



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Water Supply
Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management
Water Sector Governance and Infrastructure Support Project
Project Implementation Unit
Joshipur Rural Municipality, Joshipur, Kailali



Detailed Project Report of Package of Water Supply Project
(Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga)
Joshipur Rural Municipality, Kailali
NP-DWSSM-290176-CS-QCBS

Volume I: Main Report and Appendix

Volume II: Drawings

Volume III: Quantity and Cost Estimation

Volume IV: Bidding Document with Specification

Volume V: Environmental & Social Screening Report

Volume VI: Environmental & Social Management Plan

AARVEE-FBC-PARAGON JV,
MST, Joshipur Rural Municipality, Kailali, Sudurpaschim Province
E-mail: mst.palikas@gmail.com, ourparagon2009@gmail.com

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

BoQ	: Bill of Quantity
CBS	: Central Bureau of Statistics
CoC	: Code of Conduct
DHM	: Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DLP	: Defect Liability Period
DPR	: Detailed Project Report
DWSSM	: Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management
EHS	: Environmental Health and Safety
EPR	: Environmental Protection Rule
ESIA	: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	: Environmental & Social Management Plan
ESMF	: Environmental and Social Management Framework
FPIC	: Free Prior Informed Consent
GBV	: Gender Based Violence
GoN	: Government of Nepal
GRSWSP	: Ghaila Bauniya Ramnagar Simrana Water Supply Project
IDA	: International Development Association
ILO	: International Labour Organization
LPCD	: Liter per Capita per Day
MoWS	: Ministry of Water Supply
MWASH	: Municipal Water and Sanitation Hygiene
MSL	: Mean Sea Level
MST	: Municipal Support Team
NOC	: No Objection Certificate
OHS	: Occupational Health and Safety
OHT	: Over Head Tank
PAPs	; Project Affected Persons
PIU	: Project Implementation Unit
PMU	: Project Management Unit
PPE	: Personal Protective Equipment
RAP	: Resettlement Action Plan
RM	: Rural Municipality
SEA/SH	: Sexual Exploitation and Abused/ Sexual Harassment
STD	: Sexual Transmitted Disease
WASH	: Water and Sanitation Hygiene
WaSGISP	: Water Sector Governance and Infrastructure Support Project
WSUC	: Water Supply and Users' Committee
WTP	: Water treatment plant

Unit

%	Percent/ Percentage
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
dB	Decibel
g	Gram
HHs	Households
Kg	Kilogram
Km	Kilometer
kV	Kilovolt
ltr	Liter
m	Meter
masl	Meter Above Sea Level
mm	Millimeter
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
MW	Megawatt
NRs.	Nepalese Rupees
°C	Degree Centigrade
sq.m.	Square Meter
Cum	Cubic meter

Executive Summary

The Government of Nepal (GoN) (Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS) as an executing agency and the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM) / Participating Municipalities as implementing agencies and the International Development Association (IDA) have signed an 80 million USD financing agreement for Water Sector Governance and Infrastructure Support Project (WaSGISP).

The project Lakkadmandi Nawadurga Water Supply Project integrates the two completely new sub-projects or schemes or systems: Lakkadmandi that covers the partial area of ward 1 and , Nawadurga that covers the all settlements of WN-2. The project area experiences a hot and humid climate. Most of the area is flat. . The composition of the community by caste/ethnicity is almost uniform in the two sub-project areas.

The major settlements covered by Lakkadmandi sub project are Lakkadmandi, Piparkoti and Khamariya. Similarly, whereas the Nawadurga sub project covers the complete settlements of the WN-2 of Joshipur Rural Municipality, including Muddi, Ghusri, Gadhi, Bargadhi, Lokharpur and Dhikpur settlements.

Categorization: Every proposed sub-project needs to be subjected to an environmental and social screening process before it is selected for implementation, complying with National regulatory requirements, such as Nepal's EPA 2019 and EPR 2020, as well as the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The proposed sub-project is completely new project. All major structures will be constructed within the designated OHT premises and along defined routes for pipeline installation. The execution of proposed sub-project necessitates the trench excavation potentially leading to impacts on construction waste management. The Environmental and Social screening has identified that any adverse impacts on human and environmental factors will be confined to the specific site and limited to the construction phase, with the potential for reversal. Moreover, mitigation measures can be readily devised. Consequently, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Risk Management Procedures outlined in Chapter 6 of ESMF, this sub-project is categorized as having a 'moderate risk of impact' (Category III), necessitating the preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to comply with World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) requirements.

Scope of ESMP: The ESMF which was developed for the overall project provides the guiding framework for the site specific environmental and social monitoring plan study in conformance with World Bank policy and accordingly the project level standards. This ESMP is prepared in line with the requirements of the National Environmental Law and Regulations of Nepal and World Bank considering the anticipated impacts associated with the proposed sub-project, such as: air pollution, noise pollution among other effects. The ESMP study for Water Supply sub-projects will guide the sub-project implementation and ensure that adequate measures are taken to protect and minimize any potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed construction works. This ESMP provides the actions required to be taken for managing and keeping the negative impacts and risk of the proposed water supply scheme to a minimum, while enhancing the significant positive and beneficial impacts.

Description of the Environment: The Lakkadmandi & Nawadurga Water Supply Project is a newly proposed groundwater-based pumping system intended to meet the drinking water needs of Joshipur Rural Municipality, Wards 1 and 2. The project proposes deep tube wells, pumping systems, transformers, treatment facilities, overhead reservoirs, and a comprehensive distribution network to ensure safe and reliable water supply. The project is designed to supply the drinking water to the 8,603 population of Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga by the design year 2046. The project involves the installation of a total of 102,234 meters of distribution pipeline, including 17,021 meters in Lakkadmandi and 85,213 meters in Nawadurga. The pipelines will be laid along existing public road widths and will not traverse any protected areas or private land; therefore, no significant adverse impacts are anticipated. The project will provide household connections to 470 households in Lakkadmandi and 1,083 households in Nawadurga.

The combined investment for these works amounts to NRs. 308,647,280.4, reflecting the comprehensive scope of infrastructure development required to ensure long-term service reliability and improved community access to safe drinking water.

Environment and Social Management Plan: An Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) matrix is included as part of this ESMP, which includes i) mitigation measures for environmental impacts during implementation, ii) an environmental monitoring program, and the responsible entities for mitigating, monitoring, and reporting, iii) public consultation and information disclosure, and iv) a grievance redress mechanism. A number of impacts and their significance have already been reduced by amending the designs. The ESMP and cost of EMP

implementation will be included in civil works bidding and contract documents. Indicative cost for EMP implementation is NRs 3,286,000.00

During the construction phase, impacts mainly arise from the need to dispose of moderate quantities of waste soil; and from the disturbance of residents, businesses, and traffic. These are common impacts of construction in urban areas, and there are well developed methods for their mitigation. These are common temporary impacts of construction and will be minimized by using best construction methods. Traffic management will be necessary during pipe laying on busy roads.

During operation, the delivery of unsafe water is a crucial concern that can be mitigated with good operation and maintenance, prompt action on leaks and quality monitoring of supplied water. The operation and maintenance will be carried out timely during this phase.

The Mitigation measures have been proposed for adverse environmental impacts. The ESMP will suggest mitigation of adverse impacts during construction phase and operation phases.

To ensure that the recommended mitigation and monitoring actions are duly implemented, monitored, assessed, evaluated and disseminated to the stakeholders for feedback and improvement, the Project Implementation Unit, Rural Municipality will monitor the implementation of the environmental mitigation measures and direct project supervising engineers through project management office for needed action and coordination.

Consultation, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress Mechanism: Public consultations, Focus Group Discussion were done in the preparation of the sub-project and ESMP. On-going consultations will be carried throughout the sub-project implementation period. A grievance redress mechanism is described to ensure any public grievances are addressed quickly.

Monitoring and Reporting: The MST is responsible for the day-to-day monitoring and reporting of the Contractor's E&S compliance. The MST will prepare monthly E&S progress reports and submit them to the PIU. The PIU will compile these monthly reports and, in coordination with MST, prepare a quarterly monitoring report. In addition to these regular reports, the PMU, in coordination with the PIU, PST, and MST, will prepare a semi-annual E&S monitoring report. This semi-annual report will also be shared with the WB.

Conclusions and Recommendations: Lakkadmandi Nawadurga Water Supply and Sanitation Project will bring a series of benefits to the local people. However, there are some risks in the

commencement of the sub-project on time and sustainability of the sub-project which requires to be identified and measures taken to mitigate them. But the analysis shows that sub-project benefits outweigh the risks and these potential risks can be overcome through proper planning, coordination and management. Therefore, the proposed sub-project is unlikely to cause significant adverse impacts. Based on the findings of ESMP, there are no significant adverse impacts and the classification of the sub-project as Category III for environment is confirmed. No further special study or detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) needs to be undertaken.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Nepal (GoN) (Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS) as an executing agency and the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM)/ Participating Municipalities as implementing agencies) and the International Development Association (IDA) have signed an 80 million USD financing agreement for Water Sector Governance and Infrastructure Support Project (WaSGISP).

1.2 Sub-Project Description

The proposed project Lakkadmandi Nawadurga Water Supply Project, includes the two sub-projects or schemes: Lakkadmandi Water Supply Sub-project (LWSS-P) and Nawadurga Water Supply Sub-project (NWSS-P). Lakkadmandi Sub-project covers the partial settlements of south of ward 1 whereas Nawadurga WSS-P covers the complete settlements of WN-2

The proposed Lakkadmandi- Nawadurga Water Supply Project is a completely new water supply project since there are no improved drinking water supply systems built within the project area. The only source of water supply is groundwater. Residents in sub-projects areas currently fetching water through hand pumps, shallow tube-wells of 10 ft to 30 ft depth, where the aquifer tapped is easily susceptible to pollution and contamination.

The Lakkadmandi Nawasurga Water Supply Project location with the road accessibility is presented in the figure 1.

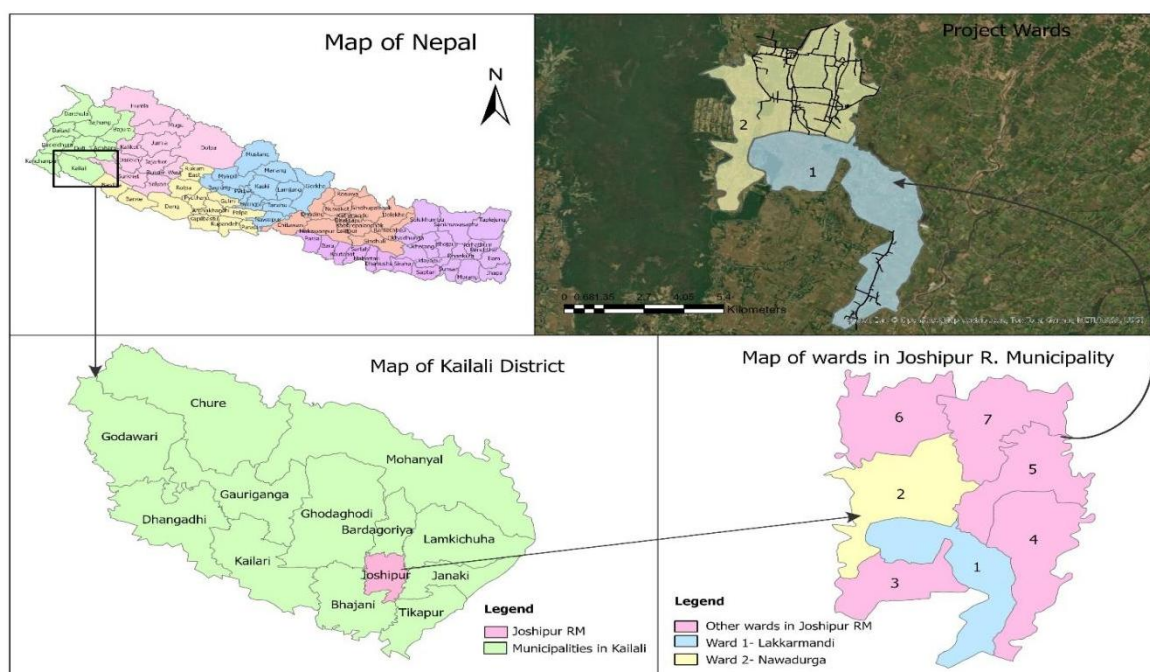


Figure 1: Location Map of Lakkadmandi-Nawadurga Water Supply Project (LNWSP)

1.2.1 Description of Lakkadmandi (WN-01)WSP

The Lakkadmandi WSP Sub-Project is situated in Joshipur Rural Municipality, Kailali district, within the Sudurpaschim Province, specifically in Ward number 1. Geographically, the proposed OHT premises is positioned at a 28°31'56.958" N latitude and 81°01'51.461" E longitude, and 110 meters above sea level. The region has a warm and humid climate. It is surrounded by irrigation canal on east side, School land on the north side, gravel road on to south and Nawalpur road on the west side. Proposed OHT premises are approximately 4.9 km South Esat of Joshipur Bazar. The composition of the community by caste/ethnicity is almost uniform in the two sub-project areas. The Lakkadmandi Water Supply is a proposed new construction of groundwater-based project. There is access to road within the proposed Sub-Project Ward area. The Sub-project location with the road accessibility is presented in the figure 1.

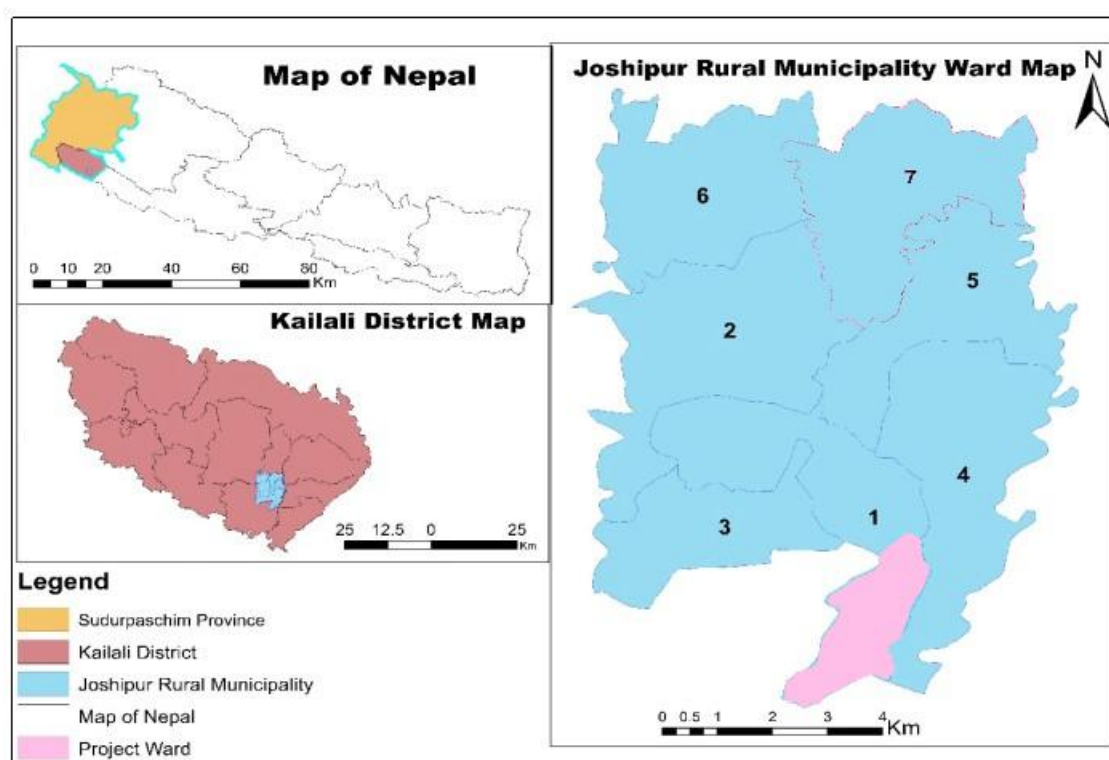


Figure 2:-Location map of Lakkadmandi WSP (ward no. 01)

The population of the service area is 2000 in the survey year 2024 and projected to reach 2204 in the base year 2026. By the end of the design period in 2046, it is expected to grow to 2464 at an average weighted population growth rate of approximately 0.51 %.

The proposed WSS system will be constructed by the Joshipur Rural Municipality Office under the supervision of the Water Sector Governance and Infrastructure Support Project (WaSGISP), with partial funding from the World Bank (WB) and the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM). Under the scope of WaSGISP project the construction work comprises Deep Tube wells, Overhead Tank (OHT), Water treatment units, disinfection system (Dosing unit), Office building, guard house, toilet block, Transmission and distribution pipelines and Electromechanical (Submersible pumps, control panels cable) and Electrical works -Transformer and extension of three phase line as well as a pair

of pressure vessel treatment plants with multi-grade filter material and boundary wall has been proposed for this Water Supply Project. A proper drainage system has also been proposed. A total of 470 households will be connected through the installation of 17,021.0 meters of pipeline laid along existing public roads. To ensure an adequate power supply, an 11 kV high-voltage transmission line will be extended by approximately 60–70 m at Lakkadamandi. Additionally, the electrical infrastructure will be upgraded through the installation of transformers, including a 50 kVA unit.

The Lakkadmandi service area covers the remaining lower part of the WN-1, which would not be supplied by the earlier proposed Joshipur Water Supply Project (Joshipur Bazaar). The major settlements covered by this project are Lakkadmandi, Piparkoti and Khamariya.

The proposed land for the sub-project is the existing Lakkadmandi WSS sub-project site having the area of 5 Kattha (1693.15 m²) and the ownership belongs to Joshipur RM (the land ownership certificate is attached in Annex- III). The proposed new project cover the only the partial part of ward 1 of Joshipur Rural Municipality. The Lakkadmandi WSP system comprises two District Metering Areas (DMAs) i.e DMA 1 and DMA 2. The distribution pipelines will follow existing public road corridors. As the pipe laying area on the existing road is clear and already in public use, no additional land acquisition is required. Consequently, issues or grievances related to compensation payments and land ownership are not anticipated. This sub-project does not require any kinds of tree felling and does not encroach on protected areas or private land. Figure no. 2 showing the proposed pipe along the existing public road with Two district Meter Areas.



Figure 3: Pipe network of the WSP along the existing road with two District Metering Areas

1.2.2 Description of Nawadurga WSP (Ward no. 2)

The Nawadurga WSP Sub-Project is situated in Joshipur Rural Municipality, Kailali district, within the Sudurpaschim Province, specifically in Ward No.02. Geographically, the project area is positioned at a 28°35'22.6" N latitude and 81°01'30.6" E longitude, and 116 meters above sea level.. The region has a warm and humid climate. It is surrounded by School land on east side, Shukti Nala on the north side, Shiv Mandir on to south and Muddy Road on the west side. Proposed OHT premises is approximately 3 km North of Joshipur Bazar and 11 Km south of Bauniya Chowk (Mahendra Highway). The composition of the community by caste/ethnicity is almost uniform in the two sub-project areas. The Nawadurga Water Supply is a proposed new construction of groundwater-based project. There is access to road within the proposed Sub-Project Ward area. The Sub-project location with the road accessibility is presented in the figure 1.

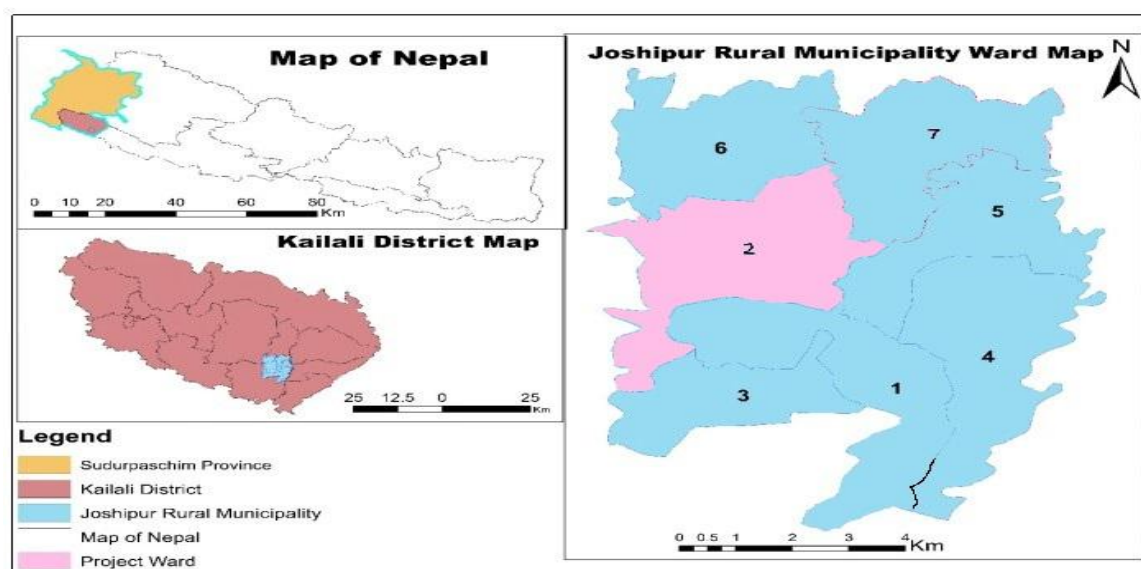


Figure 4: Location map of Nawadurga WSP (Ward no. 2)

The population of the service area is 5414 in the survey year 2024 with total 1083 household and projected to reach 5420 in the base year 2026. By the end of the design period in 2046, it is expected to grow to 6139 at an average weighted population growth rate of approximately 0.6 %.. The proposed WSS system will be constructed by the Joshipur Rural Municipality Office with the supervision of Water Sector Governance and infrastructure Support Project (WaSGISP) and Partial funded by World Bank (WB) and DWSSM. Under the scope of WaSGISP project the construction work comprises Deep Tube wells, Overhead Tank (OHT), Water treatment units, disinfection system (Dosing unit), Office building, guard house, toilet block, high voltage Transmission line and distribution pipelines and Electromechanical (Submersible pumps, control panels cable) and Electrical works -Transformer and extension of three phase line as well as a pair of pressure vessel treatment plants with multi-grade filter material and boundary wall has been proposed for this Water Supply Project. A proper drainage system has also been proposed.. A total of 1,083 households will be connected through the installation of 85,213.0 meters of pipeline laid along

existing public roads. To ensure an adequate power supply, extension of an 11 kV high-voltage electricity transmission line will be undertaken, with an estimated length of approximately 40–60 m at Nawadurga. In addition, electrical infrastructure will be strengthened through the installation of transformers, comprising a 100 kVA transformer. Nawadurga WSSP covers the complete settlements of WN-2, including Muddi, Ghusri, Gadhi, Bargadhi, Lokharpur and Dhikpur settlements. The total number of households connections required is 1083.

