plant	require any primary treatment
		Sedimentation Tanks-2 nos each with 12.5lps capacity
		HRF: 8 nos (41 lps capacity in total)
		SSF: 1 no. with some rehabilitation works
		Disinfection Unit; 1 no.
		Existing RVTs; 4 nos with total capacity 692.50 cum
	Ground Reservoir(Number and Capacity in cum)	1 no. at Gadhi Barrack -120cum
		1 no. at Shikhamagar (JICA)-360cum
		1no, at Milan Kendra (JICA)-87.5cum
		1no. at Tundikhel (JICA)-125cum
		Proposed RVTs; 6 nos with total capacity 700.00 cum
		1 no. at Gumba Danda-50cum
		1no. at Campus Danda-50cum
		1 no. at Gadhi Barrack-150cum
		1 no. at Shikhamagar-150cum (after Demolition of all existing4 RVTs)
		1 no. at Golkharka-150cum
		1 no. at Tilkini -150cum
		Hence, Total Capacity: 1392.50cum
	Valve Chamber	Brick Masonry: 20nos.
		RCC: 10 nos.
		RRM: 10nos.
	Office(O1)/ Small Guard House (GH1) Medium Guard House(GH2)/Dosing Pump House(DPH) & Chemical Store	O1- 1no. at Shikharnagar (2 storey) GH1- 2 nos. at Gadhi RVT & Tilkini RVT (2 Rooms) GH2- 3 nos. at two WTP locations & Golkharka RVT DPH & Chemical Store- 1no.
	Household Connection	2,866
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	River/Stream Crossings	 a) MS truss crossings: 3 nos. 2 nos. of 25m span at Rate & Sano Mai Khola 1 no. of 20m span at Soti Khola b) Simple crossings with SP-4 type concrete saddle blocks: 10 nos. (For DI pipes)
	Transmission Mains	41.975km
	Bulk Distribution Mains	18.130km
	Distribution Mains	109.822km
	Boundary Wall/Fencing	A) Barbed Wire Fencing at; a) Proposed Intakes: 120.00m b) Proposed Sedimentation Tank:160.00m c) RVT 2 & 3 at Gadhi Danda:125.00m d) RVT 6 at Milan Kendra:48.00m
		 B) Galvanized Chain Link Fencing at; a) RVT 1 at Gumba Danda: 154 m² b) RVT 7 at Campus Area: 100 m² c) RVT 9 at Golkharka:154 m² d) RVT 10 at Tilkini:140 m²
	Internal Approach/Access Roads	Gravel Road; Length:100m & Width:5m RCC Stretches; 100 m ²
	Reinstatement/Resealing Works	Reinstatement of PCC/RCC Pavements: 2500 m ² Resealing of Blacktopped Roads: 5000 m ² Resealing of Gravel Roads: 10000 m ²
	Rehabilitation Works	Existing SSF of 3 units
	Demolition Works	4 nos. of Old Masonry RVTs at Shikhamagar
b)	Sanitation Components	
	Public Toilets	3 nos. (1 no. at 3 locations; Dhobi Dhara, Tundikhel and Adrasha Krishi Bazaar Areas)
10	Total Cost of VS Component (Inclusive of all) NRs.	836,800,292.80
11	Cost Sharing Arrangement in WS Component	
1	GON Component (75%)	585,760,204.96
• • • •	TDF Loan(25%)	209,200,073.20
	WUSC's Contribution for upfront cash(5%)	41,840,014.64
12	Tariff	
	Upto 6cum/monthly(NRs)	210
	7 to10cum/monthly(NRs)	53
	11 to20cum/monthly(NRs)	79
13	Sanitation Cost(Inclusive of all)NRs. andSharing	11,108,223.00
	GONContribution(85%)	9,441,989.55
	LocalAuthority/Users'(15%)	1,666,233.45
14	Per Capita Cost for W/Scomponent	
	Per Capita Cost (for base year pop.)	39,043.00
	Per Capita Cost (for design year pop.)	27,595.00
15	Per Capita Cost for Sanitation component	
	Per Capita Cost (for base year pop.)	518
	Per Capita Cost (for design year pop.)	366
16	Total Cost oftheProject (WATSAN)	847,908,515.80
17	Economic and Financial Indicators	and the state of t
	Economic Rate of Return(EIRR)	MON MON
		1 200m 2796c
	Financial Rate of Retum(FIRR)	

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SN.	items .	Description
18	Environment	
	ADB Category	"B" , Only IEE necessary
	IEEfinding	No significant adverse impact

Source: DEDR, Ilam, 2018

2.4 Water Supply Project Components/Features

32. The major sub-components of the project with their characteristic features are described in the sections below:

2.4.1 Sources/Intakes

a) Sources

- 33. Altogether there are four sources viz., Gitang Khola, Bhadi Khola, Rate Khola & Mewa Khola that will be used for the proposed system. Among them, Gitang & Bhadi Khola are the sources that are being used for the existing water supply system.
- 34. All these sources are surface water types. The Bhadi Khola is a spring source, which is said to have decreased over the years. There are several leakages and spillovers of water in the existing intake at Bhadi Khola. The vegetation around the source is also not dense. A motorable road passes upstream of the site. All these issues confirm that the source is at risk and has to be protected from further depletion. This issue will be considered in this proposed project.
- 35. All other three sources that includes Gitang, Rate & Mewa Khola are perennial stream sources. The river has been widened at proposed intake sites. The river banks have been gradually eroded, and there is possibility of minor landslides and soil erosion. The existence of large stones around the sites indicates that the river tends to bring large stones and boulders during the rainy season. It demands source protection from flood and soil erosion. The source protection measures through Barbed Wire Fencing has been proposed in this project.
- 36. The proposed sources Rate & Mewa Khola is a tributary of Mai Khola, which eventually drain into Kankai Mai River. Both river originates from the Middle Mountain region which is also known as Mahabharat range. The highest altitude of the Rate Khola basin is 3,100m amsl near Chintapu Danda, and the highest altitude of the Mewa Khola basin is 3,488m amsl located near Tindobate (near Indo-Nepal border BP 9).
- 37. There are no hydrological stations in these rivers. Therefore, regional approach have been used to predict low flow. Hydrological analysis recommended by the

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PDSP Manual (Planning and Design Strengthening Project, Design Manual published by Department of Irrigation) has been used to predict mean monthly flow and 80% reliable monthly flow. This rational method for the estimation or prediction of various discharges also referred as Medium Irrigation Project (MIP) Method.

38. It has been estimated that 80% reliable discharges in the Rate & Mewa Khola are 21 lps and 26 lps, respectively. Therefore, drawing water of about 13 to 15 lps at the sources is possible without any technical point of view.

b) Intakes

- Two existing intakes belonging to two existing sources i.e., Gitang Khola & Bhandi Khola will be used for the proposed project after some minor rehabilitation works. Among these two intakes, there is one stream intake at Gitang Khola and one spring intake at Bhandi Khola. Similarly, two new intakes have been proposed for two proposed sources that includes Rate & Mewa Khola. Both proposed intakes are stream type intakes. At Rate Khola, simple weir intake has been proposed across the river. In case of Mewa Khola, a side intake has been proposed. Each source river have a safe yield of more than 15 lps.
- 40. Simple off-take type of intakes has been proposed in Rate Khola. Discharge of 12.5 lps has been proposed to abstract from this river. Relative Level (RL) of this intake is around 1875 amsl.
- As the Mewa Khola flows in very steep gradient with large rolling stones at intake area, temporary type of weir by Rip-Rap has been recommended. A single orifice type intake with minimal sill height has been provided to divert river water to intake filter chamber in the main river. As rigid structure like concrete or masonry weir is not found suitable for the river of mid hill with wider river width, a temporary weir formed by heaping of Rip-Rap for 0.5 to 1 m high across 20m wide river has been provided for the diversion structure of the system. Moreover, such flexible structure is easy for operation and maintenance. A single orifice type of intake has been provided to capture the design flow even during the lean season. To make simple design and simple operation, no gates and scour sluice at intake has been provided. To control heavy discharge in the canal during flood time in the river, a control orifice has been provided immediately after the gravel tap. Relative Level (RL) of this intake is around 1910m amsl.

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2.4.2 Transmission Mains

- 42. There are three different transmissions subsystem in the proposed system. The first two are existing transmission system, and the third one is proposed transmission system.
- 43. The main transmission line has been considered length between Intakes to WTP at Charkhade. The transmission mains have been designed to meet water demand for the design year. The cumulative length of transmission line 41.975 km.
- 44. The total length of existing transmission lines of Gitang and Bhadi Khola up collection chambers are 18.5 and 2.95 km, respectively. The proposed transmission Rate is about 17.1 km. The segmental length of proposed transmission of Mewa Khola is 3.463 km. The transmission line of Mewa Khola joins transmission line from Rate at Chibe junction.
- 45. The proposed transmission line comprises of 150 mm to 250 mm diameter ductile iron pipes and 140 and 160 outside diameter of 6 kg polyethylene and 10 kg polyethylene pipes, respectively.

2.4.3 Thrust Blocks, Saddle Blocks and Thrust Beam

- 46. Thrust blocks have been proposed for DI pipes (transmission and distribution mains) from being moved by forces exerted within the pipes arising from the internal pressure of the pipeline or the flow of water hitting bends, tapers and closed or partially closed valves. Typical thrust blocks have been designed for a pressure of 16 kg/sq cm for both transmission lines and distribution lines.
- 47. A large number of saddle blocks, thrust beams and anchor blocks are required in the transmission mains in All saddle block are proposed to be anchored with concrete at the center of each pipe to prevent movement.

2.4.4 River/Stream Crossings

There are number of small river crossing in the proposed transmission system. There are major wide crossing along the transmission system at various rivers like Rate Khola, Sano Mai Khola and Soti Khola. Pipe crossing of MS truss over these rivers have been proposed. MS truss pipe crossing span of 25m have been proposed for Rate and Sano Mai Khola whereas crossing span of 20m have been proposed for Soti Khola. These truss crossings are triangular comprising of tubular mild steel sections and braced by welded tubular sections to form composite light section which is economical than the traditional angle and channel sections.

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49. A simple crossing by providing SP-4 type concrete saddle blocks are recommended for the small crossings for DI pipes. These type of crossings are used only when the span of crossing is less than 6m. There are about ten numbers of this type of crossings along the transmission line. In case of crossing near the existing bridge and culvert, provision of pipe clamps has been made.

2.4.5 Water Treatment Plant

- 50. The existing water treatment at Charkhande consists of sedimentation tank (ST), horizontal roughening filter (HRF), slow sand filter (SSF) and disinfection unit. The design capacities of the existing water treatment units at Charkhande have been checked. There are some design inconsistencies between design discharges of different units. The design discharge of slow sand filter is about five to six times higher than that of ST and HRF. There is also problem with the filter media of the SSF. Hence, the existing SSF requires rehabilitation to be fit for the proposed project. However, some of other existing components like ST & HRF are functional and will be considered in this proposed project. There is also a disinfection unit, but it is not in operation.
- The water quality test has also been carried out for each sources to ensure the 51. requirement of water treatment plant. Accordingly, the water quality test reports (Refer Annex 6) of the existing for physical, chemical & biological parameters show that the sample from Geetang Khola & Bhandi Khola has 5 NTU turbidity value and has hardness value of 40 mg/L & 36 mg/L as CaCO₃ respectively which falls below the prescribed NDWQS (Turbidity: 5-10 NTU and Hardness: 500 mg/L). Similarly, the test result also shows that both of the exisiting sources has minimal value of iron content that is less than 0.05 mg/L which is very less than the prescribed NDWQS i.e., (0.30-3)mg/L. Similarly, the test result of the proposed sources as given in Annex 6 shows that the sample from Rate Khola & Mewa Khola has 5 NTU & 1 NTU turbidity value and hardness value of 46 mg/L & 12 mg/L respectively. These values are also less than the prescribed standard. The values observed for the iron content (Rate Khola-0.34 & Mewa Khola-0.23) are also acceptable as per the prescribed NDWQS. However, there is no surety that these sources' quality will remain same in the future as the project town is leading towards urbanization and the urbanization may intensify the risk of contaminaton in the contamination in the conta the proposed sources. Similarly, the on site bacteriological test carried out during field study shows that the proposed water sources are contaminated with bacteria which constrain the provision of water treatment plant for the proposed project.

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Hence, along with the rehabilitation of the existing WTP, there is requirement of new WTP for the system to be served by the proposed sources.

- 52. The proposed water treatment plant consists of construction of two new sedimentation tanks along corresponding transmission routes of Rate and Mewa Khola, eight numbers of Horizontal roughing filters and repair of existing slow sand filters since SSF is good in size.
- 53. Plain sedimentation has been provided as a pre-treatment unit for proposed transmission lines where settling process of coarse and heavy suspended particles such as sand, silt, etc. will settle through the force of gravity. This settling process will reduce the turbidity of water because lesser the presence of suspended solids, lesser will be the turbidity. In each settling tanks, the retention period is equal or more than 4 hours.
- 54. Each setting basin is rectangular basin with a longitudinal flow. Each setting basin with two identical chambers of 2.4 m x 12 m has been adopted for design discharge of 12.5 lps with a design load of 0.8 m³/ m²/hour. The required area for the proposed tank is about 150 m² in every location along transmission line of Rate and Mewa Khola
- The horizontal roughing filter has been proposed near Charkhade (existing WTP). It is primarily used to separate water from fine solids that are only partly retained, or not at all, by sedimentation tanks. In addition to this, it partly improves bacteriological water quality. The roughening filter (HRF) has been designed for a flow capacity of 3147.6 m³/hour (or 41 lps) considering the diverted additional four lps from Bhandi Khola does not require any treatment since it is from spring source. Four numbers of identical units have been proposed with a filtration rate of 1,8 m³/ m²/hour. A unit consists of four chambers of 5 m wide and 1.7 m in depth. The overall size of each chamber is 5m x 8.8m. Each unit comprises of three chambers for the fill filter material apart from the inlet, and outlet compartment of each chamber is 90 cm wide. The additional required area for the proposed HRF tank is about 3500 m² in a location close to existing WTP area.
- The rehabilitated existing SSF will enhance the removal of turbidity. This SSF improves water quality by removing water borne parasites, bacteria and suspended solids. This is also effective in removing oxidated precipitate of dissolved soilds like iron.
- 57. Chlorination or disinfection unit is required for the removal of complex iron content and complete removal of bacteriological content. Hence, there is provision of

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- dosing system or chlorination/disinfection unit before distributing water to the RVTs.
- The dosing system comprises of electronic dosing pump with FRP tank and stirring device. As the pump is automatic dosing pump of the electronic type, close housing is recommended. This will effectively remove bacteriological content that are only partly removed by SSF.

2.4.6 Service Reservoir

59. The existing system has been operated as multi reservoir (nine) system with RVTs of different sizes at six locations. The proposed system is designed on the basis of multi reservoir system. The design considers the use of existing RVTs to the extent possible. The following table shows that four operating RVTs with total volume of 692.5 m³ will be used with minor rehabilitation. However, the storage capacity of these reservoirs is not enough to meet water demand. Hence, new six RVTs with a total storage volume of 700m³ has been recommended. The details of capacities of each reservoir are mentioned below:

Table 5:Details of Service Reservoirs

Location		Existing Capacity		SizeofRVTs ((m³)	Remarks
	Name		Require	Use of Existing	New Proposed	
1	GumbaDanda	60	50		50	Requiredrelocation
	GadhiBarrack (RVTA)	48	150		150	NonOperating
2	GadhiBarrack		120	120		UnderConstruction
	Shikharnagar	165				Demolitionof
	Shikharnagar	Damaged			450	all4old
3	Shikharnagar	38	150		150	RVTs(madeof
	Shikharnagar	42				stone masonry)
	Shikharnagar(JICA)	360	360	360		
4	MilanKendra(JICA)	87.5	87.5	87.5		Rehabofexisting
5	CampusDanda	80	50		50	Requiredrelocation
6	Tundikhel(JICA)	125	125	125		Rehabofexisting
7	Golakharka	·			150	
8	Tilkini		,		150	

Source: DEDR, Ilam, 2018

60. The cumulative capacity of all service reservoir provided in the proposed project is about 1,392,50 m³. A minimum of 50m³ capacity has been provided for all reservoirs.

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2.4.7 Bulk Distribution Mains

- 61. As the service area is very scattered and stretched in 15 to 20 km with high elevation difference within the service area (in the range of 1000 m), the proposed concept of Bulk Distribution has been proposed. This has been done to reduce inequality of pressure in HHs connection within the service area so that the household at high elevation and the tail end of the service area will get equal service level.
- 62. All of the storage reservoirs of the system will get required water from water treatment plants. The total cumulative length of BDS is about 18.130 km.

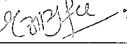
2.4.8 Distribution Mains

- 63. The distribution system comprises of a pipe network, which is looped in certain cases and branched in other. The network has been analyzed using EPAnet, a design analytical software tool. The entire system has been designed using Polyethylene (PE), Ductile Iron (DI) and Galvanized Iron (GI) pipes.
- The minimum diameter of distribution pipe has been adopted as 50mm for the proper saddle arrangement at the household connection in distribution pipe. Two types of pipes have been used in the distribution network; Galvanized Iron (GI) pipes and PE pipes. However, uses of GI pipes have been limited. The total pipe lengths of various diameters are given in the table below. The total pipe length of the proposed distribution system works out to be 109.822 km. The details are briefly given below:

Table 6:Details of Pipes Used in Distribution System (in meters)

A	PEPipes	Lengthof PN 6 Pipe (m)	Lengthof PN 10 Pipe (m)	Lengthof PN 16 Pipe (m)
	500D PEPipe	0	27,318	30,918
	630D PEPipe	0	25,127	2,564
	750D PEPipe	7,283	4,398	710
	900D PEPipe	2,647	1,843	•
	1100D PEPipe	2,643	985	
	1250D PEPipe	987	646	
	1400D PEPipe	491	387	
	1600D PEPipe	765	0	
	Sub Total	14,816	60,704	34,192
В	METALLIC PIPE	Lengthof GI Pipe(m)	Lengthof DI Pipe(m)	
	100 ND	110		
	Sub Total	110		
	GRAND TOTAL		109,822	

Source: DEDR.Ilam. 2018





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2.4.9 House Connection

- 65. Two types of house connections have been envisaged in the project. There is about 573 number of household connections from GI pipes from distribution chambers in core Bazaar and high-pressure area, about 2,007 number of house connections from PE pipes out of which about 286 HHs connection require drain crossing provision. This will make the total household connection of 2,868 in the project area. All of the connection will be private.
- 66. The house connection shall comprise about 12 m pipe PE or GI Pipe (as per requirement) and water meter. The house connection pipe shall be PE-80 or 100, 20 mm OD diameter pipe rating PN-16. In case of tapping from GI pipes, the house connection pipe shall be medium class GI of 15 ND. Tapping of household connection in PE pipe has been proposed from PE saddle with the ferrule. Tapping from GI pipes has been proposed from PE saddle with ferrule.
- 67. Dry dial volumetric rotary piston type water revenue meter for all house connections are proposed. These household water meters have 15 mm ND and have been recommended.

2.4.10 Appurtenances

a) Line or Sectional Valves

68. Line or Sectional valves are gate valves used to isolate sections of a pipeline in an emergency or for maintenance and repair. It should be noted that gate valves are suitable for isolation of a pipeline in either "fully open" or "fully closed" positions, but not for frequent open/close operation and flow regulation. All valves shall be with nominal pressure rating PN16 unless in special circumstances where higher pressure rating is required.

b) Air (Release) Valves

- 69. Airvalves willbe installed at allhigh points ofthe pipeline,in sections which formate peakwith respect to the hydraulic gradientand on the downhillside ofline valves.
- 70. Air Valves shall be of the combined type with a larger and smaller venting orifice which permits passage of large volume of air for vacuum breaking and venting on starting up and closing down operation and a small venting cross section for the release of small volumes of air under full internal operating pressure. All air valves shall be Double Orifice Air Valves and shall be with nominal pressure rating PN 16 unless in special circumstances where high pressure rating is required.

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c) Wash Out Valves

71. Washout valves formed by gate valves, has been proposed to allow sediment to be flushed out and to enable the pipeline to be drained for maintenance and repair work. At least one washout valve has been proposed at the lowest point between two sectional valves on the pipeline and the dead end of a pipeline. Double valves should be provided to washouts for trunk mains and primary distribution mains to suit operational needs. The upstream valve should be opened while the downstream valve should be closed so that the washout pipe on the upstream side of the downstream valve is fully charged with water. Care should be taken to position the discharge points of washout pipes to avoid water in stream course seeping through the washout pipes into the water mains.

d) Flow Meters

72. A flowmeter has been installed at the at the inlet and outlet mains of a service reservoir, within treatment works to measure the quantity of water flow for a supply zone. For a DMA, a flow meter has been installed at the inlet of the DMA to monitor continuously the quantity of water flowing into or out of the DMA. The flowmeter of Waltman type has been recommended to regulate flow.

e) Fire Hydrant

73. Fire hydrants are provided at major road junctions. These fire hydrants shall also be used for flushing of the system as required. Fire hydrants, namely, stand post type, conforming to IS908 is recommended.

f) Chambers

- 74. Control Valve Chambers: Three type of Chambers have been proposed in the project to control or regulate the flow of the proposed water supply system. The chambers constructed by brick masonry wall and random rubble masonry have been provided in non-vehicular areas and rural area. In other vehicular carriageway and city area chambers constructed with RCC has been provided.
- 75. The concrete chambers shall serve as housing, protection and convenient access to these pipe appurtenances. Inside the concrete chambers, necessary concrete supports shall be provided for pipes and valves at appropriate locations. Access to the concrete chamber will be given via lockable cast iron covers with frames.

 Manhole covers of the heavy-duty type have been recommended in these RCC chambers. Covers for manholes in paths may be proposed of medium duty type.

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- 76. In total, 20 nos. of Brick Valve Chambers, 10 nos. of RRM Valve Chambers and 10 nos. of RCC Valve Chambers have been proposed.
- 77. **Pressure Release Valve Chambers:** To protect the water supply system during an overpressure event, pressure valve chamber has been proposed. For this project, only one pressure release valve chamber for 100 mm diameter pipe has been proposed where there is possbility of occurrence of overpressure event.
- 78. **Distribution Chambers:** Similarly, to regulate the flow in the distribution system to supply water for house connections, distribution chamber has been proposed. 20 numbers of Prefabricated RCC Chamber and 10 nos. of Cast in Situ Brick chambers have been proposed for the project.

g) Office Building, Guard House, Dosing House and Boundary Wall

- 79. To safeguard storage tanks and RVT from vandalism as well as contamination, Chain-link boundary (CLBW) wall and barbed wire fencing (BWF) has been proposed. A galvanized chain link fencing over 450 mm high parapet wall has been proposed from aesthetic and economic consideration for boundary wall. Barbed wire with the concrete post has been proposed for fencing in a fringe area of town and rural area of the municipality.
- 80. A two-bay two-storeyed building for office is proposed at Shikharnagar. The old building on the north- west corner shall be demolished to construct the office building. The proposed office building comprises of big meeting hall, water quality laboratory, administrative rooms, store for household meter and other small gadgets. A seperate toilet block housed with a bath chamber and two toilet chambers have been prooposed at its premises.
- 81. Three numbers of single storey Guard House (GH-3) are proposed at two WTP locations and Golkharka RVT area. Slightly ample space is required in this area since this area is far from the main bazaar. The Guard House building comprises of residence facilities for a guard in addition to rooms for tools of repair & maintenance.
- 82. Similarly, two numbers of small Guard Houses (GH-1) have been proposed at two reservoir locations, Gadhi and Tilkini. This Guard House comprises two rooms. As the locations are very close to settlement and bazaar areas, only guard room and room for tools of repair & maintenance has been proposed.

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- 83. The Dosing Pump House or Chemical Dosing House (DPH) with two compartments has also been proposed. The one compartment is for housing dosing pump and other compartment is recommended for the chemical store.
- 84. As the system comprises of many RVTs and other structures to be protected and operated, different size of building structures and different type of boundary has been discussed with the WUSC and proposed in the project. The table below summarizes these in details.

Table 7:Proposed Buildingsand Boundary Type

Location	Components	Building	Septic Tank	Boundary Type
Settling Basin Area	SettlingBasin	G	S+S	Fencing by Barbed Wire
Additional WTP Area	Н	G	S+S	Fencing by Barbed Wire
Existing SSF Area	S	С	Existing	Existing
Gumba Danda	N-RVT			Fencing by Barbed Wire
Gadhi Danda	E-RVT #2+N-RVT #3	G	S+S	GI Chainlink with B/W
Shikhernagar	N-RVT #4+E-RVT (JICA)#5	OFF-1	Existing	Existing
Milankendra	E-RVT (JICA)#6			Fencing by Barbed Wire
Campus Area	N-			Gl Chainlink with B/W
Tundikhel	E-RVT (JICA)#8			Fencing by Barbed Wire
Golakharka	N-	G		GI Chainlink with B/W
Tilkini	N-RVT	G	·	Gl Chainlink with B/W
Various Locations	Intakes,IC,CC and BPTs			Fencing by Barbed Wire

Source: DEDR Ilam, 2018

2.4.11 Internal Access Roads

85. There is also provison of Internal Access Roads which has been included under Road Development & Re-sealing of Roads. This involves construction of Approach Road of Gravel of total length 100m with 5m width. Similarly, this also involves construction of RCC Access road of 100 m².

2.4.12 Miscellaneous Works

86. There is also provison of miscellaneous works for this proposed project that includes Construction of RRM Wall, Gabion Wall, Surface Drain, Footpath, Hume Pipe, Landscaping & Plantation etc. for River Protection Works, Site Development Works, Drainage for the protection of Intakes, WTPs, RVTs, Guard House and Distribution system.

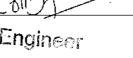
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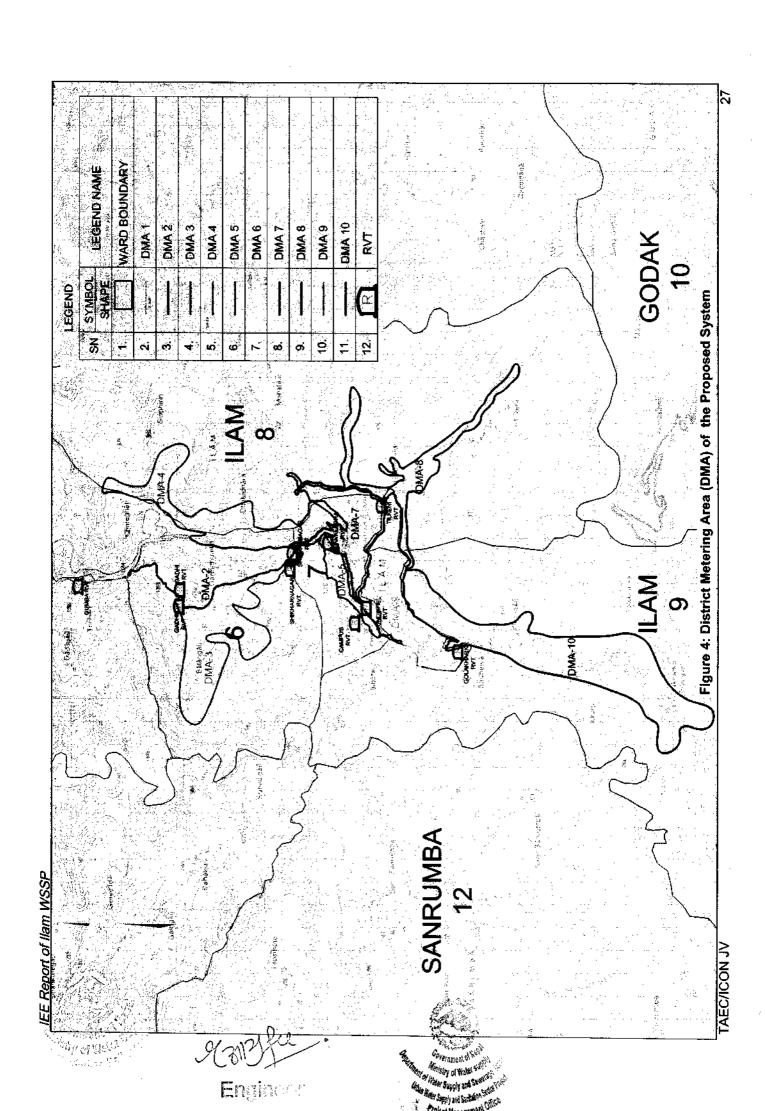
2.4.13 DMA Establishment

- One increasingly common principle of managing a large water network is to subdivide it into a number of areas, typically of between 500 and 3000 connections,
 each established area having a defined and permanent geographical and/or
 hydraulic boundary. Such an area is known as a District Management Area or,
 more commonly, a District Meter Area (DMA). Ideally, each DMA has a single
 source of supply to maximize the accuracy of data, with a strategically placed
 and suitably sized meter installed on the inlet that is capable of accurately
 measuring flow into the area. In this way, it is possible to regularly quantify the
 leakage level in each DMA so that the leakage location activity is always directed
 to the worst parts of the network.
- An important factor in lowering and subsequently maintaining a low level of leakage in a water network is pressure control. The division of the network into DMAs facilitates the creation of a permanent pressure control system, thus enabling pressure reduction in DMAs which reduces the level of background leakage, the rate of flow of individual bursts and the rate of the annual burst frequency. In order to manage NRW in the proposed system, the total system has been divided into 10 DMAs according to theserving reservoir.
- 89. The figure given below gives brief details on the DMAs of the proposed project:

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2.4.14 Construction Planning

- 90. It provides the basis for the fulfillment of the requirement during construction period of the proposed project. It involves the following described requirement of the project;
- a) Land Requirement for the project area
- 91. The land requirement and the ownership details of the land required for the following mentioned project components are given below:
- As per Table 8 given below, it has been identified that only 150 sqm of Gumba 92. Danda Community Forest Area is required for the construction of RVT 1 and small guard house. As per Section 68 (1) of Forest Act 2049 (1993), it states that " Not withstanding anything contained in this Act, in case there is no alternative except to use the Forest Area for the implementation of the plan having national priority and if there shall be no significant adverse effect in the environment while conducting such plan, Government of Nepal may give assent to use any part of the Government Managed Forest, Community Forest, Lease hold Forest or Religious Forest for the implementation of such plan". Our study also shows that there are no other alternatives for the location of this RVT except this Gumba Danda Community Forest Area. Similarly, our study also shows that the construction of RVT within this forest area may not be an environmental issue because only clearing of bushes around the RVT construction area is required and it will not have significant impact on the flora & faunas. Hence, the prerequisite of community forest area for the proposed project is as per Section 68 (1) of Forest Act 2049 (1993).



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Table 8: Land Requirement & Ownership Details for the project components

A. Intake Details

S. No.	Project Components	Land Requirement (m²)	Land Avaitability (m²)	Type of Source	Requirement	Ownership
-	Gitang Khola Intake	100 m²	100 m²	Perennial Stream	Permanent	GoN
5	Bhandi Khola Intake	100 m²	100 m²	Perennial Stream	Permanent	GoN
601	Rate Khola	100 m²	100 m²	Spring	Permanent	GoN
TO STATE OF THE ST	Mewa Khola	100 m²	100 m²	Perennial Stream	Permanent	GoN
Source	ি Source:Due Diligence Report, Ilam, 2018					į
œi	B. WTP & RVT Details					
S. No.	Project Components	Land Requirement (m²)	Land Availability (m²)	Type of Land	Requirement	Ownership

+	WTP at Charkhade:		Land Availability (m²)	Type of Land	Requirement	Ownership	
	Sedimentation Tank & HRF		•			Graphe Dende	
	SSF	3500 m²	3566 m²	Existing WTP Land	Permanent	Community Forest	
7	2. RVT- 1, 50 cum, at Garante Andrea - New	150	150	Existing RVT Land	Permanent	Ilam Municipality	
25.75	WYT-2, 150 cum, at Gadin Barrack		88	Evicting RVT and	Dermanant	No Contraction of the Contractio	
RVT- 3, 12	RVT- 3, 120 cum, at Gadhi Barrack (Existing)	900				WestDoroom	

S. No.	Project Components	Land Requirement (m²)	Land Availability (m²)	Type of Land	Requirement	Ownership
4	RVT- 4, 150 cum, at Shikharnagar				ď	Allowing Manual Control of the Contr
က်	RVT- 5, 360 cum, at Shikharnagar (JICA)	006	2639	Vacant unused GoN Land	Permanent	GON & HAILI INDIRECIPANTS
ဖ	RVT-6, 360 cum, at Milan Kendra(JICA)	127	127	Existing RVT Land	Permanent	llam Municipality
7.	RVT- 7, 50 cum, at Campus Danda	127	127	Vacant unused land		llam Campus under Ilam Municipality
ø	RVT- 8, 125 cum, at Tundikhel (Existina)-Rehabilitation	127	127	Existing RVT Land		llam Municipality
တ်	RVT- 9, 150 cum, at Golkharka(New)	254.32	4070	Private Land belonging to Mr. Gyanendra Prasad Shiwakoti. The owner has provided consent to sell 8 anna at present market rate out 8 ropani plot;	Permanent	Mr. Gyanendra Prasad Shiwakoti
10.	RVT- 10, 150 cum, at Tilkini (New)	127	127	Barren	Permanent	Adarsha HS School under GoN

Source: Due Diligence Report, Ilam, 2018

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source of income is government service as well as agriculture and his monthly income is about NRs.75,000.00. Mr Siwakoti owns more than 32571 1911 (64 Ropani) of fertile land in llam. Hence, there will be no problem in purchasing the land required for the the RVT at Golakharka (RVT-9) beongs to by Mr. Gynendra Kumar Shiwakoti. He has given authorized written consent to sell the required 8 anna out of 8 ropani 1 anna 1 daam land parcel of plot no 1087, located in Ilam Municipality (former) ward no 3(kha). The survey shows that his family is economically stable. He has multiple income sources including agriculture and government service. His The above given table shows that except for RVT-1 & RVT -9, the land requirement belongs to either Government or llam Municipality. The land required for the newly proposed RVT-1 belongs to Gumba Danda Community Forest Area. The written consent letter has already been received from the women user's group of this community forest. Similarly, the barren private land proposed for

construction of the proposed RVT9.

94. The transmission and the distribution pipelines will be laid down along the public road within the existing Right of Way (RoW).

b) Energy Requirement

95. There will be requirement of energy use either for any construction activities or for wokers camp. Generally, Petroleum fuel & Electricity is used as a source of energy at the construction site. There is also possibility of use of solid fuel biomass like firewood by workers. However, burning of biomass releases carbon emissions. Hence, burning of biomass should be prohibited. Instead, cooking fuel like kerosene or gasoline fuel should be provided to the workers. For lighting facilities at construction site as well as worker's camp, electricity should be used as source of energy. While, for construction works, On-site Diesel Generators and Concrete Mixing Plant using petroleum fuel as well as electricity can be used.

c) Human Resource Requirement

96. Human Resources are the main functional units of the construction projects. The contractor should ensure that the project has sufficient human resources. The human resources include Skilled Labours and Unskilled labours. For ensuring punctuality and sincerity in work schedule, hiring local human resources especially labours would be preferable. As per design estimate, the total number of Skilled Labours and Unskilled Labours are 87,285 and 404,684 respectively. Similarly, during operation phase, human resources for operation & maintenance should be mobilized by the concerned WUSC.

d) Construction Materials

- 97. For ensuring availability, the local construction materials would be more preferable. The construction materials like stone, sand & aggregates can be locally brought from the authorized local vendor. There is no requirement of quarrying hence, there will be no need of crusher plant for the proposed project.
- 98. The material other than Stone, Aggregate and sand have been envisaged to procure from Chandragadhi, Jhapa which includes Bricks, Cement, Iron bar and Iron sections. It is about 52km from Phikkal Bazaar, Ilam. Other miscellaneous construction materials like pipe materials, fittings, sanitary items etc. will be purchased from the available and nearest market areas.
- 99. As per the detailed design estimate, the total quantity of these major construction materials required for the overall project construction activities will be around as follows:

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Stone: 1723 m3

Sand: 2518 m3

Aggregate: 3117 m³

Cement: 1477 tonnes

Bricks: 58698 nos.

Reinforcement Bars: 288 tonnes

100. Other miscellaneous construction materials like pipe materials, fittings, sanitary items etc. will be purchased from the available and nearest market areas. As per the detailed design, the total estimated quantity of pipe materials for pipe laying works, house connection works and for other project components is; a) DI Pipes is 5356m, b) PE pipes is 142,873m and c) GI pipes is 776m.

e) Camp Site

The proposed project has provision of worker's camp site to ensure worker's safety & rights during construction phase. The contractor will temporarily facilitate the construction workers with well equipped worker's camp. The camp site will be located nearby the construction sites at various tentative locations that includes a) Gitang Khola Intake Area; b) Rate Khola Intake Area; c) Mewa Khola Intake Area; d) Along Transmission Main Route Near Deurali; e) Between Bhandi Khola & CC Near Chhapgiri; f) Near Gumba RVT; g) Near Gadhi RVT; h) Near Tilkini RVT; i) Near Golkharkha RVT This is depicted in the Figure 4 given below. There will be provision of proper drainage, sanitation and basic utilities at camp site to ensure good health & sanitation behaviour of each workers.

f) Stockpiling Site

There is also provision of the stockpiling site which will be located nearby the construction site so that the stockpiled construction materials would be readily available. Various locations for this stockpiling site have been proposed that is same as that of the location of camp site which has been clearly described in the above section. This is depicted clearly in the Figure 4 given below. This location ensures that the proposed stockpiling sites do not interfere any natural drainage courses, drain inlets or concentrated flows of storm water. This ensures the control of blockage problems to these features that may be caused by some materials like soil, cement, rubbles etc. These locations are adjacent to worker's camp site so that the stockpiled materials will be under proper supervision of the workers. To

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control wind erosion, water or dust palliative will be applied to stockpiles and the bagged materials will be placed on ballets under cover.

g) Cut and Fill Volume of Muck

103. Cut & Fill Volume of muck after earthworks has been estimated during detailed design of this proposed project. After using the excess of cut in filling works, the resulting muck will be disposed off properly to Spoil Disposal Site. As per detailed design, the total quantity of cut volume of muck is 71,789 m³ and of fill volume of muck is 71,848 m³. Hence, the remaining volume of muck after backfilling will be 59 m³ which will remain as excess spoil. This will be managed by disposing into the proposed spoil disposal site.

h) Spoil Disposal Site

There will be also provision of Spoil Disposal Site at various tentative locations that includes a) Along Transmission Main Route near Dhadbari; b) Near Dadakharka; c) Near Ghaleta; d) Gadhithumka; e) Tundikhel RVT and f) Bistagaun near Mechi Highway. The location of each Spoil Disposal Site is depicted in the Figure 4 given below. Each location of this Spoil Disposal Site ensure environmental safety. Each of this location is nearby the existing roads so that it will be easy to transport the excess spoil and to dispose off to the approved landfill sites of the project town.

2.5 Sanitation Components

105. There are five existing public toilets in the project area, which have been observed to be insufficient. Hence, new public toilets have been proposed at three identified areas that includes Dhobi Dhara, Tundikhel and Adrasha Krishi Bazaar. However, the exact location of these public toilets has not been yet established and the required land has not been acquired. The wastewater from public toilets will be treated through a septic tank and soak poit at each site.

2.6 Project Impact Area

- 106. The project impact area refers to the area of the project town which is suceptible to either significant or insignificant impacts by the proposed project. This impact areas is delineated by demarcating the geographical boundary of the impact area on the topographical map. The impact areas has been delineated as "Core Project Area", and "Surrounding Project Area" on the basis of proximity and magnitude of the impacts due to the proposed project activities.
- 107. Here, the Core Project Area indicates the area required permanently as well as temporarily for the proposed project. This area refers to the service area as well the

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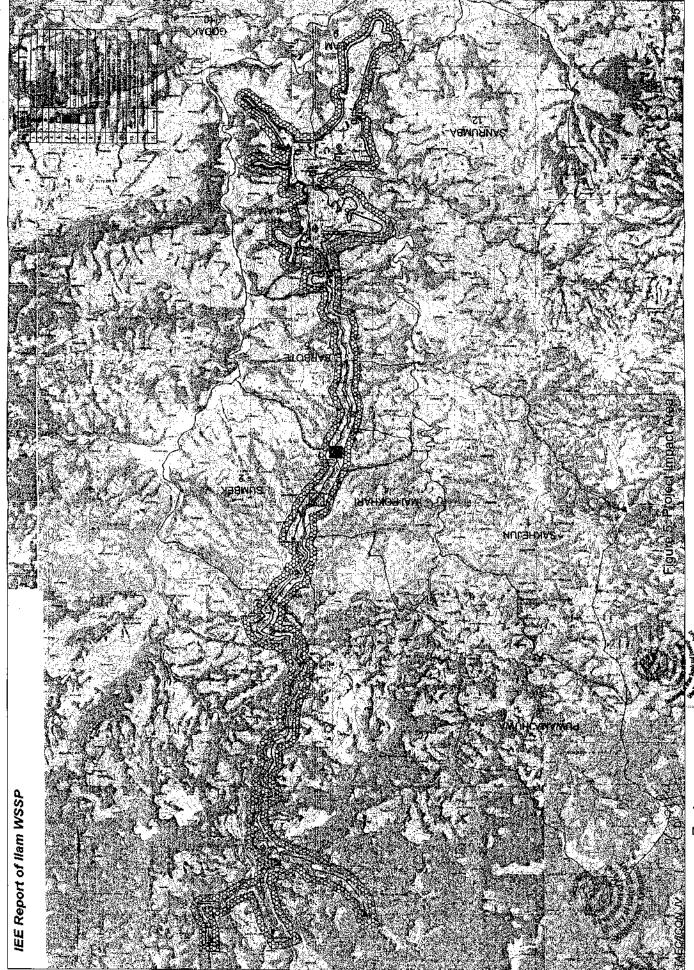
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area where the construction of the project components will be carried out. Hence, here, regarding this proposed project, this core area includes the service area of the proposed project which comprises complete area of ward no.6 & 7 and partial area of ward number 8 & 9 of Ilam Municipality.

- 108. This also includes the construction area where the proposed project components will be constructed. Hence, this also covers the following areas:
 - a) Intake Areas: i) Gitang Khola-WN 2 of Sandakpur Municipality; ii) Bhandi Khola-WN 2 of Ilam Municipality; iii) Rate Khola-WN 2 of Sandakpur Municipality and iv) Mewa Khola-WN 2 of Sandakpur Municipality
 - b) WTP Areas; WN 5
 - c) RVT Areas; i) RVT 1 at Gumbadanda WN 5; ii) RVT 2 at Gadhi Barrack WN 6; iii) RVT 3 at Gadhi Barrack WN 6; iv) RVT 4 at Shikharnagar WN 7; v) RVT 5 at Milankendra (JICA) WN 7; vi) RVT 6 at Campus Danda WN 7; vii) RVT 7 at Tundikhel(JICA) -WN 7; viii) RVT 8 at Golkharka WN 9 and ix) RVT 9 at Tilkini WN 8
 - d) Transmission Mains: WN 2 & 5 of Ilam Municipality
- The Surrounding Project Area indicates the area within the immediate surroundings of the core area of proposed project. It includes the area of the project town which is closely associated with the core area of the project. Hence, here in this proposed project, the surrounding area covers partial areas of ward 2 of Sandakpur Rural Municipality and partial areas of wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 & 9.
- 110. The Core Area & Surrounding Area of the proposed project is depicted in the figure given below:

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2.7 Project Activities

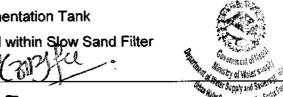
111. To carry out IEE study, information on the proposed activities of the proposed project needs to be collected. The study categorizes the project activities on the basis of project phase. This has been listed below:

2.7.1 Construction Activities

- 112. The list of construction activities of the proposed project are given below:
 - a) Construction of Internal Approach Roads
 - b) Establishment of Temporary Facilities for workers
 - c) Establishment of the Stockpiling Areas
 - d) Establishment of the Spoil Disposal Sites
 - e) Enforcement to workers to use personal protective equipments (PPE) as per condition
 - f) Rehabilitation of Existing Intakes
 - g) Construction of Proposed Project Components
 - h) Earthworks Excavation & Prompt Backfilling with Compaction
 - i) Slope Protection Measures like Gabion Wall Construction, Retaining Wall Construction
 - j) Provision of temporary alternative access to the shops & houses if their permanent access is hindered by the pipeline excavation works
 - k) Air Quality Monitoring
 - Water Quality Monitoring
 - m) Noise Quality Monitoring
 - n) Supervision on daily activities of workers to control waste generation
 - Management of Soild Wastes generated from the labour camp and construction sites
 - p) Dismantling of Temporary Facilities after the completion of construction works

2.7.2 Operation Activities

- 113. The list of operation activities of the proposed project are given below:
 - a) Water Quality Monitoring
 - b) Proper Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP)
 - Regular Monitoring by WUSC to ensure effective operation of water treatment plants
 - d) Regular Cleaning of Sedimentation Tank
 - e) Frequent Washing of Sand within Slow Sand Filter



- f) Disinfection of treated water at dosing unit by the WUSC operator by properly handling of chemicals
- g) Occasional Removal of Algae if found settled down at the bottom of the reservoir tank
- h) Operation & Maintenance of the project components whenever required

2.8 Financial & Economical Aspects

114. The commercial viability of the proposed project is based on the financial and economical aspects of the project. To ensure the worthiness of the investment on the project, analysis on financial & economical aspects is necessary which has been undertaken with TDF financing/loan of 25%, with recovery of 5% per annum till 20 years period plus 5 years grace period, after handover of the project to WUSC by collecting the water tariff from the consumers or each household based on water consumption. Simialrly, 70% of the project cost will be invested to the project and 5% of the project cost will be collected by WUSC from each and every household. While collecting the upfront cash, WUSC will make a certain rule/modality. However, the financial analysis is carried out to recover the loan with interest within the time frame, fund required for O & M and some additional fund for the future. Here, the financial analysis estimates the positive rate of return in terms of cash or values whereas economic analysis measures the effect of the project on the social benefit in the national perspective.

2.8.1 Water Tariff Band

- 115. Financial viability is assessed with the proposed tariff structure, with the sensitivity analysis in the scenario: (i) Cost increase by 10% (ii) Revenue decrease by 10% and (iii) Cost increase and revenue decrease both by 10%. The determination of water tariff is based on consumption-based system. The tariff structure is designed on the basis of affordability and willingness to pay; and tariff has also been set to ensure benefit to sustain the project after the design period.
- 116. The tariff structure has been set out for the households consuming 100 lpcd or 15.40 cum for fully plumbed and 65 lpcd or average 10.01 cum per month for yard tap connection depending upon the household size. The water tariff has been set at NRs. 240 for first band HH consuming water up to 6 cum, NRs. 60 per cum for 7 to 10 cum per month and NRs. 90 per cum per HH consuming water more than 11 cum of water. The tariff structure is based on the weighted average of all the categories; which is considered to be less than the AIFC. The tariff structure is based on household income and consumer's ability and willingness to pay.

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- 117. Although households may have the ability to pay, willingness to pay (WtP) is usually related to the quality of service. Urban household in Nepal, have generally access to less than adequate water supply. Thus among many urban dwellers, there is a willingness to pay (WtP) a higher price for improved WS services.
- 118. Focusing on ATP rather than WtP, households should be expected to be able to pay at least 3-5% of their household incomes for good quality WS services. That is, they should pay up to the accepted levels of ATP or affordability. The reasoning behind this is that consumers receive a service that is not only convenient, but also results in clear health related benefits, when coupled with a sanitation and hygiene education program designed to maximize the health benefits of the improved WS services.
- 119. According to the detailed engineering design report, the tariff rate per month of the household is within the affordability limit of the household income under different strata, which is less than 5 percent of the household income of low and middle-income groups.

2.8.2 Capital Cost Recovery

120. Capital cost recovery is a prime feature of this Project. The proposed tariff system as mentioned above is a part of this capital cost recovery. Here, capital cash recovery refers to the repayment of the loan by the users that has been provided to them. Here, cash recovery plan is the repayment back of 25% loan provided by TDF within the 25 years with 5 years grace period of the initial project at the rate of 5% as interest. The following given table gives the detail of cash recovery;







Table 9:Cash Flow & Financial Position together with WUSC tariff structure

				llam Water Supply &	Supply & Sa	Sanitation Project	oject			
Year	8	က	7	6	11	13	15	17	19	21
B.S.	2076	2079	2082	2085	2088	2091	2094	2097	2100	2103
Water Sale	30,214,696	31,744,315	34,185,155	36,813,673	39,644,299	42.692,574	45,975,233	48,302,729	48,302,729	48,302,729
New connection	1,098,960	1,127,880	1,214,640	1,301,400	1,417,080	1,503,840	1,648,440	1,706,280	1,706,280	1,706,280
Total Income	31,313,656	32,872,195	35,399,795	38,115,073	41,061,379	44,196,414	47,623,673	50,009,009	600'600'09	600'600'05
Personnel	4,862,000	5,360,365	6,205,281	7,183,386	8,315,670	9,626,427	11,143,793	12,900,333	14,933,749	15,680,436
Energy	30,660	32,212	34,689	37,356	40,229	43,322	46,653	50,240	54,103	55,456
Spare & Other	3,725,000	3,851,130	4,049,016	4,257,868	4,478,322	4,711,053	4,711,053	4,724,847	4,767,061	4,781,415
Chemicals	300,000	330,750	382,884	443,237	513,102	593,979	593,979	583,979	593,979	593,979
Total Cost	8,917,660	9,574,447	10,671,870	11,921,849	13,347,322	14,974,782	16,495,478	18,269,400	20,348,892	21,111,286
					Tariff Band	ا				
90		210	231	254	280	307	338	372	409	460
10-01		SS	58	64	70	77	85	88	102	113
20-Nov		6.2	87	96	105	116	127	140	163	169
21-30		118	130	143	167	173	190	209	230	263
06<		111	195	214	236	259	286	314	346	380
Cash in Hand with Users	vith	18,879,860	57,763,614	100, 124,731	100,150,884	111,275,111	125,884,972	147,598,618	177,647,748	208,597,700
Installement		CA-CA 820,763	18,820,763	18,820,763	18,820,763	18,820,763	16,820,763	18,820,763	18,820,763	18,820,763
Number of Taps 85 %	\$0	3,194	3,350	3,516	3,690	3,874	4,066	4,268	4,478	4,818
alanos Dia	Detatr			Tariff In	Tariff Increase 10% every 3 Years	very 3 Years				

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2.8.3 Social Benefit Cost

Social Benefit Cost assesses the economic efficiency of the project through the systematic calculation of social costs and social benefits. All flows of benefits and costs over time are expressed on a common basis in terms of their net present value, regardless of whether they are incurred at different times. For this, EIRR needs to be determined which is based on all costs and benefits streams in economic price. For a project to be acceptable, the EIRR should be greater than the economic opportunity cost of capital. In the analysis, the EIRR is determined at 34.58 percent, which is greater than EOCC of 12 percent. The details are tabulated below:

Table 10: Social Benefit Cost

Years of Operation	1	5	10	15	20	25
Direct Benefit						
- Full Plumbing	36364528	40139635	45414312	51382126	58134159	58134159
-Yard Taps	18949375	20916564	23665173	26774971	30293422	30293422
Institutional	5115488	5646542	6388544	7228051	8177876	8177876
In Direct Impect	60429391	66702741	75468029	85385148	96605457	96605457
Economic income	151,073,478	166,756,852	188,670,072	213,462,869	241,513,643	241,513,643
Connection Charge	2,747,400	1,185,720	1,359,240	1,503,840	1,706,280	1,706,280
Incremental value	166,180,826	183,432,538	207,537,079	234,809,156	265,665,008	265,665,008
Total Economic Return	375,596,743	62,552,242	70,789,827	80,058,176	90,583,301	90,583,301
Expenses						
O&M	8,917,660	10,290,152	12,376,277	14,974,782	14,980,474	15,057,277
- Fixed O&M	8,587,000	9,891,657	11,872,589	14,337,480	14,337,480	14,407,842
- Variable O&M	330,660	398,495	503,689	637,301	642,994	649,435
- Variable O&M/m3	0.6	0.65	0.73	0.82	0.73	0.73
- Variable O&M/m3 - Adjusted for Losses	0.7	0.77	0.86	0.96	0.86	0.86
Total O&M - Adjusted for Losses	8,645,352	10,36 <u>0,475</u>	12,465,164	15,087,247	15,093,944	15,171,883
Net Operating Income	366,679,083	52,262,089	58,413,549	65,083,394	75,602,826	75,526,024
Additional Connections		1,185,720	1,359,240	1,503,840	1,706,280	1,706,280
Meter Replacement	-	•	195,000	225,000	260,000	290,000
Debt						
Principal Balance	-	-	241,303,872	203,975,088	156,363,050	95,528,396
Principal Paid	-	. 9(20)2	6,755,589	8,622,008	11004.110	14,044,343

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Years of Operation	1	5	10	15	20	25
Cumulative of Principal Paid	-	-	30,710,483	69,905,705	119,929,845	183,774,733
Interest Paid	i -	•	12,065,194	10,198,754	7,816,653	4,776,420
Total Debt Service		•	18,820,763	18,820,763	18,820,763	18,820,763
Annual Payment						
Annual Cash Flow	366,679,083	51,076,369	38,038,547	44,533,792	54,815,784	54,708,981
Cumulative Cash Flow						
Opening Balance	-	513,205,252	696,863,522	899,815,972	1,142,549,542	1,416,431,574
Surplus/Deficit	366,679,083	51,076,369	38,038,547	44,533,792	54,815,784	54,708,981
Closing Balance	366,679,083	564,281,622	734,902,069	944,349,764	1,197,365,326	1,471,140,555
NPV of Loan	366,679,083	52,262,089	58,413,549	65,083,394	75,602,826	75,526,024
NPV of Project	938,991,859	156,380,604	176,974,566	200,145,440	226,458,252	226,458,252
EIRR	40.10%					

Source: DEDR, 2018

122. Here, the determination of a) tariff rate considering loan with interest recovery, O & M Cost and some additional fund, b) cash recovery or surplus cost after O & M and c) social benefit cost will help to determine the financial and economic returns for the proposed project. According to the detailed engineering design report, FIRR is positive and the EIRR is higher than EOCC. This indicates the viability of the project in terms of financial and economic aspects.