The proposed land for the sub-project is the completely new WSSP. Nawadurga WSS sub-project site having the area of 5 Kattha (1693.15 m²) and the ownership belongs to Joshipur RM (the land ownership certificate is attached in Annex- III). The proposed new project covers the all parts of ward 2 of Joshipur Rural Municipality. The Nawadurga WSP system comprises two District Metering Areas (DMAs) i.e DMA 1 and DMA 2. The distribution pipelines will follow existing public road corridors. As the pipe laying area on the existing road is clear and already in public use, no additional land acquisition is required. Consequently, issues or grievances related to compensation payments and land ownership are not anticipated. This sub-project does not require any kinds of tree felling and does not encroach on protected areas or private land. Figure no. 2 showing the proposed pipe along the existing public road width. Figure no. 5 showing the proposed pipe along the existing public road with Two district Meter Areas.

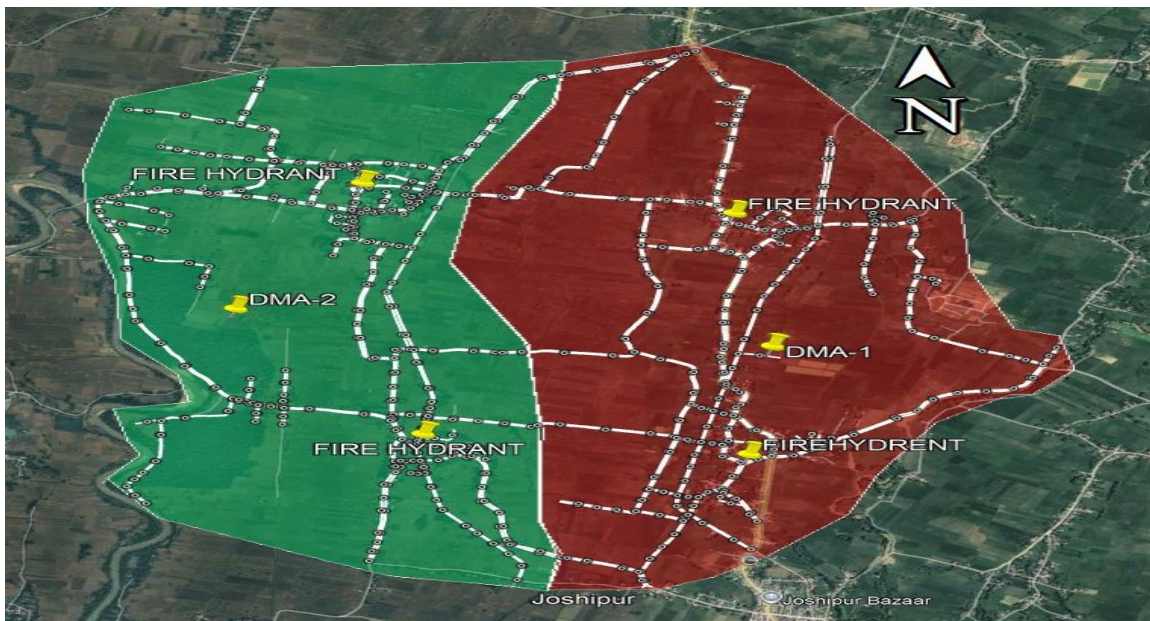


Figure 5: Proposed and existing pipeline of the WSP

The distribution system of Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga has been divided into 2 DMAs respectively. The location of the DMAs are as shown in the figure.

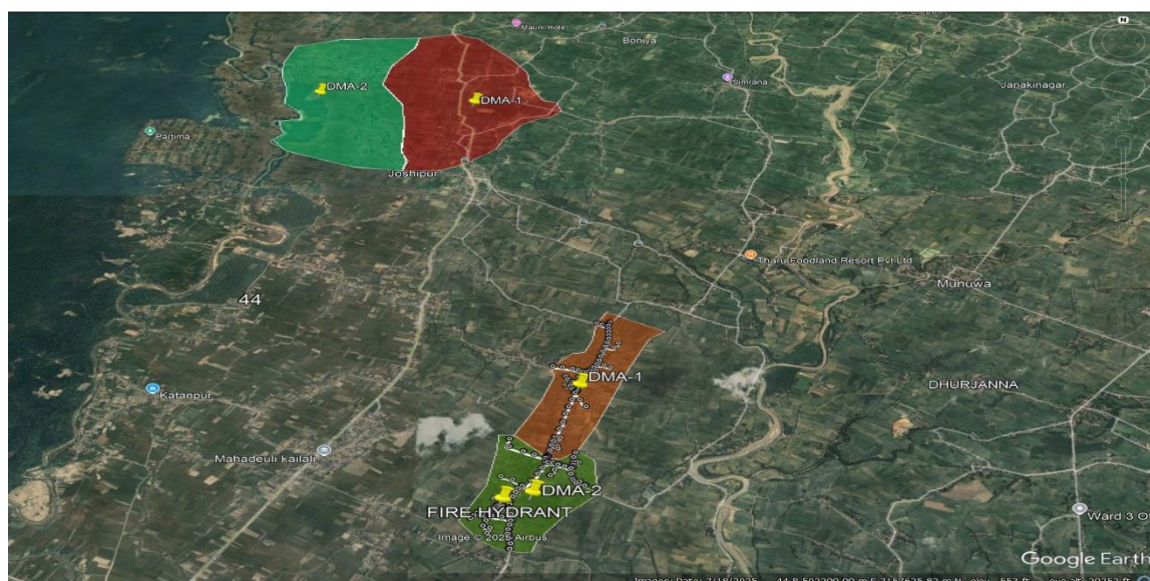


Figure 6: The proposed DMAs of the Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga WSP

From the above description, it is clear that the project is designed considering all the environmental measures and to fulfill the Jashipur RM's priority needs for drinking water services improvement. It will contribute significantly to achieving the development goal with social and environmental safeguard enhancing the standard of living for the local residents and ensuring conditions for sustainable economic development. The salient features of the project Lakkadmandi Nawadurga Water Supply Project integrates the two sub-projects are given in the subsequent section.

Table 1: The salient features of lakkadmandi Nawadurga WSP

S.N.	Items	Description	
GENERAL INFORMATION			
1	Name of the Project	Lakkadmandi-Nawadurga WSP	
2	Location	Lakkadmandi	Nawadurga
	Province	Sudurpashchim Province	
	District	Kailali	
	Municipality	Joshiपुर Rural Municipality	
	Ward	Ward No. 1 (Partially)	Ward No. 2 Fully
	Status of the Project	Completely new project	Completely new project
3	Village Coverage	Lakkadmandi, Piparkoti and Khamariya	Muddi, Ghusri, Gadhi, Bargadhi, Lokharpur and Dhikpur
4	Present Household (2024)	470	1083

5	Survey Year	2024	
6	Base Year (Project Completion Year)	2026	
7	Design Year	2046	
8	Survey Year Population (2024)	2200	5414
9	Base Year Population (2026)	2204	5420
10	Population Growth Rate (%)	0.51	0.58
11	Design Population (2046)	2464	6139
12	Design Water Demand (MLD)	0.320	0.794
13	BENEFICIARY INSTITUTIONS		
	School	3	4
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INSTITUTION			
1	Ethnicity	Percentage %	Percentage %
	Janjati(Chaudary, Tharu & Dagaura)	95 %	89.5 %
	Bhramin/Chhetri	5 %	6.5 %
	Dalt	-	4.0 %
	Grand Total	100.0	100.0
TECHNICAL ASPECTS			
1	Type of Project	Ground Water Based Pumping,	
2	Name/Type of Source	Ground Water	
3	Source location	Proposed OHT(near Temple)	Proposed OHT(Near School;)
		28°31'56.958" N 81°01'51.461" E	28°35'22.6" N 81°01'30.6" E
STATUS OF PROJECT			
1	Implementation Status	Completely New Project	
COMPONENT PROPOSED			
A	Source Characteristics		
1	Source Name	Deep Tube well	Deep Tube well
2	Source Type	Ground Water	Ground Water

3	Source Location	Within Service Area	Within Service Area
4	Design Discharge (lps)	7 lps / TW	13 lps / TW
B	Type of Structures and Major Intervention		
1	Proposed number of Bore Hole Drilling	Installation of two new TW with SS screen	Installation of two new TW with SS screen
2	Pumps in Deep Tube Well	2 Nos of New 14 HP + 1 Nos Standby	2 Nos of New 22 HP + 1 Nos Standby
3	Electricity line,	Stretching of the high voltage transmission line of 11 kV for a 60-70 m is required.	Stretching of the high voltage transmission line of 11 kV for a 40-60 m is required
4	Transformer	Installation of 50 kVA Transformer	Installation of 100 kVA Transformer
5	Overhead Storage Reservoir (Nos.- Capacity m ³)	1 No proposed 150 cum	1 No proposed 450 cum
6	Water Treatment Facility	Pressure Vessel Treatment Plant Proposed	Pressure Vessel Treatment Plant Proposed
7	Valve Chamber (Bricks/RCC)	6/6	20/20
8	Office Building	Double-storey earthquake-resistant RCC frame structure building for the office and guard quarters proposed	Double-storey earthquake-resistant RCC frame structure building for the office and guard quarters proposed
9	Pump House	Small pump house proposed	Small pump house proposed
10	Household Connection	470	1,083
11	Fire Hydrant	3	5
12	Total Length of Distribution pipe (m):	17,021	85,213
FINANCIAL			
	Total Cost of WS Component (Inclusive of all) NRs.	107,900,539.63	200,746,740.77
		308,647,280.4	

Under WaSGISP, the following components/intervention are planned and land is available for all components. The details of land area and their coordinate is presented in below table.

Table 2: Proposed Components, Site Condition and Land Requirement Statusp

S.N.	Site/ Component	Location	Required land (Sq.m) and ownership	Site condition	Land availability status	Likely E&S Impacts
1	Treatment plant	Joshiपुर Rural Municipality-ward no. 1 & 2 of Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga	114.49 Sqm. (Ownership belongs to Joshipur Rural Municipality)	Site is clear, no vegetation and structures	Available-Rural Municipality owned land (Annex-VIII, Ix and X)	Since it is a Pressure Filter system, Only minor E&S impacts are likely to occur by its operation.
2	Office building	Joshiपुर Rural Municipality-ward no. 1 & 2 of Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga	51.76 Sqm. (Ownership belongs to Joshipur Rural Municipality)	Site is clear, no vegetation	Available-Rural Municipality owned land (Annex-VIII, Ix and X)	Only minor E&S impacts are expected during construction
3	OHT	Joshiपुर Rural Municipality-ward no. 1 & 2 of Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga	227.07 Sqm. (Ownership belongs to Joshipur Rural Municipality)	Site is clear, no vegetation and other structures	Available-Rural Municipality owned land (Annex-VIII, Ix and X)	Only minor E&S impacts are expected during construction
4	Bore Hole	Joshiपुर Rural Municipality-ward no. 1 & 2 of Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga	0.09 Sqm. (Ownership belongs to Joshipur Rural Municipality)	Site is clear, no vegetation and structures	Available-Rural Municipality owned land (Annex-VIII, Ix and X)	Only minor E&S impacts are expected during construction
5	Dosing Unit	Joshiपुर Rural Municipality-ward no. 1 & 2 of Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga	219.375 Sqm. (Ownership belongs to Joshipur Rural Municipality)	Site is clear, no vegetation and structures	Available-Rural Municipality owned land (Annex-VIII, Ix and X)	Only minor E&S impacts are expected during construction
6	Transformer	Joshiपुर Rural Municipality-ward no. 1 & 2 of Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga	49 Sqm (Ownership belongs to Joshipur Rural Municipality)	Site is clear, no vegetation and structures	Available-Rural Municipality owned land (Annex-VIII, Ix and X)	Only minor E & S impact expected during extension of high voltage line and installation of Transformer

Table: Details of Electric Transformer Locations, Road Alignments of High Tension Lines, and Area Occupied by the 50 & 100 kVA Transformers within the OHT Premises

S.N	Project Name (WSP)	Location of transformer	Road Name	Distance (m)	Area transformer (OHT Premises)
1	Nawadurga WSP	Gadi Nahar Chowk	Ghail Bauniya Road	350	49 m ²
2	Lakkadmandi WSP	School Chowk (11 kVA line pass along Nawalpur Road	Nawalpur Road	200	49 m ²

The Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga Water Supply Projects (WSP) will be supported by dedicated transformers of 50 kVA and 100 kVA capacity, respectively, to meet their operational electricity requirements. Power will be supplied through 11 kV High Tension (HT) transmission lines, with an approximate length of 200 meters at Lakkadmandi and 350 meters at Nawadurga, depending on the final project layout and site conditions. The proposed HT lines will be aligned along the edges of existing public road width including Ghaila Bauniya and Nawalpur Road, in order to minimize impacts on private land, vegetation, and other environmental and social receptors. Each transformer will be installed within the respective Overhead Tank (OHT) premises, occupying an area of approximately 49 m².

The 11 kV power line extensions to the OHT sites have been carefully designed and optimized to ensure technical feasibility while minimizing environmental and social impacts. Detailed route assessments have been conducted to reduce land disturbance and avoid sensitive receptors. Wherever feasible, existing road corridors have been utilized to limit additional land acquisition. The design further prioritizes the avoidance of private properties, agricultural fields, and livelihood dependent areas, incorporating appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to reduce potential adverse impacts.

Distribution Main

The distribution systems of each sub-project comprise a pipe network, which is looped in certain cases and branched in others. To ensure proper saddle arrangement for household connections in the distribution network, a minimum diameter of the distribution pipe has been adopted as 50mm.

All the pipes used in pumping mains and pipes used in the OHT piping system are DI pipes, and all the distribution pipes are PE pipes. However, GI pipes are also used in a few river crossings. The total pipe length of various diameters used in distribution mains is given in the table below. Both side-flanged pipes have been provided in structures and pumping mains of the OHT area.

Table 3: Pipe Used in Lakkadmandi-Nawadurga WS sub-project for Distribution Network (meter)

Pipe Type	Lakkadmandi WSSP		Nawadurga WSSP	
PE Pipe	PE PN 6	PE PN 10	PE PN 6	PE PN 10
PE pipe 50 OD		8,013		34,181
PE pipe 63 OD		3,535		15,846
PE pipe 75 OD	1,962		12,078	
PE pipe 90 OD	403		5,464	
PE pipe 110 OD	897		10,404	
PE pipe 125 OD	830		3,385	
PE pipe 140 OD	174		886	
PE pipe 160 OD	1,157		294	
PE pipe 180 OD			306	
PE pipe 200 OD			371	
PE pipe 225 OD			53	
PE pipe 250 OD			1,788	
Sub-Total (m)	5,423	11,548	35,029	50,027
GI pipe				
GI pipe of 40ND				105
GI pipe of 50ND				26
Sub-Total (m)				131

DI Pipe				
DI SS Pipe of 200 ND	55			
DI SS Pipe of 300 ND			66	
Sub-Total (m)	55		66	
Total Pipe Used (m)	17,026.00		85,253.00	

1.3 Rationale of the ESMP-

Rule 3 (1) of Environment Protection Act (EPA), 2019 describes completing Environmental Studies as per Schedule 1 or 2 or 3 under Environment Protection Regulation 2020 (First Amendment in 2021/05/24 on Nepal Gazette). For the sub-project, none of the legal provisions are compliant to Schedule 1 or 2 or 3 and hence a detailed Environment Study (Brief Environmental Study (BES), Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is not mandatory. The screening report revealed that the proposed WSP does not lie in any National Parks /Protected areas or any critical aquatic and terrestrial habitat area. So, there are minimal environmental/or social impacts and no physical displacement is caused by the sub-project. Consequently, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Risk Management Procedures outlined in Chapter 6 of ESMF, this sub-project is categorized as having a 'moderate risk of impact' (Category III), necessitating the preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to comply with World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) requirements. The ESMP includes several matrices identifying key risks and setting out E&S mitigation measures. It also includes key elements relevant to delivery of the E&S management measures, such as institutional/ implementation arrangements, plans for capacity building and training and budget. The issues and risks identified in the matrix are based on current detailed design information of the site. The ESMP will form part of the bid document and to be reviewed and updated during implementation as per requirements. The ESMP will be included in the contractual clauses and will be made binding on the contracting firm.

1.4 Scope and Objective of Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The ESMF which was developed for the overall project provides the guiding framework for the site specific environmental and social monitoring plan study in conformance with World Bank policy and accordingly the project level standards. This ESMP is prepared in line with the requirements of the National Environmental Law and Regulations of Nepal and World Bank considering the anticipated impacts associated with the proposed sub-project, such as: air pollution, noise pollution among other effects. The ESMP study for Water Supply sub-projects

will guide the sub-project implementation and ensure that adequate measures are taken to protect and minimize any potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed construction works. This ESMP provides the actions required to be taken for managing and keeping the negative impacts and risk of the proposed water supply scheme to a minimum, while enhancing the significant positive and beneficial impacts.

The major objectives of this Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is to mainstream environment in development interventions. The specific objectives are:

- To identify the existing site-specific environmental and social condition of the project area
- To identify the environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed development intervention
- Avoid, minimize, mitigate and where necessary compensate residual impacts and enhance positive outcomes, consistent with the project's ESMP/ESMF.
- To explore alternatives, and suggest practical mitigation measures with sufficient budget to mitigate the adverse environmental impacts
- To prepare environmental monitoring plan
- To specify institutional arrangement, roles and responsibilities environmental and social risk management, monitoring of the sub-project.

1.5 Legal and Policy Framework

Under the legal and policy framework, a brief of legal acts, policies, regulations and guidelines of the GoN and the World Banks Environmental and Social Standards have been discussed that are relevant and applicable to the Lakkadmadni & Nawadurga WSS Sub- Project.

The ESMF reviewed country's legal and institutional framework, identified gaps from comparison of national and World Bank ESF requirements and suggested corresponding measures to meet the requirements. Six of the ten World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) are relevant to this project, namely ESS1 on Environmental and Social Assessments, ESS2 on Labor and Working Conditions, ESS3 on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management, ESS4 on community Health and Safety, ESS5 on Involuntary Resettlement, ESS8 Cultural Heritage and ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

2. DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

2.1 Location and Accessibility of Lakkadmandi WSP

The Lakkadmandi Water Supply System Sub-Project is located in Joshipur Rural Municipality, specifically in Ward No.01 of Kailali District within the Sudurpaschim Province. Proposed OHT premises is approximately 4.9 km South East of Joshipur Bazar. The socio-economic survey revealed that the composition of the community by caste/ethnicity is almost uniform in the sub-project areas.

Geographically, the project area is positioned at a 28°31'56.958" N latitude and 81°01'51.461" E longitude, and 110 meters above sea level.. The region has a warm and humid climate. It is surrounded by irrigation canal on east side, School land on the north side, gravel road on to south and Nawalpur road on the west side. The region experiences a tropical climate characterized by high temperatures and humidity. The project area comprises a level agricultural terrain that benefits from irrigation channels stemming from the Patharaiya River.