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3. METHODOLOGY

- To meet the objectives of the IEE study a systematic and integrated methodology was followed by the legal requirements of GoN. The Ministry of Water Supply has already approved the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the IEE study of Ilam Water Supply and Sanitation Project. The IEE study has followed basically the procedures outlined in the approved ToR.
- 124. The IEE study was conducted as per provisions of the Environmental Protection Rules (1997) following the provision of Rules 5, 7, 10 & 11 in compliance with the schedule 1, 3 & 5.
- The IEE study has followed the procedures outlined in the approved ToR and has covered the issues delineated therein. The principal steps undertaken in the IEE methodology to accomplish the assignment are briefly discussed below:

3.1 Literature review

Available primary and secondary literature in the form of reports and maps; topographic maps, land use maps, aerial photographs, cadastral survey maps, etc. were collected and reviewed to obtain secondary information. Feasibility Study Report, Detailed Engineering Design Report, Due Diligence Report and Socioeconomic Profile were the key documents collected and reviewed to determine the nature and scope of activities of the project that influences the environmental conditions of the proposal area. Likewise, data on climate, rainfall and other meteorological conditions were also collected from Department of Hydrology & Meteorology (DHM). Similarly, published and unpublished reports about environmental standards, Acts, Regulations, etc. were also collected and reviewed. Published and unpublished literature of the project area about biological, social, chemical, physical, and cultural environments in the form of maps, and reports, etc. were collected from various sources and reviewed to get information on the coverage of the studies and fulfill the data gaps.

3.2 Impact Area Delineation

127. To carry out IEE study, the possible areas where the anticipated impacts have either significant or insignificant effects, need to be delineated. To specify the area that would be covered by the assessment, the geographical boundary of the influence area is delineated on the topographical map. This delineating methodology is called Impact Area Delineation The impact areas have been delineated on the basis of proximity of the construction standard the nearby surrounding areas. The impact areas been delineated as "Core Project Area",

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- and "Surrounding Project Area" on the basis of proximity and magnitude of the impacts due to the proposed project activities.
- 128. Core Area: Here, the Core Area indicates the area required permanently as well as temporarily for the proposed project. This area refers to the service area as well the area where the construction of the project components will be carried out.
- 129. Surrounding Area: Here, the Surrounding Area indicates the area within the immediate surroundings of the core area of proposed project. It includes the area of the project town which is closely associated with the core area of the project.

3.3 Field Study

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The field study was carried out in the project service areas in an extensive manner by a multidisciplinary team, comprising a) an Environmental Specialist; b) Water Supply & Sanitation Engineer; c) Sociologist; d) Geo-hydrologist and e) Botanist. During the visit, baseline information on physico-chemical, biological, and socio-economic & cultural conditions of the core area and surrounding areas of the project area were collected using Simple Checklist and Survey Questionnaire method. Similarly, during field study, Rapid Assessment Checklist (*Refer Annex 2A*) has been duly followed in which data regarding physico-chemical, biological, socio-economic & cultural environment has been filled up. The sub-sections below briefly describes the various approaches and methodological tools used during the field study.

3.3.1 Physico-Chemical Environment

- 131. An extensive physico-chemical environment survey was carried out by delineating the project impact area to collect the baseline information through simple checklist method. Topographic and geomorphological features were observed and documented. Physical features such as topography, air quality, erosion and land stability & land use pattern were also observed and Information in regard to these features were recorded. These data on physico-chemical environment were collected through literature review, field survey & investigation by the team of experts, expert's judgement and stakheholder consultations.
- The data regarding Climate & Rainfall of the project town was collected from Department of Hydrology & Meteorology, Kathmandu. Similarly, the baseline information regarding water quality was collected by sampling process. This involved collection of four water samples; each from the proposed sources Gitang Khola, Bhandi Khola, Rate Khola & Mewa Khola. These water samples were taken to the certified laboratory for further analysis. The samples of Gitang Khola &

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Bhandi Khola were tested at Aastha Scientific Research Service Pvt. Ltd. located at Dillibazar, Kathmandu and the samples taken from Rate Khola & Mewa Khola were tested at Nepal Environmental & Scientific Services (P.) Ltd. Located at Thapathali, Kathmandu. The laboratory analysis primarily measures the value of important parameters that includes pH, Color, Taste & Odor, Total Hardness, Calcium and Iron. Besides this, other parameters were also measured. The values of these parameters were then compared to the value prescribed as per NDWQS to measure the equivalence of the water quality of the proposed sources with NDWQS. This has been presented in a tabular form and has been attached in *Annex* 6.

133. Similarly, information on air quality and noise quality condition was collected through field observation and expert's judgement. For convenience, simple checklist for Physical environment has been prepared and this checklist as included in *Annex 4* is duly followed and filled up during field study. The consultations with the local communities and interviews with a few government officials, schools and representatives of the local bodies also provided aid to assess the physico-chemical aspects.

3.3.2 Biological Environment

The baseline information regarding biological environment was collected through walkthrough survey throughout the core & surrounding areas of the project area by adopting simple checklist method (*Refer Annex 4*), through professional judgement and local interaction. Types of vegetation and forests were identified based on the species composition. Information on rivers of the project area were also collected through interaction with the locals and through field observation. The protected vegetation (rare, endangered, indigenous, etc.) of the project area as per IUCN Red Book, CITES Appendices, IBAT Report generated by ADB and GoN list species were enumerated based on consultation with the local people and the expert judgement. Similarly, information on the aquatic species were also collected through the expert judgement and discussions with the locals.

3.3.3 Socio-economic and Cultural Environment

Household surveys were conducted through interviews by simple questionnaire method to obtain information on the socio-economic & cultural environment that includes demography, ethnicity, education, health & sanitation, drinking water condition of the project area, irrigation facility, local traditions, religions, land use patterns, incomes & expenditures and to acquire their perception towards the

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proposed project, etc. Information on Migratory patterns of the local people and the Impact of river on settlements & agriculture were also collected. Information on the people residing within the core area of the proposed project town has also been collected through socio-economic survey. The survey covered 100% of the total HHs whereas only 10% of the total HHs was surveyed in detail for this study. The sample of Household Survey Questionnaire that has been filled up during field study has been included in *Annex 4*.

Focussed Group discussions (FGD) were also conducted to obtain suggestions and comments from all the potential stakeholders. The checklist followed for FGD and its findings have been included in *Annex 4*. Direct observation (Transect Walk Method) was also conducted to ascertain the existence of the cultural sites, and public institutions such as temples, cremation grounds, historical & archaeological sites, schools, and health posts within the project core areas and to determine the effect on their existence due to project construction activities. During this, findings on the existence of Project Affected Families (PAFs; families whose land or property will be impeded by the project construction activities) were made. Our findings show that no such PAFs exist as the project construction activities will not hinder any of the families residing within the project area. The Consultations with the village elites and Group discussions were done to assess the current situation of the project area community.

3.4 Public Notice

137. A public notice of 15 days was published in Arthik Abhiyan Dainik, a national daily newspaper on 2075/09/01. The main aim of the notice is to seek written opinions from the concerned people and institutions regarding the possible impacts that may result from the implementation of the proposal. Copies of the Public Notice has been pasted at the concerned municipality office.

3.5 Public Consultation

138. The public consultation program was conducted in the Ilam Municipality Office.

There is no dissipation regarding the proposed project.

3.6 Collection of Muchulkas (Deed of Inquiry)

139. Deed of Inquiry (Muchulka) from the concerned municipality office has been collected within the 15 days from the date of public factice publication. This has been included in *Annex 3*.

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3.7 Impact Identification, Prediction & Evaluation Methods

- The information regarding Physico-chemical, Biological and Socio-economic & Cultural aspects as mentioned above has been collected to identify the susceptibility of these aspects to be affected by the proposed project activities. This helped to identify the anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed project. For this, Simple Checklist method has been adopted for the impact identification. This has been carried out by using Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist prepared by ADB (Refer Annex 2A) and by using simple household survey questionnaire (Refer Annex 4) prepared during the desk study. These checklists explains the environmental features or factors that need to be addressed when identifying the impacts of projects and activities.
- 141. Once all the important impacts had been identified, their potential characteristic were predicted. The baseline data on physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural aspects were used to estimate the likely characteristics and parameters of impacts that includes Nature, Magnitude, Extent and Duration.
- The nature of each predicted impact has been classified into Direct (D) and Indirect (ID). The magnitude of the impact has been classified into High (H), Medium (M) and Low (L). The extent has been classified into Site-Specific (SS), Local (L), and Regional (R). Similarly, the duration of impact has been classified into Short Term (ST), Medium term (MT), and Long term (LT).
- 143. Impact predictions are generally made against a baseline established by the existing environment. Hence, during our field study, the baseline data were used as reference point against which the characteristics and parameters of impact related changes were analysed. Impact predictions were also made by considering the future state of the environment. This also requires professional judgement for accuracy.
- 144. After the impact identification and prediction method, these impacts need evaluation to assess the adversity of adverse impacts and efficiency of beneficial impacts within the project core & surrounding areas. The impacts were evaluated regarding the significance of the predicted impacts. This was done by following the National EIA Guidelines 1993 according to which scoring for each likely parameters of the impacts was carried out and the level of significance was assessed as recommended by this guidelines.
- 145. The scoring of impacts as pet National EIA Guidelines 1993 is tabulated below:

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Table 11: Scoring of Impacts

S. No.	Likely Parameters of Impacts	Type	Scoring as per National EIA Guidelines,1993
1.	Nature	Direct	No Scoring Required
		Indirect	140 Scoring Required
2.	Magnitude	High (H)	60
		Medium/Moderate (M)	20
		Low (L)	10
3.	Extent	Regional (R)	60
		Local (L)	20
		Site Specisifc (SS)	10
4.	Duration	Long Term (LT)	20
		Medium Term (MT)	10
		Short Term (ST)	5

Source: National EIA Guidelines 1993

146. Then, the significance level of Impact rated will be assessed as per the following table:

Table 12: Significance of Impacts

S. No.	Scoring as per National EIA Guidelines,1993	Level of Significance as per National EIA Guidelines,1993
1.	Less than 50	Insignificant
2.	50 to 75	Significant
3.	More than 75	Very Significant

Source: National EIA Guidelines 1993

This evaluation was done as per the professional judgement by the key expert team involved in the IEE study.





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4 POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

4.1 Nepal's Environmental Policy and Legal Framework Constitution of Nepal

- 147. The Constitution of Nepal is the fundamental law of Nepal.
 - Article 30 (1) of the Constitution of Nepal guarantees a "clean environment" as a fundamental right, and elaborates that "every citizen shall have the right to live in a clean and healthy environment".
 - Article 30 (3) of the constitution also encourages the state to formulate necessary legal frameworks to balance environment and development.
- 148. Beside this, the Government of Nepal has passed a series of environmental laws, policies and implementing regulations and standards. Among these, the basic legislations that provide the framework within which environmental assessment is carried out in Nepal are the:

Environmental Protection Act, 2053 B.S. (1997 A.D.)

- 149. Environmental Protection Act (EPA), 1997, which 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, respectively, prior to implementation. This 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 MoFE) 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 precipitation to be recovered from the polluter/pollution desirence.

Environmental Protection Rules, 2054(1997) with Amendments 2073 B.S. (2017A.D.)

- 150. Environmental Protection Rules (EPR), 1997, and its amendments in 1999, 2007 & 2017 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 2017.
- 151. Other environmental policies, laws, rules, conventions & standards that provide general context in the environmental assessment of water supply & sanitation works are presented in Table 13 given below:





Table 13: Other Relevant Environmental Act, Rules, Plan, Policies, and Guidelines of Nepal

Act Rule Policy/Law/Guidelines	, Kear	Relevant Provisions	Remarks
1. Plans, Policies & Strategles			
National Environmental Policy & Action Plan (NEPAP)	2050B.S. (1993 A.D.)	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.	 The subproject will not encroach any physical & cultural heritage areas and will not affect biodiversity. EMP provides measures to mitigate anticipated adverse impacts.
Water Resources Strategy	(Among the ten strategic outputs of this strategy, third output focusses on Adequate Supply of and access to potable water and sanitation & hygiene awareness provided.	This provision will strengthen implementation capacity for the proposed project.
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Strategy	2060 B.S.(2004 A.D.)	Recognizes that all people have a right to access to basic water supply and sanitation services and that these services are necessary for socio economic development and to combat waterborne diseases.	n project ens to safe,reliak
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sectoral Strategic Action Plan (Unoffical Translation)	2060 B.S.(2004 A.D.)	 This action plan has proposed "Environmental Aspects" as one of its major components. This underscores the environmental aspects of all levels of plans and their implementation and consolidates them according to rules & policies to ensure the execution of development works. 	Though this action plan has main focus on rural areas and the proposed project is for urban area, the IEE study has duly followed this strategic action plan as a reference.
National Water Plan-Nepal	A.D.) A.D.) managemena	 This includes subsector-wise action programmes in water induced disasters, environmental action plan on management of watershed and aquatic ecosystem, water supply, sanitation and hygiene, irrigation for agriculture, hydropower development, industries, tourism, fisheries, and navigational uses, water-related information systems (Decision Support System for River Basin Planning and Management), legal frameworks, and institutional mechanisms This also includesEnvironment Management Plan, a strategic document for the implementation of environmental protection measures (including 	This has been considered in IEE study.
TAECACON IV	5 10 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		20

Act/ Rule Policy/Law/Guidelines	Year		Relevant Provisions	Remarks
			downstream water pollution and groundwater quality, erosion/landslide and sedimentation, water pollution and sanitation, effect on aquatic life and wetland ecosystem), monitoring (baseline, impacts, and compliance), environmental auditing and institutional and procedural arrangements.	
National Urban Policy	2063 B.S. (2 A.D.)	(2007	The 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.	The IEE study will meet the provisions of this policy.
National Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Policy (Final Draft)	2065 B.S. (2 A.D.)	(2009	The Policy requires the IEE or EIA of proposed WSS projects by the EPA/EPR to (i) incorporate consultations with key stakeholders, including endpoint users; & (ii) specify measures to mitigate environmental impacts before, during construction & operation, as well as corrective measures.	The IEE study will meet the provisions of this policy.
Updated 15-yr Development Plan for Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	2066 B.S. (2 A.D. Amendments 2015A.D.)	(2009 and s in	The Plan emphasizes monitoring and evaluation as an important component of a project to determine the overall impact of a project.	EMP prescribes performance monitoring & evaluation to minimize the anticipated environmental impacts.
National Water Supply & Sanjfation Policy (Draft)	44	(201 4	The goal of this Policy is to reduce urban and rural poverty by ensuring equitable socio-economic development, improving health and the quality of life of the people and protection of environment through the provision of sustainable water supply and sanitation services.	
National Forest Policy	A Board S.	2019	• It ensures sustainability and participatory management of forests, protected areas, watershed, biodiversity, flora & fauna. It also guides the methodology of the management of national forests and protected areas. It also covers periodic assessment and updating of information on forest resources of the country.	The proposed project does not have to deal with forest related adverse issues as there is no requirement of occupying forest areas for the proposed project

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And Bise Policyl aw/Guidelines	Year	Rolevant Provisions	Remarks
	15	 The strategy 3 of Policy 2 has taken in maintain a balance between physical development and environment. The strategy 3 of Policy 10 focusses o principle of sustainable development in impact of climate change during any considevelopment works in order to keep ball land, environment and development. 	proposed project tain balance betw truction activities onmental aspects of ct town. IEE study ensures e.
National Urban Development Strategy	2074 B.S. (2017 A.D.)	•	The IEE study has duly followed this.
2.Laws & Acts			
Esssential Goods Protection Act	2012 B.S. (1955 A.D.)	 Deems drinking water an essential commodity and strictly protects drinking water. Prohibits any unauthorized use or misuse, stealing, damaging etc. of drinking water. 	The proposed project ensures safe, reliable & potable water along with the provision of protection works and metering system to prevent any misuses, stealing and damage problems.
Aquatic Animal Protection Act	B.S. dmentt B.S.	This act renders punishment to any party introducing poisonous, noxious or explosive materials into a water source or destroying any dam, bridge or water system with the intent of catching or killing aquatic life. It also emphasizes that GoN empowers to prohibit catching, killing and harming of certain kinds of aquatic animals by notification in Nepal Gazette.	 Information of this act will be delivered to the construction workers, as they may get involved in fishing during construction period. This issue has been covered by this IEE study.
Town Development Act	A.D.) 88. (1988 A.D.)	This act has provision of necessary services and facilities for the residents of the town by reconstructing, expanding to develop existing towns and by constructing new forms and to maintain health, convenience and economic forms and the maintain health, convenience and economic forms for the forms and the maintain health, convenience and economic forms for the fo	for probased project is solery for provision of continuous water supply facilities as per the increasing demand of water of the increasing population of Rupakot Majhuwagadhi town.
Engineer	Weet Hong	क्ष्मिक स्थापन स्था स्थापन स्थापन	52

Act/ Rule Policy/Law/Guidelines	Year		Relevant Provisions	71 84 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Water Resource Act	2049 B.S. A.D.)	(1992	 The umbrella Act governing water resource management. Provides for the formation of water user associations and establishes a system of licensing. Prohibits water pollution. 	WUSC has been formed for this proposed project as per this act and There is provision of control of water pollution through protection works and strict supervision.
Forest Act	2049 B.S. (A.D.) Amendments 2055 B.S. (A.D.)	(1993 with ts - (1999	The Act prohibits the extraction of boulders, rocks, pebbles, sand or soil from 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.	No trees will be cut. EMP stipulates no quarrying of natural aggregate materials.
Land Acquisition Act	2049 B.S. A.D.)	(1993	It guides the compulsory acquisition of land. It also describes that GoN can acquire land at any place and in any quantity by giving compensation pursuant to the act for the land acquired for any public purposes or for operation of any development project initiated by GoN.	There is no requirement of land acquisition of private land. All the land required are under the ownership of GoN.
Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act	2056 B.S. A.D.)	į l	The section 3 of the Act prohibits a child from engaging in work, sub-clause 1 of the clause 3 states "Nobody shall engage in work a child who has not completed fourteen years of age as a labor and subclause 2 states "Nobody shall engage a child in a risk full occupation or work set forth in the Schedule". The section 4 states "Child not to be engaged in work against his will by temptation or fear or pressure or by any other means.	This provision has been stated in EMP.
Water Supply Management Board Act	2063 B.S. (A.D.)	(2006	It guides to prevents the misuse of potable water and prevent pollution of potable water	The proposed project has followed this as it has provision of protection works at the intake site, WTP & RVT sites that will prevent pollution of water.
Solid Waste Management Act	2066. B S. (2011 A.D.)	(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 must reduce the amount of solid waste	EMP prescribes eco-friendly management of solid and hazardous wastes.

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Acti Rule Policy/Law/Guidelines		Relevant Provisions	Kemaike
Labour Act	2074 B.S. (2017 A.D.)	 The has provisions for the rights, interest, facilities and safety of workers and employees working in enterprises 	These provisions are stated in EMP.
		of various sectors. • The Act emphasizes on occupational health and safety of workers and stimulates provision of necessary safety.	
		gears and adopting appropriate precautionary measures against potentially hazardous machine/equipment in the workplace.	
		 It also specifies to arrange such as removal of waste accumulated during production process and prevention of dust, fume, vapor and other waste materials, which 	
		adversely affect the health of workers.	
		communicable diseases at the construction site. It also	
		prohibits mobilization of child as a labor. It emphasizes on the provision of temporary camp, safe drinking water	
	- 1	and necessary food supplies to the workers.	Provides a basis for Local
Local Government Operation Act	20/4 b.s. (2017 A.D.)	powers to: (i) entrust municipalities with responsibility of	o monitor t
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	WSS services, (ii) conserve & protect their local	environmental performance of
		environment & natural resources; (III) plan, implement & or concers.	responsibilities of LGs in EMP
		implement or arrange for implementation local	implementation.
		sanitation/sewerage & drainage projects; (v) protect cultural heritage & religious sites; &/or (vi) monitor project activities	
		within their respective jurisdictions.	
3. Kules & Regulations Solid Mosts (Management & Recourse	2044 B.S. (1987	• This act focusses on the management of solid waste	• This act needs to be
Mobilization), Rules	A.D.) &	and mobilization of resources related.	reviewed during
	Amendments	These also ensure the health convenience of the second party by controlling the adverse impact on the second party of the	Construction phase: EMP covers the
	(1992A.D.)	pollution from solid waste.	ement of this rule
	2004/ 3/0 0300	This is the umbrella Regulation coverning water	The proposed project has
Water Resource Mediuanous			S.
	1		
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			Sets out the procedure to register a Water User Association and to obtain a license.	
			 Sets out the rights and obligations of Water User Associations and license holders. 	
Drinking Water Regulations 20	2055 B.S.	(1998	Regulates the use of drinking water.	The proposed project has
<u></u>	A.D.)		 Provides for the formation of Drinking Water User 	followed all these provisions.
			Associations and sets out the procedure for registration.	
			with licensing of use drinking water.	
			 Deals with the control of water pollution and 	
			quality standards for drinking water.	
			 Sets out the conditions of service utilization by 	
			consumers.	
Solid Waste Management Rules 20	2070 B.S.	(2013	 GoN has issued these rules by exercising the power 	EMP for this proposed project
	A.D.)		conferred by the section 50 of the Solid Waste	covers this matter tocused by
			Management Act, 2068.	this rule.
			 Section 3 of this rule focuses on Segregation & 	
			management of solid wastes.	
Labor Rules 20	2075 B.S.	(2018	• GoN has issued these rules by exercising the power	EMP for this proposed project
₹	Ċ.		conferred to it under the section 164 of the Labor Act,	this rule
		_	 Section 7 of these rules deals with Occupational Safety 	5
			& Health Policy.	
4 Directives Guidelines & Manuale	4			
+	SAMES P.S.	/1003	This guidelines aims to assess the environmental impacts	This has been followed for
Deba		3	likely to be caused by a project, and promote its positive	ation of the anticipa
The state of the s			impacts and mitigate or eliminate adverse impacts by	environmental impacts.
	Eler supply		undertaking preventive and other effective measures after	
	なると		Integrating the environmental impacts in the planning cycle of all the projects to be initiated in Nepal prior to their	
	in Office		initiation so as to make the economic benefits from	
WHO Air Quality Guidelines, Global 200	2061 B.S.	(2005	It provides basis for global standards in air quality that are	During air quality monitoring,
			designed to offer guidance in reducing the health impacts of air pollution.	this guidelines will be followed.
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water 20	2073 B.S.	(2017	recommendation of WHO for managing the	During water quality

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Act Rule Policy/Law/Guidelines	Yeal		Relevant Provisions	Rent Hkg
The Manual Manua	A.D.	 .)	risk from hazards that may compromise the safety of	monitoring, this guidelines will
County, I count Forms			drinking water.	be considered and followed.
Motional Moise Standard Guidelines	2068 B.S.	(2012	It provides basis for national standards in noise quality that	During noise quality monitoring,
National Note Canada Caracas Caraca Carac	A,D.)	!	are designed to offer guidance in reducing the health	this guidelines will be followed.
	` !		impacts of noise pollution.	
A aside More Community Noise by	2055 R.S. (1999	(1999	It provides basis for global standards in noise quality at	
			community level that are designed to offer guidance in	this guidelines will be followed.
) 		reducing the health impacts of noise pollution.	
Modeline for the original	2074	RS (2017	It emphasizes on the management regarding the use of	During construction activities
Wolking procedure to use use the state of th	2		national (community forests for the implementation of	
national forest for national priority	<u> </u>		national priority project	area, this will be followed.
projects, 2074				
Source:IEE Study, 2018/019	r (24)			
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	Mark State State Property	ctar Project		
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4.2 Environmental Agreements

4.2.1 International Environmental Agreements (Conventions & Treaties)

- 152. Nepal is a signatory to many international agreements and conventions related to environmental conservation. However, all of those coventions are not interrelated to the proposed project. The conventions related to he proposed project are as follows:
 - a) The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 1973
 - b) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),1976
 - c) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999
- The relevance of the aforementioned environmental agreements to the Subproject are with their emphasis on human activities to (i) take measures to protect local, as well as global, natural resources and environment; (ii) prevent 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, 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 the population with sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- 154. The Ilam Water Supply & Sanitation Project does not and will not break or go against Nepal's commitment to these international agreements.

4.3 Environmental Standards

- 155. The key environmental quality standards applied in the GoN IEE (as well as in the ADB IEE) are listed below and their details are featured in *Annex 2B*:
 - National Drinking Water Quality Standards 2062 B.S. (2005 A.D.)
 - National Ambient Air Quality Standards, for Nepal (NAAQS), 2003 A.D. & Updated in 2012 A.D.
 - National Diesel Generator Emission Standard, 2012
 - Nepal Vehicle Mass Emission Standard, (NVMES), 2069 B.S. (2012 A.D.)
 - The key environmental quality standards applied in the GoN IEE (as well as in the ADB IEE) are listed in Table 14 and their details on the acceptable level criteria of these standards are featured in Annex 2B.

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Table 14: Relevant Environmental Quality Standards

Particular	National Standard	International Standard
Ambient air quality	National Ambient Air Quality Standards, for Nepal, 2003	WHO Air Quality Guidelines, Global Update, 2005
Noise	National Noise Standard Guidelines, 2012	WHO Noise Level Guidelines
Drinking water quality	National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2005	WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality, Fourth Edition, 2011
Emission standard for diesel generator discharge to ambient Air	National Diesel Generator Emission Standard,2012	

^{*} For surface and groundwater quality monitoring, the National Drinking Water Quality Standard shall be applied since these resources are used for drinking. Source:IEE Study,2018/019

As shown in the above Table 14, National Ambient Air Quality Standards, for 156. Nepal, 2003 is enforced by GoN that has set quality standards for seven parameters TSP, PM₁₀, Sulphur Dioxide(SO₂), Nitrogen Oxide(NO₂), Carbon Monooxide (CO), Lead (Pb) and Benzene at national level. Similarly, WHO Air Quality Guidelines, Global Update, 2005 enforced by WHO has set quality standards for four parameters PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO₂ at international level. Both standards provide guidelines to follow and comply the set standards for the ambient air quality during construction period. The acceptable level criteria for ambient air quality as per both standards are given below:

Table 15: Standards for Ambient Air Quality

The Charles and the Control of the C	\$24.99304 \$25000000000000000000000000000000000000	Nepals	WINO Air Quality G	uidelines (pg/m³)."
Parameter	Averaging Pende	Ambient Air Quality Standard (ug/m²) *	Global Usdate 2005	Second Edition *
TSP	Annual			
	24-hour	230		-
PM ₅₀	Annual	-	20	į
	24-haur-	120	- 50	
PM _{2.5}	1-year		10	
	24-hour		25	<u> </u>
SO₂	Amual	50		<u> </u>
	24-hour	70	20	
	10-mmute		500	<u> </u>
NÖ₂	1-year	40	40	
	24 fecur	80		
	1-haur		200	
CO ·	8-pon	10,000		10,000
	15-minute	100,000		100,000
Pb	1-year	8.5		0.5
Benzene	1-vear	20	1	

Source:

Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nepal, 2003. Obtained from Environment Statistics of Repet 2011, G

National Ambient air Euleity Station of the Penal Survey of Statistics, Kellmandu, Righal.

Environmental, Health and Safety General Guidelines, 2007. International Finance Corporation, World Sank Group.

Air Quality Guidelines for Europe, Second Edition, 2000. WHO Regions: Office for Europe, Copenhagen.

er that either has no sekonal alandard veibe for 24-hour observation or with WHO guideine value for 24-how observation

re stringent then that specified in the national standards

Similarly, National Noise Standard Guidelines, 2012 has set the standard noise 157. levels measured in dBA for Inustrial a commercial Area, Rural Residential Area, Urban Residential Area, Mixed Residential Area and Quiet Area. This also

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has provision of standard values for the noise level generated by Water Pumps and Diesel Generator also. This is limited within the country only. For international level, *WHO Noise Level Guidelines* has set the standard noise levels measured in dBA for two areas that includes residential and commercial areas. The standard values for ambient noise quality are given in the table given below:

Table 16: Standards for Ambient Noise Quality

e. a			WHO Guid	eline Values	
Receptor / Source	National Noise St	andard Guidelines, 2012	for Noise Levels Mea		
. Land Mark 1		(dB)	(One Hour I	-Ass in dBA)	
	Day	Night	07:00 22:00	22:00 - 07:00	
Industrial area	75	70	70	7.	
Commercial area	65	55	70	10	
Rural residential area	45	40		45	
Urban residential area	55	50	55		
Mixed residential area	63	55	.	•	
Quiet area	50	40	40	See that the second	
Water pump		65		*	
Diesel generator	and the section of th	90		**************************************	

Guidelines for Community Noise, WHO, 1999.

Source: Environmental, Health and Safety General Guidelines, 2007. International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group.

158. Similarly, National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2005 provides guidelines for various parameters for the required frequency of water quality monitoring. This is acceptable at the national level only. For international standards, WHO has set standards for drinking water quality. This is shown in detail in the following table:



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Table 17: Standards for Drinking Water Quality

	National Drinking Water Clually Standards, 2006			WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water	
Group	Parameter	Unik	Max. Concentration Limits	Quality, 4th Edition, 2011*	
	Turbidity	NTU	5 (10) **	*	
	рH		6.5 - 8.5	none	
	Color	TCU	5 (15)	nxne	
	Taste & Odor		Would not be objectionable	•	
	TOS	mg/i	1000		
	Electrical Conductivity	µc/cm	1500	•	
	iron	mg/i	0.3 (3)	*	
Physical	Manganese	mg/l	0.2	-	
·	Arsenic	mg/	0.06		
	Cadmium	ang/i	0.003	0.003	
	Chromium	mg/l	0.05	0.05	
	Cyanide	mg/l	0.07	none	
	Fluoride	mg/	0.5 - 1.5 *	1.5	
	Lead	mg/l	0.01	0.01	
	Animonia	mg/i	1.5	none established	
	Chloride	mg/l	250	none established	
	Suiphate	mg/l	250	none	
	Ntrate	mg/l	50	50	
	Copper	mg/i	1	2	
	Total Hardness	mg/l	500	-	
Chemical	Cakium	mqA	200	*	
	Zinc	mg/l	3	none established	
	Mercury	mg/1	0.001	0.006	
	Aluminum	mg/l	0.2	none established	
	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	0.1 - 0.2	5 👭	
	E-col	MPN/100ml	Û	must not be detectable in any 100 m	
Micro Germs	Total Coliform	MPN/100mi	0 in 95% of samples taken	sample	

Health-based guideline values

National Orinking Water Quality Standards was obtained from the Environment Statistics of Repail 2011, Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Source: National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2005 and Implementation Directives for NDWQS, 2005

National Diesel Generator Emission Standard, 2012 has been introduced by the Government of Nepal in 2012 for new and in use diesel generators with a capacity of 8 kW-560kW (under the 1997 Environment Protection Act). The emissions standards set for new diesel generator imports is equivalent to Bharat Stage III standards and, for in-use diesel generators, is equivalent to Bharat Stage II. The Diesel Power Generation: Inventories and Black Carbon Emissions in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal 60 emissions limits are set for four major pollutants: CO, HC, NOx, and PM. This is given in detail below:

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Figures in parenthesis are upper range of the standards recommended.

^{*} These standards indicate the maximum and minimum limits.

From WHO (2003) Chlorine in Drinking-water, which states that this value is conservative.

Parameter with WHO guideline value as more stringent than national standard value.

Table 18: National Diesel Generators Emission Standards, 2012

1. Emissions Limits (g/kWh) for Imports of New Diesel Generators

Category (kW)	CO	HC+NO _x	PM	
kW<8	8.00	7.50	0.80	
8 = kW <19	6.60	7.50	0.80	
19 = kW <37	5.50	7.50	0.60	
37 ≈ kW <75	5.00	4.70	0.40	
75 = kW <130	5.00	4.00	0,30	
130 = kW <560	3.50	4.00	0.20	

Note: This standard is equivalent to Bharot III standards.

2. Emissions Limits (g/kWh) for in-use DG Sets

Category (kW)	CO	HC	NO,	PM
kW< 8	8.00	1.30	9.20	1.00
8 = kW <19	6.60	1.30	9.20	0.85
19 = kW <37	6.50	1.30	9.20	0.85
37 = kW <75	6.50	1.30	9.20	0.85
75 = kW <130	5.00	1.30	9.20	0.70
130 = kW <560	5.00	1.30	9.20	0.54

Note: This standard is equivalent to Bharat II standards.

- a) Sampling collection point should be located at one-third of the DG set stack height.
- b) kW= Power Factor * kW
- c) Testing Methodology: Should be according to ISO 8178 or equivalent to ISO 8178 standard set by the manufacturing country.

Source: Diesel Power Generation, 2014 by The World Bank

4.4 Environmental Assessment Requirements

160. The Project is subjected to the environmental safeguard requirements of both the ADB and Government of Nepal.

4.4.1 Environmental Assessment Requirements of the ADB

- All projects funded by the ADB must comply with the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 to ensure that projects funded under ADB loan 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. Concerning 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 Guidelines1.
- ADB's Environmental Safeguards policy principles are defined in SPS (2009), Safeguard Requirements as per Table 19 and the IEE is intended to meet these requirements.

Project Management

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New Version of the "World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Gilletines" April 30, 2007, Washington, USA. http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/EnvironmentalGuildelines

Table 19:SPS 2009 Safeguard Re	equirements
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, indicating that the Project 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 secondary influence areas. Significant adverse impacts during construction will be temporary & short-term, can be mitigated without difficulty. There is no adverse impact during operation. Hence, IEE is sufficient.
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. (Chapter 7 & 8). 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 alternatives is presented in Chapter 6
Avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, &/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts using environmental planning & management. Prepare an EMP that includes the proposed mitigation measures, environmental monitoring and reporting requirements, related institutional or organizational arrangements, capacity development and training measures, implementation schedule, cost estimates, and performance indicators.	An EMP has been prepared to address this requirement.
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	Key informant and random interviews have been conducted. A grievance redress mechanism for the resolution of valid Project-related social and environmental issues/concerns is presented in Chapter 10.
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.	
engines.	Corumnes of the Corumnes of th

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stakeholders.

SPS 2009 - Safeguard Requirements

Disclose a draft EA (including the EMP) promptly, before project appraisal, in an accessible place & a form & language(s) understandable to affected people & other stakeholders. Disclose the final EA, & its updates if any, to affected people & other m

The draft IEE will be disclosed on ADB's website before Project appraisal. After getting approval from GoN, Copies of both SPS-compliant IEE and GoN-approved IEE will be made available at the offices of the PMO, ICG and WUSC for public consultation.

Remarks

Mikiji,

Implement the EMP and monitor its effectiveness. Document monitoring results, including the development and implementation of corrective actions, and disclose monitoring reports.

EMP implementation, reporting and disclosure of monitoring reports are in this IEE.

Do not implement project activities in areas of critical habitats, unless (i) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the critical habitat that could impair its ability to function, (ii) there is no reduction in the population of any recognized endangered or critically endangered species, and (iii) any lesser impacts are mitigated. If a project is located within a legally protected area, implement additional programs to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area. In an area of natural 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.

The project does not encroach on areas of critical habitats. No trees will be cut. However, ground cover and low shrubs in the project footprint and some work easement will have to be removed from the transmission main. Although in due time, ground cover is expected to grow over the backfilled affected area naturally, EMP recommends seeding of the resurfaced area to accelerated re-growth.

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 materials from their hazardous production. transportation, handling, and storage. Avoid the use of hazardous materials subject to international bans or phase-outs. Purchase, use, and manage pesticides based on integrated pest management approaches and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.

This requirement is only minimally applicable to the Project 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 Project will not involve hazardous materials subject to international bans/phase-outs.

Provide workers with safe and healthy working conditions and prevent accidents, injuries, and disease. Establish preventive and emergency preparedness and response measures to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, to minimize, adverse impacts and risks to the health and safety of local

EMP provides measures to mitigate health and safety hazards during construction and operation.

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communities.	
Conserve physical, cultural resources and avoid destroying or damaging them by using field-based surveys that employ qualified and experienced experts during the environmental assessment. Provide for the use of "chance find" procedures that include a pre-approved management and conservation approach for materials that may be discovered during project implementation.	The Project will not affect any physical, cultural resource. The EMP recommends the measure/s mitigate the adverse impact on PCRs in case of the chance find.

Source: Safeguard Policy Statement, ADB, 2009 and IEE Study, 2018/019

Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements of Government of Nepal 4.4.2

The Environmental Protection Rules (EPR) defines the environmental impact 163. assessment process that should be followed in the preparation, review, and approval of environmental assessment reports. The process applicable to the Project is summarized in Table 20 given below.

Table 20:The GoN IEE Report Preparation, Review, Approval and Implementation Process

Steps in the Process	Remarks
Proponent refers to EPR Schedules 1 & 2 for the required environmental assessment (IEE or EIA) to carry out.	The project requires an IEE.
f proposed project requires an IEE, Proponent prepares an IEE schedule of work/ToR using the format prescribed in Schedule 3 of the EPR and submit this to the CSA for approval.	The project has secured an approved ToR.
Proponent carries out IEE according to the approved work schedule/ToR and prepares an IEE Report following the format prescribed in EPR Schedule 5 and incorporating stakeholders' feedback applying the consultation procedure specified in the EPR.	The project carried out IEE and prepared the IEE Report accordingly.
Proponent submits 15 copies of the IEE Report along with the project proposal and recommendation of the Municipality to the CSA.	Project submitted documents accordingly for review and approval.
CSA conducts review and grants approval of IEE Report.	
If thereview reveals project implementation to have no substantial adverse impact on the environment, CSA approves within 21 days from receipt of thereport.	
If thereview reveals the necessity to carry out an EIA, Proponent conducts an EIA following the prescribed EIA process.	(10. G)
Proponent implements approved IEE Report and any terms and conditions given with the approval.	Project has not started and being implemented
CSA monitors and evaluates the impact of project implementation. When necessary, issue directives to the Proponent to institute environmental protection measures.	Project has not started and being implemented
MoWS conducts the environmental audit after two years of project commissioning/operation.	Project has not started and being implemented

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5 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

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5.1 Existing Physical Environment

5.1.1 Landforms and Topography

- 164. The project area is a hilly region which is mostly known as Mahabharata Range. The altitude of the project area ranges from an elevation of 401m above mean sea level (ams!) at the riverbed to 1407 m ams! at the top of Ilam hill. The main Ilam Bazaar lies at an altitude of 1228m ams!. Mountain terrains in Ilam are of gentle slopes. The less steep slopes together with a moist climate provides suitability for important cash crops like tea and cardamom.
- 165. The term "Ilam" itself describes its topography as the word "Ilam" comprises two words derived from Limbu langauge "I" (winding) and "Lam" (Way) which means winding way. The topography of Ilam is such that it has several winding paths crisscrossing on the way.

5.1.2 Geology & Soil

- 166. Ilam municipality lies in the southern part of the higher Himalayan crystallines dominated by the Precambrian to Cambrian Kyanite and sillimanite bearing genesis, biotite schist, Metaquartizite, amphibolites, calc-silicate genesis, orthogenesis and angiogenesis.
- 167. All fresh rocks are strong, weathering is pronounced along less steep terraces that are covered either by residual soils or colluviums.

5.1.3 Land use pattern

- 168. Generally, the agricultural land dominates the land use pattern of the project area. This is followed by forests and residential areas. Likewise, the remaining area has been used by rivers & rivulets and commercial areas.
- The survey shows that out of total 2666.19 ha land covered by the project area, 50.59% area is covered by agriculture followed by forest with 34.93%. The residential covers 8.00% area of the project area. Likewise, Riverine and Lake Area and Public service area covers 3.43% and 2.29% respectively. Other coverage is not potentially significant.

5.1.4 Water Resources

The project district, Ilam is rich in water resources, as there are various sources of water. The project area has potentiality of surface water only. The major river of the municipality are Mai Khola (which lies in the east) and Puwa Khola (which lies in the west). Ilam municipality is a sub water shed area of the Mai River system.

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Besides this, there are also other rivers like Rate Khola, Mewa Khola, Chhange Khola, Gitang Khola and Bhandi Khola. All these rivers are potential source of the proposed project; however, each of them has limitation. There are series of hydropower stations in these rivers, which seems to be major obstacle to utilize some of these sources.

Technically, Gitang Khola, Bhandi Khola, Rate Khola & Mewa Khola have been 171. considered for the proposed project. The proposed Rate Khola & Mewa Khola are the tributaries of Mai Khola, which eventually drain into Kankai Mai.

5.1.5 Climate

The climate of the project area is essentially warm temperate or sub-tropical with 172. the temperature ranging between a maximum of 31.5°C in the summer to a minimum of about 6°C in the winter. The annual rainfall in the area is about 1,545 mm. In winter, there is much less rainfall in Ilam than in summer. The climate here is classified as Cwa by Koppen and Geiger. The huge difference in altitude influences the variation in climate within the municipality.

5.1.6 **Water Quality**

- During the survey, respondents were asked in term of existing water quality in the 173. project area. The survey revealed that out of total 2798 respondents, about 7.10% (198) feel as good quality, 73.10% (2046) feel satisfactory or moderate, and 8.1% (227) respondents feel bad in term of water quality. Similarly, the survey also shows that 11.7% (327) respondents are not able to evaluate the exisiting water quality.
- The WSSDO constructed water treatment plant (WTP) at Charkhade to treat water 174. from Bhandi Khola and Gitang Khola sources. Due to design deficiencies and poor construction, it does not function properly and is out of operation most of the time. There is disinfection unit at WTP site but is rarely used. So, the existing water supply system is supplying water to consumers virtually without any treatment.
- The municipality does not have any testing/monitoring facility and trained human 175. resources to conduct water quality monitoring and management programs. Ilam WSSDO has some field testing kits for water quality testing, but they are unused due to the lack of some necessary chemicals and parts. It used to carry out testing of some physical parameters such as turbidity of the physicipal supply. Reportedly, a local NGO named Namsaling Community Development Centre (NCDC) carries out water quality test but teports are not available Age Supply and Selection To Supply and Constitutes and

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- During field survey, water samples collected from the existing sources were tested 176. for various physical and chemical parameters. The test reports show that all parameters of water quality of the sample collected are observed to be within the permitted value of NDWQS. The result of this water quality test is shown in detail in Annex 6.
- 177. Similarly, during field study, simple bacteriological tests (Coliform P/A Test Vial) which has been developed by ENPHO to determine the presence of Coliform bacteria at the water source was carried out. This on-site bacteriological test is based on the principle developed by Manja et. al in 1982. The test is based on the readily observable formation of black precipitate iron sulfide in the test bottle, as a result of the reaction of H2S with iron. The results of the Coliform P/A Test Vial shows that the samples collected are contaminated with bacteria.

5.1.7 Air Quality

178. Air pollution is generally caused by fugitive dust from vehicle movements e.g. old and over smoky buses, tractor, heavy and overloaded trucks, old jeeps particularly over unpaved roads, construction activities, and wind action on unpaved exposed surfaces. Air emissions come from household cooking, open burning, and moving vehicles. Emissions from these sources are scattered regarding both locations and timing. However, the field observation shows that the magnitude of air quality problems in Ilam is not that severe.

5.1.8 **Acoustic Environment**

179. The sources of noise in the Project area are from the construction activities, vehicle movements, and industrial activities. The anthropogenic noise is confined in few clustered settlements and market places only in the daytime.

5.1.9 Landslide Susceptibility

180. The project town lies in hilly region hence, there is possibility of landslide. But, there is no record of occurrence of significant landslide in the project area. The study reveals that temporary landslide may occur. However, this can be mitigated through precautionary measures during project construction.

5.2 **Existing Biological Environment**

5.2.1 **Flora**

llam District is blessed with natural beauty of floral diversity. The site specific 181. vegetation types are decribed below. The major plant life forms available in the Garagorista o Annual Ministry of the con-Westernal S project area are given in Table 21 below:

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Table 21: Plant Life Forms Found in the Project Area

S.No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Life Forms
	Rubus Ellipticus	Ainselu	Rosaceae	Shrubs
2	Emblica offficinalis	Amala (Indian Gooseberry)	Euphorbiaceae	Trees
3	Pieris ovalifolia	Angeri	Ericaceae	Shrubs
ŀ	Adhatoda vasica	Asuro	Acanthaceae	Shrubs
5	Michelia Champaca	Aule Chaanp	Magnolioideae	Trees
3	Melia azedarach	Bakena/Bakaino	Meliaceae	Trees
7	Desmodium confertum	Ban Gahat	Fabaceae	Shrubs
3	Ficus bengalensis	Bar	Moraceae	Trees
•	Terminalia bellirica	Barro	Combretaceae	Trees
10	Aegle marmelos	Bel (Wood Apple)	Rutaceae	Trees
11	Semecarpus anacardium	Bhalayo	Anacardiaceae	Trees
13	Populus ciliate	Bhote Pipal	Salicaceae	Trees
14	Lagerstroemia Parviflora	Bot Dhayaro	Lythraceae	Trees
	Schima wallichii	Chilaune	Theaceae	Trees
15	Bassia butyracea	Chiuri	Sapotaceae	Trees
16	Berberis aristata	Chutro	Berberidaceae	Trees
17_	Debregeasia salicifolia	Daar	Urticaceae	Shrubs
18	Garuga pinnata	Dabdabe	Burseraceae	Trees
19	Mussaenda macrophylla		Rubiaceae	Shrubs
20	Colebrookea oppositifolia	Dhobini	Lamiaceae	Shrubs
21			Dioscoreaceae	Climbers/Vine
22	Dioscorea bulbifera L.	Gitthe Tarul	Verbenaceae	Shrubs
23	Callicarpa macrophylia	Guenio	+	Trees
24	Lannea coromandelica.	Hallunde	Anarcardiaceae	Trees
25	Terminalia chebula	Напо	Combretaceae	Trees
26	Syzygium cumini	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Trees
<u>27</u>	Phoebe lanceolata	Jhankri syaula	Lauraceae	
28	Ficus lacor	Kabro (Seto)	Moraceae	Trees
29	Myrica esculente	Kafal	Myricaceae	Shrubs
30	Adina cordifolia	Karam/Karma	Rubiaceae	Trees
31	Castanopsis indica	Katus	Fagaceae	Trees
32	Acacia catechu	Khair	Leguminosae	Trees
33 _	Ficus semicordata	Khanayo	Moraceae	Trees
34	Sapium insigne	Khirro	Euphorbiaceae	Trees
35	Morus alba	Kimbu	Moraceae	Trees
36	Cochlospermum religiosum	Kumbhi	Bixaceae	Trees
37	Schleichera trijuga	Kusum	Sapindaceae	Trees
38	Litsea monopetala	Kutmero	Lauraceae	Trees
39	Duabanga grandiflora	Lampate	Lythraceae	Trees
40	Macaranga pustulata	Malato	Euphorbiaceae	Trees
41	Engelhardtia spicata	Mauwa	Juglandaceae	Trees
42	Prunus cerasoides	Painyu	Rosaceae	Trees
43	Erythrina stricta	Phaledo	Fabaceae	Trees
44	Ficus religiosa	Pipal	Moraceae	Trees
45	Shorea robusta	Sal	Dipterocarpaceae	Trees
46	Pinus roxiburghii	Sallo	Pinaceae	Trees
47	Terminalia alata	Sajh	Combretaceae	Trees
48	Calotropis procera	Seto Aank	Apocynaceae	Trees
49	Osbeckia nepalensis	Seto Chulsi	Melastomataceae	Trees
50	Vitex negundo	Simali	Lamiaceae	Trees
	Mallotus philippensis	Sindure		Trees
51	anaraa hahhaan	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	Legurainosae	Trees

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S.No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Life Forms
53	Dalbergia sisoo	Sisam	Fabaceae	Trees
54	Bauhinia vareigata	Tanki	Leguminosae	Trees
55	Alnus nepalensis	Uttis	Betulaceae	Trees

Source: IEE Field Visit Survey, 2017

5.2.2 Fauna

182. Some species of mammals available in the project area is given below. The status of these mammals are as per IUCN & IBAT reports.

Table 22:Mammals in the Project Area

S. No.	Scientific Names	Common Names	Local Name	Status	
1	Macca assamensis	Assamese Macaque	Kalo Badar	L C	
2	Panthera pardus	Common Leopard	Chituwa	VU	
3	Neufelis nebulosa	Clouded Leopard	Ban Biralo	LC	
4	Vulpes vulpes	Fox	Fyauro	LC	
5	Canis aureus	Golden Jackal	Syaal	LC	
6	Mos hosmour	Hill Mouse	Musa	LC	
7	Felis Chaus	Jungle Cat	Ban Dhade	LC	
8	Viverra zibetha	Large Indian Civet	Thulo Nir Biralo	LC	
9	Funambulus sp.	Squirrel	Lokharke	LC	
10	Taphozous longimanus	Long-winged Tomb Bat	Lampakhete Chamero	LC	
11	Hytrix brachyuran	Malayan Porcupine	Dumsi	LC	
12	Martes flavigula	Yellow Throated Marten	Malsapro	LC	
13	Macaca mulatta	Rhesus Monkey	Rato Bandar	LC	
14	Semnopithecus schistaceus	Nepal Grey Langur	Dhedu	LC	
15	Rattus sikkimensis	Sikkim Rat	Musa	LC	
16	Canis lupus	Wolf	Bwanso	LC	

Source: IEE Field Visit Survey, 2017

183. Some of the birds reported in theforest areas are listed in *Table 23*. The status of these birds are as per IUCN & IBAT reports.

Table 23:List of Birds in the Project Area

S.No.	Scientific Names	English Name	Local Names	Status	
1.	Ictinaetus malayensis	Black Eagle	Dronak Chil	LC	
2.	Ithaginis cruentus	Blood Pheasant	Chilime	LC	
3.	Megalaima australis(Psilopogan asiaticus)	Blue-throated Barbet	Basanta	rc	
4.	Ketupa zeylonensis	Brown Fish Owl	Malaha Huchil	LC	
5.	Ninox scutulata	Brown Hawk Owl (Brown Boobook)	Kalpechak	rc	
6.	Eudynamys scolopacea	Common Koel/Western Koel	Koili	LC	
7.	Tyto alba	Common Barn Owl	Gothe Latokosero	LC	
8.	Arborophile Co	Common Hill	Piura Michael	LC	

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S.No.	Scientific Names	English Name	Local Names	Status	
	torqueola	Partridge			
9.	Acridotheres tristis	Common Myna	Dangre Rupi	LC	
10.	Coturnix coturnix	Common Quail	Battai	LC	
11.	Tragopan satyra			NT	
12.	Megalaima virens (Psilopogon virens)	Great Barbet Nyauli		LC	
13.	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	arrow Ghar Bhangera		
14.	Cuculus micropterus	Indian Cuckoo			
15.	Pavo cristatus	Indian Pea Fowl	lian Pea Fowl Mayur		
16.	Lophura leucomelanos	Kalij Pheasant Kalij		rc	
17.	Corvus macrorhynchos	Large Billed Crow	Large Billed Crow Kaalo Kag		
18.	Cuculus sparverioides	Large Hawk Cuckoo Pahadi Biu Kuhiyo		LC	
19.	Caprimulgus macrurus	Large Tailed Night Jar Lampuchhre Chaite Chai		rc	
20.	Falco columbarius	Merlin	Sano Baaz	LC _	
21.	Streptopelia orientalis	Oriental Turtle Dove	Tame Dhukur	LC	
22.	Psittacula cyanocephala	Plum-headed Parakeet	Tuisi Suga	LC	
23.	Gallus gallus	Red Jungle Fowl	Luinche	LC	
24.	Pycnonotus cafer	Red Vented Bulbul	Jureli	LC	
25.	Celeus brachyurusy (Microptemus brachyurus)	Rufous Woodpecker	Sanotame Lahanche	LC	
26.	Zoothera dauma	Scaly Thrush	Gobre Chachar	LC	
27.	Turdoides nipalensis (Acanthoptila nipalensis) Spiny Babbler		Kade Bhyakur	LC	
28.		Woolly Necked Stork	Lovi Papi Garud	VU	
29.	Parus spilonotus	Yellow Cheeked Tit	Pitmuhar Chichilkote	LC	

Source: IEE Field Visit Survey, 2017

The commonly found reptiles and amphibians observed in the project area are 184. presented in Table 24. The status of these reptiles & amphibians are as per IUCN & IBAT reports.

Table 24: List of Reptiles and Amphibians Found in the Project Area

S. No.	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status
1.	T. albolabris	Green Pit Viper	Нагуаи	rc
2.	Boiga trigonata	Indian Gamma Snake	Adhoo Sarpa,Tirishe, Batasa	LC
3.	Ovophis monticola	Chinese Mountain pit viper	Chhirbire Samp	LC
4.	Japalura tricarinata	Three Keeled Mountain	Chheparo	LC
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S. No.	Scientific Name	Scientific Name English Name		Status
5.	Duttaphrynus Himalayanus	Himalayan Toad	Lekhali Khasre Bhyaguto	rc
6.	Euphylctis cyanophlyctis	Skittering Frog	Ahale Bhyaguto	LC
7.	Zootoca vivipara	Common Lizard	Mausuli	LC
8.	Calotes versicolor	Oriental Garden Lizard	Chheparo	LC

Source: IEE Field Visit Survey, 2017

185. Similarly, common fishes found in the project area are given in *Table 25*. These species are found in the nearby water bodies of the project area that includes Mai Khola, Puwa Khola, Chhange Khola, Rate Khola, Mewa Khola & Gitang Khola.

Table 25: List of Fishes Found in the Project Area

S. No.	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	
1	Garra annandalei	Annandale Garra	Chuche Buduna	LC	
2	Glyptothorax indicus	Catfish	Kabre	LC	
3	Neolissocheilus hexagonolepis	Copper mahseer	Katle	LC	
4	Channa gachua	Dwarf Sankehead	Hile	LC	
5	Heteropneustes fossilis	Stinging Catfish	atfish Singhi		
6	Psilorhynchus pseudecheneis	Stone Carp	Tite	LC	
7	Nemacheilidae(Schistura Multifasciata)	Stone Loach	Gadela	LC	
8	Tor tor Tor Mahseer/Tor Sahar barb		rc		
9	Schizothoraichthys sp	Trout	Asala	LC	
10	Barilius vagra	Vagra Baril	Faketa	LC	

Source: IEE Field Visit Survey, 2017

5.2.3 Protected Area

186. No national parks and protected areas exist in the project area.

5.2.4 Forest Area

187. The location of the proposed RVT-1 of 50m³ capacity and small guard house is within Gumbadanda Community Forest Area. The forest type is mixed forest type where especially sallo trees, Peepal trees are found.

5.2.5 Aquatic Biodiversity

The project area is also rich in aquatic biodiversity as the project town is rich in water resources as explained in section 5.1.4. The details of aquatic species available within the project area have already been provided in the above given Table 16. The fish species listed in this table are found in the nearby rivers of the project town that includes Mai Khola, Puwa Khola, Rate Khola, Gitang Khola and Bhandi Khola.

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5.3 Socio-economic and Cultural Environment

5.3.1 Demographic Features

5.3.1.1 Settlement pattern

- The project town is located in hilly area with heterogeneous ethnic composition.

 Most of the government and non government offices are located in ward no. 7,
 which is the most densely populated area of the service area. The core llam bazaar
 area is also located in ward no 7.
- 190. The wards of the service area are comprised of many settlements. These settlements are referred as Gaun or Tol or Chok or Bhanjyang. Settlement hamlets located at the crossroads are referred as Chok. Likewise, the linear settlements along the main roads are referred as Tol. Other isolated or agglomerated settlements are normally called Gaun here although the distinctions are rather blurred. Major settlements of this Municipality are shown in the table given below.

Table 26:Settlement of the Project Area

	Table 20.3ethement of the Project Aca
Ward No.	Name of Settlement
6	Taragaun, Tilkeni,Ranigaun, Beninagar,Singfring
7	Malapath,Ratnechowk,Hakimtole, Tudikhel,Suntalabari,Chiyabari,Kuldhara
8	Thinggaun, Golbasti, Golkharka Bhanjyang, Bistagaun,
9	Pipalbote,Ghosgaun, Buddhanagar,Chureghanti, MathiloBarbhai

Source: Socioeconomic Survey 2017

5.3.1.2 Population Distribution

191. As the service area of the project town covers whole wards of former llam municipality, the total population of historical time has been used for the population assessments of the area and presented below:

Table 27: Population of the former llam Municipality

Population
7,299
9,733
13,197
16,240
18,633

Source:SocioeconomicSurvey, 2017

192. However, the Municipality has increased it judiciary area more than six folds than the previous area during May 2017 by incorporating adjoining former VDCs. The formation of the new municipality has been described in earlier (section 1.2). Therefore, the present population assessment of newly formed municipality has been carried out with the help of neighboring VDCs' population data. The ward-



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wise population of the project town according to the census, 2001 and 2011 has been presented below:

Table 28: Population of the Ilam Municipality

	W.Area		Census 2	2001	(Census 2	011	Groudh
Ward	(Ha)	HHs	Рор	P. Densities (PPHA)	HHs	Рор	P. Densities (PPHA)	Growth Rate
1	2,053	761	3,779	1.84	932	4,045	1.97	0.68
2	1,525	478	2,564	. 1.68	591	2,563	1.68	0.00
3	2,127	558	3,020	1.42	634	2,927	1.38	-0.31
4	924	535	2,784	3.01	631	3,008	3.26	0.78
5	1,432	911	4,591	3.21	1,139	5,101	3.56	1.06
6	453	746	3,216	7.10	968	3,821	8.43	1.74
7	103	1,272	4,745	46.07	1,435	5,132	49.83	0.79
8	978	723	3,460	3.54	902	3,922	4.01	1.26
9	1,128	1,276	4,819	4.27	1,427	5,758	5.10	1.80
10	2,183	924	4,600	2.11	1,137	4,978	2.28	0.79
11	2,582	404	2,064	0.80	799	3,616	1.40	5.77
12	1,777	683	3,637	2.05	788	3,665	2.06	0.08
Total	17,265	9,271	43,279	2.51	11,383	48,536	2.81	1.15

Source: CBS 2001 &, 2011

- 193. As per census data of 2011 A.D., the calculated total population of Ilam Municipality (after incorporating new adjoining areas) is 48,536. The population of former Ilam municipality (considering only old areas of the former ward) is 18,633 during 2001. The populations of the municipality during 2001 were 43,279, and the population of the former municipality was 16,240. The analysis of census population shows that the overall annual growth rate of the municipality is only 1.15%. Ward number 3 of the municipality has declining population growth in last one decade.
- The average HHs size of the area has decreased from 4.67 in 2001 to 4.26 in 2011. Ward 7 of the municipality, old llam Bazaar area (former WN 1 and 2), is the only densely populated ward. The population density of this ward is comparatively high (about 50 PPHA). The population densities of other remaining wards area less than 10PPHA. The overall population density of the municipality increased slightly from 2.51 PPHA (2001 A.D.) to 2.81 (2011 A.D.) PPHA. This may be due to increase in the area of the municipality. If we compare the former scenario, the overall population density of the project area increased slightly from 6.10 PPHA (2001 A.D.) to 7.00 PPHA (2011 A.D.) persons per hectare. This data has been extracted from Central Bureau of Statistics 2001 & 2011.

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195. The consultants conducted a socio-economic survey in 2017 A.D. of the proposed service area. It shows that the total population of the service area is 20,704 which is tabulated below:

Table 29:Beneficiaries households

Ward	HHs	Population
6	5	3,367
7	1,119	9,823
8	5	3,025
9	6	4,489
Total	2,798	20,704

Source:Socioeconomic Survey 2017

5.3.2 Caste/Ethnic Groups

5.3.2.1 Ethnicity and caste

- 196. The composition of the community by caste/ethnic is heterogeneous. Therefore, diversity of cultures, customs, traditions, norms, and values exists in the project area. The socioeconomic survey of the subproject area also reflects the cross-section of major ethnic groups of the country.
- 197. The survey revealed that out of total 2798 households, Brahmin/Chhetri are the major groups comprising of 57.3% (1604) households within the service area. Similarly, Janajati/ethnic (Limbu, Magar, Rai, Sherpa, Tamang, Gurung, Newar,etc.) are the second largest group. It comprises 37% (1035) of total household whereas, Dalit and other castes (Madeshi, Musalman, etc.) comprises only 4.9% (137) and 0.8% (22) respectively.

5.3.3 Economic Features

5.3.3.1 Economic Activities

The economy of the municipality is extensively agrarian although most of the households in the project area depend on more than one occupation. During the household survey of the project area, the detailed data has been collected regarding the major occupation and economic activities of all the households. The survey shows that out of total 2798 households, the highest number of population, i.e., 45.20% (1264) are engaged in Agriculture, whereas 18.20% (508) population depend on the business and 17% (476) of the population are engaged in service (either government or private). Similarly, about 0.9% (25), 6.1% (171) and 6.6% (184) of total household head are dependent upon industry, remittance and labour respectively while only 6.1% (170) household heads are involved in other miscellaneous occupations.

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- 199. Ilam is known for its six "A"s: are Alu (Potato), Olan (Milk), Alainchi (Cardamom), Aduwa (Ginger), Amriso (Broom Grass), and Akabare khursani (Round Chillies),etc. although tea, bamboo, flowers and silk are also produced in Ilam. Agricultural commodities helps to increase the Agricultural Gross Development Product. Beside these, the tourism sector also contributes in the economy of Ilam. New Hotels are increasing in Ilam due to upgraded tourism business. There is also practice of operating local market place which is locally called "Haat Bazaar", on Sundays and Thursdays every week in Ilam Bazaar.
- 200. There are about 22 hotels/lodges in the project area. The existing financial institutions are Agricultural Development Bank, Nepal SBI Bank, Century Bank, Machhapuchhre Bank, Excell Development Bank etc. and various cooperatives.

5.3.3.2 Monthly Income Details

201. As it has already been mentioned that the survey revealed that the main sources of household income of the service area are agriculture, business, service, remittance, labour and industry. Out of 2798 households, 40.9% (1145) households have a monthly income of the range (Rs. 20,001- Rs.50,000) and about 26.10% (729) households have a monthly income of the range (Rs.10,876 - Rs.20,000). Likewise, the survey also shows that 8.8% (247) of households are earning more than Rs. 50,000 and 16.5% (462) HHs are earning in the range (Rs. 7501-Rs.10,875). Similarly,only 7.7% (215) of total households fall under the poor category as they are only earning less than Rs 7,500 per month. The table given below gives details on the distribution of mean monthly household income.

Table 30: IncomeLevel ofHouseholdsby Ward

		Ward					
S.N.	Income LevelRange	6	7	8	9	Total	%
1	<rs.7.500< td=""><td>59</td><td>96</td><td>23</td><td>37</td><td>215</td><td>7.7</td></rs.7.500<>	59	96	23	37	215	7.7
2	Rs.7501-10,875	92	208	84	78	462	16.5
3	Rs.10,876-20000	129	225	111	264	729	26.1
4	Rs.20,001-50,000	227	467	248	203	1,145	40.9
5	>Rs.50,000	22	123	47	55	247	8.8
	Grand Total	529	1119	513	637	2,798	100

Source: Socio-economic survey 2017

5.3.3.3 Monthly Expenditure Details

The socioeconomic survey has also assessed the details on the monthly expenditure of each households of the service area. The survey revealed that among 2798 households, 10.50% (293) HHs expend less than Rs. 7500 per month. Similarly, 31.0% (866) households have monthly expenditure level of the range

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(Rs. 7,500-10,875) whereas 34.10% (955) of household's expenses are in the range of Rs. (10,876 to 20,000). Likewise, about 22.90% (641) of total households expend within the range (Rs 20,001-50,000) per month. Similarly only 1.50% (43) of household's expenses are more than Rs. 50,000. Hence, it is found that expenditure level is less than income level of households within the service area. So, it can be assumed that capacity for upfront cash contribution and affordability of community for regular tariff collection after implementation seems high. Details of monthly expenditure level are presented in the table given below:

Table 31: Expenditure Level of Households by Ward

S.N.	Expenses		Wa	Total	%		
		6	7	8	9	TOLAI	70
1	<rs. 7,500<="" td=""><td>76</td><td>115</td><td>34</td><td>68</td><td>293</td><td>10.5</td></rs.>	76	115	34	68	293	10.5
2	Rs. 7501-10,875	130	314	186	236	866	31.0
3	Rs. 10,876-20,000	193	339	209	214	955	34.1
4	Rs. 20,001-50,000	123	332	75	111	641	22.9
5	>Rs. 50,000	7	19	9	8	43	1.5
	Grand Total	529	1119	513	637	2798	100

Source: Socio-economic survey 2017

5.3.3.4 Willingness to Pay

a) Monthly Water Tariff

The sampled survey was carried out to observe the response of the community towards the willingness to pay for monthly water tariff. As per the findings, out of total 140 sampled households, 57.1% (80) households prefer to pay monthly water tariff from Rs. 151 to 200 whereas about 12.90% (18) of households prefer to pay tariff from Rs. 201-250. Similarly, another 15.0% (21) of households are willing to pay between Rs. 251-300 per month. Likewise, the survey also shows that only 5.70% (8) of HHs are willing to pay from Rs. 301 to Rs.350 while only 4.3% (6) households are willing to pay between Rs. 351 & Rs.400. The survey also shows that only 1.4% (2) and 3.6% (5) households are willing to pay between Rs. 401 & Rs.450 and more than Rs 500 respectively. Details information about willingness to pay monthly water Tariff is presented in the table given below.

Table 32: Willingness to pay for monthly tariff by Ward

Tariff Range		Wa	ard	Total	%	
	6	6 7 8		9	iotai	R
>Rs. 500	0	2	0	3	5	3.6
Rs. 4019450	Q	2	0	0	2	1.4
Rs. 351 400/	160	₇ 6	0	0	6	4.3
Rs. 301≥350	1	3-	•0	4	8	5.7
	>Rs. 500 Rs. 4019450 Rs. 351 400	6 >Rs. 500 0 Rs. 4012450 0 Rs. 351 400 2 0	6 7 >Rs. 500 0 2 Rs. 401-450 0 2 Rs. 351 400 2 6	6 7 8	6 7 8 9 >Rs. 500 0 2 0 3 Rs. 4019450 0 2 0 0 Rs. 351 400 / 2 0 6 0 0	6 7 8 9 Total >Rs. 500 0 2 0 3 5 Rs. 4019450 0 2 0 0 2 Rs. 351400 6 0 0 6

S.N.	Tariff Range	Ward				T-4-1	0/	
3.N.		6	7	8	9	Total	%	
5	Rs. 251-300	3	13	2	3	21	15.0	
6	Rs. 201-250	4	9	1	4	18	12.9	
7	Rs. 151-200	14	28	24	14	80	57.1	
	Grand Total	22	63	27	28	140	100	

Source: Socio-economic survey 2017

b) Up-front Cash Contribution

To assess details on willingness to pay for upfront cash contribution, the detailed soloeconomic survey was carried out. As per the survey, 98.03% (2743) of total 2798 HHs showed willingness to pay 5% up-front cash contribution for the proposed project. That means only 1.96% (55) of total 2798 HHs seemed unwilling for upfront cash contribution. It shows that most of the HHs are ready to contribute required upfront cash so far. Similarly, most of the poor HHs has also shown interest towards this project and willingness for cash contribution even there is provision of free tap connection to poor household. This indicates the longing, the people of the project town have for the proposed project.

5.3.3.5 Affordability

- 205. The study has also assessed affordability of community in terms of monthly income level for expense on water supply & sanitation service. Hence, while assessing the income level of households, it has been observed that about 7.70% (215) of 2798 households falls below poverty level as per the implementation guidelines (Income< 7500 per month). This means more than 85% of households can afford monthly water tariff and contribute for up front cash. Hence, afffordability of the community has been obseved as encouraging and positive towards the program.
- 206. The WUSC can manage provision of subsidy to poor households for regular monthly tariff assessing the economic condition and affordability

5.3.4 Education & Skills

5.3.4.1 Education

207. The institutional data shows that there are total 19 educational institutions including campus for higher education, higher secondary schools, secondary schools as well as primary schools in service area with 9109 people including students, staffs and teachers. Similarly, our survey also shows that almost of all the educational institutions rely on tap water provided by existing water supply

system. Likewise, during survey, it has also been observed that all the educational institutions have water sealed latrines.

The socioeconomic survey also assessed on the education status of teach 208. household head. The survey revealed that only 3.8 % (107) of household head of the project area are illiterate. Whereas, just literate ratio is 43.6% (1219) and more than SLC to above MA are 35.8% (1002). Details of education status of household head are presented in the table given below:

\$.N.	Education.	\top	Ward				%
	Education	6	7	8	9	Total	70
1	Illiterate	25	35	20	27	107	3.8
2	Literate	236	462	180	341	1,219	43.6
3	Primary	29	46	64	26	165	5.9
4	Secondary	86	95	76_	48	305	10.9
5	SLC	60	182	66	72	380	13.6
6	Intermediate	46	139	52	37	274	9.8
7	Bachelor	30	104	28	46	208	7.4
8	MA	17	52	21	27	117	4.2
9	Other	0	4	6	13	23	0.8
	Grand Total	529	1.119	513	637	2.798	100.0

Table 33:Education Status of Household Head by Ward

Source: Socio-economic survey 2017

5.3.5 Health and sanitation

- The socioeconomic survey also revealed that medical facilities for diagnosis and 209. treatments are available in the service area. There is one district hospital with 50 bed capacities & 56 staffs. Similarly, there is also another hospital called Sing Fing Hospital with 15 bed capacities and 27 staffs. Similarly, some polyclinics, pharmaceutical stores and medical shops are also available in Ilam Bazaar area.
- The survey revealed that cases of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea. 210. dysentery, stomach aches and skin disease etc. are found to be very few. Similarly, it has also been observed that the cases of mortality by water related diseases are nil. The information realted to water borne and communicable disease was crossed checked by visiting hospital and health posts within the service area. According to the obtained information, out of 165 sampled population, only 0.20%(25) population suffered from diarrhea whereas 0.50% (63) suffered from dysentery. Similarly, about 0.7% (77) suffered from other diseases such as skin diseases, stomach pains, fever etc.

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5.3.6 Community Infrastructure

5.3.6.1 Existing Drinking Water Condition

a) Existing Water Supply

- 211. Ilam had a facility of piped water supply system since 1937 A.D. This is still the major water supply system in the Municipality, which collects water from two sources (Gitang Khola and Bhandi Khola). It has been expanded up to four times to meet the growing water demand of the municipality. DWSSM, JICA, WSSDO and Ilam Municipality were involved in the expansion of the system at different phases.
- At the very beginning, Mahabir Shamsher Rana, the then BADA HAKIM (chief of an area), built a water supply system with five taps to supply water to government offices, the police, and the jail. The system obtained water from the source of Bhadi Khola located 16 km from the municipality and water was collected in 3 reservoir tanks, each of 5,000 liters capacity. Ilam continued to get water through the same system for several years even after the declaration of Ilam as a municipality in 1958. In 1978, DWSSM improved the existing system by increasing the size of the transmission line to increase the flow of water. Later in 1991/92, JICA improved and expanded the system by increasing the size of the transmission line, expanding distribution pipe network and building new reservoir tanks.

b) Source Description

- 213. Till 1998 A.D., Bhandi Khola was the only source for the existing water supply system. With the increasing population pressure and expansion of the municipality, Bhandi Khola source befitted insufficient to meet the increasing demand for water. In 1998 A.D., WSSDO Ilam tapped new water source at Gitang Khola, which is located at former Maimajhuwa VDC while presently, it falls under Sandakpur rural municipality. It is around 31 km far from Ilam.
- 214. At Municipal level, currently, there are two sub-systems that includes Major System and Minor System. The major system is the one which collects water from the two major sources (Bhandi Khola and Gitang Khola). The details of major sources which, can be used in the upcoming project have been presented below in a tabular form.

Table 34 :Existing Major Source Details

Particulars	Sourcet	Source2
Nameof theSource	BhandilKhola	Grangkhola (1)
FormerLocation	Sumbek -2	FormerMalmajhuwa5

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Particulars	Source1	Source2
PresentLocation	WN2of llamMunicipality	·
Type(Spring/Stream)	Stream	Spring
Sourceyield(lps)	5ips	16 lps

Source: Detailed Engineering Design Report, 2017

Similarly, minor systems consists of nine local sources located within the 215. municipality. It is estimated that the Municipality has been consuming 3.366 lps from these minor sources altogether. However, all these minor sources were not measured in recent years and are said to be decreasing.

Table 35:ExistingMinorSourceDetails

S.No.	Local sources	Location	SourceYield (lps)
1	Kharka	8	0.071
2	Singhbahini	9	0.33
3	Aitandhara	8	0.18
4	Bhalubanse	9	0.53
5	Sisne	9	0.91
6	Chiyabari	9	0.53
7	Devithane	9	0.2
8	Jordhara	9	0.39
9	Sukilumba	9	0.225
		Total	3.366

Source: Detailed Engineering Design Report, 2017

Transmission Lines, Distribution Lines and Storage Capacity C)

- The water from Gitang Khola is collected at a connection chamber at Bhandi Khola 216. source through 18 km transmission line of 110/125 mm dia and PE/GI pipes. The water from Bhandi Khola source is mixed here and is supplied to Water Treatment Plant at Charkhande through 13 km transmission line of 150 mm diameter Gl pipe. The total transmission pipeline is about 31 km under the main system. WSSDO has laid 20 km of new PE lines from Gitang Khola since last six years. After the PPTA study, the municipality is laying new transmission line from Gitang Khola to existing WTP to draw about 16 lps design as recommended in the PPTA report.
- A few years back (2014 A.D.) WSSDO completed construction of a WTP at 217. Charkhnade, which covers seven ropanis (0.36 ha) of land. It consists of a sedimentation tank (ST); horizontal roughening filter (HRF) and a slow sand filter (SSF). It is designed for 25 lps covering both sources Bhadi Khola and Gitang Khola. Reportedly, the design has been done in such a way that the water from the Bhandi source is supposed to pass through the horizontal roughing filters (HRF) and the slow sand filters (SSF) only as the source is a spring with less turbidity. But of Water Series the water from Gitang Khola needs to be treated by the seglimentation tank (ST),

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HRF and SSF consequently as the water is from a stream. And the design envisaged laying of the separate transmission line for Bhandi Khola source. But in reality, a single transmission line conveys water from both sources to the WTP which overloads it. Moreover, the quality of sand used in WTP is reported of poor quality, which makes the WTP operation poorly. There is a disinfection unit, but it is not in operation.

- 218. The water from the WTP is supplied to the consumers through three different subsystems. They are Gadi sub-system (6.06 km); Shikhar Nagar sub-system (8.58 km) and Gumba Danda sub-system (3.84 km). Through these sub-systems pipe network, the water received from the WTP is collected in service reservoirs and supplied to the consumers.
- 219. The cumulative storage capacity of the existing system is 1005.5 m³. Capacity of the redundant and under construction reservoir has not been considered. The storage capacity is very high as compared to drawing discharge. The storage capacity is more than 58% of the daily supply. The details are tabulated below:

SN	Name	Location	Capacity m ³	Yearof Constructio	Туре	Remarks
1	GumbaDanda	INP-WN 6	60	2000 A.D.	RCC-R	Operating
2	GadhiBarrack	INP-WN 6	48	1977 A.D.	StoneMasonry	LeakingNon-Operating
3	ShikharNagar	INP-WN 7	165	1979 A.D.	StoneMasonry	Old but Operating
4	ShikharNagar	INP-WN 7	0	1983 A.D.	StoneMasonry	Redundant
5	ShikharNagar	INP-WN 7	38	1995 A.D.	StoneMasonry	Operating
6	ShikharNagar	INP-WN 7	42	1998 A.D.	StoneMasonry	Damaged
7	ShikharNagar(JICA)	INP-WN 7	360	1991 A.D.	FiberGlass	Operating
8	MilanKendra(JICA)	INP-WN 7	87.5	1991A.D.	FiberGlass	Operating
9	Tundikhel(JICA)	INP-WN 7	125	1991 A.D.	FiberGlass	Operating
10	CampusDanda	INP-WN 7	80	2001 A.D.	RCC-R	Operatingbut
11	GadhiBarrack	INP-WN 6	0	2017 A.D.	RCC-C	UnderConstruction
		Total	1005.5			

Table 36:Existing Storage Reservoir Details

Source: Detailed Engineering Design Report, 2017

- 220. Apart from these reservoirs of the main system, there are about seven reservoirs served by the local sources having a cumulative capacity of 193 m³. The largest reservoir is of about 60 m³ and is located at Sisne of Chiyabari Mul.
- Under the main system, the water is supplied from these service reservoirs to the consumers through six distribution systems, which are named after the RVT location. They are Gumba Danda, Gadi, Shikhar Nagar, Milan, Kendra, Campus and Tundikhel distribution systems. Gumba Danda, Gadi and Shikhar Nagar

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distribution systems receive water from the WTP at Charkhade through the individual pipeline. The other distribution systems (Milan Kendra, Campus, and Tundikhel) receive water from the Shikhar Nagar RVT. It is estimated that the total length of the distribution lines is about 24 km. They are of GI, DI and PE. In general, they have been laid along the roads and are exposed. The existing distribution pipelines are very old and unable to supply water in sufficient quantity in many areas. This has encouraged people to take direct connections with the service reservoir. As a result, there are numerous spaghetti connections all along the city. It makes it difficult to quantify the actual length of the distribution system.

- 222. Currently, about 2,985 households (including offices and institution) have been connected to the existing systems managed by the Municipality. Till date, 2,500 HHs have been registered as consumers under the main system, whereas 505 HHs are under local sources. Similarly, there are seven community taps and two public taps to serve the poor community, whereas all others are private connections.
- 223. It is reported that the existing system has been providing 864,000 liters per day, i.e., ten lps in the dry season, which is in actual, not formally measured. In reality, the total production, distribution, and losses of water of the existing system are not known.

d) Coverage

- 224. The main system which collects water from the two major sources (Bhandi Khola and Gitang Khola) has been providing water services to the core area of Municipality. The core area of the municipality is a complete area of WN 7 and a partial area of WN 9, whereas local sources are supplying water to the partial area of additional wards (WN 8) in addition to partial areas of WN 9.
- 225. This shows that the existing piped water supply system serves only three wards of the municipality (WN 6, 8 and 9) or former six wards (WN 1 to 6). Other former wards of the Municipality use tap water through locally managed sources. However, some of the wards, located at the foothill of the Municipality, are deprived of tap water and are dependent on spouts and direct consumption of water from the river.

e) Service Level and Consumption

Due to limited water, the supply is intermittent with 1½ hrs are alternate day.

Moreover, the supply is not reliable as there is a frequent breakdown of the

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system. The local people, especially business organizations, rely on water supplied by private tankers. No groundwater resources have been used. Currently, the rainwater harvesting system has been installed in three locations, and four are under consideration.

f) Water Quality

- 227. The WSSDO constructed Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Charkhade to treat water from Bhandi Khola and Gitang Khola sources. Due to design deficiencies and poor construction, it does not function properly and is out of operation most of the time. There is a disinfection unit at WTP site but is rarely used. So the Municipality is supplying water to consumers virtually without any treatment.
- 228. The municipality does not have any testing/monitoring facility and trained human resources to conduct water quality monitoring and management programs. Ilam WSSDO has some field testing kits for water quality testing, but they are unused due to the lack of some necessary chemicals and parts. It used to carry out testing of some physical parameters such as turbidity of the municipal supply. Reportedly, a local NGO named Namsaling Community Development Centre (NCDC) carries out water quality test, but reports are not available.

g) Operation Costs & Tariff

- 229. Ilam WSSDO handed over the water supply system to the Municipality in 1998 A.D., and since then it has been operating it. It constitutes a separate water supply section for the operation of the system. This section is responsible for operation & maintenance of the system and carries out minor repair works. The Ilam Municipality has 93 staffs, out of which 35 are working in this section in different capacities.
- 230. The Municipality has been operating the main system as well as the local systems and the tariff has been fixed differently for these systems. For the main system, the minimum water tariff rate is NRs. 200 up to 10 m³ use and NRs. 150 per 10 m³ for local systems. The details have been presented below in tabular form:

Table 37: Existing Tariff Structure

Water Consumption in m ³	WaterTariffRate(NRs./month)
Up to8	NRs.200
8 to10unit	25/unit
10 to15unit	30/unit
15-20unit	40/unit
20-30unit 0	50/unit
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Water Consumption in m ³	WaterTariffRate(NRs./month)
30 to100unit	55/unit
>100unit	60/unit

Source: Detailed Engineering Design Report, 2017

231. Similarly, the municipality is discouraging non-meter tap by introducing a penalty of a minimum of NRs.5000 at first month for a non-functional meter or tap without a meter. The consumers have to pay the water tariff within 30 days of the meter reading. A late fee is charged at 35% in the second month and 45% in the third month.

h) Problems of the existing system

- 232. The existing system is not able to meet the water demand, supply is intermittent, and the supplied water is of poor quality. The major problems of the existing system are presented below:
 - The existing system is about 80 years old. During field study, it has been identified that the existing water supply system is said to be about 82 years old. Despite having been rehabilitated and expanded four times, the system is still not able to meet the current water demand. The expansion work of the existing system lags far behind urbanization and population growth. The demand is roughly four times the supply; The quality of sand in SSF of the existing WTP is said to be poor which results in ineffective operation of WTP. The study also shows that the existing disinfection unit is also not in operation. It is observed that the existing distribution pipelines are very old and unable to supply water in sufficient quantity in many areas. This compelled people to take direct connections with the service reservoir. As a result, numerous distribution mains entangled with each other can be observed to be laid all along the project town.
 - The Municipality water supply system consists of one major system with Bhandi Khola and Gitang Khola sources and nine local sources. The yield of the local sources is limited and will not be able to meet the demand of such a large city as Ilam. The yield at Bhandi Khola cannot be increased much. The Gitang Khola has enough water availability, but due to lack of transmission pipeline and public limitation on the quantity of water, the source was not properly utilized. The limitation of source are some of the major

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reasons that the Municipality has an acute shortage of water. Currently, the supply is intermittent.

- The Municipality has been operating the existing system since July 1998. But the limitation on technical know-how, financial resources, and skilled workforce, the Municipality has not been able to operate the system efficiently. The expansion is beyond its capacity in its present form. It is said that 75% of the Municipality problems are related to water supply. On water sector, the Municipality is in the loss. The institution is so weak in operating the system that the local people and the Municipality itself are the not satisfied with the services;
- The Municipality is willing to hand over the operation of the system to an alternative organization, but no such organization exists.
- The distribution pipelines are laid haphazardly with spaghetti-like connections everywhere. The network is so old and under-designed that it can-not convey enough water to meet growing demand. In many places, the land owners do not allow pipelines to be laid in their land. This has created a mentality where everybody wishes to have direct connections from the reservoir itself. The management of these distribution pipelines is considered one of the major problems at present and will be in future during implementation of the project;
- The existing Water Treatment Plant (WTP.) is hardly in operation. As a result, the supplied water is not treated, and the water is supplied as it comes from the sources.

5.3.6.2 Existing Sanitation Situation

a) Sanitation Facilities

- 233. The survey has revealed that majority of the households have household latrine facilities within the project area. Out of total 2798 households, about 98% (2743) of households have latrine facilities, and only 2% (55) does not have latrines in their house.
- 234. The survey also shows that about 72.20% (2021) households have pour flush latrine whereas 12.20% (341) households have pit latrines. About 9.2% (258) have ventilated pit latrine whereas 4.4% (123) of the households are using cisterns flush type of pit latrine as shown in the table given below.

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The existing latrines in the houses as well as in the schools are not maintained 235. properly. The community has very limited knowledge on the use of sanitary latrines and personal hygiene, especially in the city periphery.

Table 38: Type of Toilets in use in Project Area

	T 5 T - 11 - 4	Ward No.					
S.N.	Type of Toilet	6	7	8	9	Total	%
1	No Toilet		11	16	28	55	2.0
2	Pit Toilet	36	159	7	139	341	12.2
3	Ventilated Pit Toilet	5	39	50	164	258	9.2
4	Pour flush	485	811	438	287	2,021	72.2
5	Cistern Flush	3	99		19	123	4.4
	Grand Total	529	1119	513	637	2,798	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2017

b) Drainage Facilities

There is no proper drainage system for storm water as well as for the domestic 236. sewage in the Project area. As the terrain is mostly steep, people are less concerned about storm water drain. This information was collected as it can be useful for resolving drainage problem that may arise during pipeline excavation works. Other in-depth information regarding this issue were not collected as this does not fall under the scope of the project.

Wastewater Management Practices c)

There is no sewerage system in the project area. The socioeconomic survey 237. revealed that wastewater from each individual is managed on their own within the house. The survey shows that 98% of 2798 HHs have their own toilets. Similarly, there is no wastewater treatment plant within the Municipality to treat domestic sewage/septage. Likewise, the survey also shows that 99% of the sampled HHs showed interest in improving the septage management system and are interested to pay for it. However, this issue does not fall under the scope of the proposed project. Hence, this will not be considered in the design of the proposed project.

Solid Waste d)

The major sources of waste generation in Ilam Municipality are households, hotels, 238. hospitals, vegetable and fruits market, meat stores, groceries, clothing/ fancy stores/tailors etc. The survey revealed that out of 140 sampled households, 88.57% (124) of households are disposing of domestic solid waste in pits near to the house, 7.14% (10) of households use private collectors and only 1.43% (2) households prefer to dispose solid waste either at pit or container managed by Enginear Then of Whom the land Makey of Vance.

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municipality. It was observed that the respondents have sufficient knowledge about improperly managed solid waste that may affect public health and the surrounding environment. There has been no study about types and volume of solid wastes. The details on the practice adopted by the people of the project town for the disposal of solid waste is given in the following table.

Table 39:Solid Waste Management Practice

S.N.	M M B		W				
	Waste Management Practice	6	7	8	9	Total	%
1	Pit Near to House	19	54	26	25	124	88.57
2	Private Collector	3	5	1	1	10	7.14
3	Pit/Container managed by Municipality	0	0	0	2	2	1.43
4	Others	0	4	0	0	4	2.86
	Grand Total	22	63	27	28	140	

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2017

239. However, this solid waste issue is not covered under the scope of the proposed project. The above given information on solid waste is just to assess the existing condition of the project town. Nonetheless, this information can be useful for the waste management during project construction period.

e) ODF Situation in Service Area

240. Ilam Municipality has already been declared as Open Defectation Free (ODF) area. The newly formed municipality with merged former VDCs have already been declared as ODF area on different dates. They are tabulated below:

Table 40: ODF Details of the project town

S.N.	Name of Municipality/VDC	ODF Declaration Date			
1 Former Ilam Municipality		2071/01/25			
2	Former Sakhejung VDC	2069/09/02			
3	Former Sumbek VDC	2070/11/14			
4	Former Puwamajhuwa VDC	2070/04/10			
5	Former Barbote VDC	2070/06/11			
6	Former Godak VDC	2071/01/31			
7	Former Soyak VDC	2071/02/21			
8	Former Siddhithumka VDC	2071/03/17			
9	Former Sangrumba VDC	2071/01/14			

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2017

241. This indicates that people of the project town are quite aware about the sanitation practice. However, the proposed project expects to strengthen the existing improved sanitation condition of the project town further through the provision of public toilets.

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5.3.6.3 Local Institutions

a) Existing Institutional Situation

- The main institutions involved in the water supply and sanitation field are DWSSM,WSSDO, Ilam Municipality, Nepal Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), JICA, SEAM-N, NCDC, NRCS and some others. NWSC in September 2013 approached the Municipality to operate the system, which has not materialized. JICA provided technical and financial assistance to expand the system during 1991/92. SEAM-N provided suction tanker and other support mainly to improve the sanitary and environmental condition of the area. Some local NGOs including NCDC, NRCS, and others have been implementing community-based rural water supply projects in the area and active in sanitary improvement activities. The Ilam branch of (Federation of Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee Nepal (FEDWASUN) is active in carrying out different activities to increase the community participation on these projects.
- 243. DWSSM implemented an Ilam Water Supply Improvement Project in 1981 and again supplemented discharge from Gitang Khola in the system in 1998. It constructed Water Treatment Plant in Charkhade. The WSSDO Ilam prepared Detailed Engineering Study and Design of Ilam Water Supply Project Rehabilitation in 2012. Based on this report, it has been laying transmission line with an estimated investment of about NRs. 5 million per year. It has been providing guidance, supervision, and assistance for major repairs. It has been providing both financial and technical support for large-scale maintenance and providing pipes, bleaching powder and human resource as and when needed basis. The Ilam WSSDO has facilitated the development of this small town water supply subproject.
- 244. With formal agreement from WSSDO in 1998, Ilam Municipality has been managing the existing system. It is the only operator of the existing system, which includes main system (Bhandi Khola and Gitang Khola sources) and nine local sources. It has a separate section with specified responsibilities. It has been collecting water revenue and spending on the sector to maintain the system. It prepared Water Supply Management Guidelines in 2009 and had been operating the system following this document.

b) Water Supply and Sanitation User's Association

245. The WUSC was registered in Water Resource Committee, Ilam as per the Water Resource Rules, 2050. It is mainly responsible for

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the effective management and improvement of the exisitng water supply system in llam bazaar.

246. The name list and position of the existing WUSC are given in the table given below:

Table 41: Members of Ilam Water Supply Users and Sanitation Committee

\$.N.	Name	Position
1	Mr. Kedar Thapa	Chairperson
2	Ms. Shanta Basnet	Vice Chairperson
3	Mr. Tilak Bahadur Thakuri	Secretary
4	Mr. Chhabilal Achraya	Treasurer
5	Mr. Rupdhan Rai	Members
6	Ms. Susila Sapkota	Members
7	Mr. Dhan Bahadur Thapamagar	Members
8	Mr. Rudra Sampang	Members
9	Mr. Indra Ghimire	Members

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2017

247. It is intended that the WUSC will assist the PMO to implement the proposed project and it will operate and maintain llam water supply system to provide regular and quality drinking water to the consumers.

c) Organization Structure of operators of Existing System

- 248. The existing Ilam Bazar Water Supply and Sanitation Committee consist of nine members representing from various clusters within the service area. The executive committee consists of 7 male and 2 female members and one female member has been working as position of vice chairman in key executive post of WUSC. According to the caste/ethnicity status of WUSC body, Brahmin/Chhetri and Janajati groups occupy 3 and 6 respectively.
- 249. The organization structure of the office of the llam Municipality has been presented below, which shows that there is a separate section "Water Supply Management Section". This is shown in the figure given below:





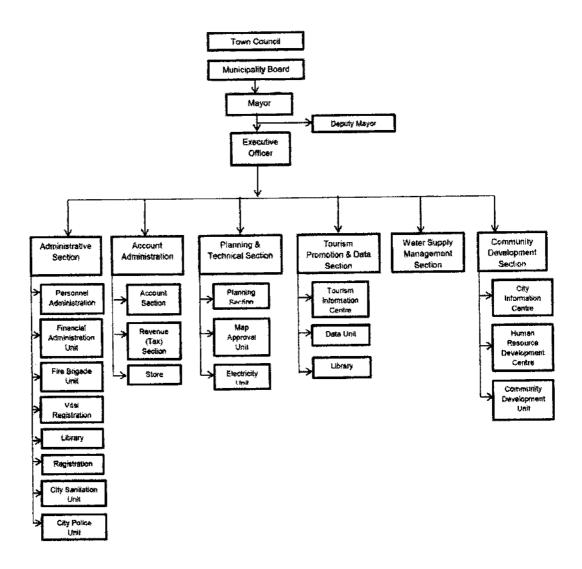


Figure 6: Organizational Structure of Ilam Municipality







6. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

With and Without Project Alternatives 6.1

250. Analysis of the alternatives of the proposed project is another important process of IEE study that will help to assess the feasibility of the project in regard to technical, environmental & social aspects. Primarily, this involves two alternatives that includes "Without Project" or "Do-nothing" Alternative and "With Project" Alternative.

6.1.1 Without Project Alternatives or Do-nothing alternatives

- 251. "Without Project" or "Do-nothing" Alternative carried out study on the existing water supply system to analyze the condition of the project town in the absence of the proposed project.
- 252. The study shows that the residents of the project area are consuming either untreated or partially treated water from the existing water supply system. Though there are not any evidence of impacts of untreated water on the lives of local people at present situation, there is possibility of incidence of water-borne diseases in the future due to poor access to safe and potable water supply. This will result in the health hazards in the project area exposing the surroundings to environmental problems.
- 253. The existing water supply system in the project area is intermittent and is not able to meet the increasing demands of the increasing population of the project area. Insufficient water supply will compel them to control the use of water for various purposes even for sanitation practices. Lack of water in the sanitation practices like flushing of water after use of latrine, bathing, washing clothes etc. will demote the domestic hygiene of the project area. This may pose outbreak of diseases like Typhoid, Cholera, Dysentry etc. This may in turn result in the environmental problems.
- 254. 'Without Subproject' or 'Do-Nothing' alternative will toughen the chance of the occurrence of the abovementioned threats to the environment of the project area. Without subproject, people of the project area will continue to consume the partially treated or untreated water from the existing water supply system. Drinking untreated water will increase the risk of bacterial infection resulting health issues that will obviously have impact on public health, animal health and the health of the ecosystems. Similarly, 'Do-Nothing' alternative will constrain the locals to be Manager Server $\mathcal{C}_{\theta_{\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{BBE}},\psi},\xi}$ or of Mos content with the intermittent water supply service.

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- This would further impede (i) further social and economic development of the 255. municipality, (ii) fundamental right related to health as guaranteed in Constitution of Nepal (Article 35) that says that "Every citizen shall have the right of access to clean drinking water and sanitation", (iii) Goal of National Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Policy, 2009 (Final Draft) to ensure the socio-economic development, improved health status and quality of life of urban populations, including the poor and marginalised, through the provision of sustainable water supply and sanitation services and protection of the environment and (iv) Nepal's delivery of its commitment to SDG 6th to increase the proportion of the population with sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- Beside this, 'Do-Nothing' alternative has one positive aspect as it may prevent the 256. service area of the project town from the susceptibility towards the anticipated environmental impacts of this proposed project. However, for this only positive aspect, it will be irrational to ignore the hardship that locals of this project town are facing for safe, reliable and potable water. Hence, 'Do-Nothing' alternative will not be better option to be followed in order to get rid of the anticipated environmental impacts as these environmental impacts can either be avoided or minimized by suitable mitigation measures.

With Project Alternative 6.1.2

- With Project Alternative was also analyzed by envisaging the likely benefits of the 257. proposed project. The analysis shows that the proposed sub project will be the best alternative to overcome the aforementioned threats that is likely to occur in the absence of this subproject. With the Subproject 21,433 populations (2019) will have convenient access to reliable and adequate safe and potable water supply. The balanced health condition of the people of the project area will be ensured through consumption of well-treated drinking water. Similarly, the adequate supply of water will encourage people to use water generously for sanitation practice ensuring good hygiene of the people. In overall, the 'with subproject alternative' will bring about improved public health and living environment that will contribute to improved quality of life in the project municipality.
- Hence, the 'with project' alternative will contribute to the realization of the Updated 258. 15-Yr Development Plan for Small Towns Water Supply & Sanitation Sector, compliance with the fundamental right related to health as guaranteed in Constitution of Nepal (Article 35), fulfillment of Goal of National Urban Water Constituted of State Many of West Services Services

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Supply & Sanitation Sector Policy, 2009 (Final Draft) and the delivery of Nepal's commitment to SDG 6.

259. Along with this, the limitation of "Without Project" Alternatives regarding continuous water supply system, treatment system and susceptibility to water borne diseases leads to opt for "With Project" Alternative. The proposed sub project will be the best alternative to overcome the aforementioned threats that is likely to occur in the absence of this subproject. This "With Project" Alternative also involves analysis of alternatives to assess the most cost-effective, reliable and efficient system that can serve the design population. The alternatives regarding "With Project" Alternative is described in detail in the following section.

With No Forest Alternative

260. As it has already been mentioned in section 5.2.4 that the project components including RVT 1 and Small Guard House have been proposed to be constructed within Gumba Danda Community Forest Area. As per section 2.4.13, the proposed project requires about 150sqm area of the community forest. Hence, during alternative analysis, 'With No Forest' option has also been considered so that occupying of forest area could be avoided for the construction of those project components. However, in all the three possible options that have been proposed for this project during feasibility study phase, the structures from WTP to the distribution network remain the same. There are no other possible options which do not include Community Forest for RVT 1 construction.

6.1.2.1 Alternatives Relative to Planning and Design

261. The system alternatives need to be developed to assess the most cost-effective, reliable and efficient system that can serve the design population. As per Feasibility Study Report by PPTA team, the system design for the town has been done under three scenarios. Optimization of a proposed water supply system can be done regarding system layout, alternative technology, alternative materials and alternative source. However, in case of llam, development of system alternatives has been done using alternate sources of water keeping other parameters constant.

i) **Alternative Sources**

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262. The environmental factors of the water source will also help to choose the best alternative source to be adopted for any proposed project. These factors include Possibility of Source Depletion, Location of source, Susceptibility of source to the

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- erosion etc. Regarding this proposed project, there are various alternative sources available in the nearby vicinity to meet the overall demand for this project.
- The first option considers the use of existing sources (16 lps from Gitang Khola and 263. four lps from Bhandi Khola) and tapping new sources (10 lps from Gitang Khola down-stream of existing hydropower and ten lps from Rate Khola). The system has been designed as a gravity system in which water from all four sources is conveyed to the WTP under gravity.
- The second option considers the use of existing sources as in first option (16 lps 264. from Gitang Khola and four lps from Bhandi Khola) and tapping new sources (10 lps from Rate Khola and ten lps from Mewa Khola).
- The third option considers the use of existing sources as in option I and II and 265. tapping new sources (10 lps from Puwa Khola and ten lps from Rate Khola). The water from the Puwa Khola is also collected through gravity system.
- All the sources proposed in each of three alternatives are environmentally safe. 266.

ii) Alternative Design

The environmental issues can be a deciding factor to choose the best alternative 267. design among the list of alternatives. The design of each of three proposed alternatives is environmentally sound. There is no such difference among the proposed alternatives. The main difference is in use of different sources with different transmission pipelines.

Selected Alternative Scheme iii)

- 268. All three proposed options are gravity systems with similar service areas and structures from WTP to distribution network. The difference is in use of different sources with different transmission pipelines. Technically all options are feasible. Environmentally they are not much different. Socially all these options are on equal footing.
- The financial analysis of all three options have been carried out. The results of the 269. analysis show that all options are financially feasible. The capital cost of the option II is lower than other two options. It has been clearly mentioned in the feasibility report prepared by PPTA team "given financial feasibility, stakeholder's interest and better sustainability of the system; Option II has been chosen as the best option for the project." The comparison of three options have been presented in the table Management of Water States given below: Wash of Mister 2016 of

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Table 42:Cost Comparisons of Various Options Based on PPTA Report

S.N.	Particular	Option1	Option2	Option3	
1	Total Capital Cost in NRs.	621,469,238.07	581,211,702.95	608,591,632.00	
2	Annual O&M Costs in NRs.	6,400,184.87	6,182,469.47	6,330,669.11	
_3	Total Base Year Population (No)	14,634	14,634	14,634	
4	Length of Transmission Mains (m)	56,473	42,559	51,886	
5	Length of Sub-transmission Mains (m)	11,002	10,947	11,002	
6	Capital Cost/Popserved	42,467,49	39,716.53	41,587.51	
7	O&M Cost/PopServed	437.35	422.47	432.60	
	Remarks		Preferred Option		

Source: Detailed Engineering Design Report, 2018

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7 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The anticipated environmental impacts are mainly categorized into two viz., 270. Beneficial Impacts and Adverse Impacts on tha basis of its negative and positive significance. This is then further categorized into four impacts that includes i) Impact on Physical Environment, ii) Impact on Biological Environment, iii) Impact on Chemical Environment and iv) Impact on Socio-economic Environment, based upon the effects on the existing environment. These impacts are sub divided into three categories based upon the project phase that includes i) Design Phase, ii) Construction Phase and iii) Post Construction (Operation & Maintenance) Phase. These impacts are discussed below in detail.

7.1 **Beneficial Impacts**

The development of water and sanitation facilities will have numerous beneficial 271. impacts on individuals as well as to the entire community. Availability of clean and adequate drinking water and sanitary facility are basic human needs. Also, any development efforts aimed at improving water and sanitation needs of an area will significantly contribute towards improving the quality of life of that area. Some of the major beneficial impacts of the project are categorized below:

Impact on Socio-economic Environment 7.1.1

Construction Phase 7.1.1.1

Employment Generation a)

The project will generate direct employment opportunities to the local people of the 272. area. . The construction activities of the proposed project will offer the locals a grand opportunity to be engaged in the proposed project activities as either skilled or non-skilled workers in terms of their proficiency. The main target group for this benefit is People relying on daily wages. The socioeconomic survey shows that only 6.6% (184) of total 2798 households have to rely on labour/daily wages. Hence, this project will be beneficial to this 6.6% of total households. The amount of money earned by the local people will somehow increase the local economy thereby reducing the chances of seasonal migration of the local people depending upon daily wages works to survive.

> The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, high in magnitude and shortterm in duration.

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b) Skill Enhancement

273. The construction of the project will not only provide direct employment opportunities but also ensure the transfer of skills and technical proficiency to the local workforce. The project activities such as construction of intakes, treatment plant, valve chambers, buildings, public toilets etc. will provide transferable skills. In future, these skills will be a plus point for the locals in any relevant work as such. Hence, this benefit is targetted to the local people relying on daily wages and those to be involved in labor works of this proposed project.

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

c) Local trade and business opportunity

The proposed project will directly add in building business opportunity within the area. As construction work involves a lot of human resources, some grocery stores and, agriculture and livestock product will gain a momentum in the vicinity of the construction site. This will boost the local trade and business sector. Similarly, procurement of locally available construction materials will also help to improve the local trade and business opportunity. The main target group for this beneficial impact is local people involved in local business sector. The socioeconomic survey shows that about 18.20% (508) and only 0.9% (25) of total 2798 HHs are involved in business and industry sector respectively. Though the target group quantity is not so significant, the enhancement of local trade & business opportunity will be fruitful to these people. This will further boost the local trade & economy.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and longterm in duration.

7.1.1.2 Operation Phase

a) Improved health and hygiene

Deteriorating water quality and unsanitary conditions are often the causes of waterborne communicable diseases. The socioeconomic survey revealed that the cases of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach ache and skin disease etc. are found very few in numbers. Similarly, cases of mortality by water related diseases are nil. However, it is not certain that this condition will be well maintained in the future too. The provision of water treatment plant under the proposed project components will provide solution to this uncertainty. After the implementation of the project, easy access to safe & potable water will maintain the health & hygiene of the local people. This will also help to reduce the chance of



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occurrence of water-borne communicable diseases within the project area in the future. This will also help them in bringing a decrease in medical expenses that may require to be incurred if any incidence of water borne diseases is observed. As this proposed project aims to provide safe, reliable & potable drinking water to the proposed service area of the project town, the main target group of this beneficial impact will be beneficiaries or people residing in the service area of this proposed project.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, high in magnitude and long-term in duration.

c) Increased economic opportunity

276. After the completion of the project there is a possibility of migration of people from rural areas towards the town due to easy access to reliable water supply facilities and transcend opportunities. The increased economic level will add great value to the land thereby uplifting their economic status. The main target group for this beneficial impact will be people of the service area involved in business & industry

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

c) Social Empowerment

- 277. Social Empowerment refers to the process of self empowerment enabling to overcome the sense of powerlessness in the society. This covers Gender Equity, Women's Participation and Social Inclusion. The proposed project will be able to enhance this social empowerment through easy access to safe & potable water and through various capacity building programs. Gender Inequality that is still prevailing within the project town is expected to be eliminated through the implementation of the proposed project.
- As per the sampled household survey carried out in 2017, 57.65% of female are observed to be involved in water fetching & storage and 42.35% of male are observed to be involved in this activity. This indicates that women are more responsible for fetching water in comparison to the men though there is only slight difference. As the proposed project aims to provide water supply service to each household through private connection, easy access to safe & potable water through the implementation of this proposed project will contribute towards their betterment. It is because the time that may be spent for fetching water will be saved and could be utilized in various other activities. The improved water supply system will contribute towards their better health and hygiene through the provision of safe &

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potable water. This will in turn ensure the maintenance of health & hygiene of other family members as the sampled survey also shows that 69% of female are involved in taking care of family members especially children and senior citizens.

- 279. The proposed project also encourages women participation in the project related activities by enforcing at least two women in water user's committee. As per the Table 39 given above, two female members are appointed as members of llam Water Supply Users & Sanitation Committee among which one is appointed as Vice Chairperson and one as a general member. Their involvement in WUSC will provide them the opportunity to actively participate in meetings, discussions and many other decision making level processes. The socioeconomic survey revealed that in comparison to men, women have much more work load regarding household activities though the gender inequality is gradually decreasing in urban areas like llam Municipality. Hence, women of the project area are mostly entangled within the household activities. The involvement of women members in WUSC will be the exemplary effort to encourage other women to come out of the cocoon within which they have been entwined by household activities for decades and isolated from the scoiety. The proposed project will also give emphasis on various activities like stakeholder consultations, meetings etc. to persuade women to actively partipate in project related activities.
- 280. The proposed project also expects to enhance the condition of underprivileged people (Dalits & Poor People). There is no provision of water supply service to each household in the existing water supply system. Hence, Dalits & poor people are deprived of water supply service. But, the proposed project has included each and every household of the proposed service area. Hence, this proposed project has also prioritized Social Inclusion.

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, low in magnitude and longterm in duration.