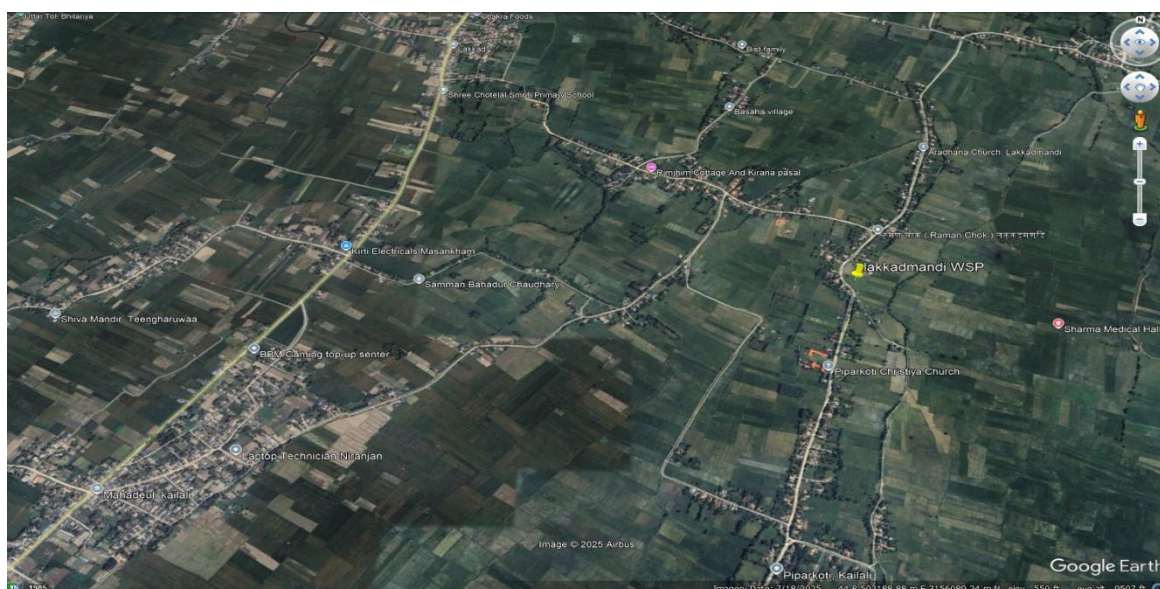


Figure 4: Location Map of Proposed land for Lakkadmandi WSP

2.1.2 Location and Accessibility of Nawadurga WSP

The Nawadurga Water Supply System Sub-Project is located in Joshipur Rural Municipality, specifically in Ward No.2 of Kailali District within the Sudurpaschim Province. Proposed OHT premises is approximately 3 km North of Joshipur Bazar and 11 Km south of Bauniya Chowk (Mahendra Highway). The socio-economic survey revealed that the composition of the community by caste/ethnicity is almost uniform in the sub-project areas

Geographically, the project area is positioned at a 28°35'22.6" N latitude and 81°01'30.6" E longitude, and 116 meters above sea level.. The region has a warm and humid climate. It is surrounded by School land on east side, Shukti Nala on the north side, shiv Mandir on to south and Muddy Road on the west side. The project area comprises a level agricultural terrain that

benefits from irrigation channels stemming from the Patharaiya River.

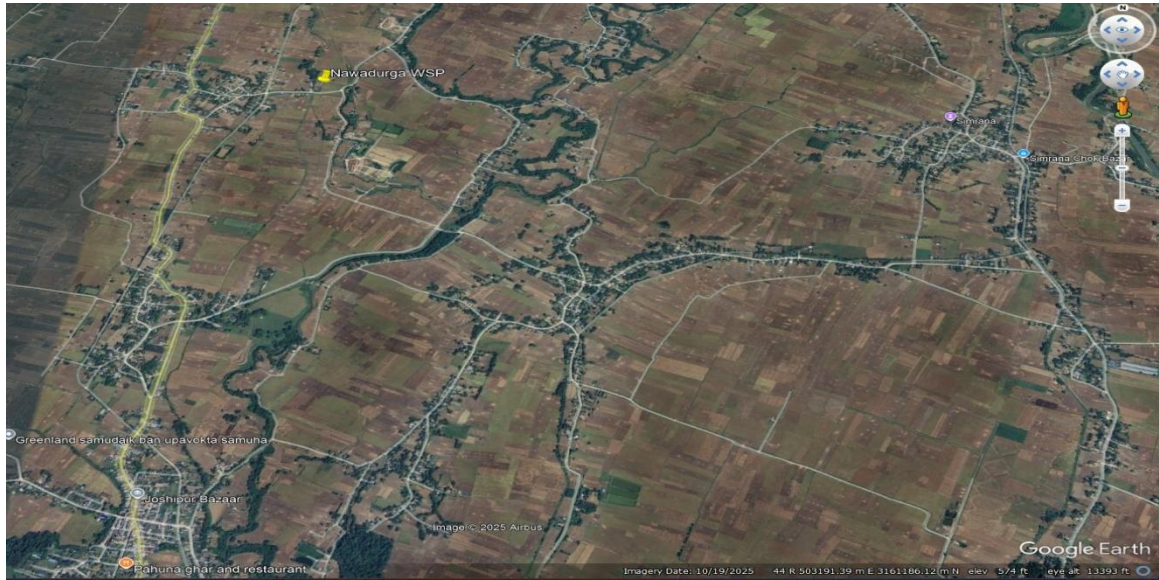


Figure 5: Location map of Nawadurga WSP

2.2 Groundwater Availability

The proposed Lakkadmandi Nawadurga Water Supply Project in Joshipur RM is completely new project. The primary water source for this sub-project is groundwater. As the existing production deep well in the Joshipur WSP (WN-1) is in the vicinity ("as-the-crow-flies" distance <1.0 km), demonstrating the design parameters for the well, it is proposed that the new borehole will have a yield discharge ranging between 13-14 lps. The depth of the proposed TW has been adopted at 100 m. The tube wells under the sub-project have a pumping discharge capacity of 7 liters per second (lps) at Lakkadmandi WSP, with a corresponding safe yield of 9.33 lps, while the Nawadurga WSP has a pumping discharge capacity of 13 lps and a safe yield of 17.33 lps.. This indicates that the safe yield capacity exceeds the pumping rate, affirming that the current groundwater abstraction rate is within safe limits.

A minimum depth of 9 m of permeable part (sand or gravel) has been observed from the available drilling logs of these wells. According to the available log, the screen of the proposed TWs should be placed within the water-bearing layer of 9 m. Therefore, extracting about 14-15 lps from a well is a modest estimation.

The design of the tubewells for both sub-projects has been carried out with the guidelines of UWSSP. The design calculation of the proposed TW has been shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Design of New TW Assembly

Description	Unit	Lakkadmandi WSSP	Nawadurga WSSP
Design discharge	lps	7	13
Safe Yield 75% of Yield)	lps	9.33	17.33
Discharge of Well	M ³ /sec	0.0093	0.0173
Opt scene entrance velocity (m/s)	m/sec	0.03	0.03
Screen Clogged	%	50%	50%
Screen Diameter	m	0.20	0.20
Percent of Open Area	%	25%	25%
Length of SS Screen Required	m	3.96	7.36
Minimum Screen Length Req of	m	6.00	9.00
The minimum length of the Standard Screen of 3 m has been taken			

2.3 Physical Features

2.3.1 Topography and Land Use

The project area is situated in the Terai region, on the northern boundary of the Indo-Gangetic plain, nestled in the foothills of the Chure Mountains, with an altitude ranging from 140 m to 200 m above sea level. The Karnali River flows on the eastern border of the RM and across the river lies Bardiya National Park. The topography of the project area consists of flat lands moulded by Karnali River & perennial and ephemeral streams originating in the foothills (Chure) forming meandering gullies.

According to the municipal profile of Joshipur Rural Municipality, about 92.33 % of the land is cultivable land while about 3.29% of land area is covered by Jungle. Similarly, 0.92% of the land is covered by water, 1.59% by sandy area and the remaining are grazing area, bushes and garden. The existing land use pattern of The Joshipur Rural Municipality is given table 8.

Table 5:- Land Use Pattern of Joshipur Rural municipality

S.N.	Land Use Pattern	Area (Sq.km.)	Percentage (%)
1	Cultivated land	60.54	92.33
2	Jungle	2.16	3.29
3	Water covered area	0.6	0.92
4	Bushes covered area	0.58	0.88
5	Sandy area	1.04	1.59

6	Grazing area	0.43	0.66
7	Garden	0.22	0.34
Total		65.57	100.0

Source: Joshipur Rural Municipality Profile

2.3.2 Geology

Geologically, the project area is situated in the Terai Zone of the Nepal Himalaya. The flatland of Terai forms the northern boundary of the extensive Ganga foreland basin. The alluvial accumulations in this region dating back to the Pleistocene and Holocene periods were deposited by rivers originating within the Himalaya or even further beyond in the Tibetan Plateau. The thickness of these sediments averages over 1,500 m. The project area primarily consists of a substantial layer of recent alluvium comprising gravel, sand, and clay. The subsurface geology is predominantly characterized by sediments from vast and merging fans, the deposits of the Ganga Basin expanding towards the north, and the sediments forming the Siwalik trough.

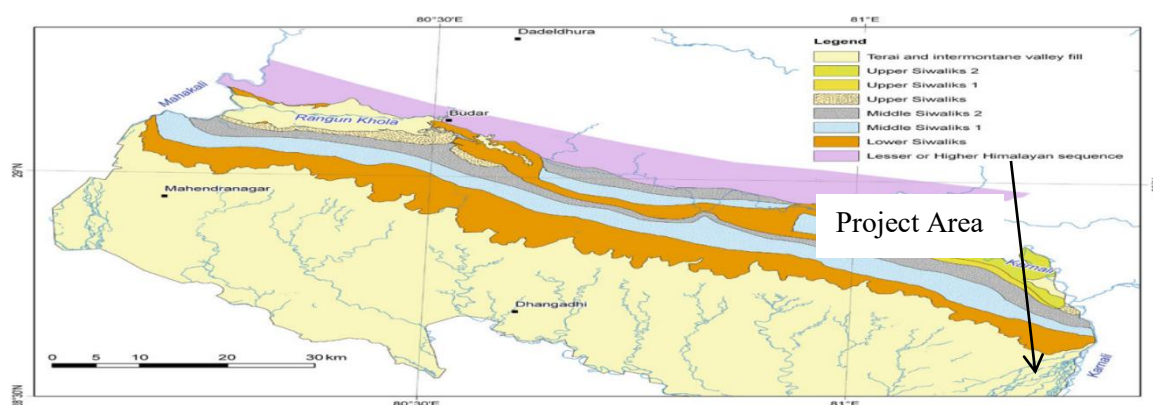


Figure 6: Modified Geological Map of Western Siwaliks and Terai¹

2.3.3 Seismology

The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal is situated in one of the dynamic continental collision zones globally, specifically within the Himalaya region where the likelihood of seismic activity is notably high. The National Seismological Center of Nepal has documented numerous significant earthquakes in the country's history, particularly within the Himalayan arc. Noteworthy events include the 1934 A.D. Bihar-Nepal Earthquake with a magnitude of 8 and the 2015 A.D. Gorkha Earthquake measuring Mw 7.8. Earthquakes ranging from magnitudes 6 to 7 primarily occur along the Main Himalayan Thrust (MHT) between the lower foothills and the upper Himalayan region. The seismic events typically originate at crustal depths of around 20 km, although shallow earthquakes reaching depths of 6 km can arise due to strike-slip faults.

¹ Source: Dhital, 2015

Consequently, this sub-project will be meticulously planned and executed in compliance with seismic design standards and optimal engineering principles. The seismic data from Nepal spanning from 1964 to 2019, as documented in the IUSGS portal, is illustrated in Figure 7.

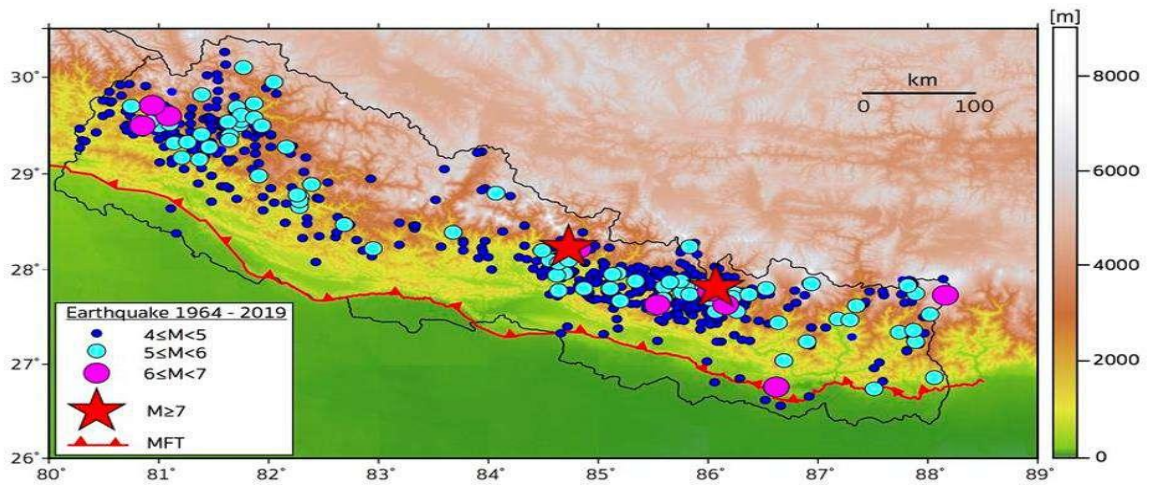


Figure 7: Seismicity map of Nepal from 1964-2019⁵

2.3.4 Climate

Temperature: The project area lies in Terai region with tropical climatic condition. The temperature rises as high as 38°C during summer and falls as low as 9°C during winter. Both the maximum and minimum temperature is increasing at the rate of 0.023°C /year and 0.016°C /year respectively (DHM, 2017).

Rainfall: Considering the 30 years rainfall data (from 1984 to 2013) recorded at Dhangadhi, Kailali, the district receives an annual rainfall of 1860.47 mm and the average annual rainfall shows an increasing trend. The observed climate trend analysis of Nepal from year 1971 to 2014 (DHM, 2017) shows that the annual precipitation trend of Kailali District is increasing at the rate of 3.44 mm/year but the post-monsoon precipitation shows decreasing trend at the rate of 0.22 mm/year. The temporal distribution of rainfall is highly controlled by the monsoon with more than 80% of rainfall occurring during June to September.

2.2.5 Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerability

According to Climate Change Vulnerability Mapping for Nepal (MoE, 2010) based on indices, Kailali district has low combined sensitivity, low overall vulnerability and moderate adaptation capability to the climate change impacts. Likewise, District Disaster Management Plan of Kailali, (DDC Kailali, 2070A.D) has assigned three vulnerability categories (high, medium and low) to different disasters. The project area has medium level earthquake vulnerability, low level flood vulnerability and low level fire vulnerability.

2.3.6 Drainage Network

The project region is serviced by several ephemeral streams that originate locally, directing their flow into the kada River at the western site, Patharaiya River at the eastern side. The

Pathariya River delineates the boundary between two neighboring municipalities of Joshipur and Janaki. Flat terrain of Kailali has water logging problems especially during monsoon season. During Construction tasks such as earthworks, backfilling, and material stockpiling could obstruct natural drainage flows. This interference might lead to issues such as localized flooding, channel erosion during monsoon. Therefore pipe laying work will be carried out during dry season. Construction will be sequenced to ensure that trenches are back filled promptly to minimize the drainage and pavement disruptions.

2.3.7 Air and Water Quality and Noise Level

Point sources of air and water pollution were not visible in and around the project area. The water quality test of the existing tube wells located at the sub-project site was done and found to comply with the NDWQS except Iron.. Generally, the ground in Terai shows occasional increases in iron concentration and turbidity. Therefore, a water treatment system comprising aeration, filtration, and disinfection is recommended to meet the requirements of the NDWQS for drinking water (*Water Quality Test report of Deep Tube wells is attached in Annex VII*). Additionally, dust generated by vehicular movement on the unpaved internal roads along the distribution pipeline areas; such as Nawalpur Road, Joshipur to Ghaila bauniya Road, Gadhi to Ghusari Road are the main source of air pollution. The project area is near settlements. Similarly, noise pollution in the project area primarily arises from vehicle traffic, wind, and frequent visitors. The air quality monitoring test and noise level monitoring has been conducted to establish the baseline and the monitoring report details given in table below.

Table 6:- Air Quality Monitoring Report

National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 2012						
S.N.	Parameter	units	Average time	Maximum concentration	Lakkadmandi (OHT)	Nawadu rga (OHT)
1	TSP	µg/m ³	24-hr	230	-	-
2	PM _{2.5}	µg/m ³	24-hr	40	25	15
3	PM ₁₀	µg/m ³	24-hr	120	55	20

Table 7:- Sound Level Monitoring Report (November//2025)

S.N	Location	Noise Level (decibel) dB	National Standards of Sound Level, 2069 Day Time Limits Leq (Decibel) dB
<u>1</u>	Lakkadmandi	55	65
<u>2</u>	Piparkoti	52	65

<u>3</u>	Gadhi	53	65
<u>4</u>	Shiv Temple	54	65

2.3.8 Soil Type and Quality

The soil type in the project area is fine textured, humus rich, loamy type with high productivity. Currently, the soil is free from any kind of pollution. Regarding the quality of soil, currently it remains unpolluted by urban sources like garbage, sewage and industrial discharge).

2.4 Biological Features

2.4.1 Vegetation

The proposed Lakkadmandi-Nawadurga Water Supply Project is located in Joshipur RM, Ward No. 01 and 02 of Kailali district respectively. Kailali district possesses abundant forest resources and a diverse range of biodiversity when compared to other districts of Nepal. The major tree species of the district are: Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos Correa*), Sisam (*Dalbergia sissoo*) etc. managed by the neighboring settlements at their home yards of Ward 01 and 02 of RM, surrounding the sub-project area. However, the project site is adjacent to human settlements, and the sub-project does not require any tree clearance.

2.4.2 Fauna/Birds

The study gathered information on the presence of fauna in the vicinity of the sub-project area. This data was obtained through interviews with local residents. Forests of Kailali district host the mammalian species such as Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Wild Cat (*Felis silvestris*), Monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), etc. However, the sub-project is situated within the settlement area of Ward no.05 and 07 of RM and does not serve as a designated habitat for any terrestrial fauna. Similarly, the Kailali district and its surroundings host the variety common avian species: Parrot (*Psittaciformes spp.*), Bulbul (*Pycnonotus barbatus*), Dhukur (*Streptopelia orientalis.*), Dangre Rupī (*Acridotheres tristis.*), Crow (*Corvus spp.*), Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*), Kokale/ Grey treepie (*Dendrocitta formosae*), Vulture (*Cathartidae, Accipitridae.*), Hornbill/Dhanesh (*Bucerotidae spp.*), Herons/Bagula (*Ardeidae spp.*), Pigeon (*Columbidae spp.*), Sparrow (*Passeridae spp.*) etc. However, the sub-project area is not a designated bird habitat.

2.5 Socioeconomic and Cultural Features

2.5.1 Demographic Characteristics of Joshipur Rural Municipality

According to the census report of 2021 AD, total population of the Joshipur Rural Municipality is 37,187. The populations of this municipality were 32,571 and 36,459 during 2001 and 2011, respectively. As per the census 2021, out of the total population, 52.3% are female and 47.7% are male. The average HHs size of the area has decreased from 6.10 in 2001 to 4.79 in 2021.

2.5.1.1 Demographic Characteristic and Ethnic Composition of Lakkadmandi-Nawadurga WSP

The proposed project Lakkadmandi Nawadurga Water Supply Project, includes the two sub-projects or schemes, namely Lakkadmandi (WN-01), Nawadurga (WN-02) of Joshipur Rural Municipality. The lakkadmandi covers the partial settlements of ward 1 that provide for Lakkadmandi, Piparkoti and Khamariya settlements whereas Nawadurga WSS-P covers the complete settlements of WN-2, including Muddi, Ghusri, Gadhi, Bargadhi, Lokharpur and Dhikpur settlements.

According to National Population Census 2021, The population of ward 01 and 02 of are shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Population of ward no. 01, and 02 of Joshipur Rural Municipality

Ward No.	POPULATION		AREA		Desnity (Per Km ²)
	Population	Percentage (%)	Area (Km ²)	Percentage (%)	
1	5756	15.48	10.63	16.21	541.49
2	4866	13.09	11.61	17.7	419.12

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic and Local Administration, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, 2078 and Ward Office data, 2080.

The social survey for the proposed service areas of two sub-projects was carried out by the consultant. All households in the Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga service areas will receive private water connections. In total, the Lakkadmandi WSSP includes 470 household connections, while the Nawadurga WSSP covers 1,083 connections.

The design population of the Lakkadmandi WSS-P will be 2,464 with an assumed annual population growth rate of 0.51%. Whereas, the design population of the Nawadurga WSS-P will be around 6,139 with an assumed annual population growth rate of 0.58%. The cumulative total daily water demand for the Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga Water Schemes has been estimated to be 0.320 MLD and 0.794 MLD, respectively, by the end of the design period in 2046.

The Table below shows the water demand and population projection of Lakkadmandi Nawadurga Water Schemes on the basis of DMAs (Shift the information upward).

Table 9: Population Projection and Demand of Schemes (DMA-wise)

Sub-Project	DMA	Survey Year (2024)		Population Projection		Water Demand of Design Year (LPD)
		HHs	Population	Base Year (2026)	Design Year (2046)	
Lakkadmandi	DMA-1	204	953	956	1,070	141,245
	DMA-2	266	1,247	1,248	1,394	178,763
	TOTAL	470	2,200	2,204	2,464	320,008
Nawadurga	DMA-1	481	2404	2408	2725	357,131
	DMA-2	603	3015	3017	3420	437,861
	TOTAL	1,084	5,419	5,425	6,145	794,992

Source: Socio-economic Survey 2024

The socio-economic survey revealed that the composition of the community by caste/ethnicity is almost uniform in the two sub-project areas. The majority of the people living in these service areas are from the Janajati community (Tharu, Chaudhary, Dagaura), while the very few are from the Brahmin/Chhetri. Details of information are presented in the table below.