- 281. Overall, the Project will lead to enhanced public health and urban environment, significantly contributing to the improvement in the quality of life of Ilam Municipality residents.
- 282. To sustain the positive outcomes, effective operation, and maintenance guided by an O&M manual that contains Water Safety Guide, among others, is essential, Continuing hands-on training of WUSC in EMP implementation particularly water quality monitoring is necessary. The summary of impact matrix of beneficial issues of the project is given in Table 43. $G_{\partial \theta_{G_1} \phi_1}$ 4 Marian Strain

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Table 43: Summary of Impact Matrix of Beneficial Issues of the project

	Impact Rating					
Beneficial Impacts	Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration	Rating	
Construction Phase						
Employment Generation	D	H (60)	L (20)	ST (5)	Very Significant (85)	
Skill Enhancement	1D	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Very Significant (80)	
Local Trade and Business	D	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Very Significant (80)	
Operation Phase	 -					
Improved Health and Hygiene	D	H (60)	L (20)	LT (20)	Very Significant (100)	
Increase Economic Opportunity	ID	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Very Significant (80)	
Women empowerment	ID	L (10)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (50)	

Source: National EIA Guidelines, 1993 & IEE Field Study

Note: Scoring is done based on following;

Nature of Impact: D = Direct; IN = Indirect;

Magnitude, H = High (60); M = Medium/Moderate (20); and L = Low (10)

Extent, R = Regional (60), L = Local (20); and S = Site-specific (10)

Duration, LT = Long-term (20), MT = Medium-term (10); and ST = Short-term (5)

The points/scoring are taken from the National EIA Guidelines, 1993

Significance of Impact

Total Score: More than 75 : Very Significant

50-75 : Significant

Less than 50: Insignificant

7.2 Adverse Impacts

7.2.1 Impact on Physical Environment

7.2.1.1 Design Phase

a) Soil Erosion & Slope Instability

283. During design phase, there is possibility of incorporation of sloped areas due to which construction activities in such area may result in soil erosion and slope instability.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

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7.2.1.2 Construction Phase

a) Soil Erosion & land surface disturbance

- 284. Excavation and digging of trenches during construction has the potential to cause erosion and cave in thereby causing soil erosion, silt runoff and unsettling of street surfaces as the bazaar area lies on the top of the hills. Unorganized disposal of the excavated earth can disturb the street surface and decrease the value of the area where it is disposed. The activity as such will be a discomfort to the road users and inhabitants.
- 285. Similarly, the proposed project involves the construction of Internal Access Road that includes 100m of gravel road and 100 m² of RCC stretches. The construction activities for this may result in Slope Instability and Landslides due to site clearance and earthwork excavation works.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

b) Spoil Disposal

286. Inappropriate disposal of spoils from the construction activities may result in gullying and erosion of spoil tips especially when it is combined with unmanaged surface water runoff. This leads to destruction of vegetations, damage to agricultural lands and destruction to property at downhill through direct deposition. This will affect the people possessing those agricultural lands as well as the anticipated properties.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

c) Air Pollution

There will be greater impact on air quality from the inadequately managed or haphazard project activities that includes: (i) earthworks such as clearing, grubbing, excavations, and drilling especially during dry seasons; (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; (v) on-site rock crushing and concrete mixing; (vi) burning of firewoods for cooking & heating in work and labour camps and (vii) open burning of solid waste by workers.

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These activities may increase dust, carbon, monoxide, sulfur oxides, particulate 288. matter, nitrous oxides, and hydrocarbons in the air. This will affect the construction workers, people residing in this area and the passers by.

The impact is indirect, local to regional in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

Noise d)

Noise-emitting construction activities include earthworks, rock crushing, concrete 289. mixing, demolition works, movement and operation of construction vehicles and equipment, and loading and unloading of coarse aggregates. The significance of noise impact will be high in areas where noise-sensitive institutions such as healthcare and educational facilities are situated. This will affect the construction workers, people residing in this area and the passers by.

> The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, high in magnitude and shortterm in duration.

- Generation of solid waste & waste water from construction sites and e) worker's camp
- During construction phase, generation of solid waste & waste water from the 290. construction sites and workers camp are likely to create nuisance in the surroundings. Soil runoff from the construction site may lead to off-site contamination (particularly during rainy season). Similarly, Improper disposal of construction debris may lead to off-site contamination of water resources. Unmanaged solid waste &effluent from workers camp may contaminate the surroundings. This will affect the construction workers, people residing in this area and the passers by.

The impacts are direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

- Accidental Leakage or Spillage of Stored Fuel/Chemicals f)
- During construction phase, there will be requirement of storage of fuel/chemicals. 291. During the process of storage and handling process, there is possibility of accidental leakage or spillage of stored fuel/chemicals. If not removed quickly, the spilled chemicals/fuel may be absorbed by the floor. This may towards the contamination of soil & water. This will affect the community living around this area. Anthony of Mariety or Covernment of the

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The impacts are direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

- g) Impact on Land Use Pattern
- 292. The construction of the proposed project components will occupy significant area of the land within the core area. This will affect the current land use pattern as the land to be used for the construction of these components could be used for other purposes like agricultural, residential etc. This effect will be direct in nature.
- 293. As the construction works of the proposed water supply project start, there will be possibility of influx of people from the nearby areas of the project town to this project town. This will in turn increase the population of the project area which may lead towards change in land use pattern within the core area in haphazard manner. Arable land may be converted to settlement areas. Unstable land may also be used for planned areas. Hapazard cutting of sloped areas may be done to increase settlement areas. The unmanageable land is the main reason behind the destruction of the environment. The effect will be indirect in nature.
- 294. This will be affecting the people residing within the core area of the project.

The impacts are both indirect & direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

h) Disruption to Natural Drainage

295. The pipe laying works along ROW of the public road within the service area of the proposed project may disrupt the existing natural drainage system as the natural drainage flow may be interfered by the construction activities that includes earthworks, backfilling, stockpiling etc. This can have significant consequences like Localised Flooding, Channel Erosion, Landslides etc affecting the residents of that area.

The impacts are direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

i) Haphazard Disposal of Dismantled Debris

296. The proposed project also involves dismantling activities for rehabilitation of existing intakes, for pipe laying works and other miscellaneous works. This will result in the generation of dismantled debris.

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Similarly, after the completion of construction works, the temporary facilities like 297. labour camps, stockpiling sites, temporary toilets etc. needs to be dismantled immediately. The dismantled properties in the form of debris if not properly and instantly disposed off, may create nuisance in the surroundings. This may degrade the environmental quality. This will affect the people living nearby the haphazardly disposed places and even the construction workers also.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and longterm in duration.

7.2.2 Impact on Biological Environment

7.2.2.1 Construction Phase

- Impacts on Flora and Fauna
- Some of the project components like RVT-1 and Guard House need to be 298. constructed within the community forest area. Hence, the construction works of these components may affect flora & fauna available in that area, however, the effect may be insignificant. Similarly, there is no requirement of cutting trees except clearing of some bushes and shrubs. Similarly, during pipe laying works, some of the top soil may be lost.
- The construction of Internal Access Road will also have impact on flora through 299. certain loss of vegetation due to clearing activities.
- Haphazard site clearing, parking, and movement of construction vehicles and 300. equipment, stockpiling, illegal harvesting of forest resources as fuel (NTFP) for cooking by workers and hunting of animals will result in unnecessary loss of vegetation& fauna beyond Project footprints.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

b) Impacts on Aquatic Life

- During construction phase, nearby water bodies may be used by the workers for 301. their daily activities like waste disposal, sanitation activities which may pollute the river quality which in turn lead the habitat of aquatic life towards risk.
- 302. Similarly, the construction works for the proposed Intakes and the rehabilitation works of the existing intakes may also contaminate the quality of proposed sources affecting the aduatic habitat. Manager of Francisco

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The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

c) Forest Fire

It has already been mentioned that RVT1 and Guard House have to be constructed within the Gumba Danda Community Forest area. During construction of these components, there is greater possibility of accidental forest fire that may be due to carelessness of workers or sudden accidental causes. This forest fire in turn will result in various consequences that includes impact on flora & fauna, destroying of nutrients by the ashes, soil erosion etc.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

d) Forest Encroachment

303. Due to construction activities, there will be regular inflow & outflow of the people to the forest area. This may result in possibility of encroachment of forest area. This will have direct impact on flora & fauna as their habitat will be disturbed by the forest encroachment. This will also discourage the ability of the forest vegetation to recover. Workers involved in the construction activities may use firewood of the forest areas which is illegal in actual.

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

7.2.2.2 Operation Phase

a) Impacts on Aquatic Life

304. The effluent produced from the filter backwashing, if discharged directly into the nearby water bodies, may pollute the water bodies endangering the existence of aquatic lives. This impact will be more troublesome during dry season when the flow will be less and self cleansing capacity of the river will be less.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and longterm in duration.



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7.2.3 Impact on Chemical Environment

7.2.3.1 Construction Phase

- a) Impacts on Water Quality of the nearby rivers
- During construction phase, there is high possibility of nearbyrivers like Gitang Khola, Rate Khola, Mewa Khola, Mai Khola etc. to be polluted due to the chance of disposal of solid wastes by the workers and poor sanitation behavior of the workers. This will lower the water quality of these water bodies. Polluted water bodies will be detrimental to aquatic life as well as to the health of people relying mainly on the river and streams as sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses.
- 306. Similalrly,some sections of the distribution pipeline will cross water bodies, exposing these resources to risks of pollution caused by poorly managed construction sediments, wastes and hazardous substances.

The impact is direct in nature, local to regional in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

7.2.3.2 Operation Phase

- a) Impacts on Quality of Water Stored in Reservoir
- 307. Irregularity in the supervision of the operation of distribution system may lead to excessive algae growth in service reservoir which may produce toxins reducing the water quality within the reservoir and this may cause serious illness in humans consuming water. The algal growth may also impart earthy taste & odor.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

b) Impacts on Water Bodies

308. The sedimentation tank requires periodic cleaning through periodic removal of sediments settled down (Raw Sludge) at the bottom of the tank. The removed sediments or sludge from sedimentation tank needs to be properly disposed. But, there is high chance of disposal of sludge directly into the nearby water bodies. This will degrade the water quality of the river. This impact will be more troublesome during dry season when the flow will be less and self cleansing capacity of the river will be less.

The impact is direct in mature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

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7.2.4 Impact on Socio-economic Environment

7.2.4.1 Design Phase

a) Structural Instability

309. Ilam municipality belongs to hilly region hence, it is prone to seismic activity. As per report on Socio-Demographic Impact Study on Nepal Earthquake 2015 prepared by CDPS (TU), Ilam district is also affected by the massive earthquake that shook various parts of Nepal in April 25, 2015. If certain seismic activity again occurs in the future, this may result in cracking of structure leads to facility failure and public discomfort. Though this impact will be experienced during operation phase, this should be considered during design phase so that such possibility of structural failure can be reduced to greater extent through safe design of earthquake resistant structures.

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

b) Health & Safety of Community & Workers

310. During design phase, if the project components are designed without focusing on the health & safety of community & workers, it will have greater impact on socioeconomic environment.

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

c) Damage to the existing utilities

311. During construction phase, if the proposed pipelines interfere any of the existing utilities, there is greater possibility of those utilities getting damaged. This will create discomfort to the people getting facilities from those damaged utilities. Similarly, there is also possibility of some fraud people to take advantage of this impact and may make false claims for damaged utilities. Though this problem appears during construction phase, its mitigation measure should be considered during design phase. Hence, this impact is categorized for design phase.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

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7.2.4.2 Construction Phase

a) Community health and safety hazards

312. Overall, communities will be exposed to cross-cutting threats from construction's impacts on air and water quality, ambient noise level; mobility of people/goods/services; accesses to properties/economic activities/social services; service disruptions, etc. Communicable and transmittable diseases may potentially be brought into the community by construction workers.

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

b) Workers' Health and Safety Hazards

Workers will also be exposed to the cross-cutting threats of the impacts above 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 non-observance 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 the workforce.

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

c) Traffic Congestion

314. The core llam bazaar area may be susceptible to traffic congestion during pipeline laying works as the road of this area is a bit narrower that may provide discomfort to the passer-by & shopkeepers and may obstruct the daily activities of the people living in that area.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

d) Disruption to Local Vendor's Business

315. The construction works during pipe laying activities may disrupt local vendor's business as the construction activities may obstruct their customers to have easy & direct access to their shops. This may hamper their daily business activities.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

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e) Mobilization of Child Labor

316. During construction period, there is possibility of mobilization of child labor by the contractors which is against the Child Labor Prohibition Act,2000 as child labor deprives children off their childhood and their right to education, health, safety and moral development.

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

f) Impacts on the Sustainability of Works

317. Nepal is a seismic prone country. It is the geographical location of Nepal that makes it extremely susceptible to seismic activity from the nearby Indian and Tibetan plates. Historically, Nepal has been prone to significant disasters resulting in mass destruction and claiming thousands of lives. Most recently, on 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck in Gorkha district that resulted in the loss of life of thousands of people. As per Nepal Disaster Management Reference Handbook (2017). Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance this devastating earthquake affected over 50 districts in Nepal. Ilam, the project district could not remain untouched from this disaster. Nepal is still experiencing repeated but random tremors of various magnitude. Hence, we cannot ignore the fact that there is high possibility of occurrence of such seismic events in the future that will be experienced in the project town also. If this occurs during the construction period of the proposed project, this may unsustain the project by causing damage to the unsettled/unfinished/uncured and/or completed structures affecting their structural integrity.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, high in magnitude and short-term in duration.

g) Damage to the existing utilities

318. During the construction phase, while excavating the earth, there is possibility of the existing water supply distribution pipelines getting damaged in a few places particularly in the market area. Similarly, the existing paved as well as unpaved road will also get damaged. This will obviously create discomfort to the people and people will be deprived of regular facilities they are getting from the existing utilities.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration).

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7.2.4.3 OperationPhase

- a) Occupational Health and Safety Hazards
- 319. Worker's exposure to, and/or mishandling of chemicals and other hazardous substances pose health and safety hazards.

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

- b) Delivery of Unsafe Water
- 320. Unsafe water delivered due to any one or combinations of the following will have impact on public health: (i) accidental human error in chlorine dosing; (ii) accidental spill of hazardous substances; (iii) leaks in the system; (iv) lack of environmental quality monitoring; (v) inadequate maintenance and housekeeping; and (vi) deteriorating quality of groundwater resource without parallel upgrading the water treatment process.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and longterm in duration.

- c) Impacts on Consumer's Health
- 321. Irregularity in the supervision of the operation of distribution system may lead to excessive algae growth in service reservoir which may produce toxins causing serious illness in humans consuming water. The algal growth may also impart earthy taste & odor which may create dismay to the consumers and this may result in customer complaints that may lead to protests also.

The impact is direct in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and short-term in duration.

- d) Non-sustainability of Services or Completed Works
- 322. This issue will arise and result in disruption in smooth operation of water supply service with the Operator's disregard of the impacts of the following during operation: (i) climate change-induced drought; (ii) seismic events; (iii) Lack of Sense of ownership & affordability; (iv) Lack of institutional capacity & policy compliance and (v) Ineffectiveness in O & M.

The impact is indirect in nature, local in extent, medium in magnitude and long-term in duration.

The summary of impact matrix of adverse issues of the project is given in Table 44.

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Table 44: Summary of Impact Matrix of Adverse Issues of the Proposed Project

Adverse Issues	Impact Rating					
	Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration	Rating	
A) Impacts on Physical Enviro	nment					
i) Design Phase					-	
Soil Erosion & Slope Instability	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45	
ii) Construction Phase						
Soil Erosion & Land Surface Disturbances	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
Spoil Disposal	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
Air Pollution	D	M (20)	R (60)	ST (5)	Very Significant (85)	
Noise Pollution	D	H (60)	L (20)	ST (5)	Very Significant (85)	
Generation of Solid Waste & Wastewater from the construction site & worker's camp	D	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
Accidental Leakage or Spillage of Stored Fuel/Chemicals	D	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
Impact on Land Use Pattern	D&ID	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
Disruption to Natural Drainage	Ď	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
Haphazard Disposal of Dismantled Debris	D	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
B) Impacts on Biological Environment i) Construction Phase						
Impacts on Flora and Fauna	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
Impacts on Aquatic Life	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
Forest Fire	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
Forest Encroachment	· ID	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
ii) Operation Phase						
Impacts on Aquatic Life C) Impacts on Chemical	D	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
Environment		•				
i) Construction Phase						
Impacts on Water Quality of the nearby rivers	D	M (20)	R (60)	ST (5)	Very Significant (85)	
ii) Operation Phase						
Impacts on Quality of Water Stored in the	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant	
reservoir			_ (,		(45)	
Impact on Water Bodies	D	M (20)	L (20)	LŤ:(20)	Significant (60	
D) Impacts on Socio-	11)			Government Chillian	<u> </u>	
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	Impact Rating					
Adverse Issues	Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration	Rating	
economic Environment						
i) Design Phase						
Structural Instability	ID	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
Health & Safety of Community & Workers	I D	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
Damage to the existing facilities	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
ii) Construction Phase				<u> </u>		
Community Health and Safety Hazards	ID	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
Workers' Health and Safety Hazards	1D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
Traffic Congestion	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
Disruption to local vendor's business	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
Mobilization of Child Labor	ID	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
Impacts on the sustainability of works	D	H (60)	L (20)	ST (5)	Very significant (85)	
Damage to the existing facilities	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
iii) Operation Phase	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
Occupation Health and Safety Hazards	ID	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
Delivery of Unsafe Water	D	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	
Impacts on Consumer's Health	D	M (20)	L (20)	ST (5)	Insignificant (45)	
Non Sustainability of Services or Completed Works	1D	M (20)	L (20)	LT (20)	Significant (60)	

Source: IEE Field Study,2017

Note: Scoring is done based on following;

Nature of Impact: D = Direct; IN = Indirect;

Magnitude, H = High (60); M = Medium/Moderate (20); and L = Low (10)

Extent, R = Regional (60), L = Local (20); and S = Site-specific (10)

Duration, LT = Long-term (20), MT = Medium-term (10); and ST = Short-term (5)

The points/scoring are taken from the National EIA Guidelines, 1993.

Significance of Impact

Total Score: More than 75 : Very Significant

50-75 : Significant Less than 50 : Insignificant

The above given table shows that Air Pollution, Noise Pollution, Impacts on Water Quality of nearby rivers and Impact on Sustainability of Works are evaluated as "Very Significant". However, if the mitigation measures for these impacts are

properly adopted, these impacts would not be problematic for the project implementation. Apart of this, the *Table 44* also shows that some impacts are insignificant & some are significant. The best way to avoid these impacts is to follow the proposed mitigation measures and to implement them effectively. The proposed mitigation measures of each of the above mentioned adverse impacts are discussed in detail in the Chapter 8.





8. MITIGATION & AUGMENTATION MEASURES

The anticipated environmental impacts discussed in the earlier chapter are either adeverse or benefical. To sustain the project, it is necessary to deal with these impacts properly. Hence, the IEE study has proposed the effective measures to cope with these impacts. Here, the proposed measures includes a) Mitigation Measures to reduce or eliminate or avoid the adverse impacts and b) Augmentation Measures to maximize the beneficial impacts. Both of these mitigation as well as augmentation measures are discussed below in detail.

- 8.1 Mitigation Measures
- 8.1.1 Impact on Physical Environment
- 8.1.1.1 Design Phase
- a) Soil Erosion & Slope Instability
- 324. The mitigation measures can be as follows;
 - Incorporate measures and sites for handling excessive spoil materials
 - Incorporate drainage plan in final design
 PMO, RPMO& DSMC are the main responsible bodies to carry outthe above mentioned mitigation measures.

8.1.1.2 Construction Phase

- a) Soil Erosion & land surface disturbance
- During construction, precautionary measures will be taken, proper backfilling trenches will be done, and the excavated soil will be protected against erosion. The key elements to proper backfilling include:
 - Protecting the foundation from damage during backfilling
 - Using the right backfill materials
 - Compacting the backfill
 - Final finishing the subgrade to ensure that water drains away from the foundation
- During construction of Internal Access Road, Soil Erosion & Land Surface
 Disturbances will be mitigated through appropriate slope protection measures like
 Gabion Wall Construction, Retaining Wall Construction and Construction of
 Drainage Structues.

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b) Spoil Disposal

- 327. Spoils should be safely disposed by adopting the following mitigation measures:
 - Follow Spoil Management Plan as included in Annex 2E.
 - Use of excess Spoil or Soil for filling depressed areas or borrow pits wherever possible.
 - Appropriate disposal of Spoil at the designated places.
 - Spoils should not be disposed on natural drainage paths, canals and other infrastructures.
 - Provision of toe walls and retaining walls to protect the erosion of disposed spoils.
 - Provision of proper drainage, vegetation and adequate protection against erosion at the Spoil Disposal Site.

c) Air Pollution

328. The measures to mitigate the impacts on air quality include: (i) confining earthworks according to an Excavation Segmentation Plan that should be part of 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) signage at active work sites in populated areas; (vi) requiring trucks delivering aggregates and cement to have tarpaulin cover;(vii) limiting speed of construction vehicles in access roads and work sites to a maximum of 30 kph; (viii) Strict Prohibition of open burning of solid waste by the workers; (ix) Use of Vehicles complying with NVMES, 2069 B.S., (x) Use of equipments/machinery that comply with applicable emission standards of GoN i.e.,NAAQS,2012, (xi) Use of Diesel Generators complying with National Diesel Generator Emission Standard, 2012 and (xii) Supply of clean cooking fuel to workers instead of allowing them to use firewood for cooking by the concerned contractor.

d) Noise Pollution

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Pigas web 17 Kaduntan Valla The measures to mitigate the noise pollution include: (i) using equipment that emits the least noise, well-maintained and with efficient mufflers; (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 the schedule of material,

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spoil and waste transport; (v) minimizing drop heights when loading and unloading coarse aggregates; (vi) Use of Vehicles complying with NVMES,2069 B.S. and (vii) Use of equipments/machinery that comply with applicable emission standards of GoN i.e., National Noise Standard Guidelines, 2012 and (viii) Use of Diesel Generators complying with National Diesel Generator Emission Standard, 2012

- e) Generation of solid waste & waste water from construction sites and worker's camp
- 330. The mitigation measures for this impact is briefly described below:

Construction Wastes:

- > Adopt 3R (Reduce, Reuse & Recycle) concept
- Ensure storage areas are secure, safe and weatherproof.
- Management of Reusable Wastes
- > Sale of Recyclable wastes to Scrap Dealer
- > Final Disposal of Bio degradable soild wastes
- Avoid over ordering of construction materials to the extent possible. This will be challenging as it requires strong coordination with the concerned contractors as it cannot be made mandatory. However, it is not impossible too to coordinate with the contractors in this regard.
- Use standard size & quantity of construction materials.
- Construct garland drains to reduce the runoff from the stockpiles.

Solid Wastes & Effluent from Worker's Camp:

- Adopt Segregation of Solid Waste (3R Concept) on the basis of being biodegradable or non-biodegradable. It is because non-biodegradable wastes cannot be broken down by decomposers and their disposal poses a big problem.
- Management of biodegradable wastes that includes food waste, paper waste, biodegradable plastic, etc. by any suitable processes that include Composting & Incineration. If these two processes are not possible then, the wastes shall be either managed by handing over these wastes to the municipality waste collectors who will finally the pose those wastes to the landfill sites of the project town or by disposing those wastes to the burial pits at suitable place.

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- Non biodegradable wastes like glass, plastics & metals shall be managed by reusing them for site use or selling them to scrap dealers instead of disposing them.
- > Strict Prohibition on open incineration of solid wastes & Strict Prohibition on use of plastic materials to minimize the quantity of plastic wastes as much as possible.
- Construct the temporary latrines with temporary soak pits & septic tanks within the camp site for proper disposal of sewage.
- Provide temporary but proper drainage system for proper outlet of waste water generated from cooking practices adopted by the workers.
- Employ local people from nearby villages to maximum extent possible.lt will minimize the number of workers residing at worker's camp. Lesser the number of people, lesser will be the solid waste & effluent generated. However, it cannot be made mandatory because availability of local people with required skills will not be ensured at the time of construction.

f) Accidental Leakage or Spillage of Stored Fuel/Chemicals

- 331. The mitigation measures for this impact is briefly described below:
 - \triangleright Provision of well managed storage site.
 - \triangleright Organize awareness programs for the workers responsible for handling fuel/chemicals prior to the construction works.
 - Supervise workers to handle fuel/chemicals properly during transportation as well as storage.
 - Use of spill kit materials to block flow and prevent discharge to nearby water bodies
 - \triangleright Scatter the Sawdust, sand or dry soil over the area of spill and leave for few minutes to soak up the fule/chemical. So, availability of saw dust, sand or dry soil should be ensured in the store.
 - Regular Inspection Visit to the storage site to inspect the leakage of the stored container of fuel/chemical.

Impact on Land Use Pattern g)

- 332. The mitigation measures for this impact are as follows:
 - Selection of barren and public land only for the construction of project components.

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- Avoid the acquisition of private and agricultural land for the construction of project components.
- Monitoring on the haphazard land use & planning by the concerned authority.

h) Disruption to Natural Drainage

- 333. The mitigation measures for this impact are as follows:
 - Avoid the natural drainage pathways for pipe laying works.
 - > Stockpile the excavated materials at safe but nearby place.
 - > Restore natural drainage system if the drainage system during construction is blocked.

i) Haphazard Disposal of Dismantled Debris

- 334. The mitigation measures for this impact are as follows:
 - Immediate Response on handling of dismantled debris.
 - > Segregation of Dismantled Debris
 - Adopt 3R (Reduce, Reuse & Recycle) concept to minimize the quantity of dismantled debris.
 - Sale of Recyclable Wastes to Scrap Dealer

8.1.2 Impact on Biological Environment

8.1.2.1 Construction Phase

- a) Impacts on Flora & Fauna
- 335. The mitigation measures for this impact include:
 - (i) Replace the excavated top soil to its original position after the completion of pipe laying works
 - (ii) Re-vegetating disturbed slopes and grounds, as applicable
 - (iii) Awareness programs regarding the policy related to the conservation of existing flora & fauna, to the workers prior to the construction and the community during various meetings and discussion programs;
 - (iv) Adopt the suitable mitigation measures proposed to minimize noise pollution as mentioned above in 8.1.1 d).
 - (v) Regular Monitoring by DSMC & PMO
 - (vi) The forest area will be used as per Section 68 (1) of Forest Act 2049 (1993) which has also been mentioned in Section 2.4.1

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b) Impacts on Aquatic Life

336. The mitigation measures for this impact include: i) Strict Monitoring on the daily activities of workers; ii) Provision of temporary but well equipped toilets; iii) Restriction to workers from fishing; iv) Adopt measures mentioned above in section 8.1.1 (e) for the solid waste management

C) **Forest Fire**

337. The mitigation measures for this impact include: (i) Prohibition on burning dry grass or debris; (ii) Prohibition on camp fires & smoking within the forest area to the workers; (iii) Keeping fire fighting equipment stand by within the construction sites; (iv) Provision of safety trainings regarding forest fire to the construction workers prior to construction.

d) **Forest Encroachment**

338. The mitigation measures for this impact include: (i)Strict & Regular Monitoring during the entry of workers for the construction workers, (ii) Mobilization of the concerned community forest groups, (iii) Legal Provision along with imposing fines as punishment for those responsible for forest encroachment & (iv) Provision of trainings to the construction workers to provide support in controlling encroachment.

8.1.2.2 Operation Phase

Impacts on Aquatic Life a)

- 339. The mitigation measures for this impact are as follows:
 - Strict monitoring to the operators involved to discourage Direct discharge of the effluent to the water bodies.
 - Proper Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP).

8.1.3 **Impact on Chemical Environment**

8.1.3.1 **Construction Phase**

a) Impacts on Water Quality of the nearby rivers

340. Mitigation measures will be implemented before the construction stage to prevent the contamination of drinking water source and other environmental receptors from worker camps and construction site toilets septage. The mitigation measures includes;

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Appropriate design of septage disposal will minimize the risks to public health. The appropriate design of toilets includes septic tanks that are designed as per national standards and codes to allow for maximum retention of septage. This includes ensuring septic tanks are sealed and watertight. Septage disposal pit will be designed and constructed in accordance with international best practice and acceptable standards. This will include, locating disposal pits at least 300 m away from the nearest dwelling and 30 m downstream of the drinking water source, The pits will be installed on relatively flat land with no more than 8 % slope and sites selected for locating of pits will not be where food crops are grown. The sanitation condition will be maintained to deter flies, mosquito breeding, free from odor. The septage disposal site will ensure no disturbances to nearby community forests.

In additional to this, other mitigation measures include

- disposing of spoils or excess soils as free filling materials as soon as possible;
- locating temporary storage areas on flat grounds and away from main surface drainage routes;
- > shielding temporary storage areas with sandbags
- > implementing eco-friendly solid and hazardous waste management, disposing them promptly;
- > providing adequate water supply and sanitation facilities at work sites.
- > Strict supervision on the behaviour of workers for the waste management as well as sanitation behaviour and monitoring the workers to manage the wastes properly.
- Strict & Regular Monitoring during pipe laying works

The contractor, RPMO& DSMC are the main responsible bodies to carry out the above mentioned mitigation measures.

8.1.3.2 Operation Phase

- a) Impacts on Quality of Water Stored in Reservoir
- 341. The mitigation measures for this impact are as follows:
 - Proper Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP).
 - Removing of Algae grown within the reservoir at regular intervals by the operating team deployed by the WUSC.

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b) Impact on Water Bodies

- 342. The mitigation measures for this impact are as follows:
 - Disposal of raw sludge to the appropriate landfill sites of the proposed project town
 - Use of raw sludge for agricultural land.
 - Avoid direct discharge of the raw sludge to the water bodies through strict monitoring to the operators involved.
 - Proper Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP).

8.1.4 Impact on Socio-economic Environment

8.1.4.1 **Design Phase**

a) Structural Instability

343. This impact can be mitigated through proper design of earthquake resistant structures as per standard and code of practice.

> PMO, RPMO & DSMC are the main responsible bodies for the adoption of this mitigation measure.

b) **Health & Safety of Community & Workers**

- 344. The mitigation measure for this impact involves:
 - Training on Community Health & Safety Hazards by DSMC by disseminating information in regard to this through training manuals, photographs & documents related to safety.
 - PMO, RPMO & DSMC are the main responsible bodies to carry out the above mentioned mitigation measures.

c) Damage to the existing facilities

345. The mitigation measures for this impact includes:

- Coordinate with the concerned agencies to finalize the pipe network layout to avoid damage to the existing utilities.
- Design & Locate pipelines away from existing utilities during design as far as possible.
- Provide budget for restoration/replacement of damaged utilities.
- Photographs of construction sites before and after the construction to avoid the false claims.
- Prompt Reinstatement of paved as well as unpaved roads after completion of excavation works for pipe laying. Committee Maist Jelimas

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346. PMO, RPMO & DSMC/Contractor are the main responsible bodies to carry out the above mentioned mitigation measures.

8.1.4.2 Construction Phase

a) Community Health & Safety Hazards

347. The mitigation measures for this impact include: (i) Contractor's implementation of EMP; (ii) adequate lighting, temporary fence, reflecting barriers and signage at active work sites; (iii) Contractor's preparedness in emergency response; and (iv) adequate dissemination of GRM and Contractor's observance/implementation of GRM.

b) Worker's Health & Safety Hazards

- 347. The mitigation measures for this impact include:
 - (i) Comply Labor Act (2017) of GoN; (ii) Train all site personnel regarding environmental health and safety as like in design phase by DSMC & Contractors; (iii) Provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs)to workers that includes protective clothing, helmets, goggles and other equipments designed to protect the wearer's body from injury or infection and ensure their effective usage; (iv) Require workers to wear high visibility clothes; (v) Exclude public from worksites; (vi) Maintain accident reports and records; (vii) Make first aid kits readily available; (viii) Maintain hygienic accommodation in work camps; (ix) Ensure uncontaminated water for drinking, cooking, and washing; (x) Assure clean eating areas; (xi) Make sure sanitation facilities are readily available, Provide medical insurance coverage for workers; (xii) Provide adequate space and light to the camp site; (xiii) Adequate supply of potable water to the camps and good sanitation within camps; (xiv) Provide medical insurance coverage for workers; (xv) Provide orientation for guest visitors; (xvi) Ensure that visitors do not enter hazard areas unescorted; (xvii) Ensure moving equipment is outfitted with audible backup alarms; (xviii) Hearing protection equipment enforced in noisy environment and (xix) Chemical and material storage areas need to be marked clearly.

c) Traffic Congestion

348. This impact cannot be avoided because the structure of the bazaar area is very congested. However, this impact can be mitigated as follows;

The trench for pipeline should not be abandoned and the contract should be recommended to backfill the trench immediately followed by compaction right after completion of pipe laying works

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- The contractor will be accountable to provide signage at appropriate locations indicating available alternate access routes to minimize traffic disruptions.
- The contractor will have to provide access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways.
- Provision of alternative way for vehicular movement and pedestrians if possible
- > The contractor shall follow the Traffic Management Plan especially at Ilam Bazaar Area, the sample of which has been attached in Annex 2D.

The contractor and DSMC are the main responsible bodies to mitigate this impact.

d) **Disruption to Local Vendor's Business**

- 349. The mitigation measures for this impact includes;
 - Avoid delay in construction works and Prompt Backfilling accompanied by compaction right after completion of pipe laying works without delay.
 - Provision of temporary access to the shops through provision of planks.
- 350. Pre-notify the vendors regarding the construction works that may hinder their daily activities and Coordinate with them properly.

e) Mobilization of Child Labor

- 351. The mitigation measures for this impact includes;
 - > As the Child Labor Prohibition Act, 2000 states that "No Child having not attained the age of 14 years shall be engaged in works as a laborer" during mobilization, provision for the requirement of submission of the citizenship certificate of each labor, should be made.
 - During contract agreement, the agreement by the contractor to follow Child Labor Prohibition Act, 2000 and Child Labour Prohibition Rules & Regulations, 2006, should be made.

f) Impacts on Sustainability of Works

- 352. The mitigation measures for this impact includes;
 - > After every seismic event, the contractor must conduct engineering investigation of built structures and implement the necessary corrective actions immediately as a mitigation measure for this impact. > Prepare Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

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g) Damage to the existing facilities

- 353. If during construction phase, the problem regarding damage to the exisiting facilities arises, then it will be the fault of the people involved in construction works as this problem will be considered during design phase. This problem will arise only if no carefulness is adopted by the workers and if the pipeline layout drawings prepared during design phase is not strictly followed. Hence, the mitigation measure for this impact is to monitor construction workers to adopt carefulness and to strictly follow the layout drawings.
- 354. Similarly, during excavation works, damage to the existing paved as well as unpaved roads can be mitigated through reinstatement works. The proposed project has provision for this reinstatement works and the cost estimate has been included in the the detailed design cost estimate of this proposed project.

8.1.4.3 Operation Phase

a) Occupational Health and Safety Hazards

355. The mitigation measures for this impactinclude; (i) installation of clear, visible signage in premises onsafety measures; and (ii) setting up amechanism for the quick response to spills of chemical and hazardous substances.

b) Delivery of Unsafe Water

356. The mitigation measures for this impactinclude; (i) ensuring the correct operation of water treatment plant to meet satisfactory water quality; (ii) providing safe storage for chemicals; (iii) ventilation of Housed dosing unit for chlorine and (iv) train operators for handling chlorine for which Chlorine Use Guidelines as included in **Annex 5** will be followed.

c) Impacts on Consumer's Health

- 357. The mitigation measures for this impact are as follows:
 - Regular Monitoring by the WUSC
 - Removing of Algae grown within the reservoir at regular intervals by the operating team deployed by the WUSC.
 - Monitoring & Proper Implementation of WSP.

d) Non-sustainability of Services or Completed Works

358. The following mitigation measures to avoid non-sustainability services or completed works are as follows:

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- WUSC should monitor yield closely especially in the dry season and during a climate-change-induced drought.
- After every seismic event, WUSC should conduct engineering investigations of completed works and implement the necessary corrective actions without delay. This shall involve preparation of Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan and Immediate Implementation of this plan after any seismic event.
- Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Policy Compliance through various project related capacity building programs
- Carrying out regular O & M with effectiveness through proper management of WUSC.

8.2 Augmentation Measures

8.2.1 Impact on Socio-economic Environment

8.2.1.1 Construction Phase

a) Employment Generation

- 359. The augmentation measures for this beneficial impact will be as follows:
 - Recommend contractor to employ local people by giving high priority to women and under privileged group as far as possible.
 - Ensure equity in provision of wages to both male as well as female labors.

b) Skill Enhancement

- 360. The augmentation measures for this beneficial impact will be as follows:
 - Making a proper work plan and code of conduct during the construction period.
 - Provision of regular hands on training to the workers during the project construction period

c) Local trade and business opportunity.

- 361. The augmentation measures for this beneficial impact will be as follows:
 - Recommend contractor to give priority to the local products during procurement of construction of materials.
 - Priority also will be given to local services like grocery stores, tea shops, hotel & restaurants etc. during the entire construction period.
 - Provision of regular hands on training to the workers during the project construction period

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8.2.1.2 Operation Phase

- a) Improved health and hygiene
- 362. The augmentation measures for this beneficial impact will be as follows:
 - Regular maintenance of the water supply components should be done so that the project operates smoothly and the benefits are intact.
- b) Increased economic opportunity
- 363. The augmentation measures for this beneficial impact will be as follows:
 - Ensuring regular maintenance of the water supply components
 - Promoting land development activities in the area.
- c) Social Empowerment
- 364. The augmentation measures for this beneficial impact will be as follows:
 - Priority will also be given to vulnerable groups in WUSC along with female groups.
 - Involving underprivileged group of people especially women and poor people in various capacity building programs and project related community meetings

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9. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

9.1 Stakeholder Consultation & Participation

- 365. Stakeholder consultation and participation is an essential process in project preparation. It is also a part of information disclosure. It will disseminate as well as collect information regarding the proposed project by involving various stakeholders that includes Key Informant Interviews, Stakeholders Meetings, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), On-site discussions with WUSC and Random Field Interviews. The checklists & findings of FGD has been included in Annex 4 and the minutes of various meetings undertaken during field visits are also included in Annex 3.
- 366. This stakeholder consultation requires the analysis of stakeholders through the identification of the potential participants and the methods of their involvement. The table given below illustrates the concerned stakeholders of the proposed project that will have either primary or secondary.

Table 45:Stakeholder Analysis & Mapping

S.N.	Stakeholders	Primary ²	Secondary ³	Stakeholders'Role or Interest	Level of Influence
1.	Government of Nepal		√	It is the executive and central body.	High
2.	Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS)	1	✓	It is the lead executive agency and is responsible for policy coordination,guidance, review of programs, ensuring that all aspects relevant to achieve the objective of the project and for sustaining the improved services to the required level	High
3.	ADB		V	It supports government of Nepal in improving and enhancing the existing water supply service.	Medium
4.	Department of Water Supply and SewerageManagement		✓	It is the lead implementing agency and works under MoWS with the responsibility of planning, implementation, operation, repair & maintenance of the proposed project.	High
5 .	DWASH-CC		√	It provides coordination in the preparation of local WASH plans with inputs from WASH sector actors and in the effective implementation of the local plans related to this project.	High

² Primary Stakeholders: people, groups and institutions affected positively (benefit or negatively (involuntarily resettled) by the proposed program

Secondary Stakeholders: people, groups and institutions that are important intermediaries in the program Ministry of Party of Water Service No. Ministry of Paris

delivery process

S.N.	Stakeholders	Primary ²	Secondary ³	Stakeholders'Role or Interest	Level of Influence
5.	UWSSP, PMO,RPMO & DRTAC		✓	It is responsible in successfully implementing the proposed project ctivities, establishing coordination with ADB & GoN and managing day to day activities at municipality levels.	High
6.	Town Development Fund (TDF)		~	TDF will assist the project municipality conducting financial appraisal of the proposed project and advice DWSSM on its outcomes prior to the start of detailed design process.	Hìgh
7.	Local Bodies (DCC, Municipality & Ward Offices)		✓	It is responsible for establishing coordination with the implementing agency. Here, the municipality will be also responsible for policy compliance as well as for addressing public protests if any.	High
8.	Community Forest User's Group		1	It is responsible for establishing coordination with the contractor during construction works within the community forest area.	High
9.	Forest Security Personnel		*	It is responsible for establishing coordination with the contractor during construction works and for establishing harmony between locals and construction workers within the community forest area.	High
8.	DSMC		√	It will assist PMO & RPMO in the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the project activities regarding environmental & social safeguards requirements.	High
9.	WUSC		√	It is responsible for O & M of the proposed water supply system. It will also facilitate the concerned authorities during planning as well as construction phase.	High
10.	Households (Families & Individuals)	1		They are the main beneficiaries and are benefitted by the provision of enhanced & improved continuous water suppy service.	Low
11.	Contractors, Petty Contractors		1	It is responsible for bidding for works and involved in the construction of the proposed project.	Low
12	Local Technicians/Plumbers	1		This group will be benefitted through the increased work opportunities related to the works of the proposed pojects.	Low

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S.N.	Stakeholders	Primary ²	Secondary ³	Stakeholders'Role or Interest	Level of influence
13.	Unemployed Locals	*		This group will be benefitted through the increased work opportunities related to construction works of the proposed project.	Low
14.	Local Vendors	✓		This group will be affected by the pipe laying works for the distribution network of the proposed project at the core llam Bazaar area.	Low
15.	Schools & Hospitals	√	:	This group will be benefitted by the provision of enhanced and improved continuous water suppy service.	Low
16.	Commercial Establishments (Private Enterprises)	✓		This group is benefitted by enhancing their business by supplying items to the construction employees regarding their basic needs	Low
17.	Scrap Vendors	✓		This group will be benefitted by purchasing the recyclable wastes generated from the construction activities as well as from workers camp.	Low
18.	Local Leaders		✓	This group will facilitate to establish strong coordination between the local people and the project authority.	High

Source: IEE Field Study 2016 and DEDR & DDR, 2018

The consultations were carried out on various dates at varous locations within the project town for the discussion of the anticipated environmental impacts that may result from the construction of the proposed project. The consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders that includes Local Bodies, Beneficiaries Households, CFUGs, TDF, PMO, RPMO & DRTAC in line with ADB's requirements pertaining to environment and social considerations. The key concerns of the people related to the project that includes Implementation of the safeguard policy framework in field level, Delivering the information regarding safeguard activities to local level, Willingness to pay, Upfront cash collection and People's participation in project implementation were discussed.

9.2 Major issues raised by the stakeholders

- 368. The major issues raised by the key stakeholders during stakeholder consultation are as follows:
 - i. The project town is in need of safe, reliable and potable water.
 - ii. Water shortage problem is acute in the project town during dry season.
 - iii. People of the project town are relying on untreated but occasionally disinfected water.

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- iv. The operating system of the existing water supply system is good but the supply system is intermittent.
- v. The project should give priority to local people while hiring for the construction activities.
- vi. The project must consider solid waste management issues during construction period.
- vii. The proposed project must address the socioeconomic problems that may be observed during the construction period at Ilam Bazaar area like Traffic Congestion, Disruption to Local Vendors, Discomfort to the passerby, Noise Pollution, Air Pollution, Damage to the existing facilities etc.
- viii. The construction works within the community forest areas should not involve cutting trees as well as destruction of any kind of forest resources.
- 369. The assurance made by the study team regarding the issues raised by the stakeholders are as follows:
 - The proposed project will address the water shortage problem faced by llam municipality.
 - The proposed project has provision of water treatment system. This will
 resolve the problems of consumption of either occasional treated or untreated
 water.
 - iii. The proposed project has provision of continuous water supply system. This will end the irregular water supply service.
 - iv. The proposed project with water treatment facility and continuous water supply provision if effectively implemented will address the needs of llam municipality residents regarding safe, reliable and potable water.
 - v. The socioeconomic problems raised by the stakeholders has been considered in IEE study and this IEE study has proposed mitigation measures for these issues. Accordingly, for ensuring the effective implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, EMP will be prepared and the contractor will be enforced to consider, follow and implement the EMP during construction.
 - vi. The solid waste management plan will be prepared, followed and implemented during the construction phase of the project that includes Spoil Management & Disposal, Disposal of Dismantled Debris and Management of Construction Wastes & Solid Wastes.
 - vii. Local workers of llam municipality will be given priority for employment to the extent possible however, it requires strong coordination with the concerned contractor.

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- 370. The project envisages that stakeholder consultations will continue during the project period and concerned stakeholders will be invited and encouraged to participate. The PMO and ICG will maintain rapport with WUSC and the municipality. PMO, ICG, Contractors, and WUSC will be open to the public to discuss concerning the progress of the subprojects, adverse impacts, mitigation measures and environmental monitoring and grievances. The stakeholder consultations in future will be as follows.
 - During construction, if change in design, alignment, and location, the PMO and ICG will hold at least one public consultation to solicit perceived impacts, issues, concerns and recommendations from affected communities:
 - Before construction, the PMO and ICG will conduct an information, education and ij. communication (IEC) campaign among the affected communities about the upcoming construction, its anticipated impacts, the grievance redress mechanism, contact details and location of the PMO and ICG, and status of compliance with the Government's environmental safeguard requirements. Billboards about the subproject, implementation schedule and contact details of the executing agency, PMO-ES, ICG-ESA and Contractors will be set up at strategic locations. The grievance redresses procedure and details will be posted at the offices of the ICG, WUSC and VDC:
 - iii. During construction, regular random interviews will be conducted by the ICG-ESA every month to monitor environmental concerns of subproject communities;
 - During operation, periodic random interviews will be conducted by the ICG and iv. WUSC to monitor the environmental concerns of subproject communities;
 - The public consultations and information disclosure will be continuous throughout the project cycle. PMO and ICG will be responsible for designing and implementing such aspects on the ground.
- 371. Several public consultations held at various locations on different dates with key stakeholders as mentioned above are tabulated below:

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Table 46:Summary of Major Public Consultations carried out by Study Team

Elek Raleod	Institutional set up; whether Municipality or WUSC shall implement the project Land availability and ownership	New sources of water supply and the agreement with the community about new sources (Rate and MewaKhola) finstitutional set up;whether Municipality or WUSCwill run the project	Willingness to provide the source of water from the kholasubject to fulfilment of demands	Upgrading of existing water tanks, treatment plant, meeting the demands of the water sourcecommunities	132
	Institutional set up for implementing the project under ADB assistance Land availability for treatment plant and water tanks Social safeguard issues Socioeconomic survey of the beneficiary households	Need and existing provision of drinking water and demand from the municipality Existing drinking water supply sources, quantity and quality Affordability for the connection charge and monthly tariff Institutional set up for implementing the project under ADB assistance Social safeguard issues	Demand of local residents of the water source of Rate and Mewakhola Consultation and discussion is ongoing with the district authority and the community living around the water source Social safeguard issues	Need and existing provision of drinking water and demand from the municipality Existing drinking water supply	
Parity	Executive Officer, Engineers, Administrative staff	Chief District Officer, Local Development Officer, Executive officer of Municipality, District Superintended of Police, Divisional engineer, WSSDO, Deputy Project Director, DWSS, representatives from different political parties, Red cross, Lions Club, engineers from line agencies and municipality, PPTA Consultants	VDC secretary, VDC officials, local residents	Check District Officer, District Superintended of Police, Divisional Engineer, WSSDO, Deput, Project Director,	And the state of t
No. of Participants	All male	45 M=39 F=6	6 M=4 F=2	40 M=36 F=4	
Uolles	llam Municipality Office	District development Office, Meeting hall	MaimajuwaVDC	District development Office Meeting	
Date	2/7/2014	3772014	7/9/ 2014	9/9/2014	TAEC/ICON JV

Issues Raised	Institutional set up on whether Municipality or WUSC will run the project to be finalized by 16 September	If land needs to be purchase, it should be done according to Social Protection Policy; construction works should be carried out ensuring environmental safety and protection; engagement of local human resources for the survey	Engagement of enumerators from local level including female for socio-economic survey Reminder that if land has to be purchased, should be done following social safeguard norms Environmental considerations during constructionto avoid negative impact on environment	Engagement of 10-12 enumerators from local level including female for socio-economic survey	
Topics Discussed	sources, quantity and quality Affordability for the connection charge and monthly tariff Immediate decision for the Institutional set up for implementing the project under ADB assistance Social safeguard issues Compensation for land owner and house owner	Land requirement for the proposed project, environment-related issues, manpower requirements for technical and social survey	Dissemination of project information – approach, modality, role & responsibilities of various stakeholders. The project service area delineation. Social and technical survey works in ward no 6,7,8 and 9 of Ilam Municipality. Land availability for project and discussion in the context of Social Safeguard. Environmental consideration.	Orientation to staff and stakeholders for social survey	Dissemination of project
Participant	DWSS, representatives from different political parties, Red cross, Lions Club, engineers from line agencies and municipality, PPTA Consultants	Mayor, User's Committee representative, Ward Chairman, Social Expert, engineers, surveyors	Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Wards Chairman, Water Supply In charge of Municipality, representative of WUSC executive body	Secial Safeguard Expert/ Mr.B. Sociologist/Design Engineer, Safeguard Sanitation	Ast and Sociologist/Design Engineer,
Participants		10	25 Male=8 Female=17	23 W=8 E=17	Page the period
Focation		Municipality, Ilam	Municipality,	Hall of Human Rights Association of Ilam	DDC Hall, Ilam
Date	Congression Congression Congression Congression Congression Congression Congression Congression Congression Co	8/2017	6/9/2017	7-979/2017	14/9/2017

3	Location	No. of Participants	Market Current, and Canitation	Topics Discussed	
		M=24 F=11	Engineer & Survey Team -WUSC executive body and advisor team.	ole & responders takeholders of sources	
14/12/2017	llam Municipality	100 M=63 F=37	Municipality Mayor, Deputy Mayor, WUSC body, Different Stakeholder More than 80 number local user	Final Design Report Presentation. Use of source and issues Upgrading of existing water tanks, water treatment plant	Meeting thedemands of the community at thesource area; concerns of indigenous peoplesat the source area and weighing solutions; institutional set up
11/02/2018	Municipality Meeting Hall, Ilam	99	WUSC, concerned stakeholders	Presentation of Final Study Report Land requirements for the project Registration of Source with the concerned authority Upfront cash contribution Month Water Tariff Protection from potential impacts	Proposed source for IlamWS should be registered within 15 days if not yet so; monthly water tariff should be determined in discussion with the Town Development Fund
9/5/2018	llam Municipality, View Tower	11 M=9 F=3	Vice Chair of Sandakpur Rural Municipality, WUSC members Sociologist, PMO Consultants, PMO	Water diversion from Gitang, rate and Mewakhola Social Safeguards issues Indigenous Peoples Issues	Consensus and agreement between SandakpurRM and WUSC to divert 16lps from Gitang source and 10 lps each from Mewa and Rate source; municipalities will address the social safeguards issue in close coordination with stakeholders; Municipal level and
Jane 1		04	no.	Fund collected from consumers by WUSC	District level coordination committee have been formed and will be responsible to assure IPP implementation
Systems of English	Sandakpur ward no 2 office	M=23 Comment of the c	Methodology Member, local Statements and indigenous representatives, safetytard Expert from	Discussion over Source use in Rate, Gitang, and Mewa. Local Indigenous people their issue and demand from	New sources of water supply and the agreement with the communities at the new sources (Rate and MewaKhola)

Sound Raised		Local governments will ensure benefit sharing; more than 90% of fund by users has already been collected so need to implement the project soon	Need to implement the project soon as consensus between all stakeholders has been established; benefit sharing will be assured by local governments; no indigenous peoples issues at present; local governments will ensure that indigenous peoples issues, if any, are addressed and that stakeholders are consulted
Topics Discussed	Consultant, municipality against the source using	Benefit sharing Issues Project Implementation environment	Status of Project party Benefit Sharing Indigenous Peoples issue
Participants	and Consultant, PMO.	oers MO	_
	DRTAC all Sociologist P	Chair, DCC WUSC members Sociologist, PMO Consultants	WUSC members All politica representatives Media persons Advisors Users, Sociologist, PMO Consultants
No. of Participants		11 M=9 F=2	30 M=21 F=7
Tecation		District Coordination Committee Office	DDC meeting hall, llam
		10/5/2018	10/5/2018

Source: DEDR & DDR,2018

parties. Copies may be made available upon formal request. IEE and environmental monitoring reports will be disclosed on the ADB's The GoN-approved IEE Report (in English), will be available at the offices of PMO, ICG, and WUSC for the perusal of interested and UWSSSP website. This will be also as a part of Information Disclosure. 372.



10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1 **Purpose of the Grievance Redress Mechanism**

- A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to 373. receive, evaluate and facilitate resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social, environmental and other concerns on the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to resolve such concerns. The mechanism, developed in consultation with key stakeholders, will ensure that: (i) the basic rights and interests of every person adversely affected by the social and environmental performance of a Project are protected; and (ii) their concerns are effectively and timely addressed.
- A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental or any other grievances 374. related to the project. The GRM will provide an accessible forum for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. Project will publish the sample grievance registration form on its website, and publish it in local language, at the hoarding board of each of the participating WUA or municipalities' office. Every grievance shall be registered with careful documentation of process adopted for each of the grievance handled, as explained below. The environmental and social safeguards officer (ESO/SSO) at the project management office (PMO) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues. The Social Safeguards Officer at the Regional Project Management Office (RPMO) will be the focal person for facilitating the grievance redress at the local level.
- 375. A municipal-level public awareness campaign will be conducted on a regular basis as shown in the Communication and Public Participation Plan (CAPP) of the project to ensure awareness on the project and its GRM. The social and environmental safeguards experts of the PMQAC and RDSMCs will support the WUA or municipalities in conducting municipality-wide awareness campaigns, which will ensure that all stakeholders including poor and vulnerable are aware of the GRM and project's entitlements.

10.2 **Proposed Set-Up**

376. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed at the Municipality level, comprising the Mayor as Chairperson of GRC, and Regional Project. Manager RPMO as Secretary. The GRC members will comprise of (1) WUSC Secretary. RPMO Engineer; (3) RPMO social reprironmental (as relevant) officer safeguards, specialist affected persons, (5) RDSMC's representative A Street of the Street of the

(social/environment as relevant), (6) a representative of reputable and relevant CBO/SHG/organization working in the project area as invitee⁴, and (7) contractor's representative. The secretary of the GRC will be responsible for convening timely meetings and maintaining minutes of meetings. The concerned social safeguards expert of RDSMC will support the RPMO safeguard's officer and Project Manager of RPMO to ensure that grievances, including those of the poor and vulnerable are addressed. All GRCs shall have at least two women committee members. Along with representatives of the APs, civil society and eminent citizens can be invited as observers in GRC meetings.