Table 10: Distribution by Ethnic Composition

Caste/Ethnic Status	Percentage (%)	
	LWSS-P	NWSS-P
Janjati	95	89.5
Bhramin/Chhetri	5	6.5
Dalt	-	4.0
Grand Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Survey 2024

2.5.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

The economy of the municipality is extensively agrarian, although most of the households in the project area depend on more than one occupation. The household survey indicates that agriculture is the dominant source of livelihood across all three schemes in the project area. The survey shows that the majority of households rely on agriculture as their main source of livelihood. In Lakkadmandi, 88.3% of households are engaged in farming, while the share is slightly lower in Nawadurga at 84.3%. Agriculture and livestock rearing are the main occupations in the project area. Major crops grown in the project area are cereal crops like paddy, maize and wheat, pulse and lentils like gram, red gram, black gram and pea, oil seeds

like mustard, flax seed and sesame, vegetables like potato, onion, cauliflower, lady's finger, garlic. Livestock reared in the area include cow/oxen, buffalo, goat and pig. Poultry is also common in the area.

Besides agriculture, people are involved in other occupations like Business, Service, Labor and Foreign Employment. As understood from discussion with local people, they have adopted more than one occupation.

Individuals have joined various groups, including cooperative savings groups, mothers' groups, youth clubs, and civil awareness centers, based on their personal interests, and this participation can also improve their well-being.

Table 11: Economic Activities by the HHs in the Project Area

Economic Activities	LWSS-P (%)	NWSS-P (%)
Agriculture	88.3	84.3
Foreign Employment	2.9	1.3
Job	2.9	1.3
Labor	5.9	10.5
Business	-	2.6
Total	100	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey 2024

2.5.3 Major Crops

Major crops grown in the project area are cereal crops like paddy, maize and wheat, pulse seeds like gram, red gram, black gram, red lentil and pea, oil-seeds like mustards, flax seed and sesame, vegetables like potato, onion, cauliflower, lady's finger, garlic and cash crops like sugarcane and banana. Livestock reared in the area include cow/oxen, buffalo, goat and pig. Poultry is also common in the area. Meat and dairy are the major livestock products. For the availability of pasture, the livestock/cattle are grazed freely.

Besides agriculture, people are involved in other occupations like Business, Service, Labor and Foreign Employment. As understood from discussion with local people, they have adopted more than one occupation. The business ventures besides commercial agriculture includes wholesale and retail shops of daily utilities, electronics and electrical, packaged food, garments, construction materials, etc. Joshipur, Jhabahi, Lakkad and Simari are the growing market centers in the rural municipality.

People have organized into different groups according to their subjective interest and involvement for the welfare to those interest groups. People are involved in community forest user groups, mothers group, youth clubs, civil awareness centers, committees and associations.

2.5.4 Available Public Service Facilities

The newly proposed Lakkadmandi Nawadurga Water Supply & Sanitation Project are in Joshipur Rural Municipality ward no.1 and 02. The service area encompasses 7 educational institutions, including higher secondary schools and basic schools. The entire ward (01 and 02) benefits from electricity supplied through the national transmission grid. Groundwater extracted via shallow tube wells serves as the primary source of drinking water. The main source of drinking water in these project area is shallow tube well handpump. Additionally, all settlements within the project area are well connected through a comprehensive road network. The ward also hosts several financial institutions that provide savings and credit services to the local community.

2.5.5 Places of Religious and Cultural Importance

Each specific caste/ethnic groups in the project area have their own cultures based on their religion and traditions. There are many festivals that are specifically celebrated by specific types of social/ethnic groups. For instance, Maaghi/Maanghey Sakraanti is the major festival celebrated by the Tharu community in the area. It is also celebrated by other groups. Additionally, Dashain, Tihar, Janaipurnima, Naag Panchami, Buddha Jayanti, Thulo Ekadashi, Holi, Shivaratri, 'Eid, etc., are other major festivals celebrated by general people in the project area. Similarly, all of these groups have their own set of intangible heritages, for example, sacred spaces, belief systems, knowledge, and practices. However, during consultation with the community, it was reported that the project footprints are unlikely to have a bearing on these intangible heritages.

. In terms of tangible heritage, the ward contains several sites of religious and cultural significance, including the Shiv Mandir at Simarana and a number of churches.

2.5.5 Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation Abuse (SEA)/ Sexual Harassment (SH)

Nepal has high incidence rates of GBV cases with mostly girls and women as reported victims. The latest DHS (2022) data shows that 23% of women in Nepal aged 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 8% have experienced sexual violence. Only 28% of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence have sought help regarding the violence. Out of the 15 most GBV-prevalent countries in the world, Nepal ranks 4th in domestic violence and violence by partner, and child marriage is the 2nd highest in South Asia (DHS, 2022). GBV in Nepal is prevalent due to unequal gender relations and discrimination

towards women in both public and private spheres. It has direct implications on the reproductive health status of women and the physical, emotional, and mental health of their children.

In the case of project district, there is a hospital-based One Stop Crisis Management Centre (OCMC) at Seti provisional of Kailali district. In this OCMC, a total of 433 cases were registered in the 2080/81 fiscal year. Out of them there were nine cases of child labour, one case of cyber-crime, 109 cases of denial resources, and one case of human trafficking, 53 cases of mental abuse, 95 cases of physical assault/violence, 123 cases of rape, 39 cases of sexual abuse and three cases of social discrimination.

In case of sub-project there is Department of Women and Children (DWC) under social development unit of Joshipur Rural Municipality to resolve the GBV/SEA/SH issues. The Joshipur RM has nominated GBV and SEA/SH focal person to Ms. Kalpana Mishra (letter attached in annex). As per the consultation carried out with the local women and with Joshipur Area Police Office, there are eight cases (two cases of SH, two cases of child labour & four domestic violence) in 2080/081 fiscal year related to GBV. Usually, if such cases are brought to the public, then those cases are settled under facilitation by the local elite and social figures. In case such cases are not resolved even under the facilitation of the local elite and social figures, then they are reported to the Rural Municipality Office and Area Police Office. There are occurrences of GBV issues in the communities, and it can be further triggered by the sub-project infrastructure work, where it is expected that around 40 to 45 labours (15 local & 20-25 migrant) will be mobilized per day during the peak construction at the each sub-project sites. Since there are potential risks of SEA/SH, a code of conduct will be adopted to mitigate the SEA/SH impacts of the sub-project. A sample of personal code of conduct for the WSS sub-project is attached in Annex VII.

3. STUDY METHODS

The methods adopted to achieve the objective consists mainly of map reading to understand the frame of reference and field investigation of the identified Lakkadmandi Nawadurga Water Supply Project integrates the two sub-projects including collection of field based information and mapping. The methods included:

3.1 Literature Review and Secondary Data Collection

The assignment commenced with literature review and secondary data collection. The sources of relevant information included project documents, including feasibility studies and detailed engineering design reports, district and municipal profile of the project area, topographical maps, geological maps, Google Earth imagery, published and unpublished reports relevant to the project, and climatological record of the project area from the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM).

3.2 Field Survey, Mapping and Verification of Secondary Data

The study was based on the on-site walkthrough of the Lakkadmandi Nawadurga WSS Sub Project area mainly focusing on the proposed location. It also included focused group discussions (FGDs), formal consultation meetings, and Key informant interview (KII) with the local stakeholders including the local government and local residents. Separate consultations with women, Dalits, and Tharu and other disadvantaged groups living in the service area was organized to discuss potential E&S issues related to proposed water supply sub-project and minute of meeting is attached in Annex II. The issues raised during public consultation along with its corresponding mitigation measures are given below in sub-heading 5.1 of public consultation section.

The environmental and social screening checklist (Annex I) prepared after desk study, review of sub-project related documents, filing of different parameters and matters outlined in environmental and social screening checklist (such as feasibility studies, detailed engineering design reports, and stakeholder consultation records). The checklist incorporates different parameters and issues outlined in the ESMF of the WaSGISP project and was further informed through consultations with stakeholders and municipal personnel.

Environmental and social assessment process involved gathering of relevant information on the existing physical, biological and socio-economic, and cultural environmental conditions. This was achieved through field walkthroughs, surveys, measurements, discussions, consultations, and stakeholder interactions. Additionally, potential issues to be addressed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) were identified.

3.3 Desk Work

Major part of the study was executed through desk work that included engineering design, drawing and mapping, analysis, quantification, planning of ESMP. Additionally, cost estimation for ESMP was carried out using information obtained from field studies and literature reviews. .

4. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Impacts and Mitigation

The newly proposed Lakkadmandi-& Nawadurga Water Supply Project is expected to have physical, biological, and socio-economic impacts. These impacts may arise during various phases of the project, including pre-construction, construction, and operation and maintenance. While some impacts may be negative, others can be positive. The objective of environmental management is to enhance positive impacts and minimize negative ones through appropriate mitigation measures. Key impacts are described below:

1. **Disruption of natural drainage and pavements:** The pipe-laying activities along the public road through Joshipur -Ghaila Bauniya Road, Gadi Ghusri Road and Joshipur Simari Road and Nawalpur Road may disrupt the existing roadside drainage system. Construction tasks such as earthworks, backfilling, and material stockpiling could obstruct natural drainage flows. This interference might lead to issues such as localized flooding, channel erosion, and other related impacts along these routes.
2. **Disruption to traffic flow and accessibility:** The excavation and installation of pipelines (trenches 90 cm deep and 60 cm wide) along the public road in Joshipur -Ghaila Bauniya Road, Gadi Ghusri Road and Joshipur Simari Road and Nawalpur Road will cause temporary road disruptions. These disruptions may affect traffic flow, leading to delays and congestion. To minimize the impact, the pipeline installation will be carried out in short sections of 500 meters at a time, with testing and backfilling completed promptly, within a week.
3. **Impact to Communities:** Communities will face a range of interrelated challenges due to construction activities, including impacts on air and water quality, increased ambient noise levels, traffic congestion, road safety concerns, and disruptions to the mobility of people, goods, and services. These impacts can be effectively mitigated with proper management. The pipe trenches will be relatively small, measuring 90 cm in depth and 60 cm in width, and construction will be sequenced to ensure that trenches are backfill promptly, typically within a week, following the completion and testing of pipe-laying work.

As the project areas have majority population (95 & 89.5%) of Indigenous people respectively, the study team has carefully consulted with the IP community to understand their perspective toward project. During the discussion, tangible and intangible cultural heritage of IP community has been identified and assessed whether there is any likely impact due to project intervention. However, the study confirms that the community is positive toward the project and suggest for sooner implementation. Likewise, the project neither directly or indirectly will

affect their dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples nor affect their territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain. The project or its consequence will not impoverish any IP or their families.

4. **Occupational health and Safety:** Given the nature of construction activities, exposure to extreme weather conditions and the non-observance of health and safety measures could trigger occupational health and safety issues for workers. Additionally, an inadequate supply of safe, potable water; insufficient sanitation facilities; poor sanitation practices on-site; and substandard housing conditions may pose significant threats to their well-being. Workers employed informally, such as migrant workers or individuals newly entering the labor market, are most vulnerable. This is particularly critical given that a strong occupational health and safety culture is not prevalent in Nepal. Therefore, the onus will be on the Project to ensure that workers are advised of their rights, and to actively promote and protect those rights on behalf of the workers.

The impacts have been identified and predicted by considering all activities related to the construction, operation, and decommissioning of support facilities. The possible impacts and their corresponding mitigation measures are listed in Table 12 below.

Table 12:- Environmental and Social Management Plan Matrix

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
1. Prior to Construction Activities						
Consents, permits, clearances, certificate (NOC), etc.	Failure to obtain necessary consents, permits, NOCs, etc. can result to design revisions and /or stoppage of works.	✧ Obtain all of the necessary consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc. prior to start of civil works. ✧ Acknowledge in writing and provide report on compliance all obtained consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc.	PIU/ MST	Incorporated in final design and Communicated to contractors.		Prior to award of contract
Existing utilities	Disruption of services- Water supply and electricity supply.	✧ Identify and include locations and operators of utilities, including roads in the detailed design documents to prevent unnecessary disruption of services and traffic during construction, especially since the pipes will be lined along the roads, which could significantly impact traffic flow. ✧ Coordinating with local water authorities and communicating with public. ✧ Avoid relocating transformers and electrical pole as much as possible.	PST/M ST/PIU	List of affected utilities and operators;		During detailed design phase
Drinking Water Supply	Extraction of unsatisfactory raw water quality	✧ During the detailed engineering design stage, test water samples from the proposed WSP aera tube wells located near proposed OHT premises. The water Quality Test of well has been done and Report is attached in	PST, PMU	Incorporated in final design and communicated to contractors	120,000.00	Prior to award of contract

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		<i>ANNEX VII.</i> ✧ The cumulative total daily water demand for the each Water Supply Sub-Project has been estimated to be 0.32, 0.794 MLD respectively by the end of the design period in 2046 and design discharge of 7 and 13 lps per DTW has been recommended for a safe yield. ✧ Design to include basic treatment using lime dosing, pressure filter and disinfection using Ca(ClO)₂ and provisions for lab unit and kits.				
Stockpile areas, Storage areas, Disposal areas, and workers camp (if needed)	Disruption to traffic flow and sensitive receptors	✧ Stockpile area, storage areas and workers camp area is proposed within OHT premises. Contractor's camp will be located in near proposed OHT at Lakkadmandi and Gadi, JoshipurRM-01, 02. The details will be included in C-ESMP (Contractor's Environment and Social Management Plan) of Sub-Project by the Contractor within 60 days after site mobilization.	PIU	List of selected sites for stockpile areas, storage areas, disposal areas and workers camp (Workers camp is separated from contractor's camp within the Existing OHT premises) (Estimated No. of workers is 20 man/day) Written consent of landowner/s (not lessee/s) for reuse of	280,000.00	During detailed design phase

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
				excess spoils to agricultural land		
Waste Generation	Generation of solid waste, waste water and other construction waste may cause pollution from work sites and workers camp (if any is established)	✧ Mechanism of safe disposal will be developed in the sub project site before the actual commencement of work, including provision of waste bins. ✧ Prohibition of unwanted littering and discharge of waste. ✧ Proper management of solid waste will be done using lined pits for waste disposal. ✧ The Contractor shall develop and implement a Waste Management Plan (WMP) as part of the C-ESMP, consistent with the requirements of the project ESMP, ESCP, and applicable national environmental regulations. The plan shall identify all types of wastes expected to be generated during construction activities, including excavated materials, surplus soil, construction debris, packaging waste, hazardous materials (such as used oils, lubricants, paints, and batteries), and domestic waste from labor camps and offices. ✧ The Contractor shall ensure that all personnel are trained on waste management procedures and that appropriate signage, containers, and	JoshipurRM/Ward Office	Contractor records. visual inspection	20,000.00	During detailed design phase

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		protective equipment are provided at all work and camp sites. Regular inspections will be conducted by the Environmental and Social (E&S) focal person and the Supervision Consultant to verify compliance with the approved Waste Management Plan and overall C-ESMP requirements				
2. During Construction Activities						
A. Physical Characteristics						
Community facilities	Disruption of natural drainage Damage to existing facilities like water supply and pavements (Roads along Joshipur - Ghaila Bauniya Road, Gadi Ghusri Road and Joshipur Simari Road and Nawalpur Road)	✧ Avoid natural drainage pathways for pipe-laying works. ✧ Stockpile the excavated material at safe but nearby place to construction site under the satisfaction of Construction Supervision Engineer. ✧ Restore natural drainage system if the drainage system during the construction is blocked. ✧ Conduct a detailed assessment if any drainage system exists. ✧ Design and implement temporary drainage solutions to manage water flow during construction. ✧ Prior permission has been obtained from respective local authority for use of water for construction. Use of water for construction works shall not disturb local water users. ✧ If construction work is expected to	PIU/R M/Contractor	List of any public or private infrastructure disturbed by the sub project works minutes of meetings with the locals or affected persons.		As per need, or field-inspection if any such case is foreseen

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		disrupt, users of community shall be informed 7 days in advance and again 1 day prior to start of construction. ✧ Coordinate with local water supply authorities to schedule any necessary rerouting or upgrades during low-demand periods, minimizing disruption. ✧ Set up temporary water distribution points or alternative supply lines to ensure continuous access to water for affected areas. ✧ Place excavated soil on the down-slope side away from natural drains, ensuring it does not obstruct drainage paths. ✧ Cover stockpiles with tarpaulin during rainfall to prevent erosion and sediment wash-off. ✧ Maintain a buffer distance (1–3 m) from drains and water flow paths when storing materials. ✧ Ensure no concrete slurry, waste water, or lubricants are discharged into natural drainage paths. ✧ Carry out all major excavation and pipe-laying works during the dry season (low rainfall months) to reduce the risk of trench flooding and delayed				

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		reinstatement. ✧ Minimize open-trench duration by laying pipe and backfilling on the same day where possible.				
Ambient air	Conducting works at dry season and moving large quantity of materials may create dusts and increase in concentration of vehicle-related pollutants (such as carbon, monoxide, Sulphur oxides, particulate matter, nitrous oxides, and hydrocarbons) which will affect people who live and work near the OHT premises (Roads along Joshipur to Mainpokhari road, Simarana road, Joshipur to Ghaila Bauniya Road,	✧ Confining earthworks according to an Excavation Segmentation Plan as part of the C-ESMP, which the contractor is required to prepare before construction begins. The C-ESMP should also include all necessary permits and documents that need to be obtained by the contractor before works commence. ✧ Water sprinkling at dry exposed surfaces and stockpiles of aggregates at least twice daily, or as necessary. ✧ If re-surfacing of excavated portion of roads cannot be done immediately, spread of crushed gravel over back filled surfaces ✧ Require trucks delivering aggregates and cement to have tarpaulin cover and maintain a minimum of 2" free board ✧ Limit speed of construction vehicles in access roads to maximum of 20 kph. ✧ Ensure use of equipment and fuel complying with applicable emission	Contractor/MS T/PIU	Location of stockpiles. Number of complaints from sensitive receptors. Heavy equipment and machinery with air pollution control devices. Certification that vehicles are compliant with air quality standards.		Daily monitoring by MST in coordination with PIU. Monthly visual inspection by PIU. Air quality monitoring, once a year.

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
	Simarana to Ghaila Road, Bhangaiya to Premnagar Road)	standards. ✧ Do not allow construction equipment/vehicles that generate significant air pollution (above the applicable limit) and those that are poorly maintained on-site. Require all vehicles to be attested and certified for emissions compliance before use. Conducting once a year Air Quality Test for dust nuisance (PM 10 and PM 2.5) at key locations such as settlement, Milan Chowk, Shiv Temple. during the dry working season (January-June). The tests will be carried out by the MST in coordination with the PIU or by a third party and the determined pollutants will be compared with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of 2012.				
Acoustic environment	Construction activities will be along the Row of existing roads which are in public use. (Roads along Joshipur -Ghaila Bauniya Road, Gadi Ghusri Roadn and	✧ Plan activities in consultation with local administration so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance. ✧ Restrict noisy activities to day time. ✧ Minimize drop heights when loading and unloading coarse aggregates.	Contractor/ MST/PIU	-Results of monitoring noise levels (Maintain maximum sound levels not exceeding 70 decibels when measured at a	300,000.00	Daily monitoring in coordination with PIU Monthly inspection by PIU.

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
	Joshipur Simari Road and Nawalpur Road) Temporary increase in noise level and vibrations may be caused by excavation equipment, and the transportation of equipment materials, and people.	✧ Horns should not be used unless it is necessary or unavoidable ✧ Utilize modern vehicles and machinery with the requisite adaptations to limit noise and exhaust emissions, and ensure that these are maintained to manufactures' specifications at all times. ✧ All vehicles and equipment used in construction shall be fitted with exhaust silencers. Use silent type generators (if required) ✧ If it is not practicable to reduce noise levels to or below noise exposure limits, the contractor must post warning signs in the noise hazard areas. Identify any building at risk from vibration damage and avoiding any use of pneumatic drills or heavy vehicles in the vicinity. Complete work in these areas quickly. ✧ Providing ear mufflers to workers operating high dB construction equipment. ✧ Implementing regular inspection & maintenance of construction/transportation vehicles to ensure compliance with National		distance of 10 m or more from the construction sites) -Number of complaints from sensitive receptors		Noise level measurement, once a year.

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		Noise Standard Guidelines (NVMES, 2069 B.S., 2012). ✧ Conduct noise level test by MST in coordination with the PIU or by a third party once a year during the peak construction stage at specified locations near schools, hospital and Milan Chowk and Shiv Temple.				
Waste disposal	Pollution of water and land resources, and cases of vector borne diseases due to Haphazard waste disposal. Generation of solid waste and waste water from construction sites and labor camp.	✧ Waste minimization and waste segregation (organic and inorganic) at source will be carried out. ✧ Organic waste generated from the camps will be composted or properly managed in compost pit within the camp area by following the waste management guidelines. If feasible, compost will distributed to be used in the nearby agricultural fields. ✧ Construction debris will be disposed at designated spoils site only (as recommended in the C-ESMP) and the efforts will be made to minimize such waste through reuse, reduction, and recycling concepts. ✧ Hazardous wastes will be segregated from non-hazardous wastes. Hazardous waste management plan will be incorporated in Construction Contractor's CESMP	Contractor	On-site situation in campsites (if any), work sites and their vicinities	20,000.00	Monthly monitoring by PIU.