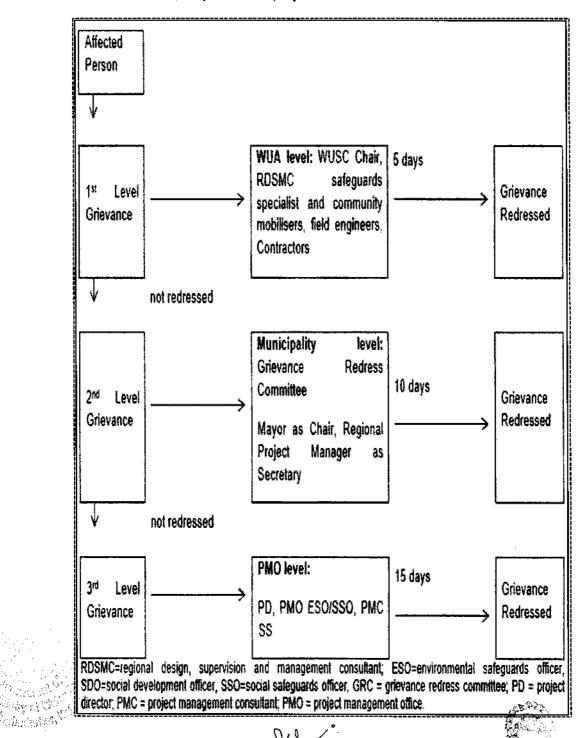
- 377. The functions of the local GRC are as follows: (i) provide support to affected persons on problems arising from environmental or social disruption; asset acquisition (if necessary); and eligibility for entitlements, compensation and assistance; (ii) record grievances of APs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solutions within 15 days of receipt of complaint by WUA or local bodies; and (iii) ensure feedback to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.
- 378. The GRM procedure is depicted in *Figure 7*, and is outlined below in detail, 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:
 - (i) First Level of GRM (WUA level): The first-level, which is also the most accessible and immediate venue for quick resolution of grievances will be the contractors, RDSMC field engineers and RPMO supervision personnel, who will immediately inform the WUA. Any person with a grievance related to the project works can contact UWSSP to file a complaint. The municipal-level field office of the RPMO, in WUA's building, will document the complaint within 24 hours of receipt of complaint in the field, and WUA or local bodies will immediately address and resolve the issue at field-level with the contractor, supervision personnel of RPMO and RDSMC field engineers within 5 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. The assigned RDSMC's 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

If the complaints are related with IP/Dalits/other vulnerable groups, specific NGQ/CBC that actively involved in development of these communities shall be involved.

- local level within 5 days, the WUA will forward the complaint to the municipality level GRM.
- (ii) Second Level of GRM (Municipality level): The complainant will be notified by the WUA that the grievance is forwarded to the Municipality-level GRC. The M level GRC will be called for a meeting, called and chaired by the Mayor. 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 WUA. If the grievance remains unresolved within 10 days of receipt of complaint by WUA, the matter will be referred to the third level. The RPMO Engineer will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings, providing feedback to complainants and taking follow up actions so that formal orders are issued and decisions are carried out.
- (iii) Third Level of GRM (PMO Level): Any unresolved or major issues at Municipality level will be referred to the PMO for final solution. The PMO's Project Director (PD) will have special meeting to find solutions. Decision has to be made within 15 days of receipt of complaint by WUA. The PD will sign off on all grievances received by the PMO. The concerned Deputy Project Director (DPD) and environmental and social safeguards officers (ESO & SSO) of PMO will be involved with support from the PMQAC's social/environment safeguards experts. The SSO will be responsible to convey the final decision to the complainant.
- The complainant will have to fill up Grievance Redress Form as shown in **Annex**2C to file the complaint. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the WUA member secretary assisted by RDSMC and circulated to the WUA Chairperson and members. At Municipality level, the RPMO Engineer will be responsible for circulation of grievances to the Regional Project Manager, DWSS, Mayor and other GRC members, prior to the scheduled meetings. The RPMO's Engineer will be responsible for follow-through of all escalated grievances. All decisions taken by the GRC will be communicated to the APs by the RPMO's SSO.
- 380. 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.

In the event that the established GRMGs not in a position to resolve themssue, the affected person also can use ADB's 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 developing member countries (DMCs). The ADB's AM information will be included in UWSSP Information Datasheet (PID), to be published in web and distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.



Grievance Redress Mechanism (Formal Approach) Figure 7: Continent of When a l

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11. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

11.1 Introduction

- 381. 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 assignment conducted for the project; (iii) detailing specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impacts of the project and in enhancing beneficial impacts; and (iv) ensuring that safety recommendations are complied with.
- 382. A copy of 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. 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.

11.2 Institutional Arrangement

11.2.1 Executing and implementing agencies

- 383. The Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS) will be the executing agency with the responsibility of project execution delegated to the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM). Water User's and Sanitation Committees of the proposed towns are the implementing agencies.
- 384. The key responsibilities of the executing and implementing agencies are as follows:

a) Prior to construction:

- MoWS will deputize a qualified staff to act as the Environmental Safeguard
 Officer of the Project management office (PMO).
- MoWS will establish the grievance redress mechanism, including setting up the Grievance Redress Committee.
- The Water Supply and Environmental Division of the MoWS will be responsible for reviewing and approval of the IEE Report.
- DWSSM will review the IEE Report prepared by the Design, Supervision and Management ConsultantTeam's Environmental Safeguard Expert (ESE) before forwarding this to MoWS).

DWSSM will prepare the ToRs for the Environmental Safeguard Specialist that will engage to support PMO and for the Environmental Safeguard Specialists of the two Design, Supervision and Management Consultants that will be appointed to prepare the projects.

11.2.2 Safeguard Implementation Arrangement

- 385. Project Management Office (PMO):A project officer (Environment) will be engaged in PMO to ensure implementation of environmental safeguards. He/ she will be provided with necessary consultant support, and capacity development and training. The responsibilities of the Environment Officer are:
 - review and confirm existing IEEs and EMPs are updated based on detailed (i) designs, that new IEEs/EMPs prepared by DSMCs comply to exclusion criteria and project selection guidelines as stipulated in the EARF and government rules; and recommend for approval to PMO;
 - approve subproject environmental category; (ii)
 - (iii) ensure that EMPs are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts:
 - (iv) provide oversight on environmental management aspects of subprojects and ensure EMPs are implemented by RPMOs and contractors;
 - establish a system to monitor environmental safeguards of the project (v) including monitoring the indicators set out in the monitoring plan of the EMP;
 - facilitate and confirm overall compliance with all Government rules and (vi) 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 (vii) environmental monitoring and assessments as per the EARF;
 - review, monitor and evaluate effectiveness with which the EMPs are (viii) implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken;
 - consolidate monthly environmental monitoring reports from RPMOs and (ix)submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB;
 - ensure timely disclosure of final IEEs/EMPs in project locations and in a form (x) accessible to the public;
 - (xi) address any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in a timely manner as per the IEEs;
 - undertake regular review of safeguards-related loan sovenants, and the (xii) compliance during program implementation; and Copperation of

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cut the following:

- project stakeholders, PMO, RPMOs, and WUAs. (iiix) organize periodic capacity building and training programs on safeguards for
- (iii) the environmental specialist and EMP monitors of the regional DSMCs to carry (i) the PMO environmental officer, (ii) environmental specialist from PMQAC; and environmental officer assigned by DWSSM to the RPMOs will receive support from Regional Project Management Offices (Eastern and Western RPMOs):The .985
- :səjnu **(i)** prepare new IEEs and EMPs in accordance with the EARF and government
- (ii) include EMPs in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- comply with all government rules and regulations; (iii)
- take necessary action for obtaining rights of way; (vi)
- confractors; (A) oversee implementation of EMPs including environmental monitoring by
- take corrective actions when necessary to ensure no environmental impacts; (iv)
- submit monthly environmental monitoring reports to PMO; and (iiv)
- Mechanism in a timely manner as per the IEEs. address any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress (iiiv)
- will provide support to the PMO in the following sreas: PMQAC: The Project Management and Quality AssuranceConsultants (PMQAC) .785
- sanitation components implemented under the project are to the required ensure that the quality of the designs and construction of all water supply and (i)
- the project during all stages of implementation including adherence to all (ii) assist the PMO with the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of standards; and
- Regional DSMCs:The RDSMCs will provide support to the RPMOs in the following: .885

environmental and social safeguards' requirements.

- **(i)** prepare quality feasibility studies, detailed engineering designs, safeguards
- water supply and sanitation components implemented under the profession its provide effective construction supervision and contract management of all (ii) documents and bid documents

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- (iii) assist the RPMOs with the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of each subproject during all stages of implementation including adherence to all environmental and social safeguards requirements
- (iv) work closely with the Water User and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs), respective project municipalities and communities to ensure that the citizens are aware of project benefits and their responsibilities
- (v) ensure that poor and vulnerable groups will benefit equally from the project.

Civil Works Contracts and Contractors: EMPs are to be included in bidding and contract documents and verified by PMO and RPMOS. 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 provision requiring contractors to comply with all; (i) applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as define in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities, (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, activities, (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity or caste (c) elimination of forced labor; and (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases including HIVAIDS to employees and local communities surrounding the project site.

Capacity Building: The PMQAC safeguards experts (environmental and social) will be responsible for training the (i) PMO's safeguards officers. Training modules will need to cover safeguards awareness and management in accordance with both will need to cover safeguards awareness and management in accordance with both

(i) Environmental Safeguards

- (a) sensitization on ADB's policies and guidelines on environment;
- (b) introduction to environment and environmental considerations in water
- (c) review of IEEs and integration into the project detailed design;

improved coordination within nodal departments; and

(e) monitoring and reporting system. The contractors will be required to conduct environmental awareness programs and orientation to the

workers prior to deployment to work sites.

supply and wastewater projects;

(a) sensitization on ADB's policies on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People;

Social Safeguards

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- organize periodic capacity building and training programs on safeguards for (xiii) project stakeholders, PMO, RPMOs, and WUAs.
- Regional Project Management Offices (Eastern and Western RPMOs):The 386. environmental officer assigned by DWSSM to the RPMOs will receive support from (i) the PMO environmental officer, (ii) environmental specialist from PMQAC; and (iii) the environmental specialist and EMP monitors of the regional DSMCs to carry out the following:
 - prepare new IEEs and EMPs in accordance with the EARF and government (i)
 - include EMPs in bidding documents and civil works contracts; (ii)
 - comply with all government rules and regulations; (iii)
 - (iv) take necessary action for obtaining rights of way;
 - oversee implementation of EMPs including environmental monitoring by (v) contractors:
 - (vi) take corrective actions when necessary to ensure no environmental impacts;
 - submit monthly environmental monitoring reports to PMO; and (vii)
 - address any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress (viii) Mechanism in a timely manner as per the IEEs.
- 387. PMQAC: The Project Management and Quality AssuranceConsultants (PMQAC) will provide support to the PMO in the following areas:
 - (i) ensure that the quality of the designs and construction of all water supply and sanitation components implemented under the project are to the required standards; and
 - assist the PMO with the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of (ii) the project during all stages of implementation including adherence to all environmental and social safeguards' requirements.
- 388. Regional DSMCs: The RDSMCs will provide support to the RPMOs in the following areas:
 - (i) prepare quality feasibility studies, detailed engineering designs, safeguards documents and bid documents
 - provide effective construction supervision and contract management of all (ii) water supply and sanitation components implemented under the projection its Manday of the second region

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- (iii) assist the RPMOs with the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of each subproject during all stages of implementation including adherence to all environmental and social safeguards requirements
- (iv) work closely with the Water User and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs), respective project municipalities and communities to ensure that the citizens are aware of project benefits and their responsibilities
- (v) ensure that poor and vulnerable groups will benefit equally from the project.
- 389. Civil Works Contracts and Contractors: EMPs are to be included in bidding and contract documents and verified by PMO and RPMOS. 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 provision requiring contractors to comply with all; (i) applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as define in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities, (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity or caste (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 site.
- 390. Capacity Building: The PMQAC safeguards experts (environmental and social) will be responsible for training the (i) PMO's safeguards officers (environmental and social); (ii) RPMOs' engineers and social development officers. Training modules will need to cover safeguards awareness and management in accordance with both ADB and government requirements as specified below:
 - (i) Environmental Safeguards
 - (a) sensitization on ADB's policies and guidelines on environment;
 - introduction to environment and environmental considerations in water supply and wastewater projects;
 - (c) review of IEEs and integration into the project detailed design;
 - (d) improved coordination within nodal departments; and
 - (e) monitoring and reporting system. The contractors will be required to conduct environmental awareness programs and orientation to the workers prior to deployment to work sites.
 - (ii) Social Safeguards
 - (a) sensitization on ADB's policies on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People;

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11.3 Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Matrix

The table given below gives brief details on the Environmental Management plan (EMP) matrix that is to be implemented for the 394.

project implementation.

Table 47:Environmental Management Plan Matrix

Frequency of Monitoring		Before award of contract, During Detailed Design Phase	Weekly Basis During Construction Phase	During Construction Phase
Monitoring Indicator		Spoil Management B Plan Design P Documents	Contractor's Work Log W Book Field Photographs	Spoil Management D Plan Plan Photographs Location of Spoil Disposal Site Photographs
Responsible for Implementation		PMO, RPMO,& DSMC	Contractor	Contractor
Mitigations /Enhancement Measures		 Incorporate measures and sites for handling excessive spoil materials Incorporate drainage plan in final design 	 Protecting the foundation from damage during backfilling. Using the right backfill materials Compacting the backfill Final finishing the subgrade to ensure that water drains away from the foundation. During construction of Internal Access Road, Soil Erosion & Land Surface Disturbances will be mitigated through appropriate slope protection measures like Gabion Wall Construction, Retaining Wall Construction and Construction of Drainage Structures 	Sal of Follow Spoil Management Plan as included in Annex 2E. Justin Annex 2E. Justin Spoil Spoil or Soil for filling depressed of spoil or borrow pits wherever possible. Annex 2E. Justin Spoil or Spoil or Spoil or Spoil or Spoil or Filling depressed or Paragraphic or Spoil or S
🐺	A. Adverse Impacts 1. Impacts on Physical Environment	Topography/Geol Soil Erosion & Slope ogy	D) Construction Phase Topography/Geol Erosion & Land Surface ogy Disturbance Disturbance	Spoil Inappropriate disposal of Inappropriate Construction spoils from the construction activities in activities aspecially unmanaged to activities activities when it is activities aspecially unmanaged activities ac

- (b) introduction to social safeguards assessment and document requirements;
- (c) Consultation and participations requirements;
- (d) Project GRM and ADB's Accountability Mechanism (AM); and
- (e) monitoring and reporting system.
- 391. Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs): WUSCs are the eventual operators of the completed projects. The key tasks and responsibilities of the WUSCs are, but not limited to:

Before construction

- Facilitate public consultation and participation, information dissemination and social preparation.
- Provide available data to DSMC-ESS during the conduct of 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 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 EMP and the Water Safety Plan.
- If applicable, actively work with the engaged licensed and accredited laboratory in water quality monitoring.
- Prepare the environmental monitoring report as per IEE.
- Ensure observance of the grievance redress mechanism.
- Licensed and accredited laboratory: 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.

393. Environmental monitoring will be done during construction at three leg

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Frequency of Monitoring		of During award of co	Weekly Basis During Construction	laints	ors Weekly Basis During	Construction		ō	water		Ŀ	als to Construction	of		s of Weekly Basis During	Construction	s for			vehicle Construction	+	e of Prior to construction	ed to Weekly Basis during	tion	supplied Weekly Basis during	Distribution to construction	Prior to construction	e of Daily Basis
Monto Indicaro		Written Notice/Code Conduct	Visible Emission	Number of complaints	from sensitive receptors Number of water Tank/s	Capacity of Water Tank/s	Daily/Weekty	Frequency/Timing	Water spraying	5	ors'	Log Book of Materials to	ensure the use	Crusned gravel	Number and Types	in Use	Certified documents	each vehicle used	tractor's/Cons	log book of ve	~	Written Notice/Code Conduct	Type of fuel supplied to	camps	of fuel	to camps	vynten notice	Written Notice/Code Conduct
Responsible for Implementation		Contractor			Contractor						Contractor				Contractor	Collinació			Ľ	Contractor		Contractor				+	Contractor	Contractor
Mitgations /Enhancement Measures	Provision of proper drainage, vegetation and adequate protection against erosion at the Spoil Disposal Site.	Strict Prohibition of open burning of solid waste				Watering of dry exposed surfaces and	stockpiles of aggregates at least twice bally, as necessary.				1	if re-surfacing of disturbed roads cannot be	done immediately, spreading of crushed gravel			Use of Construction/ Transportation Vehicles	complying with NVMES,2069		Regular inspection & maintenance of	읋		Supply of clean cooking fuel to workers instead of allowing them to use frewood for cooking.					A Comment of the Stricting noisy activities to daytime and the substitution of the sub	Prohibit the use of pressure hom by
						•	Air Doll gion					•							• 100 March 100		Air Pollution	•					Noise P	Policy Resident Collins
							Air Original	Sample and					•				•				Air Quality	ı	1 20°	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	イへのと		Acoustic	Environment

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Monitoring Indicator Frequency of Monitoring	Number of vehicles fitted with pressure horns	Maximum Sound Level of Pressure Horn	tractor's/Cons	log book of vehicle	Inspection & maintenance	sultant	log book of	equipment/machinery	inspection & maintenance	Contractor's/Consultant's Daily basis	log book of	ipment	inspection & maintenance				reusable/recyclable SW	Locations of stockpiling Daily basis		Number of cases of on Daily basis	Daily basis	ne of	<u> 모</u>	given to scrap vendors	Frequency of sale to	Number/size of hurial Daily basis	pits for final disposal of	bio-degradable solid	waste	Location of burial sites Frequency of furnishs	1
Responsible for fraplementation	~ \$	2 UL	Contractor	<u>-</u>		Contractor		o .	<u>.=</u>	Contractor		a	-		Contractor	<u> </u>		Contractor		Contractor	Contractor				•	Contractor				• •	Contractor
Mittgations /Enhancement Measures	transportation vehiles		maintenan	truction/transportation vehicles to en	the use of Vehicles complying with NVMES,2069 B.S.	Regular inspection & maintenance to ensure the	_	applicable emission standards of GoN i.e.,	National Noise Standard Guidelines, 2012	Regular inspection & maintenance to ensure the	use of Diesel Generators complying with	nal Diesel Genera	1,2012	-	Adopt 3R (Reduce, Reuse & Recycle) concept			Ensure storage areas are secure, safe &	proof.	Management of reusable wastes	Sale of Recyclable wastes to scrap dealer					Final Disnosal of Bio degradable soild wastes			neg		Avoid over ordering of construction materials to
in pack			•			•				•								•		•	•	Haphazard Disposal of	Wastes			A		ON	ature of		
Field													(4)	AV V	/ Y	7	:						Solid Waste			てと言う					

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Responsible for Monitoring Indicator Frequency of Implementation Monitoring	from • Contractor's Monthly Progress Report	the contractor Contractor's Workers Prior to the construction Log Book amp. the Log Book by the construction amp. the construction are the construction ar	Contractor • Location of storage site Weekly Basis construction	rkers Contractor & Records of awareness Priorot the construction programs in the form of minutes, photographs	icals Supervisor of accidental Construction spillage/leakage	and Contractor • Contractor's log book of Weekly Basis materials procured for Construction construction	r the Soak soil soil soil soil soil soil soil soil	b Contractor Complaints of Leakgae Construction	r the PMO & DSMC • Details of land During Detailed ownership • Monitoring Reports on Hapazard Land Use rts.
Mittgations (Enhancement Weasures	for proper outlet of waste water generated from cooking practices adopted by the workers	 Employ local people from nearby villages to maximum extent possible.It will minimize the number of workers residing at worker's camp. Lesser the number of people, lesser will be the solid waste & effluent generated. However, it cannot be made mandatory because availability of local people with required skills will not be ensured at the time of construction. 	 Provision of well managed storage site 	Organize awareness programs for the workers responsible for handling fuel/chemicals	Supervise workers to handle fuel/chemicals properly	Use of spill kit materials to block flow prevent discharge to nearby water bodies	 Scatter the Sawdust, sand or dry soil over the area of spill and leave for few minutes to soak up the fuel/chemical. So, availability of saw dust, sand or dry soil should be ensured in the store 	Regular Inspection Visit to the storage site to inspect the leakage of the stored container of the stored container of	Change in land use pattern and public land only for the in haphazard manner have land for the acquisition of private and agricultural land for the construction of project components.
a de la companya de l		i di	######################################	1		Accidental Leakage or Spillage of Stored	Fuel/Chemicals		Change in land use patterning in haphazard manner
Field		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Handling of Fuels/Chemicals			Land Use Pattern

Frequency of Monitoring		struction	sis	Basis During tion	Daily Basis After Construction and Prior to Operation				Basis During tion	Basis During on	
		ပ္ပို	Daily Construct	Daily Bas Construction	Daily Ba Construction Operation	Daily Basis	Daily Basis		Daily Bas Construction	Weekly	150
Nonicoting Indicator		Pipe Layout plan	Location of Spoil Disposal Sites	Photoghraphs of before and after restoration	Number of complaints from the sensitive receptors	Number of Colored Bins Contractor's Work Log Book	 Quantity/Volume of such wastes sold to or given away to scrap vendors Frequency of sale to scrap vendors 		Photographs of before and after the replacement of top soil Contractor's Work Log Book	Photographs of revegetation of disturbed slopes and grounds Contractor's Work Log Book	
Responsible for Implementation		DSMC & Contractor	DSMC &	Confractor	Contractor	Contractor	Contractor		Confractor	Contractor	
Migations /Eithancement Measures	Monitoring on the haphazard land use & planning by the concerned authority.	drainage pathways for pipe	avated materials at safe but	Restore natural drainage system if the drainage system during construction is blocked.	Immediate Response on handling of dismantled debris	smantled Debris Reuse& Recycle) concept	Recyclable Wastes to Scrap		Replace the excavated top soil to its original position after the completion of pipe laying work	Revegetating disturbed slopes and grounds, as applicable.	
	Monitoring on the continuing by the continu	Avoid the natural laying works.	Stockpile the exc nearby place.	Restore natural dr system during con	Immediate Respor debris	Segregation of Dismantled Debris Adopt 3R (Reduce, Reuse& Recyc	Sale of Recy. Vendors/Dealers		Replace the exc position after the c	Rèvegetating dis applicable. A	When the management Own
mback		Disruption to Natural Drainage		Disruption to Natural Drainage		Haphazard Disposal of	Dismantled Debris	2. Impacts on Biological Environment		Loss of vegetation, Loss of habitat of faunas	
		Drainage		Drainage		Dismantled	Debris	2. Impacts on Biological En	a) Colsing	Flora & Fauna	TAEC/ICON JV

Frequency of Monitoring	Prior to Construction	As mentioned earlier	Daily Basis During Construction	At the start of the construction	Weekly Basis	Weekly Basis	Daily Basis During Construction	Daily Basis During Construction
Monitoring Indicator	Minutes & Photographs of Awareness Programs	Written Notice Contractor's Work Schedule	Contractor's Log BookNumber of Monitoring Visits	Forest Act, 2049 (1993)	Location of Labor Camp Site Photographs Number of Complaints from the sensitive receptors Number of Monitoring Visits Monitoring Reports	 Location of these temporary facilities Photographs of toilets constructed 	 Written Notice Number of complaints from the sensitive receptor 	Number of Colored Bins to segregate wastesDaily/Weekly Quantity/Volume of Biodegradable solid waste collected
Responsible for Implementation	PMO,DSMC & Contractor	Contractor	DSMC &	Contractor, DSMC & RPMO	Contractor & DSMC	Contractor & DSMC	Contractor & DSMC	Contractor & DSMC
Midgations /Enhancement Measures	Awareness programs regarding policy related to the conservation of existing flora & fauna, to the workers prior to the construction and the community during various meetings and discussion programs	Adopt the suitable mitigation measures proposed to minimize noise pollution as mentioned earlier	Regular Monitoring	The forest area will be used as per Section 68 (1) of Forest Act 2049 (1993)which has also been mentioned in Section 2.4.14.	Strict Monitoring on the daily activities of workers	Provision of temporary but well equipped toilets	Restriction to workers from fishing	Adopt measures mentioned above for the solid waste management
(mpacts	Loss of vegetation, Loss of		•	•	Loss of habitat of aquatic			Adopt waster
Piel Pier	Flora & Fauna			=	Aquatic Life		2	

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Monitoring	:	Daily Basis During Construction		Weekly Basis	Monthly Basis		Prior to Construction as well as During Construction	During Construction	152
Monitoring Indicator	Written Notice right before the construction Contractor's Log Book Photographs of Safety Trainings	Written Notice right before the construction Contractor's Workers and Visitor's Log Book Training Photographs		Number of complaints from the sensitive receptors	WUSC Monitoring Reports Water Safety Plan		Semi Annual Environmental Monitoring Report Photographs of toilets constructed	Spoil Management Plan Location of Spoil Disposal Site	
Implementation	Contractor & DSMC	Contractor & DSMC		WUSC	WUSC, DSMC & PMO		Contractor, DSMC	Contractor	
Miligations /Erihancement Weasures	Prohibition on burning dry grass or debris Prohibition on camp fires & smoking within the forest area to the workers Keeping fire fighting equipment stand by within the construction sites; Provision of safety trainings regarding forest fire to the construction workers prior to construction	Strict & Regular Monitoring during the entry of workers for the construction workers, Mobilization of the concerned community forest groups, Legal Provision along with imposing fines as punishment for those responsible for forest encroachment & Provision of trainings to the construction workers to provide support in controlling encroachment.		Strict monitoring to the operators involved to discourage Direct discharge of the effluent to the water bodies.	Proper Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP)		Appropriate Design of Septage Disposal through design of tollets with septic tanks	Disposing of spoils or excess soils as free filling materials as soon as possible	10 No. 10 No.
Moacis	impact on Flora & Fauna, Destruction of nutrients by the ashes, soil erosion	Impact on Flora & Fauna	Phase	• Pollution of water bodies	endangering aquatic lives	nical Environment	Pollution on surface water sources by crossing of pipelines over water bodies, poorly managed construction sediments and other wastes, poor sanitation practices by workers		
	Forest Fire	Forest Encroachment	b) Operation Phase		Aquatic Life	3. Impacts on Chemical Environment	a)Construction Stage Water Quality	general de	TAEC/ICON JV

- Locating temporary storage areas on flat grounds - Shielding temporary storage areas with sandbags - Shielding temporary storage areas with sandbags - Shielding temporary storage areas with sandbags - Adopt measures mentioned above for the solid - Baffordial states areas - Daily/Weekly - Baffordial states - Shick supervision on the behaviour of workers for the waste management as well as sanitation - Shick supervision on the behaviour of workers for management as well as sanitation - Behaviour and monitoring the workers to management as well as sanitation - Proper implementation of Water Safety Plan WUSC O & M Water Safety Plan of Monthly resolute the wester proposed project town - August management as well as sanitation of whater solution are supply and sanitation and monitoring to the appropriate landfill WUSC O & M - Protographs - Disposal of raw studge for agricultural land - Disposal of raw studge for agricultural land monitoring to the raw studge for agricultural land monitoring to the raw studge for the raw studge to the	FleId	Impacts	Midgations /Enhancement Measures	Responsible for implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring	5 7 ° 4
- Adopt measures mentioned above for the solid contractor waste management waste management of waste management as well as antiation and providing adequate wastes of contractor and providing adequate wastes at work sites. - Existing sate of the proposal of any of the proposal of any of the waste sproperly. - Exports of Otality of workers to management as well as sanitation behaviour and monitoring the workers to management as well as sanitation behaviour and monitoring the workers to management as well as sanitation behaviour and monitoring the workers to management as well as sanitation behaviour of Waster Safety Plan WUSC O & M WUSC Monthly Reports - Proper implementation of Water Safety Plan WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M Protographs - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M - Requency of Buria's Bless sedimentation lank - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M - Requency of Buria's Bless sedimentation lank - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M - Requency of Buria's Bless sedimentation lank - Removing of Agae grown within the reservoir at WUSC O & M		7.00000 747	 Locating temporary storage areas on flat grounds and away from main surface drainage routes; Shielding temporary storage areas with sandbags 	Contractor	Photographs of temporary storage areas	Monthly Basis	
Providing adequate water supply and sanitation the facilities at work sites. Strict supervision on the behaviour of workers to manage the waste management as well as sanitation behaviour and monitoring the workers to manage the waste management as well as sanitation behaviour and monitoring the workers to management as well as sanitation behaviour and monitoring the workers to manage the waste property. Proper implementation of Water Safety Plan WUSC O & M Water Sufety Plan of Monthly Basis reservoir reservoir and monitoring to the appropriate landfill WUSC O & M Protographs Monthly Basis regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team 100 Monthly Basis and or burial sites of the proposed project town 100 MUSC O & M Protographs 100 Monthly Basis 100 Monthl			Adopt measures mentioned above for the solid waste management	Contractor	Number of Colored Bit to segregate wastes Daily/Weekly quantity/Volume Biodegradable so waste collected	Daily Basis	
the waste management as well as sanitation behaviour of workers to manage the wastes properly. Proper implementation of Water Safety Plan WUSC 0 & M Water Safety Plan of Monthly Basis (WSP) Pegradation of Quality of water stored within the reservoir reservoir are younged raw studge to the appropriate landfill WUSC 0 & M • Photographs reservoir are surgilar intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team • WUSC O & M • Frequency of Burial Sites of the proposed project town Impact on Water Bodies or aw studge for agricultural land ream studge to the raw studge to the			providing adequate water supply and sanitation facilities at work sites.	Contractor	m m Work	Weekly Basis	
Proper Implementation of Water Safety Plan WUSC O & M Water Safety Plan of Monthly Basis Removing of Algae grown within the reservoir at regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team Disposal of raw sludge to the appropriate landfill read on Water Bodies Use of raw sludge for agricultural land Impact on Water Bodies WUSC O & M Water Safety Plan of Monthly Basis WUSC O & M Water Safety Plan of Monthly Basis WUSC O & M Water Safety Plan of Monthly Basis WUSC O & M Protographs WUSC O & M Protographs Location of Burial Sites Use of raw sludge for agricultural land from sedimentation tank WUSC O & M • Vritten Notice Safety Plan of Monthly Basis WUSC O & M O Protographs WUSC O & M O Protographs WUSC O & M O Protographs Ceaning Cleaning Sedimentation tank Alvidige to the raw sludge t			Strict supervision on the behaviour of workers for the waste management as well as sanitation behaviour and monitoring the workers to manage the wastes properly.		Number of supervisions Reports on Supervision	Weekly Basis	
Pegradation of Quality of water strong of Algae grown within the reservoir reservoir or burial sites of the proposed project town Impact on Water Bodies - Proper Implementation of Water Safety Plan of Monthly Basis reservoir within the reservoir at reservoir or burial sites of the proposed project town Impact on Water Bodies - Disposal of raw sludge to the appropriate landfill WUSC O & M - Frequency of Burial Sites sedimentation tank from sedimentation tank agerators involved	b) Operation Stage						T
water stored within the reservoir at regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team regular intervals by the O & M team regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by Team regular intervals by the O & M team reg		Degradation of Quality of	Implementation of Water	1	Safety Plan	Monthly Basis	
Disposal of raw sludge to the appropriate landfill WUSC O & M • Frequency of Burials of During Cleaning or burial sites of the proposed project town or burial sites sedimentation tank from sedimentation tank and sedimentation tank sedimentation sedimentation tank sedimentation tank sedimentation sedimentation sedimentation sedimentation sedimentation sedimentation sedimentation sedimentation sedimentati	Vater Quality	water stored within the reservoir	 Removing of Algae grown within the reservoir at regular intervals by the O & M team deployed by the WUSC. 		Photographs WUSCMonthlyReports	Monthly Basis	
Impact on Water Bodies Avoid direct discharge of the raw sludge to the Team WUSC O & M • Quantity/Volume of During Cleaning Team Raw Sludge Scraped sedimentation tank from sedimentation tank from sedimentation tank WUSC O & M • Written Notice During Cleaning Cleaning cleaning to the Team Sedimentation tank Sedimentation tank			Disposal of raw sludge to the appropriate landfill or burial sites of the proposed project town	0		ıntat	ठ
Avoid direct discharge of the raw sludge to the WUSC O & M • Written Notice During Cleaning Cleaning Sedimentation tank	Variet O' Jatev	Impact on Water Bodies		0	Quantity/Volume Raw Sludge Scrapy from sedimentation tan	intat	ত
			Avoid direct discharge of the raw sludge to the white bodies through strict monitoring to the property involved	0	Written Notice	ntat	ō

e-connonic Environment Preserved to facility of structure leads to facility failure and public construction of water supply components in high construction of water supply construction of water supply construction of services & construction of services & construction to avoid the faise claims by the People construction of services & construction services & construction of services & construction services & construction of services & construction ser	PleI	Signed Mills Signe	Mitgations /Enhancement Measures	nent Measures	Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	w .90	For Itoning	5
Cracking of structure leads of practice. Cracking of structure leads and code of practice. Cracking of structure and water supply components in high earthquake zones Impact during construction of water supply components in high earthquake zones Impact during construction and the pipe network layout to avoid damage to safety. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a construction to avoid the false claims. Crock-cutting threats from a contractor and signage at active work sites; and signage at active work sites; active work sites. Contractor and signage at active work sites. Company and a contractor and signage at active work sites. Company and a contractor and signage at active work sites. Company and a contractor and signage at activ	West and the second sec	7. p . C B	Proper Implementation (WSP)	Water Safety	0			entire Monthly E	operation 3asis
Cracking of structure leads to record & every component as per to facilities of structure leads standard and code of practice. Construction of water supply construction of water supply the people of practices. Lack of provision will have a Training on Community Health & Safety Hazards PMO, RPMO & Photographs & Minutes by DSMC by DSSMC by	Limpact on Socio-	economic Environment							
Safety Hazards PMO, RPMO & Photographs & Minutes During procuration	Structural nstability	Cracking of structure leads to facility failure and public discomfort due to construction of water supply components in high earthcuses zones.	Proper Design of each & every standard and code of practions.	ery component as per ce.	PMO, RPMO & DSMC	Detailed Design	Duri	During detailed design phase	sign
Disruption of services & • Coordinate with the concerned agencies to DSMC, RPMO, e List of affected utilities and inalize the pipe network layout to avoid damage contractor besign & Locate pipelines away from existing utilities during design as far as possible. - Design & Locate pipelines away from existing utilities during design as far as possible Photographs of construction sites before and after the construction to avoid the false claims Cross-cutting threats from existing threat existing threats from existing threat existing threats from existing threats	lealth & Safety of Community & Vorkers	ļ	Training on Community He by DSMC by disseminating to this through training me documents related to safet	salth & Safety Hazards g information in regard anuals, photographs & y.	PMO, RPMÖ & DSMC	Photographs & Minut		detailed and action	design
 Cross-cutting threats from construction's impacts on air and water quality. ambient noise level; barriers and signage at active work sites; accesses Contractor, EMP Contractor, EMP RPMO, DSMC Adequate lighting, temporary fence, reflecting ambient noise level; barriers and signage at active work sites; accesses people/goods/services; accesses properties/economic activities/social services; service disruptions, etc. Communicable and transmittable diseases may Communicable diseases may 	xisting facilities	Disruption of services & False Claims by the People		ayout to avoid damage syout to avoid damage is away from existing r as possible. Interpolation of the false claims.	DSMC, RPMO, PMO, Contractor	List and Pripe Phot affer sites		ng detailed	design
construction's impacts on air and water quality, mobility mobility accesses may communicable arises may constructions entered air and water quality. - Contractor's implementation of EMP RPMO, DSMC Contractor, EMP RPMO, DSMC - Photographs depicting lighting, temporary fence, reflecting barriers and signage at active work sites; accesses from the properties/economic activities/social services; service disruptions, etc. - Contractor, EMP RPMO, DSMC - Photographs depicting lighting, temporary fence, reflecting barriers and signage activities/social services; service disruptions, etc. - Contractor inputs and signage at active work sites; and signage activities/social services; service disruptions, etc. - Contractor inputs and signage at active work sites; and signage activities/social services; service disruptions, etc. - Conmunicable and signage at active work sites; and signage activities/social services; and signage activities/social services and signage activities/social services and signage activities/social services and signage activities/social services; and signage activities/social services and services		tion Phase					-		
air and water quality, and signage at active work sites; mobility of people/goods/services; accesses to properties/economic activities/social service disruptions, etc. Communicable and water quality and signage at active work sites; mobility of lighting, temporary fencing barriers and signage at active work sites; properties/social services; service disruptions, etc. Communicable and water quality of emporary fence, reflecting barriers and signage at active work sites; and signage at active work sites; properties/social services; service disruptions, etc. Communicable and water quality of lighting, temporary fence, reflecting barriers and signage at active work sites; and signage activities/social service disruptions, etc. Communicable and water quality of lighting, temporary fence, reflecting barriers and signage activities/social service disruptions, etc.		s-cutting threat truction's impa	Contractor's implementation	n of EMP	Contractor, RPMO, DSMC	EMP	P P W	Basis	Construction
preparedness in emergency Contractor Emergency Response	Community Health & Safety	air and water quality, ambient noise level; mobility of people/goods/services; accesses to properties/economic activities/social services; service disruptions, etc.	Adequate lighting, tempo barriers and signage at act	ive work sites;	Contractor	Photographs delighting, tem fencing, reflecting, barriers and sifacilities. Quantity of light temporary reflecting barriers		/ Basis	Construction
	2017	Communicable and transmittable diseases may		.	Contractor			Basik	Construction,

Field		Mitigations /Enhancement Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Wonitoring Indicator	Monitoring
	ight ir	response;			
	construction workers.	 Adequate dissemination of GRM and Contractor's observance/implementation of GRM. 	Contractor	Monthly Reports of GRC Number of Grievance Redress Form received	During Construction, Monthly Basis
Workers Health &Safety	Risk to worker's health & safety	Comply Labor A Train all site per health and safe DSMC & Contra Provide Persc (PPEs)to worl clothing, heln equipments des body from injury	Contractor	Site -Specific H&S plan Record of H&S orientation training like Photographs &Minutes Availability of personal protective equipment at construction site inspection Report	Visual inspection by RPMO (monthly) and DSMC-ESS on a weekly basis. Frequency and sampling sites to be finalized during detailed design and final location of project components
		Exclude public from worksites	Contractor	Contractor's Visitors' Log	Weekly Basis during construction
		Maintain accident reports and records.	Contractor	Number of accidents as per site records	Weekly Basis during construction
		Make first aid kits readily available	Contractor	Contractor's Health & Safety Log Book	Weekly Basis during construction
Workers Health & Safety	There is invariably a safety • Main risk when construction works carred such as excavation and • Ensearthmoving are conducted cool in urban areas. Workers • Ass need to be mindful of the • Mak occupational hazards, which area can arise from working at • Proheight and excavation	Maintain hygienic accommodation in work camps Ensure uncontaminated water for drinking, cooking, and washing, Assure clean eating areas Make sure sanitation facilities are readily available Provide adequate space and light to the camp	Confractor	Location of Worker's Camp Site Number of Monitoring Visits Number of Complaints from the workers	Monthly Basis during construction
	Works.	Addequate supply of potable water to the camps to the cam	Contractor	 Number of water supplies Number of complaints from the workers 	Weekly Basis during construction
		 Provide medical insurance coverage for workers 	Contractor	Medical Insurance	Prior to the construction

Frequency of Monttoring		Monthly Basis during construction	Weekly Basis during construction	Monthly Basis during construction	Daily Basis	Weekly Basis	Weekly Basis	Prior to the construction	Prior to Construction	ļ	156
Monitoring Indicator	Documents	Record of Orientation N training (Photographs of Minutes) Contractor's Visitor's Log Book	Contractor's Log Book of V Machinery & Equipment c	Signage Board to make A aware regarding Chemical c Storage and Material Storage Area	of Site Visit Stographs of Management	Field Visits Contractor's Work Schedule	Photographs	Notice or al Notice)	Citizenship Certificate of Ithe workers		
Responsible for Implementation		Contractor	Contractor	Contractor	Contractor	Contractor	Confractor	Contractor	Contractor & PMO		
Mitigations / Enhancement		Provide orientation for guest visitors Ensure that visitors do not enter hazard areas unescorted;	Ensure moving equipment is outfitted with audible backup alarms; Hearing protection equipment enforced in noisy environment	Chemical and Material storage areas need to be marked clearly	The trench for pipeline should not be abandoned and the contractor should be recommended to backfill the trench immediately. The contractor will be accountable to provide signage at appropriate locations indicating available alternate access routes to minimize traffic disruptions. The contractor will have to ensure access to shops and residences using simple wooden walkways. Follow Traffic Management Plan	Avoid delay in construction works and Prompt Backfilling rifght after completion of pipe laying works.	Provision of temporary access to the shops through provision of planks	Pre-notify the vendors regarding the construction works that may hinder their daily activities and Coordinate with them properly	* As the Child Labor Prohibition Act, 2000 states	The second secon	Dere.
		• •	•	•	Interference in the daily activities of people	Discomfort to the customers • to get access to the shops hampering the daily	business activities		Deprivation of Childrens	* ×	
8					Traffic	Local Vendor's Business			Deployment Of Child Caper	人へまして	TAREMOON IN

Field	spedul .	Mitigations /Enhancement Weasures	Responsible for Implementation	Monttoring Indicator	ator		- 7.4
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Delivery of unsafe water to the distribution system	Provide Safe Storage for chemicals	Contractor	Location of Ch Storage	Chemical	Monthly Basis operation	during
	 Inadequate protection of intake Health Hazards arising from inadequate design of 	Ventilation of "Housed" dosing unit for chlorine	Contractor,PM O & DSMC	 Detailed Design Drawings Contractor Working drawings Photographs of Dosing Unit Constructed 	Design Working & f Dosing	During Construction	
	facilities for receiving, storing and handling of CI & other chemicals	Train operators for handling chlorine	RPMO,PMO & WUSC	s grii	Photographs	Prior to operation after completion construction	right of
	Irregularity in the supervision	Regular Monitoring by the WUSC	WUSC	WUSC Mon Reports	Monitoring	Monthly Basis	
Consumer's Heatth	of the operation of distribution system may lead to excessive algae growth in service reservoir which may produce toxins causing	 Removing of Algae grown within the reservoir at regular intervals by the operating team deployed by the WUSC. 	WUSC	Frequency of Removal	Algae	Monthly Basis	
	serious illness in humans consuming water.	Monitoring & Proper Implementation of WSP.	WUSC	WUSC Mor Reports	Monitoring	Monthly Basis	
		WUSC should monitor yield closely especially in the dry season and during a climate-change- induced drought.	WUSC & the local body	 Number of Human Resources Mobilized for monitoring Yield Monitoring Reports 	Human obilized for Monitoring	During Dry Season and Immediate action during climate-change-induced drought.	and Iring Iced
Non Sustainibility of Services or Completed Works	Disruption in water supply service by sudden seismic events or climate change droughts	After every seismic event, WUSC should conduct engineering investigations of completed works and implement the necessary corrective actions without delay. This shall involve preparation of Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan and Immediate Implementation of this plan after any seismic event.	• wusc	WUSC Monitoring Reports	6	• Immediate after any seismic event	≩
Maineer .	A control of the cont	And Maring Parties and Williams Conference of Maring Parties and Maring Parties and Maring Parties and Office of Maring Parties and					

Pier	Spanding	Mitigations /Enhancement Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Frequency of Monitoring
		 Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Policy Compliance through various project related capacity building programs 	WUSC	 Photographs of capacity building programs Minutes of such programs WUSC Monitoring Report 	During project cosntruction and During initial stage of operation phase
		• Carrying out regular O & M with effectiveness through proper management of WUSC.	WUSC	WUSC Monitoring Report	Right after the completion of project construction period
B. Beneficial Impacts	B. Beneficial Impacts				
a) Construction Phase	ase				
lncome	Employment Generation	 Recommend contractor to employ local people by giving high priority to women and under privileged group as far as possible. Ensure equity in provision of wages to both male as well as female labors. 	DSMC, Contractor & WUSC	Contractors' Workers Log Book Number of local labours employed in project Consultant Monitoring Report	During Project Construction
Personal Skills	Skill Enhancement	 Making a proper work plan and code of conduct during the construction period. Provision of regular hands on training to the workers during the project construction period 	DSMC, Contractor & WUSC	Contractors Work Schedule Hands on training Photgraphs WUSC monitoring report	During Project Construction
Local trade & business!	Enhanced Local trade & business opportunity	 Recommend contractor to give priority to the local products during procurement of construction of materials. Priority also will be given to local services like grocery stores, tea shops, hotel & restaurants etc. during the entire construction period. 	DSMC, Contractor & WUSC	Contractors' Materials Log Book WUSC monitoring report	During Project Construction
b) Operation Phase					
Health & Hygiene	Improved health & hygiene	 Regular maintenance of the water supply 	wusc	• Number of Site	During O & M
	Managan Managa,				

Frequency of Honicaring		During O & M	O & M phase
Monitoring Indicator	Inspection Visits • Photographs of Inspection Visits • WUSC monitoring report	Number of Site Inspection Visits State of properly & legally planned land use	Number of members of WUSC Photographs of capacity building programs Minutes of meetings
Responsible for implementation		WUSC Local Authority	• wusc
Mitigations /Enhancement Measures	components should be done so that the project operates smoothly and the benefits are intact	 Ensuring regular maintenance of the water supply components Promoting urbanization through proper land development activities in the area. 	 Priority will also be given to vulnerable groups in WUSC along with female groups. Involving underprivileged group of people especially women and poor people in various capacity building programs and project related community meetings
		Increase Economic Opportunity	Social Empowerment
Pield		Economy	Social Status

Source: IEE Field Study 2017

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11.4 **Environmental Monitoring Program**

- 395. Environmental monitoring will be done during construction at three levels:
 - Monitoring development of project performance indicators by the PMO-ESS; (i)
 - (ii) Monitoring implementation of mitigation measures by the Contractor; and
 - (iii) Overall regulatory monitoring of environmental issues by PMO.
- 396. In addition to regular monitoring onsite (at town level) by the ICG and DSMC-ESS on the EMP implementation of the mitigation measures, monitoring of key environmental parameters is proposed. Table 46 presents the indicative environmental monitoring plan for the project which includes relevant environmental parameters, with a description of the sampling stations, thefrequency of monitoring, applicable standards, and responsible agencies.

Table 48:Environmental Monitoring Program

:	Field	Stage	Parameters	• Location	Frequency	Standard s	Responsibility
1.	Air quality	Before constructio n to establish baseline Constructio n phase	PM10 SO2 NOx	Worksite locations Along water transmission main 1-km interval from PTWs Construction campsite locations	24-hour monitorin g once in a season (except monsoon s) for the constructi on period	National Ambient Air Quality Standar ds, 2003	Contractor
2.	Noise and vibratio n levels	Prior to construction to establish baseline Construction phase	Equivalent day and night time noise levels	PTWs location Along water transmission main 1-km interval from PTWs Construction campsite locations	Once in a season (except monsoon s) for the constructi on period	National Noise Standar d Guidelin es, 2012	Contractor
3.	Water quality	Prior to construction to establish baseline Construction phase	TDS, TSS, pH, hardness, BOD, fecal coliform, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, heavy metals, temperature, DO, hydrocarbons, mineral oils, phenols, cyanide, temperature	Adjacent to construction sites (to be identified by the (DRTAC or DSMC))	Twice a year (pre-monsoon and post-monsoon) for the entire period of construction	National Drinking Water Quality Standar ds, 2006	Contractor
4.	Survival rate of	O&M phase	Survival rate	• In the areas	Twice a year for 2	None	wusc

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Field Stage Paramete	rs • Location	Frequency	Standard S	Responsibility
landsca ping, tree plantati	plantation/ landscaping proposed	years		

Source: IEE Study 2018/019

11.5 Institutional Capacity Development Program

- 397. 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 EARF) implementation, complemented with a short-term series of lectures/seminars on relevant topics.
- 398. WUSC cannot monitor the quality of supplied water as prescribed in NDWQS and its Directives. Although monitoring kits and laboratory rooms will be provided, this would not guarantee WUSC can handle monitoring appropriately. DWSSM has five regional laboratories; however, some are not functioning fully due to lack of human resources. 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 WUSC actively participating in developing its capacity. 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 that the capacity of WUSC is sustained. The cost for monitoring during operation is based on the assumption that a licensed laboratory will be engagedin both the monitoring requirements and to train WUSCs. A Water Safety Plan is included in the project design and will oblige the operator to carry out water quality monitoring accordingly. The amount of NRs. 500,000 will be provided annually to implement the Plan. There will be sufficient fund to include training by the licensed and accredited laboratory while monitoring water quality.
- 399. The contractors will be required to conduct environmental awareness programs and orientation to the workers before deployment to the work site. The proposed training project along with the frequency of sessions is presented in Table 49. The Environmental Safeguard specialist & EMP Field Monitoring Staff_are responsible for organizing different training programs for Environmental Management.

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Table 49:Training Program for Environmental Management

Items	Pre-construction/prior to	Construction	
	construction		
Training Title	Orientation workshop	Orientation program/ workshop for contractors and supervisory staff	Experiences and best practices sharing
Purpose	To make the participants aware of the environmental safeguard requirements of ADB and GON and how the project will meet these requirements	To build the capacity of the staff for effective implementation of the designed EMPs aimed at meeting the environmental safeguard compliance of ADB and GON	To share the experiences and best practices aimed at learning lessons and improving implementation of EMP
Contents	Module 1: Orientation ADB Safeguards Policy Statement Government of Nepal Environmental Laws and Regulations Module 2: Environmental Assessment Process ADB environmental process, identification of impacts and mitigation measures, formulation of an environmental management plan (EMP), implementation, and monitoring requirements Review of environmental assessment report to comply with ADB requirements Incorporation of EMP into the project design and contracts	 Roles and responsibilities of officials/contractors/consultants towards protection of the environment Environmental issues during construction Implementation of EMP Monitoring of EMP implementation Reporting requirements 	Experiences on EMP implementation – issues and challenges Best practices followed
Duration	1 day	1 day	1 day on a regular period to be determined by PMO, ICGs, and (provide if DRTAC or DSMC)
Participants	Executing and implementing agencies, PMO, and PMO staff (technical and environmental) involved in the project implementation	PMO CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE	PMO ICGs Contractors

Source: IEE Study 2018/019

11.6 Staffing Requirement and Budget

400. Staffing requirement will include the (i) deputizing a DWSSM or PMO staff as the PMO environmental safeguards officer; (ii) deputizing WSSDO staff as RPMOS

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environmental engineers in each subproject town; (iii) engagement of a PMO-environmental safeguards specialist to provide technical assistance and guidance to the PMO and partly to the RPMOS and capacity development/training; and (iv) a DSC environmental safeguards specialist to conduct the IEEs and prepare the IEE reports according to the provisions of this EARF.

- 401. The Costs required for implementing the EMP will cover the following activities:
 - (i) Updating IEE, preparing and submitting reports and public consultation and disclosure:
 - (ii) Application for environmental clearances; and
 - (iii) Implementation of EMP, environmental monitoring program, and long-term surveys.
- 402. 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-ESS assisted by the PMO environmental safeguard officer. Therefore, no separate budget is required for PMO-ESS.
- 403. The cost of mitigation measures and surveys during the construction stage will be incorporated into the contractor's costs, which will be binding on him for implementation. The contractors will conduct the surveys.
- The operation phase for mitigation measures are good operating practices to mitigate the environmental impacts of this phase &the responsibility remains to WUSC. WUSC will conduct all monitoring during the operation and maintenance phase. To ensure the delivery of safe drinking water from its catchment to the consumers, there is provision of Water Safety Plan (WSP) for the proposed project. If a licensed laboratory is engaged for the first 2-3 years of operation for training purposes, the cost can be accommodated under the Water Safety Plan. The cost of awareness program & WSP during the contract period is NPR 500,000.00 under provisional sum.
- 405. The indicative costs of EMP implementation are shown in *Table 50* given below:

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Table 50:Indicative Cost of EMP Implementation

S. No.	Local Level Monitoring & Mitigation Measures	Mitigation & Monitoring Costs
Α.	Local Level Monitoring Measures	
a)	Air quality Monitoring	150,000.00
b)	Noise levels Monitoring	50,000.00
c)	Water Quality Monitoring	50,000.00
<u>э,</u> В.	Mitigation Measures	
a)	Impacts on Physical Environment	
<u> </u>		
1.	During Design Phase	T
i. '	Soil Erosion and Slope Instability	
	Incorporate measures and sites for handling excessive spoil materials	No Additional Cost Required
	Incorporate drainage plan in final design	No Additional Cost Required
11.	During Construction Phase	
i.	Soil Erosion and Land Surface Disturbance	
	Proper Backfilling	No additional cost required, Sepa included under Miscellaneous Items
	Slope Protection Measures (Gabion Wall Construction, Retaining Wall etc.)	No additional cost required, Sepaincluded in Detailed Cost Estimate
ii.	Spoil Disposal	20,000.00
iii.	Air Pollution	
	Excavation Segmentation Plan	No additional cost required
	Watering of dry exposed surfaces and stockpiles of aggregates at least twice daily	100,000.00
	Other mitigation measures as mentioned in section 8.1.1.2 c)	No additional cost required
iv.	Noise Pollution	No additional cost required
٧.	Generation of Construction Wastes & Solid Wastes	
	Waste Management	160,000.00
vi. vii.	Accidental Leakage or Spillage of Stored Fuel/Chemicals Impact on Land Use Pattern	50,000.00 No additional cost required
viii.	Disruption to Natural Drainage	No additional cost required
ix.	Haphazard Disposal of Dismantled Debris	
	Segregation, 3R Concept, Sale to Scrap Dealers	No additional cost required as it has alre been mentioned in v
b)	Impacts on Biological Environment	
l.	Construction Phase	
i.	Impacts on Flora & Fauna	
	Awareness programs to the construction workers	No additional cost required
·	Revegetating disturbed slopes & grounds Others as mentioned in Sub Section 8.1.2.1 a)	20,000.00 No additional cost required
ii.	Impacts on Aquatic Life	110 additional cost required
	Provision of temporary but well equipped toilets at worker's camp	200,000.00
	Solid Waste Management	No additional cost required as it has alre been mentioned above in v.
iii.	Forest Fire	
	Prohibition on burning dry grass or debris	No Additional Cost Required
	Keeping firefighting equipment stand by within the construction sites	No Additional Cost Required
îv,	Provision of safety trainings regarding forest fire to the construction workers prior to construction Forest Encroachment	No Additional Cost Required
<u>an an IV.</u>	Strict & Regular Monitoring during the entry of workers for the construction workers	No Additional Cost Required
	1	No Additional Cost Required
anick ja	Mobilization of the concerned community forest drougs	I No Additional Cost Reguled ≫ .
emose on vi () doctor, ()	Mobilization of the concerned community forest groups	Coverance of Marie Supply and 10

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\$. No.	Local Level Monitoring & Mitigation Measures	Mitigation & Monitoring Costs
	Legal Provision along with imposing fines as punishment for those responsible for forest encroachment	No Additional Cost Required
	Provision of trainings to the construction workers to provide support in controlling encroachment.	No Additional Cost Required
II.	Operation Phase	•
i.	Impacts on Aquatic Life	
	Strict monitoring to the operators involved to discourage direct discharge of the effluent to the water bodies.	No additional cost required, It will be managed by WUSC itself
	Proper Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP).	No additional cost required, It will be covered by cost of Water Safety Plan
c)	Impacts on Chemical Environment	
<u>l.</u>	Construction Phase	
i	Impacts on Water Quality of nearby rivers	
	Appropriate design of Septage Disposal with well- equipped temporary toilets	No Additional Cost Required as it has already been mentioned in
	Disposing of spoils or excess soils as free filling materials as soon as possible	No Additional Cost Required
	Locating temporary storage areas on flat grounds and away from main surface drainage routes	50,000.00
	Shielding temporary storage areas with sandbags	No Additional Cost Required
	Implementing eco-friendly solid and hazardous waste	No Additional Cost Required as it has already
		been mentioned above in v.
	management, disposing them promptly	No Additional Cost Required. It has to be
	Providing adequate water supply and sanitation facilities at work sites.	managed by the contractor itself.
	Strict supervision on the behaviour of workers for the waste management as well as sanitation behaviour and monitoring the workers to manage the wastes properly	No Additional Cost Required
	Strict & Regular Monitoring during pipe laying works	No Additional Cost Required
		THO Additional Good Required
<u> II.</u>	Operation Phase	
i	Impacts on Quality of Water Stored in Reservoir	
	Proper Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP)	No Additional Cost Required
	Removing of Algae grown within the reservoir at regular intervals by the operating team deployed by the WUSC.	No Additional Cost Required
Ü.	Impact on Water Bodies	
	Disposal of raw sludge to the appropriate landfill sites of	No Additional Cost Required
	the proposed project town	
	Use of raw sludge for agricultural land	No Additional Cost Required
	Avoid direct discharge of the raw sludge to the water bodies through strict monitoring to the operators	No Additional Cost Required
	involved.	Al- Addition of Cont Description
	Proper Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP)	No Additional Cost Required
<u>d)</u>	Impacts on Socioeconomic Environment	
	Design Phase	
j.	Structural Instability	
	Proper design of earthquake resistant structures as per standard and code of practice.	No additional cost required
ii.	Health & Safety of Community & Workers	
	Training on Community Health & Safety Hazards by	
	DSMC by disseminating information in regard to this	No additional cost required
	through training manuals, photographs & documents	110 additional 5001 required
	related to safety	
iii.	Damage to the existing facilities	No additional cost required
II.	Construction Phase	No additional cost required
	Community Health & Safety Hazards	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
	Contractor's implementation of EMP	No additional cost required
		No additional cost required
	Adequate lighting, temporary fence, reflecting barriers and signage at active work sites	100,000.00
_	Contractor's preparedness in errergency response	225,000.00
	Adequate dissemination of GRM and Contractors	No additional cost reduired

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S. No.	Local Level Monitoring & Mitigation Measures	Mitigation & Monitoring Costs
	observance/implementation of GRM	
ii.	Worker's Health & Safety Hazards	
	Provision of PPE to workers	150,000.00
	Other Mitigation measures	No Additional Cost Required
iii.	Traffic Congestion	No Additional Cost Required
ĺν.	Disruption to Local Vendor's Business	
	Prompt Backfilling	No Additional Cost Required
	Provision of Planks to provide access to shops & homes	25,000
٧.	Mobilization of Child Labor	No Additional Cost Required
vi.	Impact on Sustainability of Works	
	Engineering Investigations after any seismic event, if any	150,000.00
	Emergency Preparedness Response	No additional cost required as it has already been mentioned above in xii)
vii.	Damage to the existing facilities	
•	Monitor construction workers to adopt carefulness and to strictly follow the layout drawings.	No Additional Cost Required
	Reinstatement Works of the damaged existing paved roads if any	No Additional Cost Required. Its cost is separately included in Cost Estimate.
III.	Operation Phase	
i.	Occupational Health & Safety Hazards	
	Installation of clear, visible signage	No additional cost required, It will be managed by WUSC itself
	Setting up of mechanism for quick response to spills of chemical and hazardous substances.	No additional cost required, It will be managed by WUSC itself
ii.	Delivery of Unsafe Water	No additional cost required, It will be managed by WUSC itself
iii.	Impact on Consumer's Health	No additional cost required, it will be managed by WUSC itself
iv.	Non-sustainability of Services or Completed works	
	Yield Monitoring	No additional cost required, It will be managed by WUSC itself
	Engineering Investigations after every seismic event if any	No additional cost required, It will be managed by WUSC itself
	Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Policy Compliance through various project related capacity building programs	No additional cost required, It will be managed by WUSC itself
	Carrying out regular O & M with effectiveness through proper management of WUSC.	No additional cost required, It will be managed by WUSC itself
Total Co	proper management of WUSC. pst of Local Level Monitoring & Mitigation Measures	nanaged by WUSC itself 1,500,000.00

Source: IEE Study 2018/019

Note: The breakdown cost is based on similar project experience however independent cost may later without altering the total cost.

Similarly, there is no requirement of additional cost for the proposed augmentation measures as this will be managed by either Contractor or WUSC or DSMC itself.





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- 406. The above given table shows that the total indicative cost for EMP implementation in NRs. 1,500,000.00. This has been included under provisional sum in BoQ and this total cost includes local level monitoring cost and mitigation costs that also includes necessary environmental mitigation measures for the anticipated impacts during the entire construction period.
- The environmental management will be implemented during the detailed design phase that will continue through the procurement, construction, and operation phases. Table 51 & 52 given below presents the indicative timeframe of key EMP activities aboutproject implementation schedule & the proposed topics for Capacity Building/Training respectively.

Table 51:Environmental Management Implementation Schedule

Activity	Indicative Time Frame
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	
Detailed Design & Bidding Documents	Q2 Y0
Procurement	Q3 Y0
Construction	Q4 Y0 – Q4 Y2
Contractor Operating Period	Q3 Y2 - Q4 Y3
Handover to WUSC for Operation	Q3 Y3 – Q1 Y4
Defects Liability Period	Q3 Y2 – Q4 Y4
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	
Overall	
Design Review and Technical Audit Consultant	Starting Q4 Y0 (5 yrs of
(DRTAC)-Engagement of Environmental Specialist	intermittent inputs)
PMO's submission of Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR)	
- Monthly EMR for project's Monthly Progress Report	- 8 th day after effective month
- Semi-Annual EMR during construction for	- 8 th day after effective 6-mo.
submission to ADB	period
- Annual EMR for submission to ADB	- 8 th day after aneffective year
Before Construction Mobilization	
1. Finalization of EMP, (if applicable) revision of IEE	Q2 Y0
2. ADB review & approval of revised IEE & EMP.	Q 2 Y0
3. Obtaining Government's approval of IEE Report	Q2 Y0 - Q3 Y0
4. Community preparation (including disclosure of Final IEE & its EMP)	
Establishment of baseline data (as set out in the EMP)	Q4 Y0 (shall have been done before award of contract)
Preparation of C-EMP by selected Contractor, review of C-EMP	Q4 Y0, before Notice to Proceed is
Against SPS-compliant EMP.	given
Construction Period	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mobilization to Demobilization	
Implementation of mitigation measures and conduct of environmental effects monitoring following the C-EMP.	Q4 Y0 – Q4 Y2
2. Submission of Environmental Monitoring Report	Q4 Y0 - Q4 Y2

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Ac	tiv		Indicative Time Frame
		(EMR)	
		- Monthly, by Contractor	5 th day of the month following the effective month
		- Quarterly, by Contractor or by Licensed Laboratory	3 rd day of the month following the effective quarter
		eration Period (potentially could start even before P is over)	
	1.	Implementation of mitigation measures & monitoring activities as specified in the EMP	Starting anytime between Q3 Y3 & Q1 Y4
	2.	Submission of EMR	anytime between Q3 Y3 & Q1 Y4
		- Monthly, by Operator	5 th day of the month following the effective month
		- Quarterly, by Operator or (if applicable) by Licensed Laboratory	3 rd day of the month following the effective quarter

Source: IEE Study 2018/019

Table 52: Proposed Topics for Capacity Building/Training

		Topic	Target	Timing
			Participants	
1.	By I	Environmental Specialists		
	1.1	Legal Framework	DWSSM, PMO,	Early stage
		Relevant national laws, regulations & standards on EA& management	WSSDO, ICG,	of Output 2
		- ADB SPS 2009	RMSO, WUSC (15-18)	
		EA& review procedure under the Project		
	1.2	Environmental Assessment		
		Rapid environmental assessment		
		Initial environmental examination		
	1.3	Some Aspects of EA Process & Environmental Management		
		Meaningful consultation & info disclosure		
		Grievance redress mechanism		
		Environmentally responsible procurement		
		Occupational & community health and safety		
	1.4	EMP Implementation, part 1	DWSSM, PMO,	Early stage
		Institution arrangements & responsibilities	WSSDO, ICG,	of Output 2
		Environmental quality monitoring	RMSO, WUSC,	
		Emergency response	(15-18)	
	1.5	EMP Implementation, part 2		
		Performance monitoring & indicators		
351 9 , Vill	Y T	Environmental monitoring report		

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Green and State St

Y. T. V.				Target Participants	Timing
2.	By External Experts				
	2.1 Other relevant topics, such as:			MoWS, DWSSM,	During
		A	Good engineering and construction practices as mitigation measures	PMO, ICG,	Project's
		В	Climate change adaptation (applicable to eligible activities/works under the Project)	WSSDO, RMSO, DSMC(30)	CapacityDevt. Program
			B.1 Climate change impacts on infrastructure	"	
		T	B.2 Climate-proofing of infrastructure		
		С	Strategic environmental assessment of WSS sector policy, development plans, and programs		
		Ь	Other relevant topics that may be suggested by MoWS, DWSSM, PMO, ICG& WSSDO		

Source: IEE Study 2018/019

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12. MONITORING AND REPORTING

- 408. RPMO is the main monitoring agency of the proposed project that 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 IEEs for the subprojects. In addition to recording information on the work and deviation of work components from original scope, PMO, RPMOs & DSMC will undertake site inspections and document review to verify compliance with the EMP and progress toward the final outcome. Along with this, Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS) as well as Ministry of Forests & Environment (MoFS) under Government of Nepal will also undertake monitoring process through random field visits to review the project performance.
- 409. RPMOs will submit monthly monitoring and implementation reports to PMO, who will take follow-up actions, if necessary. PMO will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. This report will be based on the Sample Semi-Annual Monitoring Report Template given in Annex 2F and Sample Environmnetal Site Inspection Report given in Annex 2G. The subproject budgets will reflect the costs of monitoring and reporting requirements.
- 410. For subprojects likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts, PMO will retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify its monitoring information. PMO environmental safeguard specialist will document monitoring results, identify the necessary corrective actions, reflect them in a corrective action plan, and for each quarter, will study the compliance with the action plan developed in the previous quarter. Compliance with loan covenants will be screened by the PMO.
- 411. ADB will review project performance against the MoWS commitments as agreed in the legal documents. The extent of ADB's monitoring and supervision activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring and supervising of social and environmental safeguards will be integrated into the project performance management system. ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued. ADB will carry out the following monitoring actions to supervise project implementation:
 - (i) conduct periodic site visits for projects with adverse environmental or social impacts: Covernation of the

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- (ii) conduct supervision missions with detailed review by ADB's safeguard specialists/officers or consultants for projects with significant adverse social or environmental impacts;
- (iii) review the periodic monitoring reports submitted by PMO to ensure that adverse impacts and risks are mitigated, as planned and as agreed with ADB;
- (iv) work with PMO to rectify to the extent possible any failures to comply with their safeguard commitments, as covenanted in the legal agreements, and exercise remedies to re-establish compliance as appropriate; and
- (v) prepare a project completion report that assesses whether the objective and desired outcomes of the safeguard plans have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of monitoring.



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3. CONCLUSION

412. The IEE study indicates that:

> The proposed project, its components, are not within or adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas.

- > The proposed project will fulfill the increasing water demand of the project town regarding the reliable water supply system. It will definitely address the issues raised by the hardship that people of the project town are facing for safe, reliable & potable water for years.
- > The proposed project 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 community health, improved quality of life and safe communities as outcomes.
- Along with positive outcomes, the proposed project will also have negative impacts as discussed above in Chapter 7. As per our IEE study, four of the adverse impacts that includes Air Pollution, Noise Pollution, Impacts on Water Quality of nearby rivers and Impact on Sustainability of Works are evaluated as "Very Significant". However, these impacts would not be problematic for the project implementation if the activities that stimulate this impact to occur are properly controlled through the mitigation measures.
- Some of the adverse impacts are also evaluated as Significant. However, these will not be sufficient to threaten or weaken the surrounding resources. Mitigation measures, integral to socially and environmentally responsible construction practices, will be commonly used at construction sites and the contractors will be aware about it. Hence, mitigation measures would not be difficult to implement.
- > Similarly, Insignificant impacts can either be avoided or simply mitigated through the proposed mitigation measures.
- > The environmental management plan (EMP) as mentioned above in Chapter IX, if duly considered, followed and implemented during project construction activities, then the environmental issues will not be issues to be worried about.
- > If the responsible body mentioned in the EMP matrix shown in the Table 47 properly takes up the responsibility for the implementation of mitigation measures for the likely impacts resulting from the various activities of the

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- project, then, the environment of the project area will be safe and less affected from the project activities.
- Regular monitoring with good operation & maintenance service including prompt action on leaks and complying of the water supplied as prescribed in the National Drinking Water Quality Standards Directives will lessen the risks of the ineffective implementation of the proposed project and will sustain the system.
- > Construction of 3 public toilets within the project town will improve the public behaviour regarding safe & civilized sanitation practices. It will help to maintain ODF status of the project town.
- > None of the anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed project is significant enough to go for either detailed EIA study or further especial study.
- As per ADB Categorization, the proposed project falls under "Category B". As per EPR 1997 (Latest Amendments 2017) Schedule H, this IEE study fulfills the requirements of IEE criteria. This IEE thus fulfills the policy requirements of both the ADB and the GoN. This indicates that IEE study is sufficient for the effective implementation of Ilam Water Supply & Sanitation Project.
- According to the detailed engineering design report, the overall exercise for financial and economic returns for the sub-project indicates that the FIRR is positive and the EIRR is higher than EOCC. It also shows that the cumulative cash flow is positive after repaying the debt. The tariff rate per month of the household is within the affordability limit of the household income under different strata, which is less than 5 percent of the household income of low and middle-income groups.
- > The project is considered as risk free in response to sensitivity analysis as the results of FIRR are positive in all the cases. This indicates the viability in terms of financial and economical aspects and it is worthy of investment by the concerned agencies.
- > The IEE study shows that project benefits outweigh the risks and these potential risks can be overcome through proper planning and management.
- Based on the above findings, the classification of the Ilam Water Supply and Sanitation Project as "Category B" is confirmed, no further special study or detailed EIA needs to be undertaken and people of Ilam Municipality will get rid of the hardship of safe, reliable & potable water they have been experiencing for decades.

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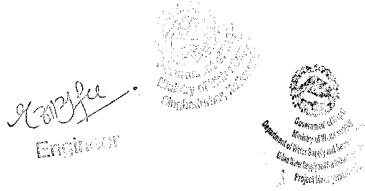
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ANNEX 1 APPROVED TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR)



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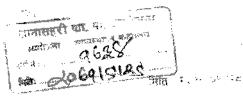
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श्री खानेपानी तथा इस निकास विभागः पानीपोखरी, काठमाण्डी ।

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Government of Nepal

Ministry of Physical Planning and Works

Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Third Small Towns Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Project Project Management Office

Panipokhari, Maharmanin, Kathmandu



Terms of Reference (ToR) for

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

Illam Water Supply and Sanitation Project

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB Asker Deschooner: Bleck

DWSS Department of Water Supply and Severage

EIA Environmental impace assess dent.

EMP Linvironmental management plan

EPA Environment Protection Act

EPR Forizonment Protection Rules

and Above Mean Scallevel

Ul Ductile Iron

Gi Galvanized Iron

HDate: High Density Polyethylene Pipe

15TO Initial confrontantal examination

GoN Government of Nepsi

GRM Grievance redress mechanism

PMO Project Management Ceffice

SPS Safeguard Policy Statement

lps Litre per second

PUis Housebolds

NGO Non-gustimated Office

NDWOS National Drinking Water Quality Standard

VA1 Value Added 12X

STWSSSF Small Tuewas' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

TSTWSSSP Third Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

2008TWSSM* Second Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

Tok testas of inference

VDC Village Development Communes

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WSSDO	Water Supply and Sommion Divisional Office
WUSC	Water Users' and Sanitation Consciented
NPK	Nepaiese Rugees
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
O&M	Operation and Maintenary e

OR Opening logic



CHAPTER 1

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPONENT

This ToR is prepared to carry out an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of Illiam Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project. TOR for IEE study of this Project is needed as a reference to EPR 1997 (amendment 2007). The project proponent, Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (TSTWSSSP) of Government of Nepal, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), is responsible for the preparation of IEE report.

Name of Proponent:

Project Management Office
Third Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Ministry of Urban Development Government
of Nepal

Address of the Proponent:

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CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Project Background

In 2000, the Government of Nepal (UsiN) andorsed the 15-year Development Firm for Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation in order to improve beauth and economic and environmental living conditions of people in small towns in Nepal. The Pien adopts a community managed demand responsive approach, where the examinate is involved in all supports of planning and implementation of its town's project. In support of GoN's endeavor, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded the Small Towns' Weter Supply and Sonitution Sector Project (STWSSSP) in 2001-2008 Twenty-nine (29) small towns of about 570,000 people benefitted from the improved water supply and sanitation services delivered under the Project. The positive impacts at the STWSSSP led the GoN to embark on the Second Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (2nd57WSSSP), abor financed by the ADB and which besettered another twenty-one (21) small towns. Following these two projects, the Third Small Towns' Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project is Countily being prepared to further suggest GoN's communing efforts to autorove water supply and sanitation service delivery in small towns in Nepal. The Project will follow the government is 15-year Development Plan, as updated in 2000, to develop the water and sanitation sector for SING FORMA

2.2 Project Description

The proposal is to provide water supply for ling to all the sendements of Illiam Municipality.

Lacation and Access

The Project is located in Illam Municipality, which is sincered in Illam district in the Mechi Zone of the Eastern Development Region of Nepal. Illam is a nilly small town which became a Municipality in 1958 AD (2015 BS). Geographically, it is located at 26° 54° N Latocke and 83° 56° 28° E longitude. The terrain of the municipal area rises from an elevation of 404 m above mean sea level (amst) at the eiver bed to 1407 m amst at the top of Ithen hill. The main Illam Bazar lies at an altitude of 1228 m amst.

Hum Municipality is bordered by the Mit Khola (river) to the east. Puwa Khola (river) to the west. Surst and Light Rivers (Barbote VDC) to the north and Puwamai R. ver to the south. The total area of the Municipality is 27sq km, which is about 0.02% of total area of Nepol

The Municipality is about 71% from Kathmandu and 76km north of Charall. Thaps. It fies on the Mechi Higaway on the way to Fidin. Peachthar district. The nearest operating airport is Bhadrapur in Thaps district, about 90 kms distant, when daily Fights are available. Since have is located in the middle mountain region, as climate is essentially warness emperate or sub-tropicus. The temperature ranges from 6° to \$1.0° Celsius. The average annual minial is 1545 mm. The large difference in additude influences the variation is climate within the

Municipality

The location map of project area is given in ANNEX 5

Proposed Service Area

The WSSDO of liters Water Supply and WUSC have proposed all Wards 1 to 9 of Illiam Municipality and Improve the public statistics facility of Illiam Municipality for the improvement of water supply and sanitation services under TSTWSSP.

Population and Urbanization

According to CBS (2011), the actio population of Illam was 295,824 in 2011 with 66,488 höuseholds. The male is 144,125(48.72%) and female population is 151,699(51,28%). The average household size is 4.45.

Most households in the project area have more than the source of income, flowerer the socio-seconomic survey show event the main occupation of the people is still agriculture velicities recounts for 47% of the total households. The service sector (government or private sector) is the second largest occupation (30%) followed by trade and brisiness (15%). There are only two botels/restaurants in the project area. But there is scope for development of hotels and resorts in the area.



Illam Municipality has a beautiful landscape of sloping mountains, tea gardens, mountain streams, material forests and holy sites. Agriculture land is still dominant in the municipal area. However, due to inhanization, the composition in land use pattern is changing fast. Him bus most of the modern adam amenities, which includes water supply service though not covering all areas, electricity supply connected a the national grid, internationally connected telephone network, postal services and road networks.

Health and Sanitation Services

There are various health idistinctions such as health posts, government hospitals, and private clinics near the project towns which provide health service. There is one district hospital, one family planning clinic, one community hospital, three immunication centers and private clinics/phermacies.

Almost all bouses have constituted private to, e. o. titen. The socio-communic survey (2014) exported that only #12% 1918 still practice open defecation. Table I shows that 90 % have one or other type of toheta.

- · Beschole Platform
- . Electrical Pacifiction
- · Ground water Reservoir
- House (Private) Connection
- System Appartamences
- Operator/Pump Houses
- · Water Quality Is sing Laboratory
- . Ouard Quarter Office Building
- Boundar, Wall

the unitation component of the project consists of construction of public toilets at the project bitunicipality. There is afte provincement of one solid waste collecting vehicle and the septage carrying vehicle. It also has a provision for construction of studge drying bod to treat the soplage.

2.5 Resettlement, Relocation and Compensation Issues

The proposed water supply project does not have any issues related with rescultoment, relocation and compensation. The distribution pipelines will be constructed throughout the road, agricultural field, community forest and national forest. The community forest committees have no objection for the construction of pipelines.