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		✧ Contractors responsible for handling, treating, and disposing of hazardous waste will be reputable, licensed by relevant national regulatory agencies, and follow good international industry practices for the type of waste handled. ✧ Hazardous waste will be stored in sealed containers, kept away from sunlight, wind, and rain. Storage will prevent the commingling or contact between incompatible wastes and allow for inspections to monitor for leaks or spills. ✧ Disposal of hazardous waste will comply with all applicable local and international regulations ✧ Awareness raising event will be carried out. ✧ Decommissioning waste will be re-used, sold to local scrap dealers.				
Impact on road during pipe laying	Damages of road due to pipe laying	✧ Re-sealing of black top road & gravel road will be initiated timely without causing delay for the road construction. ✧ Drive slow' messages will be placed along the active sites and School area. ✧ Sign boards with safety messages and	Contractor			Daily monitoring by MST in coordination with PIU

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
	Soil erosion and sediment runoff, especially during monsoon	warnings will be placed in local languages all along the alignment at the construction sites and at the trench excavation area. ✧ Avoid excavation during heavy rainfall ✧ Provide temporary drainage and silt traps where required ✧ Limit excavation to small sections and backfill trenches immediately after pipe laying . ✧ Store excavated soil away from water bodies and drainage channels. ✧ Reuse excavated soil for backfilling wherever possible .				
Material storage yards	Impacts due to stockpiling of construction materials	• Stockpiling sites will be properly fenced. Side drains will be managed. Mixing of chemicals to the water body and soil will be prohibited. • The leased land used for stockpiling will be restored into original shape to the extent possible • As far as possible, the stockpiling of construction material will be carried out in barren or treeless area if possible. • Chemical materials like cement should be stored in shade. • The finer construction materials should be well covered to avoid the dust pollution.	Contract or	Site allocation, lease agreement, well fenced sites	Included in civil works	Regular throughout the project construction period

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		After the completion of the project, the land will be evacuated and restored to the previous condition to the exact possible and will be returned.				
	Use of fuel, lubricants, oil, and other chemical and their storage might lead soil contamination water pollution & fire and explosion hazards	- Vehicles and appliances which use chemical substances like petrol, diesel, grease, lubricating oil etc., will be regularly monitored to detect any leakage; - All spent grease, mobile and unused or date expired chemicals will be collected separately in separate drum/barrel and stored in shaded area. - All empty containers of grease, mobile, and chemicals will be compressed and stored in a safe place under the shade. - The wastes of chemical substances like grease and used lubricating oil will not be disposed into environment. It will be either recycled or sold to license holding contractors who recycle these materials for further use; - Regular monitoring on the use, disposal, and collection of these chemical materials will be done with due consideration. and - Strict rules will be implemented to control the haphazard disposal of these materials.	Contract or	Safe handling and management	-	Regular throughout the project construction period
	B. Biological Characteristics					

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
Vegetation	- Loss of vegetation cover during construction works. However, at present, no tree clearance is envisaged during construction	✧ Greenery promotion around the construction sites and road alignments where possible ✧ Providing alternative fuel to worker for cooking ✧ Establish, implement, and enforce a Worker Code of Conduct that expressly prohibits illegal logging, clearing, and collection of plant species in general, including fines and dismissal for repeat offences. ✧ Conduct Awareness program on environment conservation and protection at construction and labor camp site	Contractor	Greenery enhancement activities will be undertaken within the premises of the WTP, OHT, and office buildings to improve the overall aesthetics.	1,000,000.00	Monthly monitoring by PIU.

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
Impacts on fauna	- Disturbance to possible occasional movement of wildlife and birds and its surroundings from construction activities - Possible hunting and poaching by workers	- Restrict noise-generating construction activities to established working hours 8 hrs. (8 AM to 4 PM) as per the Labour Act 2017. For any work outside these hours, obtain a special permit in advance. - Establish and enforce a speed limit of 20 km/hr for construction vehicles - Horn prohibited sign will be placed near the settlement. There is no evidence of human-animal conflict within the project area, which is adjacent to the WSS sub-project, so additional measures for this concern are not necessary. - Establish, implement, and enforce a Worker Code of Conduct that expressly prohibits illegal logging, clearing, hunting, poaching, and collection of animal and plant species in general, including fines and dismissal for repeat offences. - Implement a worker environmental awareness program as part of worker induction to inform personnel about the prohibition of hunting and poaching and the penalties associated therewith	Contractor	-Vehicles running nearby WSP will be monitored. -Number of compliants from sensitive receptor on disturbance of hunting, poaching etc. - Number of awareness session conducted.		Monthly monitoring by PIU/MST
C. Socioeconomic Characteristics						
Community activities	The construction related activities that impede access	✧ To minimize disturbances, construction work will be conducted at earliest possible.	Contractor	Time schedule of construction work; Information		Daily (or whenever there are

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
	will disturb the local residents.(disturbances to local activities due to obstacle in movement during pipe laying may occur in service areas. (Roads alongJoshipur - Ghaila Bauniya Road, Gadi Ghusri Roadn and Joshipur Simari Road and Nawalpur Road)	Disturbances to local activities due to obstacle in movement during pipe laying may occur in service areas of (Roads alongJoshipur -Ghaila Bauniya Road, Gadi Ghusri Roadn and Joshipur Simari Road and Nawalpur Road) and internal road within the Ward. ✧ The pipe trench will have a depth of 90 cm and a width of 30 cm plus OD for larger than 110 mm and 40 cm for smaller OD. During the excavation period, caution boards will be installed, and the area will be barricaded with caution tape to ensure pedestrian safety and prevent any impact on pedestrian movement. To minimize the impact, the pipeline installation will be carried out in short sections of 500 meters at a time, with testing and back filling completed promptly, within a week. ✧ The local residents will be consulted and informed about the work schedule preferably a week before the construction starts and one day before the construction starts. ✧ Temporary diversions and signboards		related to construction activity to local residents Number of temporary diversions sign, signboards etc.		construction activities) by the Contractor/ MST Monthly visual inspection by PIU

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		will be provided for the pedestrian. ✧ Ramps, where necessary, will be provided to ensure access to houses, and other service areas. Ramps provided will be of sturdy material and of sufficient width.				
Labor camp management	- Poor sanitation practices by workforce of 40 to 45 labors (15 local & 20-25 migrant for each WSP) may cause pollution of surrounding environment. Social problems may arise due to bad behavior of the workforce such as gambling, alcoholism and disrespect to local people and culture - Changes in social structure, cultural and traditional practices of the rural	✧ Labor Camp will be located near proposed OHT premises. ✧ Provide adequate health care facilities within construction sites and provide first aid facility round the clock ✧ Proper ventilation will be provided in the camp. Separate rooms for men and women workers will be managed. Raised bed is the minimum standard of bedding in labor camps. ✧ Install sanitary facilities for workers to avoid open defecation by construction of temporary toilet. Separate toilets will be established for males and females. ✧ Provide and maintain proper drinking water, sewerage and waste disposal facilities at the camps. ✧ Ensure no wood is burnt by any worker on or off site. Camps shall	Contractor	✧ Daily entry-sheet of the work force in the camp sites. ✧ Number of local people versus outside workers in the sub-project area will be regularly monitored	280,000.00	Monthly inspection at camp sites (if any) by PIU.

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
	people due to exposition to the outside workforce - Conflict between Local and Outside Workers and erosion of law and order situation of the project area	be provided free of cost, with electricity and regulator & adequate fuel supplies of LPG or Kerosene ✧ The use of local workers will be maximized in order to mitigate the impact. The use of locals will not only help in minimizing the adverse impact associated with the change in lifestyle but also a milestone to enhance the local economy through employment and cash flow. ✧ Construction workers from outside the project area will be well-informed about the general norms and values of society before deployment. The construction workforce will be instructed to respect local people, especially the female members and the local culture and tradition. ✧ A Code of Conduct (CoC) will be prepared for the construction workforce and the project staff on how to behave with the local people of the project area, which besides others will include a) Respect to the local people their culture, traditions and women; b) Not indulge in any conflict with the local people; c)				

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		Not to gamble with the local community people; d) Not to drink alcohol outside the construction camps and roam local markets after consuming alcohol. ✧ Camp shall not be in the vicinity of landslides and flood plains. ✧ Preference will be given to the local people in project related jobs and subsidiary opportunities				
Occupational Health & Safety	During the construction work, the laborers involved in the construction activities may be exposed to different level of health risks and are prone to accidents	✧ Mandatory use of safety measures (PPEs) such as mask, helmet, hand gloves and rubber boots, etc. ✧ The laborers will be insured for their health and safety. ✧ Provide safe drinking water for labors ✧ First aid box will be kept at a proper and easily accessible place. ✧ Prohibit child labor and forced labor in all construction activities. ✧ Provide comprehensive training to all workers on occupational health and safety practices. This should include proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE), safe work procedures, emergency protocols, and awareness of specific hazards related to the construction site. ✧ Contractor will arrange the First Aid	Contractor	Availability of personal protective equipment, First-aid facilities, Medical insurance coverage for workers, Housekeeping and condition of sleeping and sanitation facilities at campsite (if any), Roster of workers	100,000.00	Daily (or when there is a construction activity) by the Contractor/ MST. Monthly visual and document inspection by PIU

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		Kit Box and standby medicine for workforce during working period and emergency situations. Adequate and easily accessible first-aid outfit should be available on the site. Some of the work force should be trained to use the outfit. The contractor should also make provisions for an ambulance to take injured for ill person to the nearest hospital, if needed ✧ Construction workers will be trained in job hazards, emergency procedures and in any other relevant safety measures. ✧ Active sites will be well demarcated and bounded. Excavated sites will be well bounded with hard barricades, where necessary. ✧ Unauthorized entry to active construction sites and stockpile sites will be strictly regulated. ✧ Movement of vehicles for construction activities will be strictly regulated under safety guidelines. ✧ Code of Conduct (CoC) will be signed for the workforce so that they have no conflict with the local communities. ✧ Systematic labor registration procedures will be adopted for				

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		keeping up-to-date information of all workers including contact details of the person to be contacted in case of emergency. ✧ Drivers with authorized license holders will only be allowed for the operation of construction vehicles. ✧ Workers and staff at the construction site will be provided with proper training to ensure that workers are trained on what to do in the event that an accident occurs on site. ✧ The contractor's supervisors will be instructed to conduct 'prework instructions' to the workers everyday - explaining them about the nature of works, condition of the site, and associated risks as well as safety measures. ✧ Agreement with nearby health institution will be in place by the contractor. ✧ Contractor will be responsible to maintain the records of each and every accident and incidence ✧ Contractor's team, staff and laborers can also make use of the GRM to raise complaints / grievances if any				

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
Social Harmony	✧ Changes in social structure, cultural and traditional practices of the rural people due to exposition to the outside workforce ✧ Conflict between Local and Outside Workers and erosion of law and order situation of the project area	✧ Workforce will be informed about the culture and living style of the project area. They will be instructed to respect the locally accepted culture and living style. ✧ Special instruction will be given to all workers to act in responsible manner during and after the working hours, respecting the rights, properties and practices of local people. ✧ The use of local workers will be maximized in order to mitigate the impact. The use of locals will not only help in minimizing the adverse impact associated with the change in lifestyle but also a milestone to enhance the local economy through employment and cash flow. ✧ Preference will be given to the local people in project related jobs and subsidiary opportunities ✧ Construction workers from outside the project area will be well-informed about the general norms and values of society before deployment. The construction workforce will be instructed to respect local people, especially the female members and	MST/Contractor	Regular field visit and Grievance record	80,000.00	

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		the local culture and tradition. ✧ A code of conduct (CoC) will be prepared for the construction workforce and the project staff on how to behave with the local people of the project area, which besides others will include a) Respect to the local people their culture, traditions and women; b) Not indulge in any conflict with the local people; c) Not to gamble with the local community people; d) Not to drink alcohol outside the construction camps and roam local markets after consuming alcohol.				
GRM, Social Disturbance / Risk of SEA/SH, Human trafficking, GBV, HIV AIDS and Communicable diseases	During the construction work, the laborers including the community, may be exposed to risk of SEA/SH, Human Trafficking, GBV, HIV AIDS and Communicable diseases.	(i) Regarding SEA/SH, GBV ❖ Locals will be given due priority for any employment opportunity ❖ GRM will be established for the workers, focal person handling GRM including SEA/SH will be assigned, and every laborer will be informed of the GRM. ❖ Follow Code of Conduct which applies to staff, laborers and others employees at works site, personnel of subcontractors, any other personal assisting in the execution of the sub project works.	PIU	✧ Regular monitoring and supervision of construction site/ camp ✧ Information related to SEA/SH, Human trafficking, GBV, HIV AIDS and	100,000.00	Daily (or when there is a construction activity) by the Contractor. MST/ PIU Rural Municipality

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		❖ CoC will be signed, oriented on the CoC to ensure it is understood by those signing, and strictly adhered to and monitored for all workers. Signed copies of code of conduct will be maintained. ❖ Separate toilets will be provided for male and female workers ❖ SEA/SH, GBV awareness raising activities, trainings and stakeholder engagements such as community based awareness programs, and school based awareness programs will be carried out. The focal person (Kalpana Mishra) of Anti-harassment Cell Department of Women and children under social development unit of Joshipur RM will be part of trainings, awareness programs regarding SEA/SH. ❖ SEA/SH grievances received by Levels 1 and 2 GRM will be referred to PIU/RM with utmost confidentiality. Individuals can also take their grievances to the focal person of Department of Women and children under social development unit of Joshipur RM. Awareness program for women		Communicable diseases		

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		and against the gender based violence will be conducted for the workers as well as the local community regarding these concerns ❖ 4 orientations/trainings with at least 25 participants in each training; to be conducted during Pre-construction and during Construction period. ❖ Awareness program for women and against the gender-based violence will be conducted for the workers as well as the local community including school children regarding these concerns. (ii) HIV AIDS & Communicable diseases ✧ Awareness creation and sensitization to workers and other persons post-project to reduce or eliminate chances of infections of HIV-AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases ✧ Distribute HIV & AIDS awareness materials in collaboration local health related agencies ✧ Ensure protective measures for communicable diseases is followed, prepare and follow SOPs by all workers and staff (hand washing,				

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		using sanitizer, masks etc.) including the community health and safety awareness and management ✧ Health screening of the workers will be carried out before joining them into workforce ✧ Emergency Response Plan will be implemented during any critical circumstances (e.g. COVID spread)				
Child labour, forced labour and wage discrimination	During the construction work, the laborers involved in the construction activities may be a Children	✧ Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established for labor issues, focal person handling worker related GRM will be assigned and every laborer will be informed of the GRM. ✧ Grievances box will be installed in contractor and labor camp. ✧ Child labour & forced labour will be strictly prohibited ✧ Copies of citizenship card or other valid personal ID card will be kept in record of the workers ✧ Awareness among the workers and the local community (at least two) will be conducted ✧ Equal wage for male and female workers will be ensured	Rural Municipality/ Contractor	Copies of citizenship card or other valid personal ID card will be seen if any doubt		Daily by the Contractor. MST Monthly visual inspection by PIU
Community Health & Safety	Overall, communities will be exposed to cross-cutting threats from	✧ Contractor's will notify, maintain adequate space and adequate lighting, temporary fence, barriers and signage at worksites;	Rural Municipality/ Contractor	✧ Number of permanent signs, barricades	100,000.00	✧ Daily by the Contractor/ MST.

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
	construction's impacts on air and water quality, ambient noise level; Chances of accidents, accessibility. Communicable and transmittable diseases may potentially be brought into the community by construction workers	✧ Children and community members will be prohibited from active construction sites. ✧ Proper fencing of stockpile areas ✧ Awareness programs on communicable diseases and hygiene practices will be carried out ✧ Disseminate the GRM to communities and affected stakeholders during consultations, community meeting, disseminate through local media and newspaper. ✧ Sensitive localities in terms of risk of this environmental, social and health related impact is Joshipur Rural Municipality ward-07, 03, and 05 . ✧ Inform and regularly update and organize awareness campaigns targeting the affected communities, including vulnerable groups, about potential project hazards and changes to project activities that may have environmental, health, or safety impacts, as well as the proposed prevention, mitigation, and emergency response measures. ✧ Active sites will be well demarcated and bounded. Excavated sites will be	r	- and flagmen on worksites ✧ Number of complaints from sensitive receptors; ✧ Number of walkways, signs, and metal sheets placed at sub project location		✧ Monthly visual inspection by PIU

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		well bounded with hard barricades. ✧ Unauthorized entry to active construction sites and stockpile sites will be strictly regulated. ✧ Movement of vehicles for construction activities will be strictly regulated under safety guidelines. ✧ Code of conducts will be implied for the workforce so that they have no conflict with the local communities. ✧ Provision of ramps will be made where trenching works are being carried out to provide access to houses and businesses.				
3. During Operation and Maintenance Phase						
Exposure to chemicals	Excessive exposure to chlorine, hypochlorous acid, and hypochlorite ion generally results in irritation of the esophagus, a burning sensation in the mouth and throat.	✧ All disinfection chemicals require proper storage and handling practices ✧ Provide safe storage for chemicals ✧ Ensure that the person is hired, with knowledge of chlorine use for disinfection process during operation ✧ Ensure use of PPE while using chemicals ✧ Use of chlorine guideline as per WHO ✧ Training on the handling and on dosage of the chemicals will be given to the staff. Ensure there is storage area for chemicals in compliance with the Material Safety	Contractor during DLP; WSU C or Operator after DLP	Visual inspection and DPD colorimetric test kits or laboratory-based chemical analysis		Daily (or as needed) by the operator.

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		Data Sheet (MSDS) for each substance. This includes: • Storing chemicals in appropriate containers that are compatible with the substances. • Ensuring proper labeling and segregation of incompatible chemicals (e.g., acids and bases, oxidizers and flammables). • Maintaining temperature, ventilation, and humidity controls as specified in the SDS. • Implementing secondary containment measures to prevent spills or leaks. ✧ Ensuring easy access to spill kits, eye-wash stations, and fire extinguishers in case of emergencies." ✧ Additional measures, as required, will be defined in the O&M manual of the water treatment facility and operation of the pipeline.				

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
Water bodies	Water pollution due to effluent produced from the periodic. Back washing of the filter plant, if discharged directly to the river course may cause harm to the water bodies and aquatic life especially during the dry season when flow will be less.	✧ A settling tank is proposed for decanting of the slurry from the effluent during backwash	Contractor during DLP; WSUC or Operator after DLP	Visual inspection Effluent sampling		For first year, DSMC After that WSUC daily inspection or as needed. Effluent sampling by the operator, only when necessary or practical.
Drinking water supply system	Delivery of unsafe water due to source contamination, leakage in pipes	✧ The operations and maintenance plan and training for staff will cover; (i) Competent/cautions handling and storage of calcium Hypochlorite and qualified persons to implement/oversee disinfection and treatment; (ii) Providing safe storage for chemicals; in compliance with the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each substance. (iii) ensure capacity of WSUC to implement quick response to hazardous	Contractor during DLP; WSUC or Operator after DLP	Visual inspection Water Quality reports WTP records in the logbook		Daily or as needed visual inspection by the operator. Quarterly or as needed water quality testing by the

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
		substance/waste spills; (iv) Implement Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)-complaint EMP and a WSP. This policy ensures that the water supply sub-project is environmentally and socially sustainable; and (v) Monitor water quality.				operator.
Water Pollution -Pollution and nuisance due to sludge removal and its disposal	If the effluents from the WTP and waste water from the labor camp is not well treated, then there will be risk of pollution of local water bodies due to the discharge of effluent and liquid waste. However, likelihood of occurrence of this case is very low.	✧ The treatment plant will be cleaned on regular basis. ✧ Quality of the effluent will be regularly monitored to ensure that the effluent meets the GoN tolerance limits of discharge of waste water from combined wastewater treatment plant ✧ The operation and maintenance of the WTP will be carried out on timely and regular basis as per it O&M plan. ✧ Standard Operation Procedure (SoP) will be adopted for the operation of WTP. ✧ Sludge will be handled only by designated trained team authorize by the municipality and taken to the safe place stored in closed container.	Contractor during DLP; WSU C or Operator after DLP	visual inspection Water Quality reports WTP records in the logbook		Daily or as needed visual inspection by the operator. Quarterly or as needed water quality testing by the operator.
Grievance	Unresolved	All grievances related to the	Joship	Grievance record		Throughout

Field	Impacts	Mitigations Measures	Responsible for Implementation	Monitoring Indicator	Cost NRs.	Frequency of Monitoring
Redress Mechanism	grievances/complaints on drinking water supply	Lakkadmandi-Nawadurga Water Supply Project package during the operation phase will be addressed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism of Joshipur Rural Municipality	ur Rural Municipality	logbook		the operation

4.2 Capacity Development and Training

To enhance the capacity of officials for effective implementation of proposed mitigation measures and monitoring the resultant effect, as well as create awareness among workers and supervision staff training and awareness programs have been planned and is given in Table. The PMU PST, PIU, MST can be consulted for such training. Experts/Consultants can also be the resource persons to impart training. These experts shall be appointed based on specific need for the training and the target groups are people of service area of the proposed subproject

Table 13:- Details of Proposed Training Program

S. N	Title	Objective	Time training of	Duration/ Days	Participants
1	Orientation on E&S orientation by PMU/PST to MST/PIU.	-ESMF requirements -Roles & responsibilities of contractor & MWASH unit -Identification of social issues -Addressing social impacts -Preparing mitigation plans	Pre-construction stage(when contractors are substantially mobilized)	1 Day	PIU/MST/Contractor/MWASH unit
2	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Implementation Training by PMU/PST to MST/MWASH Unit	-To implement EMP efficiently and accurately, leading to unfavorable impacts to environment workers and community.	Before mobilization of contractor	1 Day	PMU/PST/PIU/MST/MWASH unit
3	Focused training on specific issues by PIU/MST to labours/contractor	-Issues relating to wage parity, child labour etc.	During construction or when needed	1 Day	PIU/MST/Contractor/MWASH unit
4	Training on STDs/ HIV Aids issues by MST/PIU to labour/contractor	-To increase the level of awareness about prevention and control of STDs/HIV Aids among communities.	During construction	1 Day	PIU/MST/Contractor/MWASH unit

5	Training on occupational Health by PIU/MST to labour/contractor	-To ensure the safety health and welfare of labours and others who may be affected	During construction	1 Day	PIU/MST/Contractor/MWASH unit
6	Road safety by PIU/MWASH unit /MST to labour/contractor	-To raise road safety consciousness among the road users	During construction/During trench excavation along the road.	1 Day	PIU/MST/Contractor/MWASH unit
7	Operation and Maintenance of the Facilities (O&M Manual)	To train the O&M staff on the implementation of operation phase E&S measures	During the DLP	1 Day	PIU/MWASH unit

4.3 Cost of Environmental Activities

The summary of costs for Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) activities during the construction and operation phases itemizes expenses under various subjects, as shown in Table 14. These costs exclude mitigation actions that are typically the contractor's responsibility. Most physical environmental impact mitigation costs are included in the project cost or associated with contract bids, with some measures being non-cost bearing. Mitigation costs for operation phase activities, such as infrastructure rehabilitation and periodic maintenance of the Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga WSS Sub-Project are not included. The proponent will cover all environmental management costs beyond the contractor's legal liabilities and the legal roles & responsibilities of governmental institutions.