2.6 Salient Features

1	Søb-Project Name:	Illian Small Lown Water Supply and						
		Sanitation						
2	Location:	Illam Municipality	. Illam Dis arics, M echi					
		Zone, Pastern Dev	elopment Region, Nepul					
	Existing Water Supply:	Intermittent Supply	Jabout I.S kows in a Jay					
		from main system in one city area. Other						
~~~~~		areas served by the	al ક્ષ્કાલ્યક.					
	Proposed Project (Preferred U	lotice 2						
1	Service Area:	All wards of Marris	cipality (Wards 1-9)					
	v +	Dase year 2015	<u>Pasion year 2035</u>					
3	Popolation Served:	14,987	24,510					

Aonsel Tariff Increase	tog	
TIRR	3 <b>\$</b> . ;@ <	·····
Capital Cast per person	·	
Bush Year	NIE 14MI	
Design symp	<b>NP</b> 3 (7.) 16	
Lavironment	WAAAAMAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	
ADB Category	Category B	
The Brown	No assess offect. The required	
14 W 4.44		Symmetry Commence
		3
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_
Sanitation Component	3 Public losets, one soprage	wilection
	schicle and one sepage treatment pl	aeri
Catt of Senitation Communication	NIPS SK COS FORT LOSS TO 1201 FO	~ <del>~</del>
Com or organismic Chargonical	and 13.8 NAT	MREESEN TO THE
Estimated Total Capital Cost	NPR 500 880 820 20 for Life	<u>y</u> 15%
	OMENIAN SEE MAN CARLESTEE	
	Capital Cust per person Base Tear Design some Environment ADB Category Her tineing Social Land Acquisition Prospect initiation Component Cost of Sanitation Component	Capital Cost per person  Base Tent

## 2.7 Baseline Information

## Physical Environment

## Landforms and Topography

Ham district lies in the mid-hill ecological belt with its circulation varying from 1-00 to 3636m. Resembling a square shape, it has an irrea of 1703 Sq. Kim Spread over the latitude of 25 lb/N to 27 till and longitude 0f 87 40° to 88 U.L. this district is surrounded by Durjeeling, India in the east; Pseichthar in the north; Morang and Pancipher in the cost; and Impa in the south.

## Geology and Sails

The project area comprises rocks such as quarrière and feldspathic mica schist. There are tragate landslides prone sensitive areas formed after the natural culumny of 2045 B.S at

Rangapans along the off-rement, but some infloor sized landwides are also present in the entire sligament in general, soil types found in the entire project site are mixed soil.

### Climate

The climate of the sub-project area is sub-tropical. Generally, rainy season starts from June and a sta in September. The meteorological record shows unevenly distributed mension rain with the total annual average raintial of 1545 mm. The mediatum temperature is 1770 during the summer and minimum of 570 in the winter. Snowfall is not observed has some days the hills experience occardend snowfall in the winter. Summers are hand and mild, most precipitation occars during the money of season (July- Suptember). Winter and spring skins are generally clear and sump.

### Air. Noise and Water quality

There are some industrie, in project VDCs. Air pollution is caused by fuguive dust from vehicle movements particularly over unpaved roads and other unpaved grounds, construction activities, and wind action on unpaved exposed statistics and due to some small industrial emissions. Gas emissions come from household cooking, open burning, and moving vehicles. Limitations from these sources are scattered spread apart both in terms of locations and tuning. From field observation, the ambient six quality of the area is considered to be within the National Air Quality Standard of Nepal.

The sources of only in Project VIX's are the construction activities and vehicle movements and industrial activities. The anthropogenic noise is confined in few clustered settlements and in market places only in the daytime from field observation; noise level in Project VIX's is within the national and international permissible standards at daytime and night time.

The physical and chemical quality of water of existing source: is generally good. The physical and chemical parameters of water source are generally within the NDWOS standards. However the microbial quality does not always meet the NDWQS standards. There is no provision of disinfection in any of the systems. The water quality of scane existing sources is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Water Quality of Potential Water Sources

Fratasacione	Unit			800000000			ROWOS
		Kata Khoka	Mews Khole	Gitang Kheta (16.5.2614)	iintang Kibos≢ (02.8.2014)	Elhadi Khola	
Tamperacum	t:	26 62	22.31	38 33	?*	25	
v. 84	4	€ 85		11.5	8.∠	71	0.5-6.5
Tutting	MU	3.46	415	35	2	*#; [%\$]	÷ (40) :
Total Mardness as Carcan	rrg/\	3.9	10	 快	12	<b>46</b>	# <b>(%)</b>
Chiacie	u\$;	<b>%0</b> (<1)	<b>N</b> U (*1)	<b>\(\frac{1}{2}\)</b>	NO .<1)	%: (*1)	29 <b>9</b>
Ammonia	negr	0.00	0.08	0.00	@ F	6.2	1.5
Wasane Wasane	tings	ND (*0.2)	NO (<0.2)		<b>ND</b> (*C2)	3.3	\$\$)
⊭on (Fe)	mgsi	0.06	NO (40 Ar	ថ 1	<b>ND</b> (40.05)	<b>N</b> U (*3 05)	0.5
Mangarasa (Ma)	100%	<b>N</b> () (<0.05)	\$ ¢\$	0.07	NO (<0,05)	₩0 (<2.05)	0.3
Arweric (As)	m <b>%</b> 1	<b>NO</b> ) ( <	140 (<0.005)	NO (<0.005)	#ID (* <b>0</b> 05)	ND (*0 CS)	0.05
Tala Dang	Chui 17° a.	:N:C	TNYC	*****	(NIC	*3%	**************************************
E cox	CFW 100 ms	400	200	127	苍	13	-

### Biological Environment

i) e Sub-Project will not encreach into. I be in close proximity to any protected area. The main species found within Zol of the sub-project are Bans (Dende a dames strictus). Small Banibas cerbai, Katus (Castampsis indica), Mauwa (Engelhardia spicata), Neburo (Fleus auriculaus), Katus (Castampsis indica), Khaniya (Fleus semicoediaus Siris 1. Ibana futbricchy, Enasco (Woodlordia frational), Franc Oscapion cuminit. Tooti (Tootia tilano), Tanki (Businitia propurea), Bakama tidena anademeth, Uttis (Alms meritanis), Guyeto (Callicarpa macrophylla), Chakrasi, Sindhare (Malinius philippensis), Kasta (Fleus Inter), Lampate (Danhang, seondificaris, Hadahar (Artocarpus iakaneha), Chyuri (Aesandra baiyeacea), Findha (Acor obnomena), Lapure (Cassia tora), Hatedo (Carcama angustifolia), Malayiri (Fratis mammularia) etc.

Inolesi (Canix aurens), Rato Bandar (Mucaca minita) Jengle Cut (Felis vhavs). Leopard (Panthero pardies). Burking Dees (Municous minitas). Wild have (Tepus ingricollus) Precupina (Hyste auteria). Bandel (Sur series). Lokharko (Ratifa upp.). Sulak (Munis crossica data), Nywel ktora (Vaipes Mantana) are the wild unimals reported in the foresis of proposed read area. Similarly, birds are Kulij present (Luphera lencomelana). Dhiku (Englapolius upp.). Pigeon (Columbia livia), hangle tool (Culius gallus), Kag (Corvas splendens), Bhangero (Passer domesticus). Vista (Ortin womas up.), luveli (Prenomens sp.)

Muhil, Baduns, Hile, Katle, Ibioge, Karve, Gardi, Bara, Raja Bura and Bhitti fish are found in Ghitang Khola, Bhadi Khola, kate Khola, Mewa Khola and Puwa Khola.

## Socio-economic Environment

the papatation value of Illain was 297.824 in 2011. There are 66.458 households in the had project area. The male population is 144.125 (48.72%) and tenule population is 151691 (51.28%). The average household size is 4.45

Illam district has ofverse ethnic distribution. However, Illam district has a predominant ethnic Rai and Limbu population, making up about \$8.5 of the total population. After this tyero are Thetes-Borman ethnic groups including Magars and Curungs who make up about \$7%. The Rais and Limbus reside mainly in the lower nife and valleys while the Magars and Curungs predominantly inhabit the higher bills. Language wise approximately \$7% of the population of Ham speaks Nepati, \$1% peak Rai and Limbu languages and \$25 speak Newari and other local languages are present in small numbers.

The 2001 CBs census listed the literacy rate of population of Hom 6 years and above at 66.23 percent. The 2010 projection predicts the literacy rate to reach 80 percent. The literacy rate of the adult population (15-24 years) is 61.3 percent while the net enrolment ratio of children is 87.8 percent.

Most households in the project area have more than one source of income. However, the socio-economic survey shows that main occupation of the people is still agriculture which accounts for 47 % of the total households. The service sector (government or private sector) is the second largest occupation (30%) followed by trade and huminus (13%). There are only two hotels/restaurants in the project area. But there is scope for development of hotels and resons in the area.

There are various health institutions such as health posts, government nospeals and private clinics near the project towns which provide health services. There is one district hospital, one family planning clinic, one community hospital, 3 immunization centres and private clinics pharmacies

Detail baseline information on the physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural environment should be provided in the IEE report.

### 28 Objects as of Tak and IEE study

The main objectives of the ToR 4: to guide the subsequent IEE study, to produce a comprehensive and a ferror IEE Report as per the Environmental Protection Act, in and Environmental Protection Rules, 1997 (with sme dimens). The specific objectives of the proposed IEE study are to:

- Identify the major issues that may arise as a result of exact outline and implementation of this water supply scheme on the bio-physical, thermeal, socio-economic and cultural commonment of the projectorea.
- Recommend practical and site appears, continuous and mitigation and columnerment measures and prepare and implement an environmental monitoring plan for the project.
- Provide information on the general environmental setting of the project area as baseline
- Make sure that IBE is still denoter the proposed project.

## 2.9 Relevancy of the Project

The Project needs to be studied from the envisconcental point of view as per FPA 1997 and FPR 1997 (Amendments 1999 and 2007). The Proposed Water Supply and Sanitation Project is intended to serve entire wards (1-9) of Illam Manicipality. It is expected that on implementation of the project the users of the area will be able to study from adequate amount of safe drinking water and need not resert to the asse of tube walls to folfil their water needs. The project needs to go through the 1855 process.

As the proposed project falls within the definitions provided in the EPR 1997 (Amendments 1999 and 2007) Annex 1(G) for drinking senter projects; only an IEE shall be necessary. The regulation stated in Annex 1 (E) shall only be applicable, if the proposal does not fall under categories (A) through (H) of Annex 3. Table 3 compares the status of the project point by point against the conditions defined by EPA 1997 and EPR 1997 and its amendments 2007).

## Table 4 Criteria for Requirement of IEE and/or EIA for Drinking Water Supply Projects as per Annex 1 and Schedule G and Annex 3 Schedule II of Environment Protection Regulation 1997

Assorbaniont 2007 Compared with the Situation of the Project

N.N.	Condition described	IEE Required as		Conditions in the Project
:	in the Act and	per the Regulation	Required as	- "
į	Regulations	Appes 1 G	per the	
			Regulation	
1	Ruce Control (Training)	Te to I Kilometre	Over 1	Within the Limit
:			Kilometre	*
	·Å~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<u> </u>	l	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

7	Chaineling water from one watersholds	Applicable	Applicable	NA .	
	Rain water collection and use of spewing sectand	Up to 200 becases	More than 200 hectares	**************************************	
***************************************	Supply of water in dry wason from surface water with a safe yield of	and militaring up to	eusec and	Wile see that a limber	
	Cround water Recharge	Lip to 50° of local equifer	More than 50% of aquilet	NA	
<b>b</b>	Water Tresument	A.p.to 25 litre per sex	More than 'S little per sec	Within the Limit	
	Construction of turn, for Channelling plantage water	Times apertructed		Not constituted	
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Water Resource Des olipment which Hisplaces occupie	74 to 100 people	Over 100 people	Sot dose	4
<b>P</b>	Settlement of people upstream of water source	Settlement of up to 500 people	Semigration of atting 500 people	Not done	
113	Supply of water to a population of	5,000 to 50,000	Over 50.(10)	The water supply system is designed for distribution of water to a total of 25,572 population	
\$ 0500 0500	Connection of New Source to supply water to existing water supply system for a population	4	More duia 100,000	The current population of the project is 13,748 and the design population is 35,672	
12	Operation of a drinking water supply system with inclusion of account disposal system with sewage	installed	III Since	On site sanitation will ladge strying bed a proposed to install within the VIX itself.	

T-0" :	Extraction of grown! Select from sources who are is added in point and non-point sources of biological and chemical gallution and or their		June	No non point and point stances of pollution is present in the vicinity of the waters on the
	Operation of waser supply project included in a multipurpose project in them a source of 25 lines per	Not operated	Operation	This is not a multipurpose project and it solely for tender supply.
***************************************	sec water. (Construction of Multiple Purpose	: 	Daggagare	

### CHAPTER III

### PROCEDURES TO BE ADOPTED FOR THE STUDY

the life approach, methodology and procedure adopted to prepare a comprehensive IEE report will generally follow the provisions at the EPA & EPR and related national and sectoral guidelines. The procedure-the summerized below.

### Desk Study/Literature Review

• Published and unpublished readily available retevant information will be reviewed along with IEE reports of similar projects. The potential sources of information include, but are not limited to; topographical maps: publications of DDC. District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Office, District Agriculture Office, District Intigation Office, District Water Supply Office, District Lavestock Services Office, and NGOs, Moreover, the reports related to the scheme (e.g. Feasibility Study Report consultation report and any other relevant report) will be considered in preparing the IEE report. The Arts, Policies, Regulations and Guidelines, as listed in this Tolk, will also be reviewed and will be taken into account carefully.



- Initial interaction and consultation with the local community and district VIX
  level sukeholders.
- Delineation of geographical boundary of the influence area on the topographical map.
- Preparation of project specific check's: and questionnaires for focus group discussion/public consultations and data collection on physical, biological, and socio-conomic and cultural baseline environment of the project.

## Public consultation

The role of public consoltation and participation is to ansare the quality, comprehensiveness, effectiveness of RE as well as to ansare that public views are adequately taken into consideration in the decision making process. It is done during the preparation of an IFE, in order to enture public involvement, the following procedures will be followed during the RE repair preparation:

- Publication of notices a 15 day's public notice will be published in a national level daily newspaper seeking written opinion from concerned VDCs, DDC, schools, health posts and related local organizations. A copy of the public notice will be affixed in the above mentioned organizations and deed of enquiry (muchalka) will be really and
- Recommendation letter from concerned VIX s and organizations will also be obtained

 IFT town will also entry pre-increations with local communities and related stall charles and will also collect patrict contexts and suggestions.

### Field Survey

The 1 E team will wall through along the 14th alignment visiting the significant environmental features in the probable influence corridor, and make necessary measurements. Inspect observe and discuss with the local stakeholders. The team will complete the Rapid Assessment Checklist for the project covering water supply, sewenge, solid waste and urban development. The held visit will be conducted to collect bounds, automation on socio-actionne, cultural & physical, and biological environment of the physical biological and socio-economic environment will is, preprix it.

The Consultant will provide a description of relevant parts of the Project, using maps with appropriate scales and photographs and actial photos where necessary, including the following information: location, alignment and alternatives, design standards, pre-construction activities, construction activities, post-construction activities, work schedule, satisfing and support factories and services.

1 BON 1

Social and Economic Environment: Information on socio-economics of the Sub-Project area including population ethnicity, employment facilities, education of status, and health and so many conditions will be collected. Beport of sentement patterns, migration, religion, and religious land health and configurations will be potent. Existing infrastructure and development activities in the project area and documentation of the families likely to be directly affected by the project will be collected. An estimation of the approximate area disturbed/acquired for the project will be made.

Cultural and Physical Environment: Description to distant sites and ignes will be andied. Meteorological (climate, temperature) data of the nearest weather station, land use and utilization pattern data of the project area and the VDC will be collected.

Chemical Environment: The use of various chemicals including findly lubricants, oils, acids, cement etc. during construction works may adversely affect the local environment through leakage, furnes etc. Thus, this aspect will be addressed by documenting existing sensitive areas where such chemical salated activities can have adverse impacts.

Biological Environments Vegetation type in the project area, distribution as well as consumence of threatened species and nationally protected plans species, plants with modicinal values will be recorded. The study will count and estimated plant species likely to be disturbed by the project implementation. The habitat of a little will be studied and lists of will mammals and commented species will be absenced and decommented in the project

area.

## Report Preparation

An IEE report as per the revised format combining formuts of both GoN and ADB shall be prepared in accordance with the contents given in Chapter X of this TOR. The draft report shall be presented to MoUD and other receiving the comments and suggestion from MoUD the final report will be prepared after incorporating the comments on the draft report.



## CHAPTER IV

## REVIEW OF RELEVANT ACTS, REGITATIONS AND GUIDELINES

Different national and international documents, legal provisions, convention plans and policies will be reviewed.

The Government of Nepal has adopted various on the policious and guidelines to ensure the integration of development, and conservation of the environment. Similarly, ADB has also developed different environmental and social guidelines and transmucks. The following acts, rules and guidelines are to guide the environmental storic of the project and busine will be projected.

#### Law

Internal Constitution of Nepst 2003 B.S. (2007 A.D.)



### **Policies**

- Debin Water Supply and Similation Pelicy 2006 H.S. (2009 A.D.)
- ADB's "Safeymard Policy Statement (SPS)" 2056 B.S. (2009 A.D.)

## Acts and Regulations

- Land Acquisition Act 2034 B.S. (1978 A.D.)
- Solid Waste Management Act 2011 (2068 BS)
- Water Resources Act 2049 B.S. (1992 A.D.) and Regulations 2050 B.S. (1993).
- Water Tax Act 2023 (1966)
- Labor Act 2048 B.S. (1992 A.D.)
- Forest Act 2049 (1992 A.D.) and Regulations 2050 (1993 A.D.)
- Environmental Protection Act 30% B.S. (1997 A.D.) and Regulations 20% (1997 A.D.) with Amendment
- Local Self-Governance Act 2955 B.N. (1999 A.D.) and Regulations 2056 B.S. (2000 A.D.)
- Orlaking Water Regulations 7655 B 5, (1998 A.D.)
- Calld Unlow Probabilition and Regulation Act 2056 B.S. (2001 A.D.)
- Tows Development Act 2045 (1988 A.D.)
- Noted Water Supply Corporation Aca, 1989 (and amendments) & Water Supply Management
- Board Act, 2006& Water Supply Tadi? Usadion Commission Act, 2006

## CHAPTER V

# REQUIRED TIME, BUDGET AND STUDY TEAM FOR PREPARING THE REPORT

This includes the time schedule, estimated budget and appropriate human resources for conducting the IEE study.

## 5.1 Time Schodule

Considering the time limitations, the study has to be completed within about 9 weeks. The work schedule is presented in the following table:

Activities	Wes	Weeks							Î	
	1	2	12	r²	5	¢.	77	**************************************	9	
Desk Study	<b>+</b>	<u> </u>	************	Ž	1	4	.¥,-,-,-	***************************************		Alactic .
		***************************************	· W		1	1	*****		: *	
Preparation und Approval of Talk		ļ·,~~		· ·		ange water before		<b></b>		
Field Study	Ť		······································	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		i •••••••••••••••••••••••••••	<del>.</del>			
Data Compilation	***************************************	ļ	1	- <del></del>				<del>-</del>		
Proposation of Dreft IEE Report	1	į.	for the season	*****	<u> </u>					
	:	300	***************************************	3	]	Í		í	<b>****</b>	
Approval of Final IEE Report	į	· }~~~	.::•	<del></del> .	*	******	como, Santanos.			
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		9		:	į			*	7110 130000	

Though the time schedule is estimated for 9 weeks, the time may increase or decrease as per the approval time of MoUD.

## 5.2 Estimated Budget

A hadger of approximately Rs. 599,000 00 will be required to complete the ILE the the Project.

### 5.3 Human Resource Required

The IEE study requires a multidisciplinary team of specialists/experts for the bio-physical and socio-economic and cultural assessments. The tudowing team is proposed:

- · Environmental specialist
- Hydrologist
- Sociologist

Water Supply and Sanitory Engineer

Three to four enumerators well also by required to help the team. The IEE team will also be selfit from the inputs provided by the design team.



### CHAPTER VI

# ANTICIPATED IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The impacts will be identified mainly for the two activates lies, project construction and post construction (CAM) phase on the existing physical, biological and socies conomic resources. A distinction will be made between potentially significant positive & adverse impacts, direct & indirect impacts. The impacts will be characterized as it low, high & medium in terms of magnitude, it long term, short term & medium terms in terms of duration and it is specific, local & regional marional in terms of extent. As a part of the study, enhancement of the positive impacts will also be carried out. The potential physical biological and socio-economic empacts will be considered but not necessarily limited to the following:

## 6.1 Pre-Construction Phase (Design Phase)

- . Dayange to willty lines, community services and interstructure
- Increased Production of Wastewater
- Inadequere disposal of sludge from reservoirs and treatment plant
- Source dispute and water use conflicts

## 6.2 Construction Phase

## 6.2.1 Physical Environment

- Air, water and make pollution
- · Impacts on quarty and spoil disposal sites
- · Losion and land surface disturbance

## 6.2.2 Biological Environment

- * Less of vegetation
- Possible firewood systaction and NTFP/timber explositation



· Gunting and practing to whiching to which to

## 5.2.3 Socio-Economic and Cultural Environment

- Ocacativa of employment
- Disturbance to community
- * Activities social disputes and dissatisfaction
- Occupations nealth and pathly
- · Consumulate health must safety

## 6.3 Operation and Maintenance Phase

- Improvement in beath and statution
- Women empswerment
- Increment in local economy and commercial activities
- · Risk of contaminated water in the distribution system
- . Toxic chemical bazards

## 464 May other seen/arisen issues during the study

Beside these issues/impaces, if other issues/impaces are stronomic didentified during, the IEE study, they will also be outladed in the IEE report.

## CHAPTER VIII

## ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

Alternative contysis will be considered as an integral part of the IEE study, which involves alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the proposed project. The aim of alternative analysis will be to arrive at a development option, which maximizes the benefits while minimizing the unwanted impacts.

The study team will conduct storgative analysis considering the following issues:

- No action option.
- * Alternative design
- Alternative location
- Alternative schedule and process
- · Alternative resources, and
- Any other allematives



### CHAPTER VIII

## MATTERS CONCERNING THE PREVENTION OF THE IMPACTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSAL ON THE ENVIRONMENT (MITIGATION MEASURES)

impacts from the proposed project can be both hereficial as well as adverse. Authorize implementation of benefit maximization measures and adverse impacts mitigation measures would optimize the benefits expected from the project and award infinitize the adverse inspect from the project. Based on the predicted and evaluated impacts, appropriate mitigation measures will be developed to refere or avoid potential environmental impacts as well as maximize beneficial impacts. Similarly, the benefit enhancement measures will also be designed and suggested. Guidance from similar studies and impacts from the local people, and concerned authorities will be followed while, by an illing integration and enhancements his sense. Mitigation measures will also be prosented in a matrix format. Supposed mitigation measures will be pragmatic and proven in the past.



Mitigation measures will be incorporated from the planning stage onwards, in general the following areas will be expected whos preparing particular measures:

Project design place

Project construction phase

Project operation and maintenance phase

Concerned agencies (i.e. STWSSSP, DWSS, WUSC and local agencies, local administration and the police office will be consulted during the implementation of mitigation measures. The proponent is required to an prepare finvironmental Management Plan (EMP) and these measures will be outlined in the EMP in order to implement the proposed measures during the project implementation.

#### CHAPTER IX

## MATTERS TO BE MONITORED DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT (ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN)

## 9.4 Environmental Management Plan

The property proponent will develop an havironmental Management Plan (EMP) to systematically manage all the perceived environmental impacts of the project it will be therefore based on the mitigation measures for the project induced impacts. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has a dual purpose. It is designed to institute the contract of a work during project implementation in the lefts to check contractual compliance with specified mitigation measures. It also helps to making periodic checks on the actual environmental impacts of the Project over the years following completion of the works, and compares these with those impacts anticipated at the time of project appraisal. The EMP therefore provides the necessary feedback impaired for correcting patentially serious project deficiencies, and for planning of other projects.

The EMP will include the responsibilities of different stakeholders based on prelaminary plans and schedules. This program will include measures required during the project design, construction and operational physes and will include recommendations on allocation of components of the EMP to the various parties involved. Feasible and cost-effective measures to prevent/mitigate/reduce significant negative impacts should be recommended in an Environmental Management Plan. The impacts and costs associated with implementing the measures will be detailed. The EMP will include proposed work programs, budget estimates, schedules, staffing and training requirements and other support services to implement the mitigating measures.

## 9.2 Environmental Monitoring Plan

The project will develop an Environmental Munitoring Program for the pre-construction, construction and post construction notivities of the project. The program will evaluate: (i) the extent and severity of the odverve environmental impacts as compared to what was predicted, (ii) how effective the mitigating measures were and incompliance with the regulations and the (iii) overall effectiveness of the EMP.

The environmental monitoring of the project includes field supervision and reporting of project activities prior to and during the project construction and operation in order to castice that the works are being carried out in accordance to the approved design and this the environmental irritigation measures are fully languagement in accordance with the EMP. A monitoring system will be developed involving it from that accordance and its monitoring

1) the government are receives or independent monitors and iii) auditing through the ideorement of government agencies, donor against—and independent partitions.

## 9.3 Information disclosure, putilic consultation and participation

Fablic consideration is the restrict adapting information with those persons and organizations with a legitimate inferest in a project and/or who are likely to be affected by the project stakeholders). It is a two-way process that informs and involves the constantly or developing a project, and informs the proponent about books and concerns, which can then be addressed in project design, information disclosure involves stakeholders in monitoring the development and implementation of a project and fosters openiess in interpersonaling by presenting concerns and other project materials for public scruting.

The consultation and disclosure involves consultation with stakeholicus at an early stage of project preparation, and throughout project irrehonomation. As a minimum, stakeholicus will be consulted regarding the scope of the environmental study before work has commenced in one of, and will then be informed about the likely impacts of the project and proposed mitigation once the draft ILL report is under preparation. The report will record the views of stakeholidats and indicate how these have been taken into account in project development.

Information will be distinct through proble constitution and more formally by making documents and other materials available in a form and at a location in which they call be easily accessed by stakeholders. This normally involves making draft reports available (in the local language) at public locations in the community and providing a machanism for the receipt of comments and making documents available more widely.

Public consultation and involvement will be given highest priority in the implementation of milipation measures. Public consultation will take place and on the basis of decision of the consultation measures, implementation of mitigation measures, will be prioritized and will be carried out with the involvement of the local people.

Monitoring is one of the components of EMF. The results of monitoring will also be a school in the form of demonstration, charts, figures, graphs, and samples, etc., to the local people, school students and other interested stakeholders. In the process of compliance monitoring of the project construction, local people and construction workers will be consulted.

## 9.4 Grievages redress mechanism

the Witter Supply and Sanitation Division Office (WSSDO) will be responsible to address the issues and problems raised by the local communities regarding the loss of assets, water and conflation etc. during the implementation of the project. The Division Office shall ask the Environment Specialist of the EDC to assist in the handling of gravances and the community

level stakeholders should be encouraged to help in the bandling of give access at the project sites

The effected person i caso quality will submit griovances i complaints to the WSSDO. The WSSDO will try to solve the grievance at the project level. If the grievance cannot be solved at the project level. WSSDO will forward it to the Director General (DG)'s Office at Kathananda



## CHAPTER X

## REPORT

The IEE report will be prepared as per this ToR. The IEE report, whenever applicable, will remain maps graphs, photographs, tables and matrix. The format of report will be in a cordance with the format provided by PMO, TSTWSSSP. The format is as follow:

Executive Summaries in Nepali and English

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- 1. Natice and address of the audividual institution preparing
  - the report at Name of the proposal
- b. Name and address of the proportion
- a. Consultant proparities the report
- 2. Basis and extent of the IEE study
  - a ADB Policy
  - h. Nucleant Laws, Policies, Acts. Regulations, Standards and faciletiess
  - a. Objectives and Scope of the haveouneatal Stady.
  - d. Relevancy of the Project
- e. Approach and Methodology
- H. DESCRIPTION OF TE PROJECT.
  - 1. Existing Water Supply. Sapitation and Drainage Infrastructure
  - a. Water Supply
  - o. Sanitation
  - c Dramage
- 2. Type, category and need of the Sub-Projects
- 3. Sizz or magnitude el operation
- 4. Probased schedule for implementation
- 5. Using prior of the Sub-Projects
- C. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT
- L Physical Researce.

i opograpky

Geology and with seismology

Characte and air quality

Water Resources

Surface water and quality

Corner water and quality

## 2 Foological Resource

National Parks and protected greas

Figures (feelight) and or endangered species)

Plons

### Fauna

Fisheries/ aquatic biology

3 Sector and Cultural Resources Population and Communities Health Exception

Educational Facilities

Socio-continue Conditions

## Physical or Cultural Heritage

Employment

Sharps and Squatter Settlemers's

4. Economic Development and Prospects of Growth

Land Use

### Infrastructure

### Transportation

Drinking Water Supply

Surface Drainage, Sanitation and Sessions:

Electricity

Communications

Economic Characteristics

Industries

Agricultural Development

Mineral Development

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linvironmental Impacts due to Project Design

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Environmental Impacts due to Project Construction

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- il. Biological Environment
- iii. Socio-economic and Cultural Environment
- 3. Operational Phase
- E. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES WITH AND WITHOUT PROJECT SITUATIONS
- F. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION
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- H. MATERS TO BE MONITORED WHILE IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT



## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BY AN UMB

- 1. Magram and Montering
  - a. Construction Place
  - h. Operation Phase
- 2. Environmental Procedures and Institutions
- 7. Potential Environmental Enhancement Measures
- 4. Reporting Procedures
- 5. Procurement Plan and Cost Estimates
- 6. Work Plan
- I. REFERENCES CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



# CHAPTER XI

## OTHER NECESSARY MATTERS



The other necessary matries to be included in the IEE report will be the relevant information, reference sists, annexed maps, photographs tables and charts and questionnaires to be used at the time of carrying out the baseline survey. The report will cicarly recommend whether an invitormental impact Assessment is required or whether an initial Environmental Examination is sufficient for the proposed project.

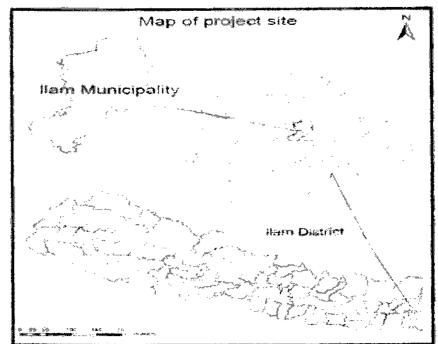
## Literature Reviewed

- I. GoN, MOEnv, 1997: Environment Protection Act
- 2. Core, N90554, 1997. Lavironment Protection Regulations
- 3 Sational RIA Cuideline 2050 But
- 4. Uprety, B. K. 2003; Environmental Impact Assessment: Process and Practice
- 5. www.lewcommission.ecv.to



## ANNEX 1 LOCATION MAP OF PROJECT AREA







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ANNEX 2: SAMPLE FORMS, FORMATS AND REPORT TEMPLATE





# ANNEX 2A:RAPID ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (REA) CHECKLIST FOR ILAM PROJECT AND PRELIMINARY CLIMATE RISK SCREENING CHECKLIST FOR SAMPLE PROJECT TOWNS

# Instructions:

This checklist focuses on environmental issues and concerns. To ensure that social dimensions are adequately considered, refer also to ADB's (a) checklists on involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples; (b) poverty reduction handbook; (c) staff guide to consultation and participation; and (d) gender checklists:

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
-----------------------

NEP: Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project

llam Water Supply and Sanitation project

ScreeningQuestions	Yes	No	
	<u></u>		Remarks
A.Project Siting:Is the project area			
Densely populated?	1		Ilam Municipality has moderate population density.
Heavy with development activities?	1	:	The distribution pipeline will partially go through the RoW in core bazaar areas of llam Municipality. Development activities are of low moderate intensity.
Adjacent to or within any environmentally sensitive areas?			
Cultural heritage site		1	
Protected Area		1	
Wetland		√	
Mangrove		1	
Estuarine		4	
Buffer zone of protected area		1	
Special area for protecting biodiversity		1	,
Bay		V	

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Yes	No	Remarks
	<u></u>	
	1	
	1	
	٧	
	1	
	1	
1		Basic water treatment is proposed under the Subproject. EMP recommends water quality monitoring as prescribed in the NDWQS & its Directives.
7		Design proposes office building that also comprises water quality laboratory to deliver safe water. EMP recommends continuing training of WUSC in water quality monitoring, as prescribed in the
<b>V</b>		Design has considered the safest site for intake regarding environmental pollution and proposes enough measures to mitigate contamination.
	1	
	1	EMP provides mitigation measures.
	1	EMP provides mitigation measures.
	7	Minimal sludge expected. EMP provides mitigation measures.
<u> </u>	1	
	1	



Comment of the Commen

ScreeningQuestions	Yes	No	Remarks
Impairments associated with transmission lines and access roads?	1		EMP provides measures to mitigate impacts on power supply poles in the bazaar that are immediately adjacent to, or onto, road carriageways.
Health hazards arising from inadequate design of facilities for receiving, storing, and handling of chlorine and other hazardous chemicals.	1		EMP provides measures to mitigate health and safety impacts from improper handling, potential accidents &/or human error in dosing.
Health and safety hazards to workers from handling and management of chlorine used for disinfection, other contaminants, and biological and physical hazards during project construction and operation?		7	EMP provides measures to mitigate health and safety impacts from improper handling, potential accidents &/or human error in dosing.
Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?		1	
Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups?		1	
Noise and dust from construction activities?	1		EMP provides mitigation measures
Increased road traffic due to interference of construction activities?		1	EMP provides mitigation measures
Continuing soil erosion/silt runoff from construction operations?		1	
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?	<b>V</b>		EMP incorporates monitoring of distributed water according to the Directives for the NDWQS.
Delivery of water to distribution system, which is corrosive due to inadequate attention to the feeding of corrective chemicals?	٧		Concern for corrosion of G.I. pipes caused by the chlorine content in treated water is low. EMP provides mitigation measures.
Accidental leakage of chlorine gas?		1	
Excessive abstraction of water affecting downstream water users?		1	6 b s
Competing uses of water?		1	2
Scolly Scolly			Month of the second of the sec

ScreeningQuestions	Yes	No	Remarks
Increased sewage flow due to increased water supply		7	
Increased volume of sullage (wastewater from cooking and washing) and sludge from wastewater treatment plant	1		There is no wastewater collection & treatment system. EMP provides mitigation measures.
Large population influx during project construction and operation that causes an increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?		1	
Social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired?	٧		Expected as low concern.Priority will be given tolocalworkers.
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?	1		EMP provides mitigation measures
Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural hazards, especially where the structural elements or components of the project area accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning?			EMP provides mitigation measures

# Preliminary Cilmate Risk Screening Checklist for Sample Project Towns

	Screening Questions	Score	Remarks
Location and design of project	Is siting and/or routing of the project (or its components) likely to be affected by climate conditions including extreme weather related events such as floods, droughts, storms, landslides	0	Investments in the sample project will not likely be affected by climate change and extreme weather events due to the siting of project. For example all pipes will be constructed underground no investments will be sited in flood plains etc.
	Would the project design (e.g. the clearance for bridges) need to consider any hydrometeorological parameters (e.g. sea-level, peak river flow, reliable water level, peak wind speed etc.)	0	Not likely. There are various sourcesthat will be used for the proposed project. Further source water protection will be carried out.
Materials and maintenance	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions (e.g. prevailing humidity level, temperature contrast between hot summer days and cold winter days, exposure to wind and humidity, and hydro metrological parameters ) affect the selection of project inputs over the life of project outputs (i.e. construction materials)	0	
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	Screening Questions	Score	Remarks
Performance of Project Outputs	Would climate/weather conditions and related extreme events likely to affect the performance throughout their design life time?	0	Climate conditions will unlikely affect water quantity and quality of water supply system. The water supply schemes will be designed to meet the current and future demand. Further water supply system will be operated and maintained efficiently to reduce system losses. Water safety plans will be implemented to ensure water supplied is safe and potable at all times.

Options for answers and corresponding scores are given below.

Response	Score
Not Likely	0
Likely	1
Very Likely	2

Responses when added that provide a score of 0 will be considered low risk project. If adding all responses will result to a score of 1-4 and that no score of 2 was given to any single response, the project will be assigned as medium risk category. A total score of 5 or more (which include providing a score of 1 in all responses) or a 2 in any single response will be categorized as high risk project.

Result of Initial Screening (Low, Medium, High): Low

Other comments: None



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# **ANNEX 2B:RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STANDARDS**

# **B.1** Ambient Air Quality Standards

		Nepal's	WHO Air Quality G	uidelines (µg/m³) **
Parameter	Averaging Period	Ambient Air Quality	Global Update	Second Edition *
grander of the second s	Pre-1804	Standard (µg/m²) *	2005	2000
TSP	Annual	-	- !	
	24-hour	230	- !	π
PM ₁₀	Annual	_	20	•
	24-hour	120	50	-
PM _{2.5}	1-year	~	10	-
	24-hour		25	er
SO₂	Annual	50	+	
	24-hour	70	20	and the state of t
	10-minute		500	<u>~</u>
NO ₂	1-year	40	40	-
	24-hour	80		*
	1-hour	-	200	er Desilt strette desilter beschildt til til transit varket og til forgrude tyrefor
CO	8-hour	10,000	*	10,000
	15-minute	100,000	000	100,000
Pb	1-year	0.5	,,	0.5
Benzene	1-year	20	•	*

National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nepal, 2003. Obtained from Environment Statistics of Nepal 2011, Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu, Hepal.

# **B.2** Noise Level Standards

Receptor / Source	National Noise Standard Guidelines, 2012 (dB)		WHO Guideline Values  for Noise Levels Measured Out of Doors *  (One Hour Lag in dBA)		
	Day	Night	07.00 - 22.00	esperies we have a national parties of the companies of the confidence control of the control of	
Industrial area	75	70	70	70	
Commercial area	65	55	70		
Rural residential area	45	40	* - 1 - 2 , 2 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7	45	
Urban residential area	55	50	55		
Mixed residential area	63	55			
Quiet area	50	40	annes a discarda de escarda como carrollo candrago e rigoglipo e terrojo como ej	ege (1 of 1964) ede (1 of 64) health health a though the destination to the destination of the destination o	
Water pump	6	55	-		
Diesel generator	6 6	) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Server and a server of the ser	bi-r bi-re-cable de not	

Guidelines for Community Noise, WHO, 1999.

Source: Environmental, Health and Safety General Guidelines, 2007. International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group.



And Main Supply and Sandard Office.
Froject Management Office.

Environmental, Health and Safety General Guidelines, 2007. International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group,

Air Quality Guidelines for Europe, Second Edition, 2000, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen.

Parameter that either has no national standard value for 24-hour observation or with WHO guideline value for 24-hour observation as more stringent than that specified in the national standards.

B.3 National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2006

	National Dri	king Water Qualit	y Standards, 2006	WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water
GRAP	Parameter	Unit	Max Concentration Limits	Quality, 4th Edition, 2011.
	Turbidity	NTU	5 (10) **	340
	рН		6.5 - 8.5	none
	Color	TÇU	5 (15)	none
	Taste & Odor		Would not be objectionable	+
	TD\$	mg/l	1000	•
	Electrical Conductivity	µc/cm	1500	-
	Iron	mg/l	0.3 (3)	<del>-</del>
Physical	Manganese	mg/l	0.2	+
•	Arsenk	mq#	0.05	.001
	Cadmium	mg/l	0.003	0.003
	Chromium	mg/l	0.05	0.05
	Cyanide	mg/l	0.07	none
	Fluoride	mg/l	0.5 · 1.5 ^	1.5
	Lead	mg/l	0.01	0.01
	Ammonia	mg/l	1.5	none established
·············· ·· · · · · · · · · · ·	Chloride	mg/l	250	none established
	Sulphate	mg∕i	250	none
	Nitrate	mg/i	50	50
	Copper	mg/i	1	2
destruction of	Total Hardness	mg/l	500	*
Chemical	Calcum	mgA	200	•
	Zinc	mg/l	3	none established
	Mercury	mg/i	0.001	0,006
	Aluminum	mg/i	0.2	none established
	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	0.1 - 0.2	5 5 5
16 O	E-coli	MPN/100ml	Q	must not be detectable in any 100 n
Micro Germs	Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	0 in 95% of samples taken	sample

Health-based guideline values

Parameter with WHO guideline value as more stringent than national standard value.

National Drinking Water Quality Standards was obtained from the Environment Statistics of Nepal 2011, Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmendu, Nepal.

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^{*} Figures in parenthesis are upper range of the standards recommended.

These standards indicate the maximum and minimum limits.

AA From WHO (2003) Chlorine in Drinking-water, which states that this value is conservative.

# ANNEX 2C:SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

(To be available in Nepalese and English)

encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enables us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing* (CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.	ide their name and contact information to enables but want that information remain confidential	to enables us to get in tour offdential, please inform us	es us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should please inform us by writing/typing* (CONFIDENTIAL)* above your
Date	Place of re	Place of registration	
Contact Information/personal details			
Name	Gender	*Male *Female	Age
Home Address			
Place			
Phone No.			THE TAXABLE PARTY.
E-mail			
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:  If includes as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:	ase provide the details (who, w ere:	rhat, where and how) of you	r grievance below:
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update	or update on your comment/grievance?	l/grievance?	
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
Registered by: (Names of official registering grievance)	vance)		
Mode of communication:			
F-mail			
Verbal/Telephonic   Reviewed hy: (Names/positions of officials) reviewing grievance	wing grievance)	T	
reviewed by: (rames/positions of official(s) fever	swilg grevarice)		
Action Taken:			
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes		
Means of Disclosure:			
Contract of the Contract of th			
SOUTO TREBUS.			

# ANNEX 2D:SAMPLE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

# SAMPLE: TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (TMP)

### A. **Principles**

One of the prime objectives of this TMP is to ensure the safety of all the road users along the work zone, and to address the following issues:

- the safety of pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists travelling through the construction (i)
- protection of work crews from hazards associated with moving traffic; (ii)
- mitigation of the adverse impact on road capacity and delays to the road users; (iii)
- maintenance of access to adjoining properties (iv)
- (v) Avoid hazards in
- (vi) Addressing issues that may delay the project.

### 8. Operating Policies for TMP

The following principles will help promote safe and efficient movement for all road users (motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians, including persons with disabilities) through and around work zones while reasonably protecting workers and equipment.

- Make traffic safety and temporary traffic control an integral and high-priority element of (i) every project from planning through design, construction, and maintenance.
- Inhibit traffic movement as little as possible. (ii)
- Provide clear and positive guidance to drivers, bicyclists, and pedestrians as they (iii) approach and travel through the temporary traffic control zone.
- Inspect traffic control elements routinely, both day and night, and make modifications (iv) when necessary.
- Pay increased attention to roadside safety in the vicinity of temporary traffic control (v) zones.
- Train all persons that select, place, and maintain temporary traffic control devices. (vi)
- (vii) Keep the public well informed.
- (viii) Make appropriate accommodation for abutting property owners, residents, businesses, emergency services, railroads, commercial vehicles, and transit operations.

### C. Analyze the impact due to street closure

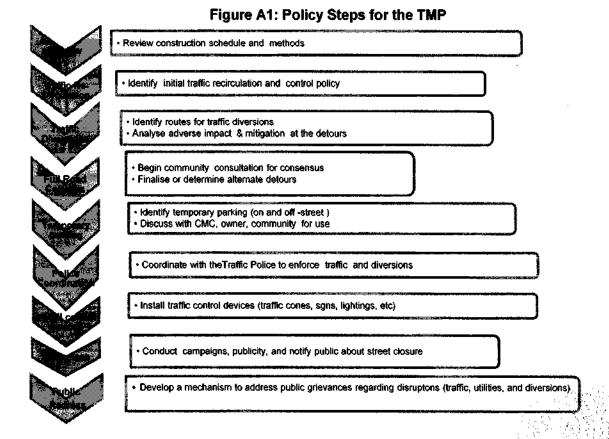
Apart from the capacity analysis, a final decision to close a particular street and divert the traffic should involve the following steps:

- approval from the ICG, local administration to use the local streets as detours; (i)
- consultation with businesses, community members, traffic police, PWD, etc, regarding (ii) the mitigation measures necessary at the detours where the road is diverted during the construction;
- (iii) determining of the maximum number of days allowed for road closure, and incorporation of such provisions into the contract documents;
- determining if additional traffic control or temporary improvements are reeded along the (iv) detour route:
- considering how access will be provided to the worksite; (v)
- contacting emergency service echoek officials, and transit authorities to determine if (vi) than have supply and supply and A Mater Sticklight an Project Huns Center Office there are impacts to their operations, and

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(vii) developing a notification program to the public so that the closure is not a surprise. As part of this program, the public should be advised of alternate routes that commuters can take or will have to take as result of the traffic diversion.

If full road-closure of certain streets within the area is not feasible due to inadequate capacity of the Detour Street or public opposition, the full closure can be restricted to weekends with the construction commencing on Saturday night and ending on Monday morning prior to the morning peak period.



# D. Public awareness and notifications

As per discussions in the previous sections, there will be travel delays during the constructions, as is the case with most construction projects, albeit on a reduced scale if utilities and traffic management are properly coordinated. There are additional grounds for travel delays in the area, as most of the streets lack sufficient capacity to accommodate additional traffic from diverted traffic as a result of street closures to accommodate the works.

The awareness campaign and the prior notification for the public will be a continuous activity which the project will carry out to compensate for the above delays and minimize public claims as result of these problems. These activities will take place sufficiently in advance of the time when the roadblocks or traffic diversions take place at the particular streets. The reason for this is to allow sufficient time for the public and residents to understand the changes to their travel plans. The project will notify the public about the roadblocks and traffic diversion through public notices, ward level meetings and city level meeting with the elected representatives.

The ICG will also conduct an awareness campaign to educate the public about the following issues:

- (i) traffic control devices in place at the work zones (signs, traffic cones, bandlers, etc.)
- (ii) defensive driving behavior along the work zones; and

reduced speeds enforced at the work zones and traffic diversions. (iii)

It may be necessary to conduct the awareness programs/campaigns on road safety during construction.

The campaign will cater to all types of target groups i.e. children, adults, and drivers. Therefore, these campaigns will be conducted in schools and community centers. In addition, the project will publish a brochure for public information. These brochures will be widely circulated around the area and will also be available at the ICG, and the contractor's site office. The text of the brochure should be concise to be effective, with a lot of graphics. It will serve the following purpose:

- Explain why the brochure was prepared, along with a brief description of the project; (i)
- Advise the public to expect the unexpected: (ii)
- Educate the public about the various traffic control devices and safety measures (iii) adopted at the work zones;
- Educate the public about the safe road user behavior to emulate at the work zones; (iv)
- Tell the public how to stay informed or where to inquire about road safety issues at the (v) work zones (name, telephone, mobile number of the contact person; and
- Indicate the office hours of relevant offices. (vi)

### E. Vehicle Maintenance and Safety

A vehicle maintenance and safety program shall be implemented by the construction contractor. The contractor should ensure that all the vehicles are in proper running condition and it comply with roadworthy and meet certification standards of GoN. All vehicles to be used at STWSSP shall be in perfect condition meeting pollution standards of GoN. The vehicle operator requires a pre state of shift checklist. Additional safety precautions will include the requirement for:

- Driver will follow the special code of conduct and road safety rules of Government of Nepal.
- Drivers to ensure that all loads are covered and secured drivers to ensure operation equipment can't leak materials hauled
- Vehicles will be cleaned and maintained in designed places.

### Install traffic control devices at the work zones and traffic diversion routes F.

The purpose of installing traffic control devices at the work zones is to delineate these areas to warn, inform, and direct the road users about a hazard ahead, and to protect them as well as the workers. As proper delineation is a key to achieve the above objective, it is important to install good traffic signs at the work zones. The following traffic control devices are used in work zones:

- Signs
- Pavement Markings
- Channelizing Devices
- **Arrow Panels**
- Warning Lights

Procedures for installing traffic control devices at any work zone vary, depending on road configuration, location of the work, construction activity, duration, traffic speed and volume, and pedestrian traffic. Work will take place along major roads, and the minor internal roads. As such, the traffic volume and road geometry vary. The main roads carry considerable traffic; internal roads in the new city areas are wide but in old city roads very narrow and carry considerable traffic. However, regardless of where the construction takes place, all the work zones should be cordoned off, and traffic shifted away at least Marie Supply and Suppl Ministry of Wood and of the Control of the Control of C with traffic cones, barricades, and temporary signs (temporary "STOP" and "GO"). - Nginesy

Project Management Click

The work zone should take into consideration the space required for a buffer zone between the workers and the traffic (lateral and longitudinal) and the transition space required for delineation, as applicable. For the works, a 30 cm clearance between the traffic and the temporary STOP and GO signs should be provided. In addition, at least 60 cm is necessary to install the temporary traffic signs and cones.

Traffic police should regulate traffic away from the work zone and enforce the traffic diversion result from full street closure in certain areas during construction. Flaggers/ personnel should be equipped with reflective jackets at all times and have traffic control batons (preferably the LED type) for regulating the traffic during night time.

In addition to the delineation devices, all the construction workers should wear fluorescent safety vests and helmets in order to be visible to the motorists at all times. There should be provision for lighting beacons and illumination for night constructions.

The ICG and contractor will coordinate with the local administration and traffic police regarding the traffic signs, detour, and any other matters related to traffic. The contractor will prepare the traffic management plan in detail and submit it along with the EMP for the final approval.

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# ANNEX 2E:SPOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

# Spoil Management Plan (SMP)

**Purpose and application:** SMP is to describe how STWSSP will manage the spoil generated and reuse related to design and construction works. This is an integral part of EMP. The objective of SMP is to reuse of spoil from works in accordance with the spoil management hierarchy outlined in this document.

# Objectives of SMP: The objectives of SMP are:

- To minimize spoil generation where possible
- Maximize beneficial reuse of spoil from construction works in accordance with spoil management hierarchy
- Mange onsite spoil handling to minimize environmental impacts on resident and other receivers
- Minimize any further site contamination of land, water, soil
- Manage the transportation of spoil with consideration of traffic impacts and transport related emissions

# Structure of SMP:

Section 1: Introduction of SMP

Section 2: Legal and other requirements

Section 3: Roles and responsibilities

Section 4: Identification and assessment of spoil aspects and impacts

Section 5: Spoil volumes, characteristics and minimization

Section 6: Spoil reuses opportunities, identification and assessment

Section 7: On site spoil management approach

Section 8: Spoil transportation methodology

Section 9: Monitoring, Reporting, Review, and Improvements

# **Aspects and Potential Impacts**

The key aspects of potential impacts in relation to SMP are listed in table below

Aspects	Potentia Impacts					
Air Quality	Potential for high winds generating airborne dust from the stock piles					
Sedimentation	Potential for sediment laden site runoff from spoil stockpiles and potential for spillage of spoil from truck on roads					
Surface and Groundwater	Contamination of water (surface and ground water)					
Noise	Associated with spoil handling and haulage and storage					
Traffic	Impacts associated with spoil haulage					
Land Use	Potential for spoil to be transported to a receivable site that doesn't have permission for storage/disposal					
Design specifications	Limitations on opportunities to minimize spoil generation					
Sustainability	Limited sites for storage, reuse opportunities					
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# Spoil volumes, Characteristics and Minimization

**Spoil volume calculations:** Estimate the volumes of spoils produced from each of the construction sites.

Characterization of spoil: Based on the type of spoil; characterization is done (sand stone, MWSS mix materials, reusable materials

# **Adopt Spoil Reduce, Reuse Opportunities**

An overview of the assessment methodology to be used is mentioned below.

- Consideration of likely spoil characteristics
- Identification of possible reuse sites
- Screening of possible reuse opportunities

**Identification of possible safe disposal sites for spoil:** Those spoils which can't be reuse shall be properly disposed in designated areas, such disposal areas should be identified in project locations. Such disposal areas should be safe from environmental aspects and there should be any legal and resettlement related issues. Such areas need to be identified and prior cliental approval should be obtained to use it as spoil disposal area. The local administration must be consulted and if required permission should be obtained from them.

# Storage and stock piling

# Transportation and haulage route

Based on the above, the contractor will prepare a SMP as an integral part of EMP and submit it to the DSMC for their review and approval.

# SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Summary of follow up time-bound actions to be taken within a set timeframe.

# **Appendixes**

- Photos
- · Summary of consultations
- · Copies of environmental clearances and permits
- Sample of environmental site inspection Report
- Others

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# ANNEX 2F:SAMPLE SEMI-ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT TEMPLATE

This template must be included as an appendix in the EIA/IEE that will be prepared for the project. It can be adapted to the specific project as necessary.

### INTRODUCTION

- Overall project description and objectives
- Description of projects
- Environmental category of the projects
- Details of site personnel and/or consultants responsible for environmental monitoring
- · Overall project and project progress and status

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No.	Project		Pre-	Constructi	Operationa	List of Works	s of
	Name	Design	Constructi on	on	19.3 2.3	vvorks"	Works

COMPLIANCE STATUS WITH NATIONAL/STATE/LOCAL STATUTORY ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

No.	Project Name	Statutory Environmental Requirements	Status of Compliance	Action Required

# COMPLIANCE STATUS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LOAN COVENANTS

No. (List schedule			
and paragraph	Covenant	Status of	Action Required
number of Loan	OOVERIANC	Compliance	/ touch required
Agreement)			

# COMPLIANCE STATUS WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

- Provide the monitoring results as per the parameters outlined in the EMP. Append supporting documents where applicable, including Environmental Site Inspection Reports.
- There should be Reporting on the following items which can be incorporated in the checklist of
  routine Environmental Site Inspection Report followed with a summary in the semi-annual
  Report send to ADB. Visual assessment and review of relevant site documentation during
  routine site inspection needs to note and record the following:
  - What are the dust suppression techniques followed for site and if any dust was noted to escape the site boundaries;
  - o If MWSS water was escaping site boundaries or MWSS tracks were seen on adjacent roads:
  - o adequacy of type of erosion and sediment control measures installed on site condition of erosion and sediment control measures including if these were intact following active rain;
  - Are their designated areas for concrete works, and refueling;
  - o Are their spill kits on site and if there are site procedure for handling emergencies

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- o Is there any chemical stored on site and what is the storage condition?
- Is there any dewatering activities if yes, where is the water being discharged;
- o How are the stockpiles being managed;
- o How is solid and liquid waste being handled on site;
- Review of the complaint management system;
- Checking if there are any activities being under taken out of working hours and how that is being managed.

# **Summary Monitoring Table**

Impacts (List from IEE)	Mitigation Measures (List from IEE)	Parameters Monitored (As a minimum those identified in the IEE should be	Method of Monitoring	Location of Monitoring	Date of Monitoring Conducted	Name of Person Who Conducted the
1 1		monitored)				Monitoring
Design Phas	se	<u> </u>			· )	
Pre-Constru	ction Phase					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Construction	n Phase					
Operational	Phase	To the Market	1. 自由地震的形式			

# Overall Compliance with CEMP/EMP

No.	Project Name	EMP/CEMP Part of Contract Documents (Y/N)	CEMP/EMP Being Implemented (Y/N)	Status of Implementation (Excellent/ Satisfactory/ Partially Satisfactory/ Below Satisfactory)	Action Proposed & Additional Measures Required
:					

# APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING OF THE PROJECT

 Brief description on the approach and methodology used for environmental monitoring of each project

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# MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON PROJECT SURROUNDINGS (AMBIENT AIR, WATER QUALITY AND NOISE LEVELS)

- Brief discussion on the basis for monitoring
- Indicate type and location of environmental parameters to be monitored
- Indicate the method of monitoring and equipment to be used



 Provide monitoring results and an analysis of results in relation to baseline data and statutory requirements

As a minimum the results should be presented as per the tables below.

# Air Quality Results

	en e		Paran	neters (Govern	nment
	Date of	Site Location		Standards)	
Site No.	Testing	Hollsootelle	PM10	SO2	NO2
3 31 31 <b>4M</b> 1	invan a⊤ L		(µg/m3)	(µg/m3)	(µg/m3)
		<u> </u>			

	Date of	75 (1)		Parameters	(Monitoring	
Site No.	Testing	Site L	ocation	PM10 (µg/m3)	<b>5</b> ©2 (µg/m3)	NO2 (µg/m3)

# **Water Quality Results**

				P	arameters (	Govern	ment S	tandard	s)
Site	Date of	Site Loc	ration		Conductiv	BOD	TSS	TN	TP