Table 14:- Summary of costs of ESMP Activities for Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga WSP (Combined)

S.N	Items & Headings	Unit	Qty	Rate	Total, NPR	Reference
1	Water quality test	Samples	24	5,000	120,000	Dhangadi Lab
2	Air quality and Noise level monitoring	Samples	6	50,000	300,000	Consulting with the Air water and Noise lab.
3	Greenery promotion	Job	2	400,000	800,000	

4	Labor Camp Management	Job	2	150,000	300,000	
5	Water Sprinkling	Job	2	75,000	150,000	As per the site accessibility
6	No horn sign installation	Job	2	20,000	40,000	Consulting with local steel industry & press
7	Waste collection bins	Job	2	10,000	20,000	As per local business market price/steel industry
8	First Aid and PPE	Job	2	75,000	150,000	As per local market
9	Environment and Social Awareness, Worker's & Community's Health and Safety and WASH Promotion (Events will be conducted for workers as well as community)					
(i)	Environmental and Social Awareness (during Pre-construction phase and construction phase; at least 30 participants/event)	Events	4	37,500	150,000	
(ii)	Occupational Health and Safety (including GBV, SEA/SH, HIV AIDS & Communicable diseases at least 35 participants in each orientation/training, during pre-construction and construction phase)	Events	4	50,000	200,000	
(iii)	Community level awareness on WASH and Sanitation	Events	2	40,000	80,000	
10	Stockpile/Construction Waste Disposal Management	Job	2	140,000	280,000	
11	Environment & Social safeguards (grievance meetings, site monitoring, etc.)	Meetings /Events	72	8,000	576,000	
12	Information dissemination materials and medium					
	(a) Leaflets	Job	2	10,000	20,000	Consulting with local press and media
	(b) Public Service Announcement (PSA) /local media	Job	4	25,000	100,000	Consulting with local press and media

	Total				3,286,000	
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(In Words: Thirty two lakhs eighty six thousand Rupees Only)

Note: Environmental Mitigation will be covered from Provisional Sum A2 in Item no.2 of Contactor's BoQ & Community level awareness program will be conducted by PIU & MST

4.4 Environmental and Social Monitoring

Environmental monitoring is an essential aspect of environmental management. It consists of collection of data to measure environmental changes associated with implementation of the proposal. The purpose of monitoring is to investigate and understand the quality of the environment prior to implementation of the proposal and keep records of the impact of implementation of the proposal on the environmental quality so as to provide reliable information and scientific basis for environmental management. Therefore, environmental monitoring is a mechanism which evaluates whether the mitigation actions were actually carried out or not and evaluates the effectiveness of the implemented measures to curb the perceived impacts or identify unforeseen impacts for further corrective actions to avoid or minimize the impacts before it is too late.

Existing Environment Protection Act, 2076 and Environment Protection Rule, 2077 obliges the proponent to comply with the matters mentioned in the environmental management plan and provides the responsibility to the concerned department or ministry; these are basically related with the projects requiring environmental studies pertaining to these laws. Rule 45 of Environment Protection Rule, 2077 indicates towards self-monitoring of environmental impacts of implementation of the proposal and submit the report to the concerned agency.

Basically, two types of environmental monitoring will be carried out for this project: Impact Monitoring and Compliance Monitoring.

Impact monitoring will be carried out to assess the actual level of impact due to project construction.

The impact monitoring includes:

- Monitoring of the impacts of the project on physical, biological and socioeconomic and cultural environment of the area;
- Monitoring of the accuracy of the predicted impacts;
- Identification of the emerging impacts due to project activities or natural process and development of remedial action; and
- Monitoring of the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

Compliance monitoring will be conducted to monitor the compliance of the proposed mitigation measures and monitoring activities. The compliance monitoring will mainly focus on:

- Compliance of the mitigation measures and specification in accordance with the environmental and social management plan;
- Allocation of adequate budget for implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring;
- Compliance of existing act, regulation and guidelines and mandate relevant with the proposal; and
- Overall environmental and social performance of the project.

4.5 Environmental and Social Reporting

The MST is responsible for the day to day monitoring and reporting of the Contractor's E&S compliance. The MST will prepare monthly E&S progress reports and submit them to the PIU. The PIU will compile these monthly reports and, in coordination with MST, prepare a quarterly monitoring report. This quarterly report will then be submitted to the PMU, which will share it with the World Bank. In addition to these regular reports, the PMU, in coordination with the PIU, PST, and MST, will prepare an annual E&S monitoring report. This annual report will also be shared with the WB.

The monitoring plans have been presented in the form of matrix/table below. The plan includes the parameters to be monitored, the measurable indicators, the method, location and schedule. The schedule of monitoring will be daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly or annually depending on the parameter and type of monitoring.

Table 15:- Compliance Monitoring Plan

Issues	Indicators	Method	Schedule	Location	Responsible	Agencies to be consulted
Construction Phase						
Approval of operation plan of Joshipur Rural Municipality with proposed intervention	Approval letter	Review of approval letter	Prior initiation of work or Prior procurement	Janaki Rural Municipality	PIU/MST	

Implementation of recommendations (mitigation and enhancement measures and monitoring requirements)	Inclusion of each of the environmental considerations from the tender documents in the contractor's or executor's work plan e.g. C-ESMP, Traffic management Plan, Earthwork Segmentation Plan, as applicable)	Review of proposed work plans, submitted by contractor or executing authority	During contract negotiations	Janaki Rural Municipality	PIU/RM	
Mitigation management (Compliance with ESMP)	Budget allocation for mitigation measures and monitoring	Review of project budget document	Daily	Janaki Rural Municipality	RM/PIU/MS T	
Implementation of construction phase monitoring	Monitoring report and budget allocation for corrective actions	Review of monitoring report and budget allocation for corrective actions	Annual	Janaki Rural Municipality	RM/PIU/MS T	
Operation Phase						
Operation phase mitigation management	Budget allocation for mitigation measures for operation phase	Review of project budget document	Annual	Janaki Rural Municipality	RM/PIU	

Implementation of operation phase monitoring	Monitoring report and budget allocation for corrective actions	Review of monitoring report and budget allocation for corrective actions	Annual	Janaki Rural Municipality	RM/PIU	
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Table 16:- Impact Monitoring Plan

Parameter	Indicators	Method	Location	Frequency & Schedule	Agencies to be consulted
Construction Phase					
Physical Environment					
Air quality	Dust and smoke	Field observation	Construction area and access road	Quarterly	
Noise pollution	Noise level	Field observation and discussion	Construction site and access road	Quarterly	
Land pollution and water pollution	Open defecation and garbage disposal places	Direct observation	Disposal site	Daily	
Biological Environment					
Vegetation	No. of trees felled and area of site cleared. Any illegal events/activities like poaching, logging	Site observation and record checking	Embankment site. Nearby forest areas	Daily	
Socio-economic and Cultural Environment					
Existing infrastructures	Damages of road and culvert, access to houses	Observation and discussion with local people	Access road	Weekly during construction	
Law and Order	Incidents of different types of crimes in the project area; complaints in the local police	Discussions with the local people and the local police	Project area and surrounding	Regular	Local Police Office

Labor Issues	Number and type of grievances related to workers, number of grievances resolved, labor records	Site visits, visual inspections, reports and photographs, review of workers' grievances register	<u>Work sites, camps and project areas</u>	Regular	
Information disclosure, stakeholder engagements, GRM	-Number, type and topic of engagement activities Number, type and status of grievances -Number and type of engagement activities with vulnerable groups	Observation, discussion with the locals, GRM register and other reports/documents	<u>Project area and surrounding</u>	Regular	
Occupational health and safety	Cases of accidents and injury	Observation and record checking	Active construction sites	Regular	Health institutions
Traffic and road safety	Status of road for use; road accidents	Observation and record checking	Observation and record checking	Daily	
Gender, children and vulnerable group	Number of such people employed	Review of attendance and discussion	Construction site	Weekly	
Operation Phase					
Physical Environment					
Land pollution	Open defecation and garbage disposal places	Direct observation	Water Supply & Sanitation Project site and surrounding	Monthly	
Biological Environment					
Vegetation	Survival of plantations	Site observation and counting	Plantation sites	Monthly for 5 years	
Socio-economic and Cultural					
Existing infrastructures	Damages of road and culverts	Discussion with local people	Access road	Monthly	

Law and Order	Incidents of different types of crimes in the project area; complaints in the local police	Discussions with the local people and the local police	Surrounding settlements	Monthly	Local Police Office
Gender and social inclusion	Involvement of women and vulnerable groups in tourism business	Interview with local people	Water Supply & Sanitation Project site and surrounding	Biannually	Municipality / Wards
Livelihood of local users	Involvement of users in commercial agriculture/tourism business/other related ventures	Interview with local people	Water Supply & Sanitation Project site and surrounding	Quartely	Municipality / Wards

4.6 Implementation Schedule

The project is schedule for implementation after completion of tender process, which will be after the approval of all project documents (Design and drawing, cost estimate and ESMP) and completed within 18 month form the date of contract signing.

4.7 Project Environmental Management Framework and the Key Stakeholders

Overall project environmental management framework is the responsibility of the project proponent, Joshipur Rural Municipality. The Joshipur RM under its leadership will form a project implementation committee (PIC) including all other local level stakeholders. The PIC will procure construction contractor and oversee the overall construction activities. It will also monitor the performance of environmental and social safeguard measures.

The key stakeholders including the Joshipur Rural Municipality, to be involved in the project management are:

- a. **World Bank:** Implementation of World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), work plans, directives and guidelines as required, review monitoring report.
- b. **Project Implementation Unit (PIU):** The PIU will supervise the Municipality Support Team (MST) to aid in infrastructure development, construction oversight, and reporting. It will spearhead federal and provincial efforts to enhance sector governance, institutional capacity, and resilience of water supply and sanitation infrastructure through integrated watershed management, in collaboration with the municipalities.
- c. **Municipal WASH (M-WASH) Unit:** It include developing WASH governance, policy, and institutional arrangements, programming and regulation of municipality-wide water and

sanitation services, as well as planning, managing, and monitoring the implementation of local water supply and sanitation services as provided for by the Constitutional provision and Local Governance Operations Act, 2017.

- d. **Project Support Team (PST):** The PST supports the Municipal Support Team by offering guidance on local project execution, capacity building, and community engagement, while also aiding the Project Management Unit (PMU) by providing essential data, reports, and on-the-ground insights to inform decision-making and ensure alignment with project objectives.
- e. **Municipal Support Team (MST):** MST offer specialized technical aid to the PIU, focusing on governance, institutional support, planning, design and construction supervision of infrastructure project. It aims to strengthen the M-WASH Unit's capacity in planning and managing water and sanitation services effectively. MST is also responsible for contractor's daily compliance monitoring.
- f. **Contractor:** The Contractor is responsible to plan, execute, supervise, inspect and direct a construction project from start to finish regardless of the scope of the project. The contractor ensures that the project complies with the ESMP and all the specifications as outlined in the contract documents.
- g. **Sub-Contractor:** Subcontractor/Supplier is an institution, awarded a portion of an existing contract by a principal or general contractor. Subcontractor/Supplier performs work under a contract with a general contractor. Essentially, a Subcontractor/Supplier will perform and abide by all the obligations of the principal or general contractor's contract, including compliance to ESMP and all specifications in the contract documents.
- h. **E&S Specialist / E&S Consultant:** The E&S Specialist are there in PMU, PST and MST who carry out the required E&S assessments and prepare reports. They provide guidance to PMU and PIU for effective implementation of ESMP recommendations. The MST E&S Specialists support the PIU to carryout day to day compliance monitoring of the Contractor's responsibilities. The Contractor will hire its own E&S Specialists to implement its E&S responsibilities as per the contract. In the guidance of PST/PMU E&S specialist, E&S specialist of MST prepare the site-specific environmental and social management plan (ESMP) report. E&S specialist support and provide guidance to PIU to ensure that the relevant E&S instruments/ESMP/ESSR/ESCoP etc. and also effective implementation of these reports for the sub-projects.
- i. **Affected Wards, Municipality and District Coordination Committee (DCC):** Provide recommendations to the proponent with comments and suggestions and assist proponent in the project implementation.

4.8 Social Accountability and Grievance Redress Mechanism (Project level GRM and Central GRM)

The stakeholders may raise any grievances related to the impacts on them or any other grievances. Such types of grievances need to be addressed through Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for timely response on stakeholder's query and concerns. At first instance, the project-affected grievance should raise their grievance with the Grievance Committee of the project, and the Grievance committee will determine whether it can be resolved within the project, at the ward level, or whether another mechanism should be used. The records will be kept properly.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism has been set up to allow stakeholders including PAPs to raise any concerns or complaints, or to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from the project including compensation for land and assets (if applicable). Information about GRM will be published on the municipality's website, will be pasted at public space in the sub-project area, in the notice boards of municipality and ward offices. Locals will be encouraged to make use of the GRM established for the sub-project to raise any complaints/ grievances induced due to this sub-project. Stakeholders will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures.

GRM has been initiated, and ward Level GRC has been formed at project's ward level. At the Ward level, the member of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) includes ward representatives, WSUC Chairman, PIU representative under coordination of Chairperson of WN 02. Mr. Bishnu Prasad Dangaura. Likewise, RM Level GRC has already been established under coordination of the Chairperson of the Joshipur RM (Mr. Chitra Bahadur Chaudhary). At the RM level, the member of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) includes RM Vice Chairperson, Administrative officer, PIU Manager, MWASH Unit. (The details are provided in Annex III). The notice regarding formation of ward Level GRC and RM Level GRC has been published and shared to the stakeholders.

The 2nd level GRC will be at the PMU level, comprising members from the PMU. This committee formed under the chairmanship of the Project Director (PD), the staffing of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) includes Social Development Expert of PMU and one other employee appointed by the PD. These three -member committee can also take the help of external experts or organizations if necessary to investigate and address complaints. Special project grievance mechanisms such as on site provision of complain hearings allows project affected persons to get fair treatment on time. The sub-project will also handle issues regarding the compensation damages done during construction.

The details of the proposed GRC structure and GRM process were discussed during public consultations with stakeholders in all levels.

The 3rd level GRC will be at the PMU level, comprising members from the PMU. This committee formed under the chairmanship of the Project Director (PD), the staffing of the Grievance Redress

Committee (GRC) includes Social Development Expert of PMU and one other employee appointed by the PD. These three -member committee can also take the help of external experts or organizations if necessary to investigate and address complaints. Special project grievance mechanisms such as on site provision of complain hearings allows project affected persons to get fair treatment on time. The sub project will also handle issues regarding the compensation damages done during construction.

The details of the proposed GRC structure and GRM process were discussed during public consultations with stakeholders in all levels. The details of the proposed GRC structure and GRM process were discussed during public consultations with stakeholders in all levels as detailed in tables below;

Table 17: Details of 1st Level GRC of Lakkadmandi WSP

S.N	Members	Designation
1	Mr. Ram Chandra Chaudhary	Coordinator
2	Mrs. Saraswoti Dangaura	Members
3	Mr. Ramesh Prasad Pandey	Members
4	Mrs. Khima Bist	Members
5	Mr. Maharaj Katharaiya	Members

Table 18: Details of 1st level GRC of Nawadurga WSP

S.N	Members	Designation
1	Mr, Bishnu Prasad Pandey	Coordinator
2	Mr. Sohan Lal Chaudahry	Members
3	Mr. Ramesh Prasad Pandey	Members

Grievances about GBV

An existing GRM is in place for the project, which will also be utilized to address GBV and SEA/SH-related issues at the PMU. In the case of the sub-project, there is the Department of Women and Children (DWC) under social development unit of Joshipur Rural Municipality to look into GBV/SEA/SH issues. The Joshipur RM has nominated GBV and SEA/SH focal person (Ms. Kalpana Mishra). However, the PIU/MST will also map out any GBV service providers in the project area, so that the focal person can access support and timely advice in cases related to GBV and SEA/SH. The project will place its highest priority on handling and managing GBV-related grievances by maintaining the full confidentiality of the survivor. The first responders for grievances related to GBV will be the GBV focal person, who will be trained in managing and handling such grievances. GBV referral pathway will be established and communicated to both PMU at the DoWSSM and local

level. Furthermore, the GRM will also establish a system to promptly notify both the PMU and the World Bank of any GBV complaints, with the survivor's consent. In accordance with the World Bank's requirements, the PMU, in collaboration with the World Bank, will prepare and implement the SEA/SH Action Plan during the project's implementation.

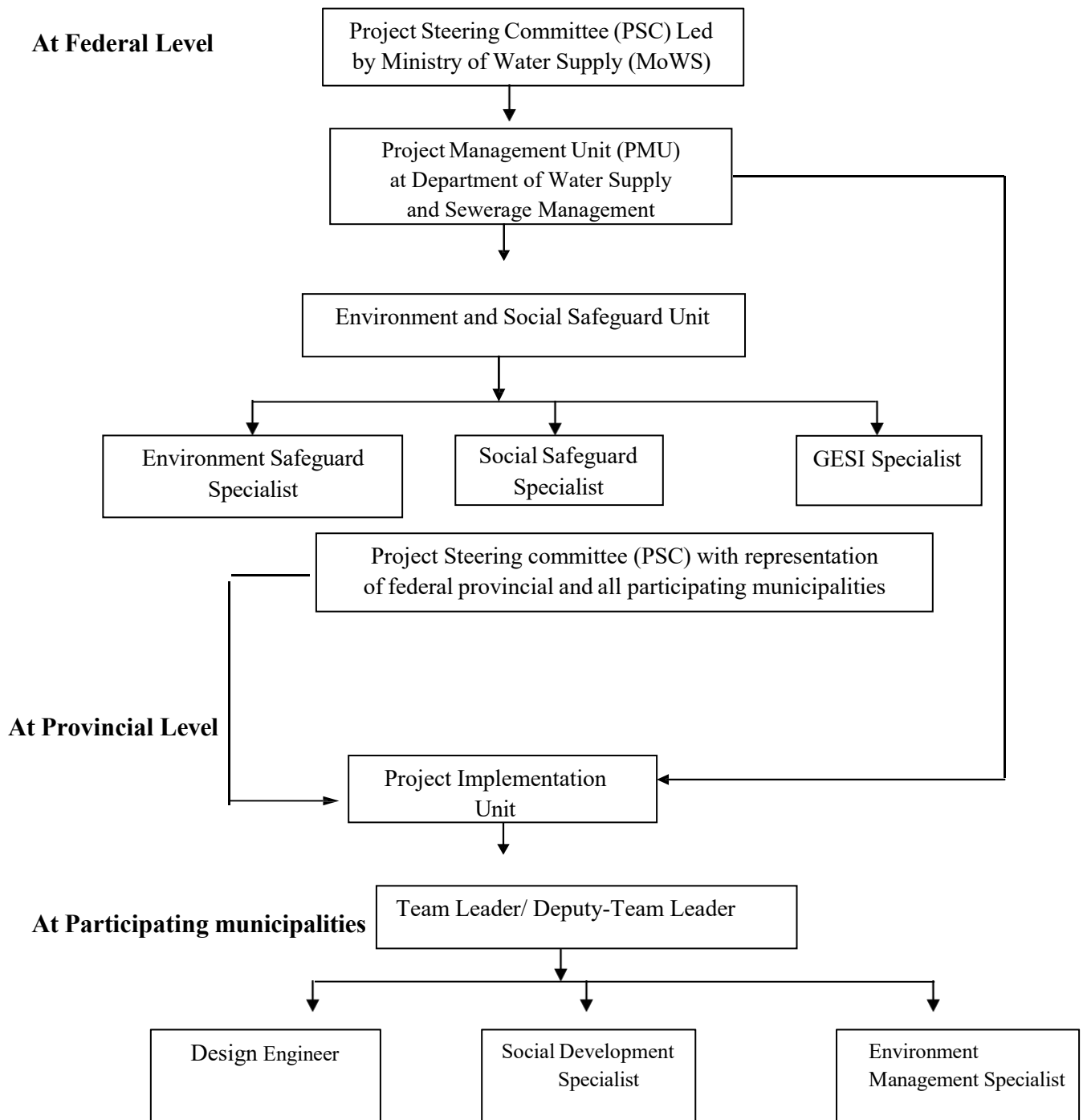


Figure 8: Organogram of E & S Activities Related to The Project

5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

5.1 Public Consultation

Public consultation meetings, and key informant interview (KII) were used to engage as many locals as possible during the public consultation process. The details of design aspects of the sub project, social & environmental risk, and GBV aspects were discussed during the public consultations. Separate consultations with women, Dalits, and Tharu and other disadvantaged groups living in the service areas were organized to discuss potential E&S issues related to proposed water supply sub-project. (Please see annex II for details) The major concerns discussed during the public consultations were as followings;