No.	Sampling		μουτ	рН	ity 📉	(mg/L	(ma/l	(mg/L	(mg/L
					(µS/cm)	) **	nina, r	)	<b>)</b>

	**	P	arameters (	Governi	ment S	tandard	ls)
Site Date of	Site Location	1 :	Conductiv®	BOD		TN	TP
No. Sampling		рН	1-7 .:	(mg/L		(mg/L	(mg/L
			(µS/cm)	)	Mina\r	)	) ve
					- "		

# **Noise Quality Results**

	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Site	Date of	Site Location LA _{eq} (dBA) (Government S	Standard)
No.	Testing	Day Time Nigh	nt Time
	·		

Site Date of	LA _{eq} (dBA) (Gover	nment Standard)
No. Testing	Day Time	Night Time
		- 1

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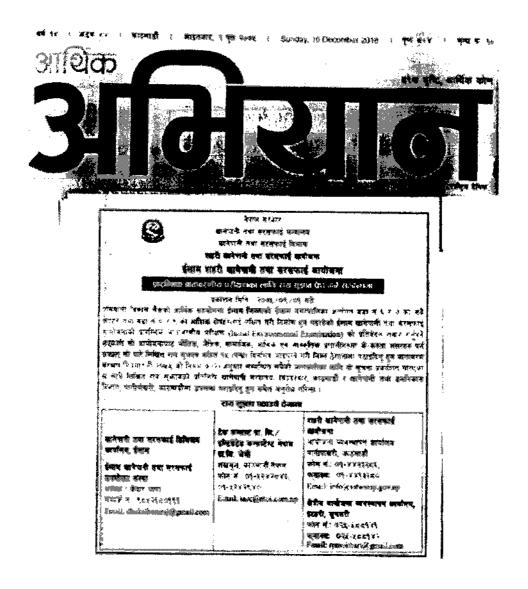
# ANNEX 2G:SAMPLE ENVIRONMENTAL SITE INSPECTION REPORT **Project Name** Contract Number NAME: _____ DATE:_____ DMA: _____ TITLE: GROUP: LOCATION: WEATHER CONDITION: INITIAL SITE CONDITION: CONCLUDING SITE CONDITION: Satisfactory_____ Unsatisfactory_____ Incident____ Resolved ____ Unresolved ____ INCIDENT: Nature of incident: Intervention Steps: Incident Issues Survey Design **Project** Resolution Implementation Activity Stage **Pre-Commissioning** Guarantee Period Inspection **Emissions** Waste Minimization Air Quality Reuse and Recycling Noise pollution **Dust and Litter Control Hazardous Substances** Trees and Vegetation Site Restored to Original Condition Yes No Signature Sign off Name Name **Position Position** ent of Water Supply and and Manager Supply and and a supply a Water South - need Solo Hall Market Market

# ANNEX 3: PUBLIC NOTICE, MUCHULKA, RECOMMENDATION LETTERS & MINUTES OF MEETINGS

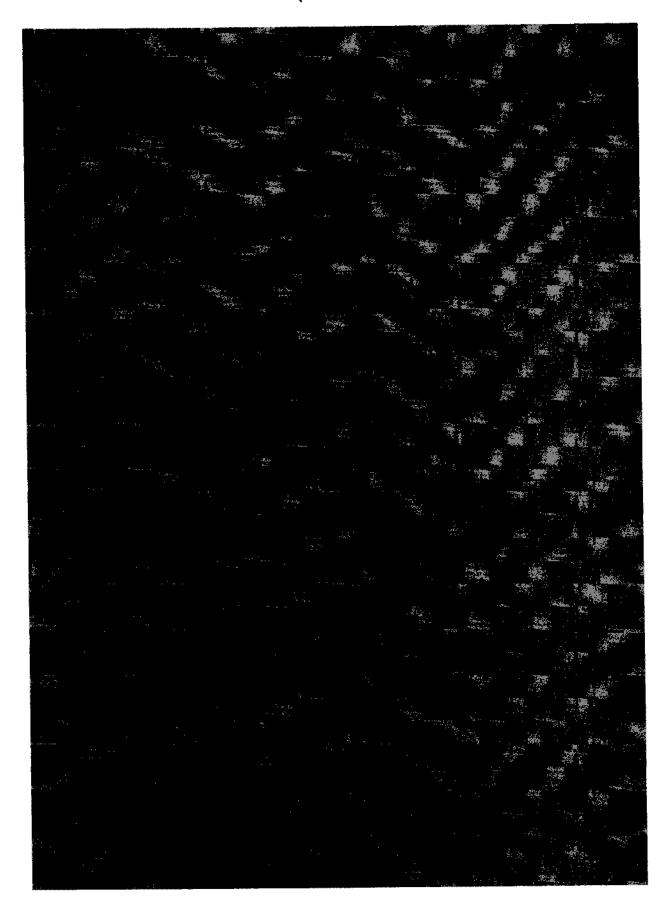
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# **PUBLIC NOTICE**



# MUCHULKA (DEED OF INQUIRY)



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विषय : सानेपानी आयोजना यथाशीध सञ्चालन सम्बन्धमा

दी खानेपानी तथा ढल निकास विभाग बोदो तैसो साना सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजना बायोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय बानीभोखरी काठमाडौँ।

इलामबजार तैसी साना सहरी बानेपानी आयोजना खारेज भएको, ए.डी.बी. को मनिला कार्यालयमा नुसूर परेको, इलामको खानेपानी आयोजना सञ्चालन हुन नसकने जस्ता बजार हल्लाका सम्बन्धमा इलाम नुसूर परेको, इलामको खानेपानी आयोजना सञ्चालन हुन नसकने जस्ता बजार हल्लाका सम्बन्धमा इलाम नुसूरपातिका, इलामकजार तेसी साना सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ उपभोक्ता संस्था र नेपाल आदिवासी जनजाति महासंघका प्रतिनिधिहरू बिच मिति २०७२१९२३ गतेका दिन यस कार्यालयमा आयोजित छलफलकै कुममा त्यस आयोजनाका उपनिर्देशक श्री केशव विष्टुज्यूसँग भएको टेलिफोन वार्ताबाट सो आयोजना खारेज कुममा त्यस आयोजनाका उपनिर्देशक श्री केशव विष्टुज्यूसँग भएको टेलिफोन वार्ताबाट सो आयोजना खारेज नुसूर्य जानकारी प्राप्त भए पनि आयोजना सञ्चालन कार्यमा भइरहेको दिलाइले यस क्षेत्रमा अन्यौल उत्पन्त निर्मु स्ति हुँदा खानेपानी जस्तो संवेदनशील विषयमा दिलासुस्ती हुँदा खानेको समस्या उज्जन जाने हुनाले इलाम निर्मु खानेपानी अभावबाट मुक्त गर्नका लागि उत्लिखित आयोजना चाडो भन्दा चाडो सञ्चालनमा त्याउन करत्यावश्यक भएको र मिति २०७२१९२३ मा आयोजित नगरपालिका, इलामबजार तेस्रो साना सहरी खानेपानी तथा अस्यावश्यक भएको र मिति २०७२१९२३ मा आयोजित नगरपालिका, इलामबजार तेस्रो साना सहरी खानेपानी तथा अस्यावश्यक भएको र मिति २०७२१९२३ मा आयोजित नगरपालिका, इलामबजार तेस्रो साना सहरी खानेपानी तथा अस्यावश्यका स्तिनिधिहरूको संयुक्त बैठकले उक्त सरसफाइ उपभोक्ता संस्था र नेपाल आदिवासी जनजाति महासंघका प्रतिनिधिहरूको संयुक्त बैठकले उक्त सरसफाइ उपभोक्ता संस्था र नेपाल आदिवासी जनजाति महासंघका प्रतिनिधिहरूको संयुक्त बैठकले उक्त सरस्योजना अधिकार सञ्चालनको व्यवस्था मिलाई दिन हुन अनुरोध गरको व्यवस्था

बेजर्पः :-श्रे हर्द्याय मामिला तथा स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय, नमरपालिका व्यवस्था शाखा, सिंहदरबार काठमाडी ।

📤 सारेपानी तथा ढल निकास विभाग

इ.स. तेसो साना सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजना

क्रिया सानेपानी आयोजना इटहरी सुनंसरी।

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का.व./वेष्ट्रा १२००६० स्रोजना/प्रशासन १२००६५ इसकल/खानेपानी ५२००३० प्याक्स तं. ५२००३१

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मिलि:-२०७३।१।२८

विषय : बानेपानी आयोजना यथाशीच सञ्चालन सम्बन्धमा ।

श्रीमान् निर्देशकण्यू बानेपानी तथा ढल निकास विभाग वैक्का साना सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजना आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय सानीपोजरी, काठमाडौ ।

इलाम नगरमा खानेपानीको अभाव तथा समस्या भएको कारणले यस क्षेत्रको खानेपानीलाई व्यवस्थित गर्न स्मित तथा सरस्य भएको कारणले यस क्षेत्रको खानेपानीलाई व्यवस्थित गर्न सिति तथा सरस्य सिति तथा सरस्य समस्या समेत छनीट भई प्रारम्भिक सर्मकाणका कार्यहरू सम्मन्त भइसकेको, स्थानीय मुहान क्षेत्रमा कृते प्रकारका समेत छनीट भई प्रारम्भिक सर्मकाणका कार्यहरू सम्मन्त भइसकेको, स्थानीय मुहान क्षेत्रमा कृते प्रकारका वाधा अवरोध र समस्या नरहेको, आयोजना शीध सञ्चालनका लागि सबै सरोकारबालाहरू सकारात्मव प्रवित्वद रहेको विद्यमान अवस्था हुँबाहुँदै पनि उक्त आयोजना सञ्चालन कार्यमा भइरहेको ढिलाइल यस उक्त बानेपानी अभावको समस्या भाग जिला वन्तै गइरहेको हुँदा इलाम नगरलाई खानेपानी अभाववाट मुक्त गर्नका ह इन्निमवजार तेको सामा सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजना यथाशीच सञ्चालनको व्यवस्था मिलाई सहयोग इन हन अनुरोध छ।

बार्ग :वि त्रह्यीय मामिला तथा स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय,
नगरपालका व्यवस्था भाखा, सिंहदरबार काठमाडौँ।
की खानेपानी तथा ढल निकास विभाग
डेंब्ये साना सहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजना
के बेंबीय खानेपानी आयोजना इटहरी सुनसरी।
बिक्त प्रभासन कार्यालय, इलाम।
जिन्ता विकास समितिको कार्यालय, इलाम।

(महेन्द्रकुमार खाम्युक्ति)

# DOCUMENT REGARDING CONSENT FROM THE COMMUNITY & THE CONCERNED **AUTHORITY FOR USING WATER SOURCES**

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माजापुरत पाविष्ठ अस्तान स्मानाथ सी कुलारताहर सन्ती

# संस्थायक

विविद्यान हामी वर्षामन्त्रमा महीस्थाप नर्ने पश्चहरू आन्ये मानगीय संबा तथा भावमानाई सर्वोष्टी मासे शिवाद्यक्रोता वया अस्पासका श्वानपानी मुसम केच इल्ह्म नगरपालिकाको लाग्नि इनवाद लिल्ला ६ विविधित रूपमा उपलब्ध मराइते सम्बन्धमा निम्ह अमीजिमको स्ट्रीहरमा मन्त्रुर भाई आज मिति २०६९७९६ मा यो सम्महीताना हस्सानार गरी सम्महीताको एक एक प्रोत्त तियो दियो । निम्ह :--

- गृहताम नगरपाणिका र भीमसून पाणि कर्यम्भाता १ इसाम बीच मिहि २०६७४१७ मा मन्यास सम्मोतालार निरम्तरता दिने र आ.स. ०६९०७० देखि सी विद्यालयमा चय १ शिक्षकको व्यवस्थापनमा सहयोग गर्न एवन् सी प्राविको भवन तथा खेलमैदान एवन् हिमालय आत विकास केन्द्रको संदर मैदान निर्माणमा भट्ट्योगको साथि विद्यालय इतिम नगायत दातृ निकायमा पहल गर्ने । साथै हिमालय आत विकास केन्द्रको स.जा साई मासिक र २४००।०० का दरले २०६९ ब्रावणदेशि महयोग उपलब्ध
- २ वाटाको समानामा यस भन्दा अगांत्रको संकीता गमेलसाई ध्यान शर्व्य अगादिको १ हास २ हजार र अ.थ. ६६७०-६६ को १ साम ४० हजार, आ.य. २६८१०६९ को ७ १ साम ४० हजार समेल यम गरर मधि वाज्य के सम्भीता रही धाला बोल्न संगाई ने पा. बाट तिकासा दिये । यसमा उल्लिखन रू १ सास ४० हजार बार्षिक दिने रक्षमका गम्बन्धमा न पा.से बालेबानी सेवा शुल्कमा पुनसवसोकन गरी धृद्धि गरेको सबस्थामा आपसी समन्त्रय गरी यस रक्षममा समेल बुद्धि गर्दै सैजाने ।
- ६.निहाह मुहानाट भर्टरहेको पाइपसाइनवाई स्वतासनमा रा€दै वर्ष ६ इत्यको पाइपयाट इसाम नगरपातको सामि पाना सम्बाह गर्ने ।
- शिताइ मुधान र आसपासका स्वावेषानी मुहान क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक ब्रोत तथा पर्यावरण सुरक्षका सार्थि गो श्रेत्रको स्वानु श्रेष्टिक वनको क्षमता अधिकृदि तथा वृक्षारोपणको कार्यक्रम र सो क्षेत्रको बनको मुरक्षाकः साथि हरासु व्यवस्थापनमा न पा बाट वायिक ह १० हजार रक्षम आ.व. ०६९७० विस ताबू गरी सहयोग गर्भ ।
- र गिताइ मुहान र आसपासका शानिपानी मुहान श्रेषका नागरिकहरूको सामि गापिक रूपमा नगरपालि र हाट स्वास्त्र्य शिविर आधीजना गर्ने।
- ६ विलाह पुराव व आसपासका **धानपानी** पुराव क्षेत्रमा चानेपानीको अभेतसुधारमञ्जूषी काम हुँदा स्थानीय बाकिन्दासाई प्राथमिकता दिने ।
- र्शागतह मुहा<u>प र आसंपासका बानेपानी मुहान क्षेत्रका वासिन्यालाई खानेपानीको सुविबादों</u> लागि बानेपानी सथा सरसप ६ डिभिजन कार्बालय इसिमिन सानेपानी योजना सम्बासन गरि दिन ।
- = खानेश्वानी मृहात क्षेत्रका बामिन्दाको घरमा सूनाम शौधालय निर्माणका साणि जम्मा ५० वटामा बार्षिक १० वटाका दरसे व्यान सेट खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ हिभिन्नन कार्यालय इलामसे उपलब्ध गराउने र यस कार्यमा कारपालिकाले प्रति शौधालय रू १०००,०० का दरह सहयोग गर्ने ।
- ९ निर्माह महार र आसपासका खानेपानी मुहान धारको मुरक्षाका लागि हाल ९ जना घोकियार कार्यरस रहेफोम्छ अस वार्ड में, ४ को जासिन्दा मध्येषाट ९ जना श्रीकियार २०६९ आवनवैद्धि नगरपालिकाले खायरगणना मने ।
- ९०.माहमभुष्य गाविस शार्ड में, ४, ४, १.६ में, बाहमा विषुतीक्षरक्षकी संघ उत्तवक गराई सहयोग गर्नका मंत्रि मेथम बिक्स प्राधिकंग्य संगायस अन्य सार्व निकायमी पहल गर्ने।
- १९.प्रभावतः ध्रयमा प्रत्येष्टः वर्ष १ वटा स्ति विकाससम्बद्धी तास्त्रिम सङ्यानने गरिनेह्न वसका शांधः सत्तनाहरूको समस्तिकरण तथा आविक समृद्धि हुने चालक। कार्यक्रमलाई प्राथमिकता दिइनेह्न।
- ५२ देलराई जिल्लामे गोरुवासे सन्दर्भर बहुकको आंग प्रत्येक वर्ष विभिन्न निकायमा सङ्क निर्धाणको लागि सार्थणक रकम मिनियोजन पन पहस ान



### नेपाल सरकार

# सङ्घीय मामिला तथा स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय

# जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय



प.स. प्रशासन शासा ( चन्द्र०५८ )०७९७०७२



मिति :- २०७२/०२/२२

श्री खानेपानी विभाग खानेपानी आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय तेखो साना शहरी खानेपानी आयोजना पानीपोखरी, काठमाती ।

विषय: निर्णय जानकारी एवं कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा इलाम जिल्ला जलस्रोत समितिको मिति २०७२ जेठ २१ मते घसेको वैठकबाट देहायको निर्णय भएकोले आवश्यक जानकारी एवं कार्यान्ययनका साणि अनुरोध छ ।

# तपसिल:-

# निर्णाय संग्राशा

यस इलाम जिल्ला जलश्रीत समितिको मिति २०४१ माघ १८ गतिको बैठकबाट बर्ता नं ३०६ मा कायम भएको इलाम बजार तेसी शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था इलामको च.नं.४ मिति २०४२/२/१८ को सिफारिस माण पत्र र इलाम जगरपालिका कार्यालय इलामको च.नं.४८१८ मिति २०५२/२/१८ को सिफारिस माण पत्र बोशिश्रम इलाम तेसो साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजना अन्तर्गत भाईखोला, गिताङ खोला, मेवा खीला, रातेखोला मुहान गरी इलाम नगरपालिकामा खानेपानीको व्यवस्थापन गर्न गाविस माईमफुवा इलामका गाविस स्तरीय समन्वय समितिसँग खो योजना कार्यान्वयनका लागि सम्भौता समेल भई सकेको हुँदा भुहानको पानी त्याउने विवयमा कुनै पनि किसिमको विवाद तथा बामा अवरोध हुने नदेखिएकोले सो आयोजनाको सर्वेक्षण तथा कार्यान्वयनका खागि तेसी मानो शहरी खानेपानी आयोजना व्यवस्थापन कार्यालय, काठमाडीमा सिफारिस गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

बोधार्थ :-

श्री इलाम नगरपालिका कार्यालय

(मदन कोइसला)

इलाम ।

एथानीय विकास अधिकारी

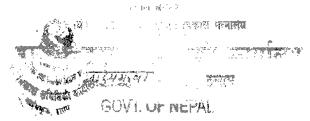
थी इलाम वजार तेसी साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था

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सरसकाहिको पहिलो आवश्यकता स्वतः दिखा मुक्त अवस्था

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बिष्यः सिष्टारिस् उगरिसकोः! श्री दलाम नार्यालाका नेस्री एमना श्राहरी एन्नेप्री नथा एरस्प्रहिष्ठामेन्ता एमिनिन इलाम!

अस्ति विषयमा द्रलाम राग्रासिका ने की साता शहरी शोगाती नाम स्र स्था है स्थानीय कार्य रिया स्ट्रिंग है स्थानीय कार्य रिया नहां रिया कार्य प्रश्न कार्य प्रश्न कार्य प्रश्न कार्य प्रश्न कार्य प्रश्न कार्य प्रश्न है कि स्थान कार्य प्रश्न है के स्थान कार्य प्रश्न है कि स्थान कार्य के स्थान कार्य के स्थान कार्य का

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प.स. **१६४४४५** च.न. <u>१६६</u>

# सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिका गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय

मार्के क्षेत्रकारी, इलाम क्षेत्रकारी वेपाल व्यक्तिकारी

मिति २०७१ ०१ २३

विषयः सिफारिस प्रिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री इलाम बजार तेसी साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता संस्था ईलाम ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा खानेपानी विभाग खानेपानी आयोजना व्यवश्थापन कार्यानय तथी माना शहरी खानेपानी आयोजना,पानीपोखरी काठमाण्डीबाट नेपालमा संचालन भईरहेको तेसा माना शहरी खानेपानी आयोजनाले साविक इलाम नगरपालिका हालका ६,७,८,९ बढाहरूमा हाल वितरण पर्इरहेको खानेपानी आयोजनाले साविक इलाम नगरपालिका हालका ६,७,८,९ बढाहरूमा हाल वितरण पर्इरहेको खानेपानी र थप सेवा क्षेत्र समेत विस्तार गरि खानेपानी आयोजना संचालन गर्ने भएको र उक्त खानेपानी हाल संचालन गर्नेको निमित्त खानेपानीको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न पर्ने हुदा साविक माईमभूवा आयोजना संचालन गर्नेको निमित्त खानेपानीको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न पर्ने हुदा साविक माईमभूवा गाविस हाल संन्दकपुर पाउपालिका बड़ा न २ माईमभूवामा रहेका पानीका मुहानहरू गीताड गाविस हाल संन्दकपुर पाउपालिका परिस्केण्ड १० लि सेवाखोलाबाट प्रतिसकेण्ड १० लि खोलाबाट प्रतिसकेण्ड पर्द लिटर,रानेखोलाबाट प्रतिसेकेण्ड १० लि मेवाखोलाबाट प्रतिसकेण्ड १० लि खोलाबाट प्रतिसकेण्ड १० लि खोलाबाट प्रतिसकेण्ड पर्द लिटर,रानेखोलाबाट प्रतिसेकेण्ड १० लि मेवाखोलाबाट प्रतिसकेण्ड पर्द लिटर,रानेखोलाबाट प्रतिसकेण्ड १० लि मेवाखोलाबाट प्रतिसकेण्ड पर्द लिएका व्यवस्था सरमान जिला हिएको सरमानाई प्रतिकेण्ड खानेपानी इलाम चालिय सरकार सन्दकपुर गाउपालिको तफबाट विगतको सक्ष्मित अनुसार उक्त खानेपानी आयोजना सचालन गर्नको लागि माथि उल्लेखित परिकाणको सहमित अनुसार उक्त खानेपानी आयोजना सचालन गर्नको लागि माथि उल्लेखित परिकाणको सहमिति अनुसार उक्त खानेपानी आयोजना सचालन गर्नको लागि माथि उल्लेखित परिकाणको सहमिति अनुसार उक्त खानेपानी आयोजना सचालन गर्नको लागि माथि उल्लेखित परिकाणको

/ उदय बुहादुर सह अध्यक्ष

# CONSENT LETTER FROM SHREE GUMBADANDA COMMUNITY FOREST WOMEN USER'S GROUP



स्य एवं स्न चनार्जः श्री सुरुपार्ठोडा सार्गुकायिक वस

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क्षा मेजुरी नका दिएकी तन्त्रका !

दूलां साविक नगरणीलना मंद्रनाता है निर्मात कर्मा पहरी उन्ने कार्यकारों भागी जना के सिर्म दे की स्टूर्ण कर्मा करिया है की दिसा कर्मा करिया है की सिर्म है की मान्य करिया है कि सिर्म है की सिर्म है की मान्य करिया है कि सिर्म है की प्रमान करिया है कि सिर्म है की सिर्म ह

सन्तिष *ड्रिका* श्रेका अस्टटी सुरुक्त अस्ति स

निकारका उपके जुन्में के के के के कि

# CONSENT LETTER FROM MR. GYANENDRA KUMAR SHIWAKOTI

# मन्जुरीनामा

NEX SECTION

लिखितम इलाम जिल्ला इलाम नगरपालिका बार्ड नं. ९ बस्ने स्व. यामबहादुर शिवाकोटीको छोरा ज्ञानेन्द्रकुमार शिवाकोटी आग्ये मेरो नाममा रहेको इलाम नगरपालिका वार्ड नं ९ साविक इलाम नगरपालिका वार्ड नं ९ साविक इलाम नगरपालिका वार्ड नं १ साविक इलाम काम ब्राह्म अजार ते सो साना सहरी खानेपानी आयोजनाको पानी टेकी निर्माणको लागि हालको चलतचल्तीको दरभाजमा पछि राजीनामा पास गरि दिने भत्नेमा उपलब्ध गराएको छु। भविष्यमा कृनै प्रकारले उल्लेख भए अनुसार जगग राजीनामा पास गरि दिने भार्तमा अवरोध गर्ने छुइन भनी निम्न व्यक्तिहरूको रोहरमा यो कर्बुलियत कागजमा सहिछाप गरी इलाम नगरपालिका, इलामबजार तेस्रो साना सहरी खानेपानी उपभोक्ता संस्थालाई दिएको छु। पछि कृनै पनि प्रकारले किचोला गर्ने छुइन गरे यसै कर्बुलियत कागजले ददर गरि दिनु भनी यो कागजमा सहीछाप गरेको छु।

O'No Blacoff

**MINUTES OF MEETING** 

भाग भिति अवस्था अन्य प्रतिका दिन अलाम जाए पानि का कः नगर प्रमुख भी परंभ करतेल क्यू हो न्यानसम्म भिरम कर्ष परके प्रति स्वीमा केंद्र तसी नियम अनुस्थि इक्टरूर क्या दिना प्रक्रिया।

प्रकार १. ३:- १ नेपायन के किर्ण व्यवस्था प्राण्य प्रा

हर्मात ७ १: शांताकरं। सम्बन्धमा

विकास अ. १ :- "आयाजना की लागी जितेल जिलाइन का लागी व्यक्ति कार कार के लागी जितेल जिलाइन का लागी व्यक्ति कार कार कार्य कार कार्य कार

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मिन्दर हैं। निक्रम महिं निवा दिलाल इसी निवंश मिला के निवंश के

मिलीय में में : - हेन्सीयुक्त कथा कंग्याचिए मेंडी अर्जना लाओं अम्प्रेस्ट जनमेंडि (बार्ग में अर्जना क्यां) १० हेर्सी बढ्डाना क्यां किस क्रिला मेंसा क्यां अन्तर्वाह मेंडी हिनामा लागी क्यांनिय क्यांगाट अवस्था अस्टेन विकास अस्टिंग

भाग विकि २०६४। अथ गरेका कि उत्सम नेपार पति का का नगर प्रमुख भी भरेग उनके आ के कारण तस्मा विका केर्बाकार के प्रमुख महोगा किय तथा विका कर्नुस्था हत्यार कर्मा कि ए समितेरों।

प्रकाल के के : अग्रीवार होक किर्णाल स्काल प्रमा प्रकाल के के : आग्रीवार अग्वराह जाता जीवनस्कत-- जी | सामानिक स्वाल सम्बन्धमा हल्पल प्रकाल के ह :- टैम्नीकल तथा सामाजिक सर्व मार्च हालांगी

कार साकरणा । स्थानिय स्था गाने आ आहे। जाने साकरणा ।

व्याना १० १ - वानावरता सम्बन्धमा,

निर्धाम १.१ :- श्वामिक्स की लागी किटेल डिलाइन का लागी
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निर्माण की क :- टेक्नीयम मार्ग कामिया की उर्जा लागी कहाराठ जनामीक (सार्म की मर्गका लागी) १० टेमी १३ जना कामिया महिला मार्ग ३ कर्ष जनकाठ मेर्ग दिल्ला नामी क्यांनिया -स्टाबाट रेपालका उत्तरात्र विरोध मारिया।

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THE MOLKING LACTOR STORE MORE काना आरो रेजनेजानि तथा अस्तानारं प्रामीका सीमीतना आहार को बेटार काता की आधारण ट्या इनाम कार गारिको कार कर्माधानिका का अनुस्क की महेश करने तथा की अनुस ्रमान्या भा तेरिक माता बार रे दलके मीन तथा सरवानी कारी प्रस्ता हो किरता विकार ने महोदी रका करीका किस्से जारिकारको कर्निश्लीमा इलाम न उपमहत्वमा करी जिम्म अनुसारने। मिला अस्ति। <u>डर्जी स्थार</u>ी प् अस्त्राताः स्त्री केटा याणाः प्र क्की धन लगहर अप ६ श्री च्याबन शर्व ी ने के अपना के १ जम्म रन किल्ला ए नहीं महेग असे वर प्रमाद भार (दी भारत TA MINION WHE INTERES CITATION SEED AND WE ARRANGE - All off were and DRIVE air told ME DOLL TO THE THE THE TALL PAUC TATE OF SERVICE SERVICES

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प्रकार कार्य होते १ मेना स्वीता प्रहारका प्रत्यका स्थिति। स्थानित स्थ

क्ल प्रस्ताव माणि दलाइल अर्था अलाम आहरी २ रानेपली आमोजना लगरे आवश्यक कानेपानको महात (र्राष्ट्र) भीता खोला, नेचा स्माला गरियोमा ही अरेर उपयोग गेंग विषयमार लिएर भाग क्षेत्र क्ष प्रत्यक्ष सर्वे अल्लाहर्क शेटबार (रामप एमपल भेरे आएके ्वारिय व्यक्तिमार्को स्मा ५७% वटा प्रा प्रयहेर मुहान हो श्रीत प्रांत की ति पहे क्रिक्ष विकास वार्त अर्थ (उदेरी पार पारकारिय अवस्थाम अधिमावा गारकी , अते उत्तेर ज्ञांन, विकाशिश का धमेरे हालके महिल्ले परी विकास पर इसाम अहरी क्लामन तालीक सेह देगात दलहत आरों. नोमित्रमात्मीर आव प्रामे पानीको लेकेत और हिमानीना नारे १३ तिए शर्रामानार करिएंडेल १० तिए र भेषा रेगालांश अतिखें के पेगालां का रामा मानी उर्वाय गराउदा क्षा अपरिया कार्या दिया हत्ती अपरिया कार्गीक अने जिलाही एनए नर्म रिक्ले डन आधारिमालाई परिमा क्रामित्मम जाने विभिनाद अति एरमा रहे अराउन हाली Sourie

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्रमप्रताश अस्तावहरू

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प्रयुत (रेखपमा क्रुलपूत गर्म इलाम तमार हेर्डी खानाश्रर) माल इलाम अहरी श्रांत्रपार एया सरहारोर उनमीतनाई किल् भा किल बर्के सर्व प्रविषं में हरें में प्रविषं में याद्याला रहेडीक् थर् आयोगमाने अमन स्टूड देखी वारीके पहान (इतेट्र) जीता खेलाबार अरिएडेड 93 कि शहरनेलात प्रतिसिक्ड १० ति भी भेगरबोलाबाद प्रति-रिकेट १० मिं छ। दरने हर्गात उपनिष् अराजे विषयमा होर्द अधि श्रुष्मि भने धल खत्रकुए गाउ मित्रकारी ठाणालप्रकार लिखित स्थाप्तारीय राजेत संस्मातीर प्राप्त थ्राहेका, अगायोगमानारे आक्ष्याह अन्या इलाम स्थर-वारिका गांक्षे व्विना नार लिखित पन वादे अवलेकी अपने का खल बहाने इच्छा दे। रहा कार दे Acces 10001- अअरेप तीन कराउ आ हासी लाए रवा-32 हमार २८५ . क्लिंट उपभेड़ा amak में के के आ अला अद्याने ना किएके नाम अध्यान माना माना लाए। इलाम क्यूनिलाहा कारकारीप्रामिकार प्रतिबन्हा अर्ट गरी रक्ते शल स्लाम अही स्वानेपानी तथा छर-यात्रीय आमीजना (इक्ना 56 एर ड) कार महत्त्र क्रा-योगवमगढा त्रामी शम्यक निकाम ADB तथा रेंछो काम शहरी दुर्गालामी तथा एरएए विम्रालाह (कार्टमार्डी - पानीपोरंग्रा) अहारपांका) उन्तर्य जी तिनेय जरीयो

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न्त्मा आदी आक्रीतातारे आवयाड महानहीं स्थातार हरकामाडी ETAKINT ! प्रस्तुत विध्यमा इत्राप्त शहरी स्वापनार् आयोजनार आवगढ रवानेपानीको अने २मेता , रारे र भेमा श्लोलाङ। २भामिय त्रोगितिक एक भेट्यार तमा इलाइल महीतहे। इन्तामाला लाका "ADB का प्रतिभी हम प्रति प्रकात स्वातेपानी किष्णे PMO Sociologist SM Godfand aron DRTACO (भागातिक निका अ अकराम भागान, परामेशे दाता यापातिक किया अ जित & अधिकारी आर्थ एकातेवारी दुर्गलेश (लितिको पदाबिकारी एएएएक) रामें सहगंती कर तास क्रिश्र प्रमाकित क्षेत्रज्ञ वासिलास्त्र ल्या इलप्रत क्षापन 1 हुक (कारा) अनुगामको अगम य प्राचीन वात कुट्दी किरातमु कुराह्य रहे हैं थ सर्भाष्ट्रा कर्म क्षानिस्मन गर्भ निर्मित्राय क्रमा सहयोग र यार्ज थस्त्र आध्याता लामा अतिव्दर्श रक्षी र जन्मार अनुगत्तर्भ प्रशार्थ कुए क्षेत्रमिय नेहरुतार आयुक्ता आयुक्त दाव अरोने

उभ्योजन दिले वान्यार गान असूड एम्बन्स निवासना । असर्घ असे बाम्बन्स - प्रतित विवयमा इलाप्त अति इताप तम्र देखे क्रास्टरी इलाम अहरी श्लांत्रपारी तथा खरएडरे आवीतनां किया आज मोर्डी सर्व पिष्य में हरा प्राप्त राष काल थरा दिलामाजनार अन्यस्त देखी वान्त्रि, महान (क्ष्मेंट्र) जीताड प्रमेलावाट प्रटिखेंडेड १ ई हिर शहरनेलां प्रतिरिष्ठेळ १० रिग भार भेगारवीमाबार कृत्रि र्रेकेट्ट १० मि छा परले हात्र उपलब्ध अरोपने दिलयमा हार्द अवि श्रुधमि भेद्र हाल श्रुद्वप्रां मिन्नहो उपनित्य द्वार लिखित विकारीत खमेत संस्मालीर प्राप्त थाडेको आयोजनालो आनम्प्र अन्य इलाम् स्ट्र वालिका गांकाचे प्रतिकामार लिखिट पण बाद् भवलिका उपानिकास नहीं इक्योंके 27 200 गाउ के 2 CE390001- SHORTEN 7/1 करीं अ हारी लाए हैं 82 हमार एप जिमें उपने का Chila के के कि भा अला शर्एकेंग TDF केंग्क्रे अमानर मुण्का इलाम महापालिका मार्कणीपालिकारे प्रतिबन्ता आरी रामें वाले स्लाम अधे रवानेपानी तथा हर खड़िंद आयोजना (इम्ला ६६८८) काहि हिंही छा-भोत्रमन्छा लामि दाम्यक निराय ADB तथा रेखो द्वाम शहरी ६वारे भारी तथा लर्साम्बर (छाडमाडी पानीपारंगां) अहारपण्डा अनुरोध जो तिर्वाध जशीमी

# ANNEX 4: SAMPLE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE AND CHECKLISTS

# तेश्रो साना शहरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजना घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण वृक्तित प्रश्नावसी

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# **Checklist for Physico-Chemical Environment**

Parameters	Description
Topography	Hilly region with gentle slopes
Geology (Rock and Soil Types)	Precambrian to Cambrian Kyanite and sillimanite bearing genesis, biotite schist, Metaquartizite, amphibolites, calc-silicate genesis, orthogenesis and angiogenesis
Erosion and Sedimentation	No such events recorded and observed
Climate	Warm temperate or sub-tropical
Quarry Sites (If any)	No
Land Use	Agricultural land is the dominant followed be forests and residential areas.
Air Quality	Not that severe
Water Quality	Moderate
Noise Level	Not that severe
Drainage Network	No proper drainage system

## **CHECKLIST OF BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

Project: Ilam WSSP

### CHECKLIST OF FLORA/PLANT LIFE FORMS

Date: September 07,2017

	Name of plants	. Uses			O.L	
S.No.		Fuel-wood	Fodder	Medicine	Others	
1.	Ainseke	:			Forcite, Agrage	
2	Amala	i i			Editole Fruit	
 35∙	Angeri	V		V"	<u> </u>	
4.	Acuro	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		اسما		
5.	Aule Chapup				Flowers from	
6	Bakaino		1		Edible Fruits	
7.	Ban Gahat		:	· Warner	- Agrossasta	
8.	Bar				Edible Facita	
g.	Borro				Fruits	
<b>D</b>	801			IV.	Fruits Agross Edible Cil	
1.	Bhalaye					
,	Bhote Peeport		· ·	i.	Pape: Monug	
<b>3</b> .	Bot Dhayara				Edible gum	
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Project: Tłam WESP

#### CHECKLIST OF MAMMALS

Date: Stotember 0	7. 2	014
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www.na.wv	

Project: Ilan, WSSP

#### CHECKLIST OF BIROS

Date: September 07, 2017

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Project: Tham WSSP

#### CHECKLIST OF REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS & FISHES

Date: September 07, 2117

S.No.	Reptiles, Amphibians & Fishes	Remarks
4	Reptiles: Haryou, Adlies Sarpa, Chlurbine Sarpa, Chheparo, Mausuli	
·	Sarpa, Chheparo, Mausuli	
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#### **CHECKLISTS FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION**

#### A. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION -1

Date: 06 September, 2017

Project: Ilam Water Supply & Sanitation Project

Venue: Ilam Municipality Office

Number of Participants: 8

Purpose Statement: Information Dissemination to the participants regarding UWSSSP,

Discussions regarding the proposed project and Roles &

Responsibilities of various Stakeholders

#### Questions:

1. Do you know about Urban Water Supply & Sanitation (Sector) Project? If yes, can you please share the information you know about this project?

- 2. How do you feel about the project proposed in your town? Do you think that this proposed project is important for your town?
- 3. How familiar are you with the term "Environment"?
- 4. Are there any community forests and protected areas within this project area?
- 5. Do you have any idea about the environmental concerns regarding the proposed project?
- 6. Do you have any objection regarding the project activities that will be carried out at core bazaar area?
- 7. As a stakeholder, how can you contribute from your side to minimize the anticipated environmental issues?
- 8. Lastly, what would you say are the most important issues you would like to express about this project?

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### FINDINGS OF EACH QUESTIONS/ISSUES RAISED

- 1. All the participants are aware about the proposed project.
- 2. According to the participants, they are in need of the improved water supply system as they are facing hardship of water for years. Thus, they expect this proposed project to improve the existing water system.
- 3. The participants are also found aware about the environment.
- 4. No such protected areas are known to be existing within the project area. However, it is known that few community forests falls within the project area.
- 5. Their main concerns regarding the environmental aspects are Dust Emissions, Water Quality, Noise Pollution, Community Forest Conservation, Traffic Congestion, Obstruction to the vendors & passersby, Damage to the existing facilities and Construction Waste & Solid Waste Management during construction period. They are also concerned about effective operation & management and anticipated leakage problems during operation phase.
- 6. They stated "No Objection" regarding the project activities that will be carried out at core bazaar area. However, they urged to carry out the project activities at this area with proper care and prompt actions regarding excavation & backfilling works.
- After assuring about the mitigation measures for the environmental concerns they
  raised, they committed to contribute to support safeguard implementation of the
  proposed project.
- 8. Their positive response towards the implementation of the proposed project indicates Willingness to Pay for this project. The most important issue they raised about the proposed project is the assurance for the provision of safe, reliable and sufficient water supply system.

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#### **B. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION -2**

Date: 14 September, 2017

Project: Ilam Water Supply & Sanitation Project

Venue: DCC, Ilam Hall Number of Participants: 8

Purpose Statement: Information Dissemination to the participants regarding preparation of technical & social survey works, Discussions regarding the proposed project and Roles & Responsibilities of various Stakeholders

#### Questions/Issues:

- You must be familiar with UWSSSP as we had already discussed about it in our earlier discussion program dated September 06, 2017. Now, we are here to carry out technical & survey works of the proposed project. Do you have to say anything regarding this?
- 2. The issue raised regarding service area is not now possible to consider as the service area has already been delineated earlier in consultation with WUSC & local community and for your information we have already discussed about it during our earlier discussion program also. But, we assure you that all the parts of the proposed service area will not be missed out during our survey. During survey, we urged all of you to provide full support.
- Our design shows that project components like RVt1 & Small Guard House need to be constructed within Gumba Danda community forest area. Hence, during survey, we want you to help us to establish coordination with the concerned community forest users group.
- 4. We are happy that you all are very aware of the conservation of the community forests. We are pleased to inform that our design does not involve any kind of destructive works within the community forest areas.
- As we have already discussed about the environmental concerns regarding the proposed project in our earlier discussion programs, we like to inform you that more or less obviously some environmental issues will be raised during construction of the project; however, those issues will not be either extreme or permanent.
- 6. As a stakeholder, how will you contribute from your side to minimize the anticipated environmental issues?

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7. Lastly, what would you like to say about this project?

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#### FINDINGS OF EACH QUESTIONS/ISSUES RAISED

- According to the participants, they are happy that their desire for the reliable, safe &
  potable water supply is being fulfilled sooner. Now, the only thing they want is that
  the proposed project should cover almost all the areas of llam municipality. They
  requested our team to consider this during technical design works.
- 2. After giving assurance regarding service area, they showed positive response towards provision of full support during survey works.
- 3. The participants assured us to help to establish coordination with the concerned community forest users group as soon as possible. They also assured us to provide consent letter from the concerned forest groups for our convenience. However, they entail assurance from us regarding the conservation of the community forests.
- 4. They are happy to know about the community forests regarding the proposed project.
- 5. They still showed concerns regarding the environmental aspects that include Dust Emissions, Water Quality, Noise Pollution, Traffic Congestion, Obstruction to the vendors & passersby, Damage to the existing facilities and Construction Waste & Solid Waste Management during construction period as like in the earlier discussion programs. We assure them about the mitigation of these likely environmental impacts by adopting the proposed mitigation measures.
- 6. As a responsible stakeholder, they committed to contribute to support safeguard implementation of the proposed project.
- Lastly, the participants expressed their aspiration to get adequate, safe, reliable and potable water supply service from the proposed project along with the mitigated environmental impacts.

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#### C. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION- 3

Date: 15 September, 2017

Project: Ilam Water Supply & Sanitation Project

Venue: Ilam Municipality Office

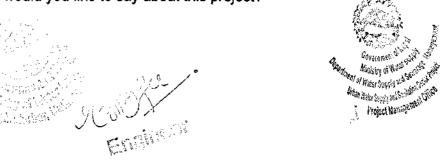
Number of Participants: 7 (including representatives of Gumba Danda Community Forest

Women User's Group)

Purpose Statement: Discussions regarding the proposed project

#### Questions/Issues:

- 1. We all are here to carry out technical & survey works of the proposed project. As WUSC must have already disseminated information to you all about the construction of the project components within this community forest area. Do you have anything to share regarding this?
- We now believe that you are quite clear about the layout plan of the proposed project within this community forest area. For our convenience, we request you to provide the Consent Letter or No Objection letter regarding the construction activities of the proposed project.
- It will be easier for us to carry out the survey works in your presence as we expect to get positive outcomes through your guidance during survey.
- 4. As the active members of this concerned community forest users group are present in this discussion program, you must be well known about the likely adverse environmental impacts of the proposed project during construction phase. Do you have any problem regarding this?
- 5. Your fear is rational but we assure you that this will not happen at any cost as we have proposed the proper mitigation measures for each adverse impact and we have also prepared the environmental management plan to effectively implement the proposed mitigation measures. If you are still in doubt, we are here with the proposed EMP, please have a look at this and if you have any queries please don't hesitate to share with us
- 6. Besides being secondary stakeholders, as you are the inhabitants of this project town, you are also the primary stakeholders or we can say "Beneficiaries". As a beneficiary, how will you contribute from your side to minimize the anticipated environmental issues?
- 7. Lastly, what would you like to say about this project?



#### FINDINGS OF EACH QUESTIONS/ISSUES RAISED

- They are aware about the proposed construction activities within their community
  forest area. They requested to observe the layout drawing of this area to be ensured
  that the proposed layout does not require cutting the trees. As per their request, we
  demonstrated the layout and clarify their doubts regarding conservation of forest
  resources.
- 2. They seemed appreciative towards us regarding the clarification of the layout drawing. However, before providing the consent letter, they demanded to allow them to get involved during survey works in their area to be fully ensured whether the survey works are carried out as per the proposed layout drawing or not.
- 3. They seemed enthusiastic towards getting involved in the survey works.
- 4. They are quite aware about the likely adverse environmental impacts of the proposed project. However, they expect us to either minimize or mitigate these impacts during construction phase as they are in doubt or worry that the expected adverse impacts will be overlooked.
- 5. After observing the EMP we had prepared, they seemed satisfied with this.
- 6. As a beneficiary, each of them showed their commitment to contribute to support safeguard implementation of the proposed project as per their capability as far as it is the matter of provision of efficient water supply service to their project town.
- Lastly, the participants expressed their aspiration to get adequate, safe, reliable and
  potable water supply service from the proposed project and committed to provide full
  support during survey works and construction period.

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#### D. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION -4

Date: 10 May, 2018

Project: Ilam Water Supply & Sanitation Project

Venue: Sandakpur Rural Municipality-Ward no. 2 Office

Number of Participants: 7

Purpose Statement: Discussions regarding the proposed project

#### Questions/Issues:

- We all are here to carry out discussions regarding the use of water sources for the proposed project, located at your rural municipality. Do you have any idea regarding this? If yes, please share with us.
- 2. How familiar are you with the term "Environment"?
- 3. Do you have any idea about the environmental concerns regarding the proposed project?
- 4. Do you know that the proposed project will involve intake construction and transmission route construction along with the tapping of water from the proposed sources? Do you have any objection regarding this?
- 5. As a stakeholder, how can you contribute from your side to minimize the anticipated environmental issues?
- 6. Lastly, what would you say are the most important issues you would like to express about this project?



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### FINDINGS OF EACH QUESTIONS/ISSUES RAISED

- 1. All the participants are aware about the proposed project.
- 2. The participants are also found aware about the environment.
- 3. Their main concerns regarding the environmental aspects are Dust Emissions, Water Quality, Noise Pollution, Obstruction to the passersby, and Damage to the existing facilities and Generation of Construction Waste & Its Management during construction period. They are also concerned about effective operation & management and anticipated leakage problems during operation phase.
- 4. They stated "No Objection" regarding the project activities that will be carried out at Sandakpur Rural Municipality Ward No. 2 area. However, they urged to carry out the project activities at this area with proper considerations regarding source protection measures, source yield, prompt actions regarding excavation & backfilling works etc.
- After assuring about the mitigation measures for the environmental concerns they raised, they committed to contribute to support safeguard implementation of the proposed project.
- 6. Their positive response towards tapping of water from the sources located at their own place indicates their grandeur and the empathy they have for the people of flam municipality facing acute water shortage problem. The most important issue they raised regarding the use of their water sources is that the tapping of water from the proposed sources should not result in deprivation of drinking water at Sandakpur Rural Municipality.

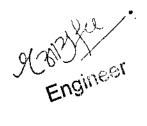
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Froject Management Office

# ANNEX 5: CHLORINE USE GUIDELINES







#### **GUIDELINE VALUE**

In humans and animals exposed to chlorine in drinking-water, specific adverse treatment related effects have not been observed.

Chlorine in drinking water is safe for consumption .The small amount of chlorine typically used to disinfect water does not pose risks to human health. The World Health Organization (WHO) has established a guideline value of 5 mg/L for chlorine in drinking water, meaning that such concentrations are considered acceptable for lifelong human consumption. Furthermore, WHO concludes that this value is "conservative," as no adverse effects from chlorine in drinking water were observed in studies reviewed by WHO.

Guideline values for chlorine WHO Guidelines for drinking water quality (2004)

Chlorine below 5 milligrams per liter (mg/L)*

*For effective disinfection, there should be a residual concentration of free chlorine of 0.5 mg/L after at least 30 min contact time at pH<8.0

## Chlorination does not harm aquatic environments

Chlorinated drinking water is unlikely to be harmful when discharged into aquatic environments. An extensive risk assessment conducted under European Union guidelines examined potential harm from various processes to make drinking water using sodium hypochlorite. This assessment found no significant environmental risks from chlorine or byproducts formed during drinking water chlorination. The DBPs formed in drinking water depend on the nature and quantity of organic matter present as well as on the disinfectant and other treatments used. In drinking water the principal byproducts are trihalomethanes (THMs; mainly chloroform) and haloacetic acids (HAAs), with smaller amounts of other byproducts. Direct 'whole effluent' experiments representing various uses, including drinking water, have shown that no significant amounts of persistent and potentially bioaccumulative substances are formed. Toxicity tests on these mixtures demonstrated that the presence of DBPs did not increase the toxicity.

A major concern from the past was the formation of some highly-chlorinated, high-hazard molecules, such as dioxins, resulting from chlorine used in paper pulp bleaching. However, dioxins were only formed from 'active chlorine' under specific conditions: acid pH and in the presence of certain phenols such as those abundant in the lignin component of wood. There is no significant formation of dioxins or other high-hazard molecules at neutral or alkaline pH. All current uses of 'active chlorine' for microbial control and cleaning take place at alkaline or neutral pH.

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# ANNEX 6: WATER QUALITY TEST REPORTS



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Road, No. 53875/064/056

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25/85/2

NS Lab Accreditation No.: 69-2088/69



# ASTHA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SERVICE PVT. LTD.

P.O. Box No. 4315, Dillibazar, Kathmandu, Nepal Tet: +977-1-4433748, E-mail: nasihalab2065@gmail.com

complete scientific solution) enter 100

# Test Report/Certificate

Report No. : 459/2074

Entry No. : AASTHA - 358-2074

Sample : Water

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: TALCHCON IV Source

🗄 Cieetang Khola, Gertang, Sam

Date received

: 02 - 06 - 2074

Datekompleted

: 04 - 06 - 2074

Sampled By

: Client

S. N.	Paramoters	Method	Observed Values	National Drinking Water Quality Standard
1	рж ат 26°С	4300 H AFHA AMOVA WIF 2012, 27" Filmiss	7.2	63-85
7.	Electrical Conductivity, (umhos/cm)	2510 B. AF: N AWWA-WIT 2012, 22 rd Edition	90	1590
3. 4,	Tunb' city, (NTU)	2130 B. Amerik AWARA 901 2017, 37% Edition	<5. N.O.	5 (10) Nat Objectionalis
~~. ~~.	Color, NCU.	2120 C APPA - AWYAN - WES 2017, 22000 Ec 1000	0.08	5125;
6.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₈ , (eng/l)	2340 C, AF-12-AWWA-WEF 2017, 27" Edition	40	500
3.	Total Strictved Solid, (mg/)	2540 C, APICA - AVEWA - W. F 2012, 22cm Officer	\$5	1000
8.	Total Residual Chlorine, (me/!)	4500 - O R. WHA - WARE - WHY 7517, 2205 15:500	<≎ 10	<u> </u>
9.	Colonge, img/li	4100 CH3, APRA-ANNA WID 2012, 22" Section	1 /2	250
10.	Americana (med)	4500 No. CO. APROLANCE A. WPCI, TYPE 57/100	0.05	1.5
11.	Nitrate, Init/0	4500 NO. 2. APPARAMENT WEF 2012, 22" FORTON	75%	50.0
12.	Mumayou (ma/l)	3530 ALE, APHA, ANYAA, WIT, 7200 F JUDGE	0.029	0.20
13.	fluoride, (mg/i)	4500 1 19, APRIL AWWA WEEZET , 22nd Edition	0.08	0.5-1.5
14.	Sulfate, (mg/l)	1500-SO C. ADHA - AWAYA - WIT 2012, 226d Politica	<15	250
13.	Mercury*, (Dr/.)	3000 C APREADWA WE WILL STO Educati	≪© 001	Q.961
	Carrion, (mg/)	35QU Cars, APHA AMWA WIF 2012, 22" Hotels	6.4	200
17.	leen', (mg/l)		×0.05	0.30(3)
18	Manganese*, (mg/li	•	<0.05	0.20
19.	- ,		-0.01	0.01
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21.	Garrison (mg.)		<0.05	0.05
27	Copper*, (mg/l)		<b>₹0.0</b> \$	! #
23.	Zoc*, (r.g.f)	<b>*</b>	0.12	3.0
24.	Assence (mg/S)	2500-As B. As in Aways Wif 2012, 22nd I drien	<0.01	0.05

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Authorized By

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Note: 1. The issued report refers only to the tested sample and applicable parameters. Endorsement of products is neither informed not implied. Project lies and the restriction to be recordingly described to the constraint whether or one test in the constraint of products in neither to be recordingly or overtelly or one test.

2. The report is nection to be reproduced wholly or partially NOI can be used as an elections in the court of law.

3. Liability of our institute is limited to the invoiced determined and property flow.

4. Even in the case of state a samples such as invoiced, minerally scaled to they will not be secret than six months. 219/220

5. Parameters in * are not accordinated by NBSM.

Engineer



NS Lab Accreditation No.: 06-2068/69

Regid. No. 53**675/**064/065

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# STHA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SERVICE PVT. LTD.

Tel: +977-1-4433748, E-mail: 3asthalab2065@gmail.com

complete scientific solution) Center for

# Test Report/Certificate

Report No : 450/2074

Entry No. : AASTHA -353- 2074

Sample : Water

Classic : TAPE ICON IV

Source : Shadi Khola, Chap Gard, flam

Date received

: 02 - 06 - 2074

Date completed : CA - C6 - 2074

Sampled By

: Client

\$. N.	Parameters	Method	Observed Values	National Drinking Water Quality Standard
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2.	Electrical Operationally.	25-10-8, AMBA AMMA MEE 2012, 101 HINTON	90	1500
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· .	i Total Dissolved Social, (mg/l)	PARE APRA-AWWA-WFF 2012. 22rd (dnor	59	1800
ε.	fotal Residual Chloriste, [mg/l]	FORDS BASS, S10S 11W - AVVVA - A-10, A17, 7356	10 10	0.1.07
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10.	Amaga a jungal	45EFF NE-3 D, AMA, AVANA, WPC) . 17th Edition	010	1.5
	Nitrate, imp/6	1550-40, 4 A 390 AWWA 1951 2012, 12" t dittos	2 53	59.0
12.	Manifort tree(I)	PEOD ALB, SPIEN, SWWA, WIT, 72nd Edition	0.031	0.20
`T.	Mustake, (mg/l)	dente o, april Avava - wee 2012, 22 and Entern	7 934	0.5-1.5
10.0	Suifate, (mg/l)	3500-502 C. APHA AWARA - WEF 2002, 2700 5 31101	<1.0	250
15.	Mercury*, leg/6	3500 BC, APPLANIWA WIT, WE'T, 12th Colon	<0.001	0.001
16.	Calcium, (194/1)	3503 (2 B. APHA WAWA WET 2012, 27" 104500	8.4	200
;;	Trons, (mg/%		<0.05	0.30(3)
3.5	Manganese* (mg/)		<0.0%	บัลป
	(Sept tring())		4 J.U1	0.01
	Caderaus Comercia	Mitale, A. Co. (WWW. Act. 2012, 22 of 461 on )	0.000	0003
21.	Chronian', (mg.)	· · · · · ·	<0.05	0.03
22,	Coppert, (espil)	₹ •	<0.05	10
23	Zinc' longth	A. F.	2.09	9.0
2-%,	Artenia (ng/)	1:20:46 8, APIA - ANYWA 1915 2017, 22nd Lotice	] «Coi	u.o.

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Authorized By

Note: ) The issued report refers only to the issued sample and applicable parameters. Endotsement of products is perfectly in the count of land.

This report is residue in the reproduced wholly or partially nor can be used as an evidence in the count of land.

The issued report refers only to the involved detrimends and arrivant only.

3. Liability of our institute is firstled to the involced detriments and arroant only.

4. Even in the case of stable samples such as terrestone, minerals, soll etc. they will not be stored more than segmenting.

5. Parameters in " are not accordinated by NBSM.

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# Nepal Environmental & Scientific Services (P) Ltd.

G.P.O. Box: 7301, Thispathali, Kathmandu, Nepal Phone +977 1-4244989, 4241001 Fax No: +977-1-4226028, Email: ness@mos

NESS/Lab M-03/R1.1

# ... QS Tes

NS Accreditation

NCL - 752(W):(2) - 07 2019d Labo : 04 - 07 - 2019 Date Received River Water (Rate Kholo) Station No. Pro. 01/053- Date Completed 4 11 - 07 - 2019 Sample : TAEC/ICON JV Sampling Date 1 02 - 07 - 2019

	Samp	led By	Client		Locatia	i Ilic		
	. V. Ş.				LVCOTIO	TIK	in .	<del></del> ,
		TO SHAWAY!				1 38 49	Generic	(C)
	S.H.	XX 100 0	<u>.</u>		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Efficient Standards	
ä	<b>30. 7%</b>	Parameters		V. 2	ext Methods	Observe Values	Discharged in	to
						. Values	Intend Surfac	
		1.33		2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2			Water, GoN	
	1,	pH @ 25°C		Flection of St	00 - H B APHA		2001	
1	2.	Turbidity, (N		Nephelometric	2130 B, APHA	7/8 5/	5.5-9	
	3.	Cafor, (Chro	manaly Linux.		iric, 2120 C. APHA	0.20	**************************************	4
á	4	Total Hardne	ss as CuCO _b (nigAL)		2340 C. A664	- 1		
1	5	Calcium, (mg		A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON OF THE P	3500 - Ca B 6 3500			
1	·····	***************************************	**************************************	MO S APHA	era di Lilia di Salamani di Per	17.63	1	
*	-6. ე	Total Dissolv	ed Solida (Higg)	APHA Me	flod, 180°C 2540 C	78°	e.	
Ì		<b>M. 16</b> (10 m)	200	The second secon		<b>25</b> 0	1.4	M
d	50 S	Sulphate, (m	91)	Residue, 4500 -	ethod with ignition	01 7.4		Aide i.
	8.	*Rendual Ch	iorine (mg/L)			N.S.O. W. Princeron		
	∞`9 ×	Chloride (mc	l/L)	Americanomic C	og, 4500- C. B. APPLA Fallon, 4500 - C. B. A	N# ;	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	
ű	_10_1	Alternation (m	g/L)	Direct Nesses 28	4500 - NH, C API	PHA 297⊩ Α 007	3 <b>30</b> 4	. أيلك
P	∞11. ∤	Mirate, mix	****	and UV Spectrophote	matric Screening, 488	0.81		7
t	12	Augustum (m	v4)	NOS B APPLA	FELT 200 F ALL SAN	U.81>~~		['
L	13	Fluence, (mg		COANCE CYST	MER, SARU - AVA API- FO, ARIA		Y Augustion (A. 7)	
L	14.	Iron (mg/L)	1.57.142.		L receive	* 054	2, max	
ŀ	15	Manganese,	mg/L) (1			N D (40.02	\$ 100 miles	<b>#</b>
K	16.	Codeman (m	Q/L)		and the second	N N	200	H.
ľ	17	Lead, (mp/L)		Direct Air - Acet	Marie MAS, 3111 B AP	27 27	2, 1983	
Ľ	18.	Children (ma)				0.02	0.1 max	
L		Zink (inspt.)		- 17		0.02	3 max	
×	20.	Ataenic, (mg/l	1 1444	SDOC, 3114 B	APHA	N. D. (*0.01	A-6, max	4
1	21.	Mercury, (mg/	Li	Cold Vapor AAS	3112 B AFTIA	N.D.	23.0	-
3			1994	727.0		7-0.0000	0.01, max	<b>.</b>

* Non-accredited Parameter

N. D. Hat Detected

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Project dies sinen Overs

Note: The gravine tric analysis was carried all three trailed temperature condition (20°C) APHA American Public Health Association AAS: Atentic Ethyalerediaminate Proceedic acid: NTU Nephelometric turbidity unit UV Ultraviolet

All observed values compiled the prescribed effluent standards discharged into inland surface

(Analyzed By)

Note:

(Authorized Signature) I, 08 (018), section CPT.

Engineer

X.



Client

### Nepal Environmental & Scientific Services (P) Ltd.

+977-1-4226028. Email ness@mos.com.co

NE55/Lab, M-03/R1.1

# OS Test R

### NS Accreditation T

: NCL - 752(W) (2) - 07 - 2019 Land

TAEC/ICON JV

i River Water (Mewa Affold Paris

No. Fre 91 Date Completed : 11 - 07 - 2019 Sampling Date : 02 - 07 - 2019

. 04 - 07 - 2019 Date Received

Same.

Sampl	ed By	 CHENT
		 40.4

1					Generic Efficient	
ļ					Stendards	S.
	3. N.	Parameters	Test Methods	Observed	Discharged into	2
1				Values	Inland Surface	***
	(K)	kan da ka		30, 80,994 B	Water, GoN	
ì	3.4	FAW I A SAME TO DAME TO			2001	1
1	1	OH@&C	Electromeric, 4600 - H' B.: APHA	7.6	5.5 - 9	
ř	2.	Turbiolity, (NTU)	Nephelometric 2130 B, APHA	1		X.
į	3	Color (Chromacky Link)	Spectrophotometric, 2120 C. APHA	0.33	1849 A	685 865
۱	4.	Tolaf (tergness as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)	EDTA Tilmoeine 2340 C.APHA	12		<b>.</b>
		27.70	EGTA Terement, 3500 Ca B & 3500	8.81	100	
1	5	Calcium (ing/L)	Mg 8 APHA w	100 P.V.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
	6	Total Dissolved Solids and I.Y.	Oven Drying Method, 180°C, 2549 C. #2	20		Ø
			Gravemetric Method with ignition of	Allow Sphill Control Control Control	see SEE	ľ
	7.	Sulphate, (mg/L)	Residue, 4500 - SOL U APHA	N.D.(<1)		Ĺ
	8.	*Pesalual Chlorine (med.)	ledometric Tarahon, 4500- Cl B: APKA	NE	ng e	
	9.	Chloride (mg/L)	Assentametric Titration, 4500 - Cl. B. APHA	2.97		Š
ż	10.	Ammonia (mgA.)	Direct Neederization, 4500 NF, C APHA,	0.06		Sid
i	. 11,	Nitrate (exp.L.)	Lty Spectrophotometric Screening, 4500 — in NO. S. APHA	0.95		ķ
*	12.	Alonanum (mg/L)	Erichrome Oyanine R, 3500 - At A. APHA	0.001		
•	13	Fluoride, (mg/L)	SPANOS 4500 F D APHA	<b>&lt;0.05</b>	2 max-	ľ
.,	351 <b>4</b> 7.	Iron (med.)	AND	023	10 ·	ķ.
	15	Mangariese (mg/L)	The second secon	N D (<0.02)		ŀ
3	16.	Caomium (mg/L)	Direct Air - Acetylend XXX 1311 B APHA	N.D. (40.003)	2 man	É
á	12	1: 2: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3:	Life Ci Ali - Activicio Accessor in S. 4 14	0 03	0.1. mietx	N
	18.	Leat. (mg/L) Conser. (mg/L)		ND	3 max	ľ
٠.	19	Znc, (mp/L)		0.03	5 max	9
ï	20	Arsenic (mg/L)	SDCC,, 3114 B. APHA	N-Det+0.01)	0.2 mex	].
	21	Mercury, (mg/L)	COLONICO XAS, 3112 B. APHA	N. O.	*0.01, max	I

as carri Health APHA: American Public Ethyelenediaminetetroccetic acid; NTU: Nephelametric turbidity unit: UV: Ultraviolet.

grift.

All observed values compiled the prescribed effluent standards discharged into inland surface Remarks:

(Analyzed By)

(The ked By)

This reponserulicate is in reference to Laboratory Quality Control Manuas, QS (018), section OPT.
 The result listed refer only to the tested samples & applicable parameters. Endorsement of products is

Parities S.

traertificate.



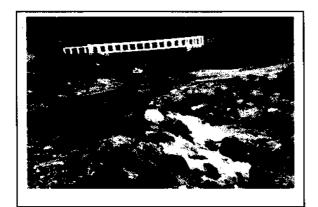
### **ANNEX 7: PHOTOGRAPHS**







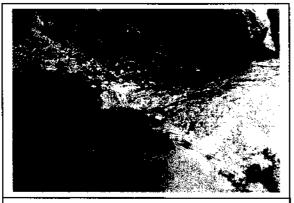
			,



1. Mewa Khola



2. Rate Khola



3. Gitang Khola



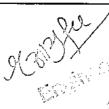
4. Existing WTP at Charkhade



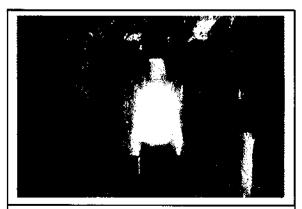
5. Existing Water Tank at Gumba Danda that needs rehabilitation



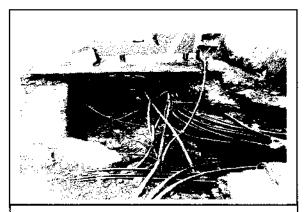
6. Existing RVT at Gadithumka







7. Proposed land for RVT 9 - private land belonging to Mr. Gyanendra Kumar Siwakoti;



8. Existing condition of distribution pipelines



9. Training to the social mobilizers for socioeconomic survey



10. Meeting with the Mayor of Ilam Municipality



11.Consultation at former Sandakpur VDC ward no 2 Office on May 2018



-12. Consultation at DCC llant May 2018

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## **ANNEX 8: COMMENTS INCORPORATION MATRIX**



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# llam Water Supply & Sanitation Project, llam Comment and Response Matrix

		Comment/Suggestions	Response	Response from Consultant	
z vi			In chanter/ section/	Description of change	Remarks
	Page		paragraph no. / page no.		
ď	By Mr. B.R. Manandhar	By Mr. B.R. Manandhar (Environmental Engineer & Freelancer)			
[	Chapter 2, Sub Section 2.4.15, Figure 3, Page 26	opo-map also action facilities spoil disposal clear legends	Chapter 2, Section 2.6, Figure 5, Page 35	This has been incorporated.	
	2 Chapter 2, Section 2.4, Page 12	need to be presented as well It should be clearly stated whether or not a crusher Chapter 2, Section 2.4.11, plant and internal access roads are also among the Page 25 and 2.4.14 d), Lin project components. If yes, this IEE study should have 97, Page 31 covered adverse impacts due to them as well.  7.2.1.2, Line 285, Page 10 and Sub Section 7.2.2.1, Line 299, Page 104	Chapter 2, Section 2.4.11, Page 25 and 2.4.14 d), Line 97, Page 31 Chapter 7, Sub Section 7.2.1.2, Line 285, Page 101 and Sub Section 7.2.2.1, Line 299, Page 104	This has been incorporated.	
	3 Chapter 2	A categorical list of project construction and operation activities needs to be presented in a separate subchapter of Project Description.	Chapter 2, Section 2.7, Page 36 & 37	This has been incorporated.	
	Page 31	Delineating project impact area as core area and surrounding area is fine. However, it'd be wrong to relate direct impact and indirect impact with core area and surrounding area respectively. It should also be made sure that the construction sites of all associated structural components of the project are covered within the core area.	Chapter 2, Section 2.6,	This has been incorporated and included in Chapter 2 under sub chapter Project Area Delineation instead of Chapter 3	
	Social Section 3.1, Page 28	The detailed Engineering Design Report seems to be	Chapter 3, Section 3.1, Line 126, Page 42	This has been incorporated.	
र्जे जि		Covernance Ministry of the control White Supplied to Project Management of the control Project Management of			1

z.	. Chapter/ Section/	Comment/Suggestions	Resp	Response from Consultant		_
	Page		In chapter/ section/ paragraph no. / page no.	Description of change	Remarks	
		left out of the literature reviewed.				
	6 All Chapters	Sources are missing in many Tables.	All Chapters	This has been incorporated.		
	7 Whole Chapter 3 Page 28 to 32	Under Methodology, specific standard methods/tools Whole Chapter 3 Page 42 to used for impact identification and in-situ measurements 64 and sampling/laboratory analysis, if any, for physicochemical baseline information collection and methods of quantitative prediction of impacts used should be mentioned as well with their samples annexed to the report.	Whole Chapter 3 Page 42 to 64	This has been incorporated.		
	8 Chapter 3,Section 3.2.1, Page 29	It is confusing how data on climate, rainfall and other meteorological conditions were collected as primary information/data through field survey as mentioned in section 3.2.1.	Chapter 3,Section 3.3.1, Line 132,Page 43	This has been incorporated.		
	9 Chapter 7 & 8	Adverse impacts of (i) mismanaged/haphazard disposal of debris from dismantled temporary facilities,(ii) disruption to natural drainage particularly in the service area,(iii) accidental leakage/spillage of stored fuel/chemicals and (iv) disposal of raw sludge from the sedimentation tanks need to be included as well in chapter 7. The above suggested adverse impacts need to be addressed in the following chapter with appropriate MMs described.	Chapter 7, Section 7.2, Sub Section 7.2.1.2, f) Page 102; h) Page 103 and i) Page 103; & 104 & Sub Section 7.2.3.2 b), Page 106 Chapter 8, Section 8.1.1.2, f) Page 117; h) Page 118; i) Page 113 & Sub Section 8.1.3.2 b), Page 121	This has been incorporated.		
Ē	3	A simple checklist or a simple interaction matrix should Chapter 3, Section 3.3, Line have been used as a standard tool for identification of 130, Page 43 issues/impacts during are parties of the ToR itself.	Chapter 3, Section 3.3, Line 130, Page 43	This has been incorporated in the IEE report.		
-	11 Annex 3	Unnecessary repetition of project location map and Annex 3 schematic diagrams of transmission/distribution	Аппех 3	This has been omitted as per expert's suggestions.		
					7	

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0	Chanter/ Section/	Comment/Suggestions	Resp	Response from Consultant	
ė			In chapter/ section/	Description of change Rem	Remarks
	ng ar		paragraph no. / page no.		
		systems of the project could have been avoided.		i.	
12	2 Chapter 7, Section 7.2, Sub Section 7.2.1.2 (f), Page 74	Anticipated adverse impact on current land use in terms of land-use change within the core area also needs to be explained.	Chapter 7, Section 7.2, Sub Section 7.2.1.2, g), Line 292, 293 & 294, Page 103	This has been incorporated.	
<del>  `</del>	13 Chapter 8, Section 8.1.2 (f) & (g), Page 65	Mitigation measures for preventing/arresting spilled/leaked fuel/chemicals are missing. Also, separate measures for management of biodegradable SW and non-biodegradable SW need to be provided.	Chapter 8, Section 8.1, Sub Section 8.1.1.2 e) Page 116 & 117 & f) Page 117	This has been explained.	
	14 Chapter 8,	Quick Backfilling of excavated trenches accompanied by compaction without delay could avoid potential environmental /social nuisance due to stockpiled spoil especially in the service area.	Chapter 8, Section 8.1, Sub This ha	This has been incorporated.	
	15 Chapter 8	MMs for preventing water and soil contamination due to accidental leakage/spillage of stored fuel/chemicals do not feature in the list of MMs.	Chapter 8, Section 8.1, Sub Section 8.1.1.2 f) Page 117	This has been incorporated.	
	16 Chapter 11, Section 11.2, Page 112 to 121	Monitoring parameters should be selected based on Chapter 11, Section 11.3, source oriented monitoring approach rather than sink Table 47, Page 145 to 160 oriented monitoring approach to ensure a preventive rather than curative environmental monitoring of project implementation.	Chapter 11, Section 11.3,  K Table 47, Page 145 to 160 e	This has been incorporated.	
	B. By Mr. Kamal Adhikar	By Mr. Kamal Adhikari (Sociologist/DWSSM)	11		
	1 Executive Summary, Line 3, Page xviii	ADB र नेपाल सरकार अनुसारको सहा ADB र नेपाल सरकारको नीति अनुसार राख्दा ठीक होला	ল Executive Summary, Line ४, Page xxii	This has been incorporated.	
	Chapter 4, Section 4.1, Table 8, Page 36	National Water Supply 2nd Sanitation Policy. (??)/is it relevant for the report?	Draft Chapter 4, Section 4.1, Table 13, Page 36 (4 th row)	Its relevancy has been shortly described under	
		A Commence of the Commence of			m

	Remarks											
Itant		Relevant ble 13	peeu	peen	peed	peen	been er EPR le 5	o. This ated	peen	peen	peen	peen
Response from Consultant	Description of change	the heading Relevi Provisions in Table 13	has orated.	This has incorporated.	has orated.	has orated.	This has been incorporated as per EPR 1997, Schedule 5 reporting format.	This was a typo. Thas been incorporated	has orated.	has orated.	has vrated.	has
ponse fi	Descr	the Provisi	This haincorporated.	This	This ha	This ha incorporated.	This incorport 1997, reportii	This was has been ir	This ha incorporated.	This ha incorporated.	This ha incorporated	This
Res	In chapter/ section/ paragraph no. / page no.		Chapter 4, Section 4.1, Table 13, Page 50 (3 rd & 4 th row)	Chapter 4, Section 4.1, Table 13, Page 50 to 56	Executive Summary, Line 2, Page xiii and Chapter 5, Sub Section 5.3.6.1 h), Page 84	Chapter 11, Section 11.5, Page 162	of the Chapter 1, Sub Section	Chapter 2, Section 2.3, Table 4, SN. 6 Page 12	Chapter 2, Sub Section 2.4.14 h), Line 204 Page 33	Chapter 3, Sub Section 3.3.3, Line 136, Page 45	Chapter 2, Section 2.6, Line 106 &107, Page 33 & 34	Chapter 5, Sub Section
Comment/Suggestions			Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy, Strategy and Sectoral Strategic Action Plan 2004: insert pertinent IEE related issues.	Policies: locate in chronological order and IEE related mainly.	80 years old system: mention-few relevant features indicating current population and water demand/supply situation.	NRS.5,00,00: tree cutting and uprooting, if required (actual situation not assessed?).	1.2.1 Name of the proposal: name of the proposer/project (llam Water Supply and Sanitation Project).	Salient features: present population (20: 2017), base Chapter 2. Section year population (2019: 39) and design population 4, SN. 6 Page 12 (2039: 28).		Project Affected Families (PAFs): categorically-who?	Core, surrounding and adjoining area: site specific impact and management perficularly of adjoining area.	
Chapter/ Section/	Page		Chapter 4, Section 4.1, Table 8	Chapter 4, Section 4.1, Table 8, Page 34 to 37	Executive Summary, Line 2, Page xiii and Chapter 5, Sub Section 5.3.6.1 h), Page 59	Chapter 11, Section 11.5, Page 127	Chapter 1, Sub Section 1.2.1, Page 2	Chapter 2, Section 2.3, Table 4, SN. 6 Page 11	Chapter 2, Sub Section 2.4.13 h), Page 24	Chapter 3, Sub Section 3.4.3, Page 30, , n	Chapter 3, Section 3.7. Page 30.8.32	Chapter 5, Sub Section

2	Chapter Section	Comment/Suggestions	Resp	Response from Consultant	
ė O	Dogs		In chapter' section/	Description of change	Remarks
	age -		paragraph no. / page no.		
	5.3.1.2, Page 50 & 51	district profile?	5.3.1.2, Line 194, Page 73	incorporated.	
		C'indiana West Color Patential threats and management's	Chapter 7. Sub Section	The issues regarding	
	Chapter /, Sub Section	Waste Water/Fow. Potential uneaus and management	7.2.4.3.Page 110	Wastewater/FSM has	
	7.2.4.3 c), Page 80			been omitted as per	
				expert's suggestion as it	
				does not fall under the	
				scope of the proposed	
				project.	
	Chorton 7 Control	Grand opportunity what whom and what extent?	Chapter 7, Sub Section	This has been	
	Criapter 7, Sub Secusion 74, 4, 1966, 69		7.1.1.1, Line 272, Page 96	incorporated.	
	Charter 7 Sit Section	Momen empowerment factors/process? as the	Chapter 7, Sub Section	This has been	
		term empowerment is holistic.	7.1.1.2 c), Line 277, 278,	incorporated.	
	/.T.1.2 c), Fage 10		279 & 280, Page 98 & 99		
		Chapter 9, Section 9.1, Table	Chapter 9, Section 9.1, Table	This has been	
	Chapter 9	what is mentioned in the report	45, Pages 127, 128 & 129.	incorporated.	
		(e.g. palikas, security personnel, forest office personal,)			
		(Cooperatory)	Chanter 8 Sub Sections	This has been	
	Chapter 8, Sub Section	Chapter 8, Sub Section   Safety: safety training manual (preparation:)	8 1 4 1 h) Page 121 and	porated.	
_	8.4.1 c), Page 92		8.1.4.2 b), Page 122		
İ	0	Monitoring machanism	Chapter 12, Pages 171 & 172	This has been	
	Chapter 12			incorporated.	
	Chacter 8 Sub Section	Charter 8 Sub Section Policy awareness: when and how?	Chapter 8, Sub Section 8.1.2.1	This has been	
	on 4 a) Done 88		a-iii) Page 118; Chapter 11,	incorporated.	
	6.2.1 a), raye oo .		Sub Section 11.2.2 Line 390		
_	Chapter 11, Sub	-	Page 143; Sub Section		
	140 Table 33 SN 2		11.3 Table 47 2 a) 1st Row		
_	Page 115:Sub Section		Page 151 ; Sub Section		
	11 4 Page 123		11.5 Line 399 Page 162		!
	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	O ON			

rin chapter section bear paragraph no. / page no.  Chapter 12, Line 408. Page This has been incorporated.  Chapter 12, Line 408. Page This has been incorporated.  Page xvi R. Line 9- c) & d) incorporated.  Page xvi R. Line 9- c) & d) incorporated.  Page xvi R. Line 9- c) & d) incorporated.  Page xvi R. Chapter 2, Sub Section 2.4.14 This has been incorporated. However, the reasoning behind the forest area requirement for the construction of project components is as per Section 68 (1) of Forest Act instead of Environment Act.  Annex 3  Priority Annex 3-Recommendation This has been explained.  Priority Annex 3-Recommendation This has been explained.  Annex 3-Recommendation This has been explained.  Reand Chapter 4, Section 4.1. Table This has been incorporated.  Page 55  This has been explained.  This has been explained.  This has been explained.  This has been incorporated.  This has been have been have 5.9th incorporated.  This has been have been incorporated.  This has been have been have 5.9th incorporated.  This has been have 5.5th Row Page 53 and 3-5th Row Have 5.5th Row Page 55.9th incorporated.  This has been have 5.5th Row Page 55.9th incorporated.  This has been have 5.5th Row Page 55.9th incorporated.  This has been have 5.5th Row Page 55.9th incorporated.  This has been have 5.5th Row Page 55.9th incorporated.  This has been have 5.5th Row Page 55.9th Row Page 55	S.R.	. Chapter/ Section/	Comment/Suggestions	Resp	Response from Consultant		
Chapter 12 What about sterfield monitoring by central team?  Comments by MowS  Correct date of Environment Protection act date in Executive Summary. Line 5  Executive Summary  Executiv		Page		in chapter/ section/ paragraph no. / page no.	Description of change	Remarks	
Executive Summary  Correct date of Environment Protection act date in Executive Summary, Line 5 This has be Executive Summary (Point no. 3 and Point no. 7)  Chapter 2, Sub Section  Why this project require us of forest areas please make Chapter 2, Sub Section 2.4.14  Chapter 2, Sub Section  Why this project require us of forest areas please make Chapter 2, Sub Section 2.4.14  This has be incorporated. However the reasoning behind forest area requirements is per Section 68 (1)  Forest Act instead  Muchulka should be included in IEE report  Muchulka should be included in IEE report  Muchulka should be included in IEE report  Annex 3  This has been explain incorporated. However the area four sources but test result in annex is only Annex 4 Section 4.1. Table  The area four sources but test result in annex is only Annex 6  Table 8, Pages 34 to 37 Regulation  Chapter 2, Sub Section 2.1.17 Table  This has been explain incorporated.  The area four sources but test result in annex is only Annex 6  Table 8, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. Table This was a typo. Table 4, Section 2.3. T		Chapter 12	What about site/field monitoring by central team?	Chapter 12, Line 408, Page 171	has porated.		
Executive Summary (Point no. 3 and Point no. 7)  Executive Summary (Point no. 3 and Point no. 7)  Executive Summary (Point no. 3 and Point no. 7)  Executive Summary (Point no. 3 and Point no. 7)  Page xii & Line 9 - 0, & d)  Page xii & Line 9 - 0, & d)  Page xii  Why this project require us of forest areas please make Chapter 2, Sub Section 2.4.14  This has be incorporated. However, and the construction project components is per Section 4.1. This has been explaint and required in IEE report.  Muchulka should be included in IEE report. Annex 3  Letter which shows this project is National Priority Annex 3. Recommendation. This has been explaint include. Solid Waste Management Act 2068 and Chapter 4, Section 4.1. Table incorporated.  There are four sources but test result in annex is only Annex 6  This has been explain incorporated. This has been incorporated. In summary sheet gestion and Base Year population Chapter 2, Section 2.3. Table Incorporated in summary sheet gestion and Househald geochamic page 2.5. This was a typo. This has been incorporated that the sum of the contect it and Househald geochamic page 2.5. This was a typo. The page 2.5. This was a typo. This has been incorporated that the page 2.5. This was a typo. This was a typo. This page 2.5. This page 2.5. This was a typo. This page 2.5. This page 2.5. This was a typo. This page 2.5. This page 2.5. This page 2.5. This was a typo. This page 2.5. Th	٦						
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7	S.M.  Chanter/Section/	Comment/Suggestions	Resp	Response from Consultant	
5	Page		In chapter/ section/	Description of change	Remarks
	, ,		paragraph no. / page no.		
	Executive Summary, Line 5, Page xiv	Executive Summary, Line  Although test result shows that Geetang Khola and Executive Summary, Line 7, 5, Page xiv  Shadi Khola is almost same but treatment is proposed Page xiv for Geetang Khola but not for Bhadi Khola why? Is this due to spring source or other reason; make this clear in summary sheet	Executive Summary, Line 7, Page xiv		
		Incorporate all other comments given by experts		This has been incorporated.	
٥	Beside these comment incorporation.	D. Beside these comments, some other changes within the report were made as per the report requirement that was felt necessary during the report incorporation.	is per the report requiremen	t that was felt necessary	during the report



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