- ✧ Information regarding enhancement and construction of sub-project as well as about pipe laying work is given to the local people.
- ✧ Priority for sub-project construction was requested, and the locals also demanded for employment opportunities in the project's construction works as per their skill.
- ✧ The locals requested to provide subsidy tap and toilet construction for poor and marginalized households.
- ✧ A detailed discussion was held regarding the need for proper management and prior information in case of interruption of water supply and electricity during pipeline expansion.
- ✧ Awareness of workers and locals regarding social harmony was also discussed
- ✧ Potential concerns of dust problem, and disturbances due to noise during construction phase was raised as a concern as there are settlements and schools

For instance, the group of directly beneficial people is those living nearby WSS project area. The aim was to identify possible environmental and social impacts that might arise from the proposed project activities. Moreover, the applicable suggestions and recommendations have been incorporated in the proposed project design/ESMP preparation. According to the site survey during the ESMP, within the directly impacted area of Joshipur Rural Municipality ward no.01, people expressed their concerns about various kinds of environmental impacts caused by the project. People around the selected site expressed some comments on construction at that site, citing noise and other impacts to the surrounding communities. Public concerns and corresponding mitigation measures are summarized in table;

Table 19:- Public Concern and Mitigation Measures

Public concerns	Mitigate measures
Dust during construction	Regular water sprinkling and speed limits
Noise during construction	Prepare reasonable construction program; Avoid night construction as much as possible;

Waste water and solid waste from construction camps	Use existing living facilities as much as possible; Build septic tanks on Public Toilet construction sites; Transport solid waste to location or landfills designated by local environmental and sanitary authorities;
Noise generated during trench excavation work and other construction activities	Select low-noise equipment; Deploy acoustic barriers
Accident may occur during trench excavation	Immediately back filling and placed the caution board at both side of excavated trench. Pre-information to the local people

5.2 Stakeholder Consultations Plan for Implementation Phase

Consultations during implementation phase will include direct interactions with the Project Impacted Persons. PIU, MST and contractor will conduct regular consultations with PAPs as well as local user's committees, local unit of electricity office, and other stakeholders. All consultation on social and environmental issues carried out during implementation of sub projects will be held in an inclusive manner, including vulnerable social groups and women. Public consultation will be taken as a continuous process during the construction phase as well. The stakeholder engagement plan will be as per the Table 20 below.

Table 20:- Stakeholder Engagement Plan

During Construction				
Topic	Stakeholders	Engagement Method	Frequency	Responsibility
▪ Disclosure of ESMP (and updated ESMP), including C-ESMP ▪ ESMF, SEP, and LMP ▪ Delineate Labour Influx Management Procedures ▪ Activities planned for SEA/SH and GBV ▪ Awareness of HIV and other communicable diseases ▪ GRM for SEA/SH ▪ Project GRM ▪ Planned construction activities	▪ Janaki Rural Municipality and concerned officials of the Municipality and MWASH Units ▪ Project affected Ward chairs ▪ Tole Committees ▪ Local Community of the project area ▪ Community Leaders ▪ Local CBOs and NGOs working on WASH and GBV	▪ FGDs and targeted outreach activities with women, IP organizations, and other vulnerable groups, such as Dalits (Application of audio/visual communication techniques and other accessible formats) ▪ Community radio and local media ▪ Notice Boards ▪ Periodic information disclosure activities	Periodically throughout project implementation For planned construction activities, the community will be informed a week before the construction work and a day before construction work in the construction-planned areas.	PIU/MST Contractors
▪ Beneficiary satisfaction survey	▪ Target beneficiaries of the project	▪ Beneficiary satisfaction survey	The first survey after two years of implementation, and last survey during the final year of operation	PMU/PST/MST

5.3 Information Dissemination

For the success of the project, all information about the proposed activities and their expected results will be publicly shared with the Project area people and interested stakeholders. In collaboration with the relevant local authorities and other community groups, the project will disclose all the relevant information in the various stages of project cycle. Agencies working for environmental and social aspects will also be informed about the on-going and planned activities, to identify jointly appropriate protective or corrective measures. All the relevant E&S documents will also be published in the PMU website. The following approaches will be adopted to make information accessible to all the concerned stakeholders throughout the project cycle;

- Mass Media: Use local media like newspapers, radio and TV.

- Meeting/Workshops, Targeted FGDs, Notice Boards, social media, consultations
- Distribution of project documents, information leaflets and brochures: Certain project documents will be disclosed in Nepali (if necessary in other relevant local language). Project-related information materials will be distributed prior to each construction work to local officials, local people, stakeholders, and other concerned offices like municipality, ward and community leaders, Toile Committee, relevant CBOs and NGOs.

The municipality office will serve as the project-level information sharing point during implementation and will disseminate all the documents related to the project activities. Based on the public information disclosure policy, the municipality will unveil the information through its website. The information disclosure activities are as per the table below.

Table 21:- Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

Target stakeholders	List of information to be disclosed	Methods and timing proposed activities
Project implementation phase		
• Government officials (Federal, provincial, and Municipality officials including the wards) • District line agencies	• Planned and ongoing activities • Regular updates on project status, including the implementation of ESMP, C-ESMP, ESMF, LMP, SEP • GRM • SEA/SH and GBV activities	• Sharing project update and reports through meetings • Consultation and face-to-face meetings • Information boards, leaflets, and brochures • PMU/PIU websites
• CBOs and NGOs working on WASH • Local NGOs and CBOs working on GBV • Community leaders • National & local Media • Local Community	• Project concept and planned activities • ESMF, IEE, SEP, Labour Influx management procedures • SEA/SH Activities and GRM procedures for SEA/SH • GRM procedure • Planned construction activities	• Information boards, leaflets, and brochures • PMU/PIU websites • Meetings and workshops
• Individuals and communities with a focus on vulnerable groups, including IPs, women, and Dalits • Local NGOs and CSOs working on WASH and GBV	• Project concept and activities • E&S procedures and management plans (ESMP, C-ESMP) • GRM procedures, ESMF and Labour Influx management procedures, SEP and	• Regular release of public notices through mass media, community radio, television, and social media • Regular updates of information on the PMU/PIU website • Distribute information leaflets and brochures to public • Air project information/ messages through community radio

	• Planned construction activities • SEA/SH activities and GRM procedure for SEA/SH • Revised project information if any	• Periodic small group meetings with vulnerable and IP groups • Regular contacts with the representatives of IP and vulnerable groups through phone calls, emails, text messages (Application of audio/visual communication techniques, and other accessible formats)
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6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The Lakkadmandi–Nawadurga Water Supply Project is a completely new groundwater-based pumping system. It is designed to address the supply the water in Joshipur Rural Municipality, Wards 1 and 2. The project proposes deep tube wells, pumping systems, transformers, treatment facilities, overhead reservoirs, and a comprehensive distribution network to supply safe and reliable drinking water. The project is designed to supply the drinking water to the 8,603 population of Lakkadmandi and Nawadurga by the design year 2046. The project involves laying a total of 102,234 meters of distribution pipeline, including 17,021 meters in Lakkadmandi and 85,213 meters in Nawadurga. The pipeline alignment follows existing public roads and does not pass through any forest and protected areas or private land; therefore, no significant impacts are anticipated in these sections. The system will provide household connections to 470 households in Lakkadmandi and 1,083 households in Nawadurga.

The combined investment for these works amounts to **NRs. 308,647,280.4**, reflecting the comprehensive scope of infrastructure development required to ensure long-term service reliability and improved community access to safe drinking water.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines measures for obtaining necessary consents, and mitigating potential E&S risks during construction and operation. Overall, the project exemplifies responsible development practices, ensuring community well-being and environmental protection. The plan includes impact and compliance monitoring across various environmental and social aspects, reflecting a holistic approach. Additionally, the ESMP outlines the roles of stakeholders and emphasizes social accountability via a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at project and central levels. The ESMP underscores the project's commitment to sustainable development and minimizing adverse environmental and social impacts.

A total of **NRs 3,286,000.00** is allocated for mitigating impacts during the construction and operation phases. These costs have been carefully considered to ensure financial feasibility and comprehensive coverage of environmental and social management responsibilities and legal liabilities.

Annex- I: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

I- Sub-project Background

1	Name of the Sub Project	Lakkadmandi Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Nawadurga Water Supply and Sanitation Project
2	Location	Rural Municipality: Joshipur Ward No: 01 District: Kailali Province: Sudurpaschim Altitude: 110 Meter.	Rural Municipality: Joshipur Ward No: 02 District: Kailali Province: Sudurpaschim Altitude: 116 Meter.
3	Co-ordinate (GPS)	Latitude: 228°31'56.958" N Longitude: 81°01'51.461" E	Latitude: 28°35'22.6" N Longitude: 81°01'30.6" E
4	Project's site boundaries in four directions and the area of influence	East:- irrigation canal West:- Nawalpur roa North:- School land South:- gravel road	East:- School land West:-Muddy Road North:- Shukti Nala South:- Shiv Mandir
5	Type of Sub-project	Water Supply	Water Supply
6	Proponent	Joshipur Rural Municipality	Joshipur Rural Municipality

II- Environmental and Social Screening

S.N.	Screening Checklist	Response (Yes/No)	Remarks/Comments (Provide information/ justification either for "Yes" or "No" if applicable)
A	Environmental Screening		

1	Is the sub-project site located within any National parks/ protected areas or any critical aquatic and terrestrial habitat area?	No	These projects is completely new ground water based project. The proposed site of the OHT is located at JoshipurRM-01, 02 respectively, which are barren land and far from Bardiya National Park.
2	Is the sub-project site located in the surrounding national parks or protected areas including buffer zone?	No	Sub-project is located at JoshipurRM-01,02 which is far from Bardiya National Park.
3	Will the sub-project be located in areas surrounding forest or wildlife areas other than national parks and protected areas?	No	Proposed OHT premises near the settlement area. The sites do not transverse in any protected area or wildlife area.
4	Will the sub-project be implemented in the areas surrounding water bodies, lakes and ponds and intend to use or depend on them for the Implementation?	No	The porposed OHT premises are adjacent to Schoo and Shiv Mandir respectively. but there is no any water body near the site.
5	Will the sub-project be implemented in Areas located in high risk zone such as landslide prone area, steep slopes, highly degraded land in hills, riverine area susceptible to annually flooding, or in areas causing large-scale soil erosion?	No	Proposed site is flat land of Terai region. So, there is no risk of landslide, soil erosion prone area.
6	Will the sub-project involve land clearance on very steep slopes?	No	The sub-project area is flat and barren land. So, no need of land clearance.
7	Will the proposed sub-project involve logging?	No	There is no history of water logging, hence the proposed sub-project does not involve logging.
8	Will the proposed sub-project endanger indigenous Plant species of ecological significance?	No	There is no any impact on plant species because the proposed land for the OHT premises is barren and agricultural land. The sub-project area don't bear flora/fauna species with ecological importance.

9	Is there any public infrastructure (School, hospital, health post) in the surrounding area of the project site? If yes, provide brief descriptions.	yes	There is School adjacent to the proposed OHT premises of Lakkadmandi WSP. Rastriya Ma Vi. The
10	Will the construction activities cause any damage to the existing local roads and other infrastructures/Utilities?	No	The construction activities will not cause any damage to the existing local roads and other infrastructures There is enough allocated land to construct required structures.
B	Social Screening		
	Land acquisition		
1	Does the sub-project require land acquisition?	No	There is enough land at site for the construction of required building, which is already acquired by the WSP. Now. The land belongs to Rural Municipality.
2	If Yes, please provide information about the types of land that will be acquired. Private land Government/Public land Forest land (specify ownership i.e private, Government)		The available land is sufficient; hence private land acquisition is not required for this sub-project.
3	Has sub-project managed enough land for Construction? If Yes, how? explain briefly	Yes	The sub-project has managed enough land belonging to the Rural Municipality.
4	If the sub-project is planning to acquire private land, please provide information about the process of acquisition Voluntary donation Involuntary acquisition Negotiation	No	Private land acquisition is not required because the sub-project will utilize the proposed site as well as another public land which is sufficient.
5	If private land acquisition is required, will there be a loss of productive land?	No	Private land acquisition is not required.
6	If private land acquisition is required, will there be any physical/economic displacement and impact on livelihoods?	No	Private land acquisition is not required. So that there is no any physical and economical displacement.

7	Will there be a temporary land acquisition for the sub-project?	No	Temporary land acquisition is not needed as there is enough land of RM for sub-project.
8	If “Yes”, please provide information about the types of land that will be temporarily acquired.	No	Ownership of the land is with Rural Municipality
9	Will there be any adverse impact on non- titleholders including loss of shelter and livelihood due to land acquisition?	No	The land is free of encroachments or non-titleholders/ illegal users, hence such impacts were not observed during field visit.
10	Will land acquisition result in loss of income loss of access to common property resources?	No	Since the proposed land is public land, no such impacts are anticipated.
	Cultural Heritage		
11	Will the proposed sub-project be implemented in or surrounding heritage site, religious temple and other religious site?	No	The proposed site is located at barren land. There is no any heritage site around it.
12	Will the sub-project cause encroachment on historical/cultural/religious areas?	No	No any impact on historical/cultural/religious areas.
13	Will there be any adverse impacts on cultural heritage due to sub-project activities? If “Yes”, please explain briefly	No	There will be not any adverse impacts on cultural heritage due to sub-project activities.
	Indigenous and vulnerable People		
14	Will the sub-project involve activities that are likely to make irreversible adverse impact on indigenous communities, women and vulnerable Groups?	No	Does not impact on Indigenous and vulnerable people.
15	Will the proposed sub-project include any activity that promotes or involves incidence of child labour?	No	Child labour is strictly prohibited.

16	Will the proposed sub-project benefit ethnic groups living in the service area?	Yes	The proposed sub-project will benefit all the local people irrespective of their caste and ethnicity and will be given priority to backward/ ethnic groups in construction activities.
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SN	Screening checklist	Yes	No	Comments Provide information/justification either for “Yes” or “No” if applicable
Labor and working conditions				
1.	How many workers are likely to be hired for the proposed works? How many workers are estimated to be women?	Total 50 numbers of workers are estimated for the proposed works 20 numbers of female workers are estimated		
2.	Will the project draw on migrant workers?	Yes		Some of the skilled manpower will be hired from outside the Joshipur Rural Municipality
3.	How many workers are estimated to be hired directly from the project area?			
4.	Of the total workers, how many are estimated to be	Skilled: 20 Semiskilled: 20 Unskilled: 60 Engineers: 2 Technician/overseer: 2 Security guards: 2 Others: 20		

5.	In terms of the categorization of the sub- project workers as the World Bank's ESF,how many of them will be	Direct workers:20 Contracted workers:40 Primary suppliers' workers: 50 Community workers:50		
6.	Will there be a labor camp? Or any form of accommodation for workers	Labor camp will be managed/constructed by project: Will be constructed at OHT premises.		
7.	If the sub-project is planning to manage/construct a labor camp, provide the information on	Probable location (s) of labor camp: within OHT premises Drinking water, Electricity, LPG Gas for cooking. Status of basic facilities (power, water etc.):		
8.	Does the sub-project plan to maintain andregularly update a labor registry throughout the project life cycle?	Yes		Attendance register will be kept at construction site and daily attendance will be done.
9.	Is there a policy that ensures nondiscrimination in wages and otherfacilities?	Yes		There is Labour Act 2017 for nondiscrimination in wages and otherfacilities.
10.	Does the Project ensure that all personsworking for the project are above minimum age as per national laws?	Yes		Child Labour will be strictly prohibited.
11.	Does the Project ensure it will abide by the national standards working hour rules and overtime?	Yes		As National Standards worker will work for 8 hours per day.

12.	Does the sub-project have plans to provide orientation to migrant workers about National labor laws, local tradition, culture, costumes, norms, and values?	Yes		One-day orientation to migrant workers about National labor laws, local tradition, culture, costumes, norms, and values has been scheduled prior to construction.
13.	Will heavy machinery (e.g. excavators, cranes, trucks, jack-hammers) be used for construction activities?	Yes		Excavators, truck and Jack Hammers will be used during construction period.
14.	Will the Project activities involve the handling of hazardous Materials/contaminants?		No	There is no any hazardous material required.
15.	Will the Project activities involve the handling of risky electrical equipment?	Yes		WSP is not in operational Phase. there is little risk of handling of risk electrical equipment while extension of high tension and line and installation of 100 kVA transformer
16.	Is there any safety concern to women, once the migrant workers arrive in sub-project site?	Yes		The arrival of migrant workers at a sub-project site can raise concerns about the safety of women in the area. It is essential to address these concerns through a combination of policies, preventive measures, and community engagement.
17.	Does the sub-project plan to provide orientation to workers about the national laws and project policies on GBV & SEA/SH?	Yes		One day orientation to workers about the national laws and project policies on GBV & SEA/SH is planned.
18.	Does the sub-project plan to provide orientation to workers about the risks of communicable diseases such as STDs?	Yes		One day orientation to workers about the risks of communicable diseases such as STDs is planned.
10.	Does the sub-project plan to provide orientation to workers about COVID-19 related national and WHO protocols?	Yes		One day orientation to workers about communicable diseases is planned in which one class will be of COVID-19.
20.	Is there any history of conflict between the migrant workers and the local in any infrastructure projects in the local area?		No	There is no history of conflict between the migrant workers and the local during OHT construction in sub-project area and other projects in the local area.

21.	Is there any possibility of conflicts between migrant workers and the local community?		No	There is no possibility of conflict as the community people are peaceful.
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management				
1.	Will construction activities result in production of waste that needs special treatment or disposal measures? If “Yes”, describe types and expected amount of waste, if known at the time of screening?	Yes		Waste produced from construction site are most of cement bags so there is no production of waste that needs special treatment or disposal measures
2.	Will the sub-project generate substantial amount of wastewater (liquid waste) during construction and operation?		No	There is no generation of wastewater during construction.
3.	Will it create dust pollution around the sites?	Yes		Due to transportation dust pollution will create in sites and also by harvesting agricultural product
4.	Will be the sub-project generate substantial amount of air emission during construction and operation?	Yes		During construction period there will be air emission from concrete mixture, generator.
5.	Will the sub-project create noise/vibration beyond the level permitted by the law?	Yes		Not regularly but while using generator, concrete mixture, metal cutter.
6.	If the sub-project plans to transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials that may create physical, chemical, and biological hazards? If “Yes”, please mention		No	Such hazardous creating material will not be used.

7.	Will it temporarily stop or impact/pollute the water supply and sanitation system in and around the site?		No	The proposed lakkadmandi Nawadurga WSP is completely new project
8.	Will there be any solid waste generated by sub-project that needs to be transported off-site for reuse, recycle or disposal of?	Yes		Some amount of solid waste will be generated.
9.	Will any liquid waste, or an item containing liquids (including oils), needs to be transported off-site for reuse, recycle or disposal of?		No	Not any liquid waste, or an item containing liquids (including oils), needs to be transported off-site for reuse, recycle or disposal is needed.
10.	Will any explosive and hazardous chemicals be used within the project?		No	Not any explosive and hazardous chemicals be used.
11.	Will building materials containing asbestos be removed/disposed of?		No	Such asbestos containing materials are not disposed.
12.	Will any building materials be removed/disposed of that are coated with lead-based paint?		No	There will be construction of new building only.
13.	Will mercury-containing devices (switches, gauges, thermostats) be removed/disposed?		No	Such devices are not used.
14.	Will any building materials be removed/disposed of that contain lead, silver or chrome?		No	There will be construction of new building only.
15.	Will the sub-project use batteries (lead-acid or nickel-cadmium) as its components?		No	No use of batteries.

17.	If “Yes”, please briefly explain how the Project plans safe transportation, storage and use and then disposal of hazardous materials.			
18.	Will sub-project activities involve GHG emissions?	Yes		
19.	If “Yes”, please provide description of the activities that will contribute to the GHG emission.	During construction activities such as using of generator, concrete mixture etc., but will be insignificant.		
Potential Community and Occupational Health and Safety Impacts				
1.	Are there any community health and safety risks due to the use of equipment, machinery, or the activities at the sub- project?	Yes		To use such equipment skilled manpower should be mobilized.
2.	Will the construction works disturb the normal functioning of other commercial / community/residential activities? If “Yes”, please mention the activities and period of disturbance.		No	There will not disturb due to construction works on commercial/community/residential activities.
3.	Are there any potential impacts to public health and safety due to changes in the landscape for sub-project?		No	Sub-project site is already finalized and some infrastructures are already constructed.
4.	Are there any risks to community safety due to accidental and natural hazards during sub-project construction and operation?		No	Sub-project site is already surrounded by a boundary wall. But during pipe laying there could be minimal risk to community safety.

5.	Is there any possibility of traffic congestion or rise in road accident in the project area due to project activities?	Yes		There may be possibility of traffic congestion and road accidents due to transport used in project.
6.	Is there any provision to control possible trespassing of non-project staff on the project site during construction and operation?		No	
7.	Does the sub-project plan to provide orientation to surrounding communities about the risks of communicable diseases and COVID-19?	Yes		One day orientation for community level on STDs has been planned prior to construction.
Stakeholder Engagement				
8.	Have the stakeholders of the sub-project been identified?	Yes		Stake holder are already identified during survey
9.	If “Yes”, please name them along with their level of influence and interest in the sub-project	WB, RM, PIU, MWASH unit, Local people of Joshipur RM		
10.	Have the stakeholders been categorized in terms of gender, age, and ethnicity?	No		
11.	Major issues raised by the stakeholder during initial consultation?	-Job opportunity for local people -Delivery quality water as soon as possible		
12.	What are the main sources of information for the stakeholders? [Hint: radio, TV, newspapers]	Radio, social media and Bhalmansa (the social leader in community, they share information in society).		
13.	Is there is social institution/practice for community consultation on common issues in the area?			Not a social institution but there are Bhalmansa in all community to solve common issues within their community.

14.	Is there any social/religious/cultural institution or practices for local dispute settlements?			Bhalmansa committee and Tole Development committee is religious /cultural institution or practices for local dispute settlements.
15.	Are there any youth clubs, women groups or NGOs active in the project area and in the district? If “Yes” please provide top five such clubs/groups/	NGOs youth clubs, women groups and 1.Mahila Samuha		
Contextual risk				
1.	Is there any history of community conflict in the sub-project area?		No	There is no history of community conflict in the sub-project area.
2.	Is there any history of protests against infrastructure projects in the area?		No	There is no history of protest against infrastructure project.
3.	Provide a brief description about nature of crimes, if any, observed in the project area in last two years. [Hint: Source of information local police station]		No	
4.	Which political parties won the last local election? [Municipal and the ward of the project site]			Rural Municipality by Nagarik Unmukti Party and Ward 01 – Nagarik Unmukti Party and Ward 02 – Janta Samajwadi Party.
5.	Which political parties won the last parliamentary election from the Constituency of the project site?			Nagarik Unmukti Party

6.	What are the major economic activities in the municipality? [Hint: Occupation, localexports, etc.]			Agriculture, vegetable, daily wages base labour, foreign employment
7.	Please name the major industries/institutions located in themunicipality.	Brick industry, Rice mill,		
8.	Which are the major market centers in the sub-project area and how far are they?			All these WSP are around 3 to 5 Km range to Joshipur Bazar
9.	Is there a board community support for thesub-project? [Hint: Community perception based onstakeholder consultation]			All the community not only supportive they are excited for drinking water.
10.	Is there support from the local municipality for the project?	Yes		Sub-Project is under Joshipur Rural Municipality.

Checklist for ESS7 and particularly to FPIC

ESS7: Indigenous Peoples	Yes	No	Impact			Remarks
			No	Positive	Negative	
Does the project footprints lie in areas where indigenous people is present including (area of influence)	Yes		No			Lakkadmandi Nawadurga water supply project is located in JoshipurRural Municipality ward no-1, and 2 respectively. The surrounding communityis homogenous . Almost there is 95 % indigenous people (Tharu)caste/ethnic groups.

Will the project lead to full or partial physical displacement of IPs (regardless of whether the IPs are recognized as IPs by the country's law)?		No	No			The proposed WSP/OHT site/premise belongs to Joshipur Rural Municipality. The proposed OHT premises for WSP package is barren land (Lakkadmandi) and Agricultural land (Nawadurga) .The distribution pipeline network will be laid along the existing public road, which is public land. As such, the laying of water pipelines will not result in physical displacement or restrict access to private or community land. Thus, there will be no any physical displacement of IPs.
Will the project lead to full or partial economic (loss of assets/access to resources due to land acquisition and also access restriction— whether or not these affected are physically displaced or not) Displacement of IPs?		No	No			The ownership of land for OHT premise is with the Joshipur Rural Municipality and the distribution pipeline network will be laid along the existing public road, which is public land. Private land or community land is not required for sub-project. Proposed interventions will not result in loss of assets or access restriction to communal resources nor any full or partial economic loss
Will the project impact land/restriction access to land subject to traditional use or under customary use or occupation (regardless of whether IPs possess legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the land and territories inhabited by IPs, or whether the IPs are recognized as IPs by the country's law)?		No	No			All construction works will be carried out within the premises of the proposed OHT premises and the pipe laying will be carried out along the existing road width, which is in public use. Therefore, the sub-project will not impact the community land of Indigenous Peoples (IP) nor restrict access to land traditionally used or occupied under customary practices.
Will the project impact natural resources (timber and non-timber forest products, other forest product, medicinal plants /grazing or		No	No			The OHT site belongs to Joshipur Rural Municipality and the major infrastructure will be constructed in the OHT premises. Major

pasture lands/forest/cropping areas)/loss of access to such assets and resources subject to traditional use or under customary use or occupation (regardless of whether IPs possess legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the land and territories inhabited by IPs, or whether the IPs are recognized as IPs by the country's law)?						interventions under the project will be pipe laying work, but it will be limited within the existing road width that is in public use. Therefore, the impact on natural resources or loss of access to such resources is not anticipated.
Will the project lead to the utilization or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by IPs?		No	No			This is a community water supply project directly benefiting the community. Thus the sub-project will not lead to the utilization or commercial development of natural resources on lands.
Will the project have significant impact on tangible cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected community? <i>(Tangible heritage may include movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, group of structures, and natural features and landscape that have cultural significance like burial grounds/ritual spaces/stupas/shrines/places of worship)</i>		No	No			There is no any impact on tangible cultural heritage.
Will the project have significant impact on intangible cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected community? <i>(Intangible cultural heritage may include practices, representations, expressions,</i>		No	No			There is no any impact on intangible cultural heritage.

<i>knowledge, and skills, as well as associated instruments, objects, artifacts, cultural spaces that IP communities recognize as part of their heritage like traditional handicrafts such as Bamboo weaving, oral traditions, performing arts and so on)</i>						
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Annex II: Common letter, minutes and focal person for the WSP

1. Meeting regarding the handover of Patharaiya Hajari WSS to Joshipur Rural Municipality at DWSSM Office, Dhangadhi; Kailali

आज मिति २०८०/११/२० गते आयोजना हस्तान्तरण गर्न खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई नि.डिभिजन कार्यालय, कैलालीका डिभिजन प्रमुख श्री गणेश प्रसाद उपाध्यायज्यूको संयोजकत्वमा गठित समितिको बैठक निम्न पदाधिकारीहरूको उपस्थितिमा बसी तपसिल अनुसार निर्णय गरियो ।

उपस्थिति

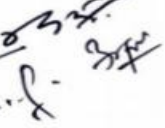
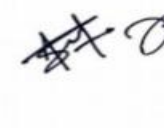
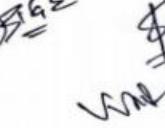
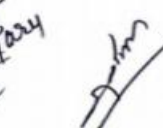
गणेश प्रसाद उपाध्याय	संयोजक	खा.पा.स.स.डि.का.कैलाली
गोबिन्द भाट	सदस्य	खा.पा.स.स.डि.का.कैलाली
जयराम पन्त	सदस्य	एम.एस.टि. जानकी गा.पा.
भरत बहादुर बिष्ट	सदस्य	जोशीपुर गा.पा.
सञ्जय चालिसे	सदस्य	एम.एस.टि. बर्दगोरिया गा.पा.
मदन बहादुर बडुवाल	सदस्य	जानकी गा.पा.
मोहन सिंह मडै	सदस्य	बर्दगोरिया गा.पा.
सरु बस्नेत	सदस्य	एम.एस.टि. जोशीपुर गा.पा.
अस्मित स्वार	सदस्य	सब-इन्जिनियर
कृष्ण राज पन्त	सदस्य	एम.एस.टि. जानकी गा.पा.
लक्ष्मी राज जोशी	सदस्य- सचिव	आयोजना व्यवस्थापक

निर्णयहरू:

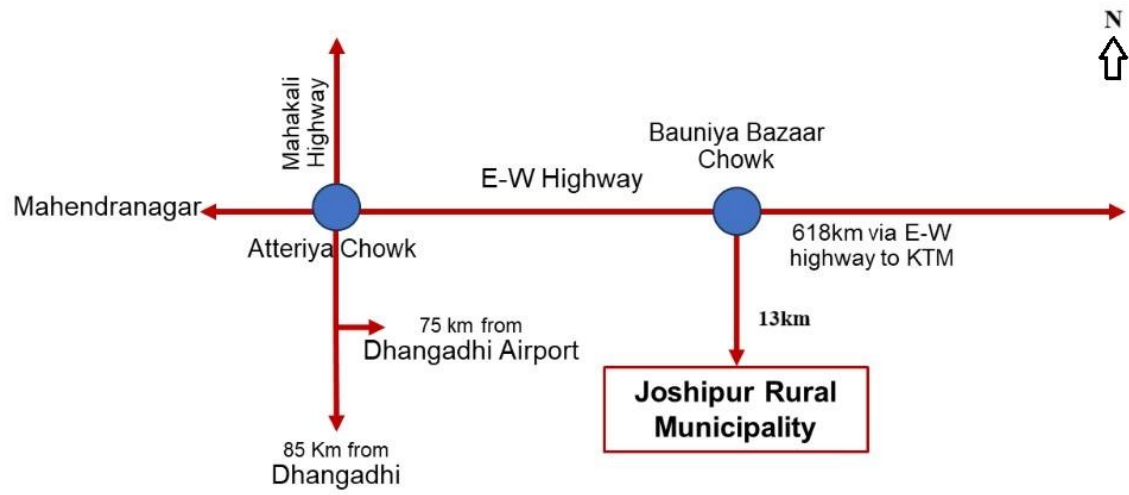
१. प्रस्ताव: आयोजना हस्तान्तरण सम्बन्धमा:

जानकी गा.पा., जोशीपुर गा.पा तथा बर्दगोरिया गा.पा. प्रदेश सरकार अन्तर्गत संचालनमा रहेका आयोजनाहरू खानेपानी क्षेत्रगत सुशासन तथा पूर्वाधार सहयोग आयोजना, कैलाली अन्तर्गत संचालन हुने गरी सम्बन्धित पालिकाहरूलाई हस्तान्तरण गर्ने सम्बन्धमा निम्नानुसार गर्ने निर्णय गरियो:

- खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई डिभिजन कार्यालय, कैलालीबाट प्राप्त आयोजना हस्तान्तरण चेक लिष्ट तथा डि.पि.आर. हरूको अध्ययन गर्ने तथा परिमार्जन गर्नु पर्ने भए १ हप्ता भित्र परिमार्जन गरी हस्तान्तरण लिने ।
- सबै आयोजनाहरूको डि.पि.आर. तथा अन्य आवश्यक कागजातहरू सहित हस्तान्तरण लिने ।

१.      

2. Locations map of Water Supply Project



3. Minute of Formation of GRM (2nd Level)

आज मिति २०८१/०१/१७ गते सोमवारका दिन खानेपानी क्षेत्रगत शुसाशन तथा पूर्वाधार सहयोग आयोजना (WaSGIP) अन्तर्गत गुनासो सम्बन्धी सम्बोधन गर्न यस जोशीपुर गाउँपालिकाको अध्यक्ष श्री चित्र बहादुर चौधरी ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा आयोजना कार्यान्वयन ईकाई (PIU) मा स्थापना हुने गुनासो सम्बोधन समिति गठन गर्न छलफल सहित निर्णय गरियो ।

उपस्थिति

१. श्री चित्र बहादुर चौधरी - जोशीपुर गा. पा. अध्यक्ष
२. श्री रेखा देवी कठरिया - जोशीपुर गा. पा. उपाध्यक्ष
३. श्री मार्शल पन्त - जोशीपुर गा. पा. प्र. प्र. अ
४. श्री मिनराज कठरिया - जोशीपुर गा. पा. अधिकृत
५. श्री लक्ष्मी राज जोशी - PIU Manager
६. श्री भरत विष्ट - MWASH Focal Person
७. श्री अस्मित स्वार - PIU Sub-Engineer
८. श्री सिता सिंह - खा. पा. स. टे. सहायक पाँचौँ
९. श्री रोहिणी राज नेपाल - सामाजिक विकास विज्ञ MST
१०. श्री सरु बस्नेत - वातावरण व्यवस्थापन विज्ञ MST
११. श्री यज्ञ राज अवस्थी - वित्त व्यवस्थापन विज्ञ MST
१२. श्री रमेश पाण्डे - सदस्य सचिव MWASH Unit

प्रस्ताव

१. गुनासो सम्बोधन समिति गठन सम्बन्धमा
२. गुनासो सम्बोधन सम्बन्धमा

निर्णय नं १

१. प्रस्ताव नं १ माथी छलफल गर्दा खानेपानी क्षेत्रगत शुसाशन तथा पूर्वाधार सहयोग आयोजनामा आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा आइ पर्ने समस्याहरुलाई समाधान गर्न पालिका स्तरीय

आयोजना कार्यान्वयन ईकाई (PIU)मा रहने गरी आयोजना गुनासो सम्बोधन समिति तल उल्लेखित पदाधिकारी रहने गरी गठन गरियो।

१. श्री लक्ष्मी राज जोशी - संयोजक PIU

२. श्री भरत विष्ट - सदस्य MWASH Unit Focal person

३. श्री मिनराज कठरीया -सदस्य सामाजिक विकास अधिकृत
सल्लाहाकार

४. श्री रेखा देवी कठरीया - जोशीपुर गा. पा. उपाध्यक्ष

निर्णय नं २

प्रस्ताव नं २ माथी छलफल गर्दा यस जोशीपुर गाँउपालिकामा संचालित खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई सम्बन्धीत आएका गुनासोहरुको सम्बोधन गरी गुनासो सम्बोधन समितिले समाधान गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

गौरीगंगा, २०७३

4. Appointment of Focal person for the keeping of data and documentation of the workers

**जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका**
JOSHIPUR RURAL MUNICIPALITY
गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
Office of the Rural Municipal Executive

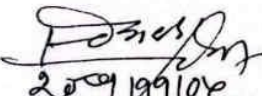
प.सं. २०८११०८२
च.नं. १४६०

मिति: २०८११११०५

श्रीमान आयोजना प्रमुख ज्यू।
खानेपानी क्षेत्रगत सुशासन पूर्वाधार सहयोग
पानीपोखरी, काठमाण्डौ

विषयस: गुनासो सुनवाई तथा कामदारहरूको बारेमा जानकारी राख्न फोकल व्यक्ति तोक्ने सम्बन्धमा।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा खानेपानी क्षेत्रगत सुशासन तथा पूर्वाधार सहयोग आयोजना कार्यन्वयनका क्रममा गुनासो सुनवाई फोकल व्यक्ति आयोजनाहरूको निर्माण कार्य सञ्चालन गर्दा दक्ष तथा अदक्ष कामदारहरूको बारेमा जानकारी राख्न फोकल व्यक्ति तोक्ने सम्बन्धमा जोशीपुर गाउँपालिकाले यस पालिकाको ईन्जिनियर श्री अमिज चौधरी लाई सम्पर्क व्यक्ति तोकेको जानकारी सहित अनुरोध छ।


२०८११११०५
चित्र बहादुर चौधरी
अध्यक्ष
चित्र बहादुर चौधरी
अध्यक्ष

०९१४०११०९ www.joshipurmun.gov.np, email: joshipurmun@gmail.com, info: info@joshipurmun.gov.np

Annex III: Minutes of meeting /Consultation Meeting of Lakkadmandi WSP

1. Public Consultation meeting for the formation of Lakkadmandi WSUC

આવ ગિતે ૨૦૮૧/૧/૨૬ રોજ શનિવારના દિને
જિલ્લા ભૈષ્યાની યાગીપુર ગાવા. વડા નં. વલ્લભમણી
નિર્વાહિત વડા સુલભ્ય શ્રી સન શ્યામ ન્યોધરી બધુનો
અધ્યક્ષતામાં કરેલા વૈઠકમાં તપસીને અનુસારનો
ઉપાદેશીમાં તપસીને અનુસારના નિર્ણય હસ્ત પાલિ
ગયો.

શ્રી ભાલ ના ન્યોધરી - મુખ્ય હાથી - વલ્લભ

૧) શ્રી ભાલ શાહ	વરલ	શ્રી ભાલ
૨) શ્રી ધન વધુ ન્યોધરી	સહ-વલ	ધનવધુ
૩) શ્રી ડમમલાન શાહ	સચિવ	ડમલા
૪) શ્રી ડબલ સિંહ દામી	સહ-સચિવ	ડમ
૫) શ્રી સન શ્યામ ન્યોધરી	પહેના સલભ્ય	સન શ્યામ
૬) શ્રી દરીનાન ચવાઈ	સલભ્ય	દરીનાન
૭) શ્રી નરુ દેવી ન્યોધરી	મલિલા સલભ્ય	નરુ દેવી

૮) શર્ધે શ્યામ	ન્યોધરી	રાધેશ્યામ
૯) રામચણ	ન્યોધરી	રામચણ
૧૦) વિશુ	ઠકુલ્લા	વિશુ
૧૧) વલ	લઠાપત	વલ
૧૨) વરુ	સોલપ	વરુ
૧૩) રુરુ	કુરુગાન	રુરુ
૧૪) વપગા	દામી	વપગા
૧૫) રુરુ	વોલપ	રુરુ
૧૬) વપુકલા	લોદામી	વપુકલા
૧૭) વપગા	દામી	વપગા
૧૮) રામચી	દામી	રામચી
૧૯) નરપતા	વોલપ	નરપતા

२२) मनसरा	बोहा	मनसरा
२३) पार्वती देवी	चौधरी	पार्वती
२४) तिनन रानी	चौधरी	
२५) लन्दमा	चौधरी	फुलकुमारी
२६) फुलकुमारी	चौधरी	
२७) सिता	चौधरी	सिता
२८) कविता	चौधरी	कविता
२९) लक्ष्मणा	चौधरी	लक्ष्मणा
३०) सुन्दरी	चौधरी	सुन्दरी
३१) हस्तिना	चौधरी	हस्तिना
३२) गिता	चौधरी	गिता
३३) निन्द	चौधरी	निन्द चौधरी
३४) भागीमती	चौधरी	भागमती
३५) राजकुमारी	चौधरी	राजकुमारी
३६) फुलकुमारी	चौधरी	फुलकुमारी
३७) रामकली	चौधरी	रामकली
३८) रूपिनी	चौधरी	रूपिनी
३९) सीता जवानी	चौधरी	
४०) जगमती	चौधरी	
४१) लक्ष्मी	चौधरी	लक्ष्मी
४२) अमिता	डगौरा	अमिता
४३) माया	डगौरा	माया
४४) सुवेहा	चौधरी	सुवेहा
४५) जयराज	तिमिरखनिया	जयराज
४६) मजने	खन्नी	मजने
४७) ठाकुर शहाद	डगौरा	ठाकुर शहाद
४८) सन्तोष	बोहा	सन्तोष
४९) मोतीराम	डगौरा	मोतीराम
५०) भागवत	बोहा	
५१) देव वहादुर	डगौरा	देव व. वामी
५२) देवि	चौधरी	देवि
५३) लखिन	चौधरी	लखिन
५४) लखिन	चौधरी	लखिन
५५) सुमित	महता	सुमित

72) फाल्गु	चौधरी	फरहराम
73) तेतराम	चौधरी	तेतराम
74) लल बहादुर	चौधरी	चौधरी
75) लालिमा	चौधरी	चौधरी
76) जोर लाल	चौधरी	चौधरी
77) राम लाल	चौधरी	चौधरी
78) गोबिंद	चौधरी	चौधरी
79) राम लाल	चौधरी	चौधरी
80) लल सिंह	लाला राम	लाला
81) लाल लाल	चौधरी	लाल लाल
82) राम प्रसाद	चौधरी	राम प्रसाद
83) पुनल	चौधरी	पुनल
84) प्रभुराम	चौधरी	प्रभुराम
85) भागीराम	चौधरी	भागीराम
86) बिल्लवम	चौधरी	बिल्लवम
87) विपिन	चौधरी	विपिन
88) राम लाल	चौधरी	राम लाल
89) लख कुमार	महता	लख कुमार
90) विजय	महता	विजय
91) लंका राम	चौधरी	लंका राम
92) रविलाल	चौधरी	रविलाल
93) लख	चौधरी	लख
94) लाल	चौधरी	लाल
95) लाल	चौधरी	लाल
96) लाल	चौधरी	लाल
97) लाल	चौधरी	लाल
98) लाल	चौधरी	लाल
99) लाल	चौधरी	लाल
100) लाल	चौधरी	लाल

૨૬) શ્રીમતી નાથ	ડાંગર	શહેર નાથ
૨૭) ગિરજા	ગાંધી	ગાંધી
૨૮) રામજી	રૂઢી	રામજી
૨૯) રામજી	રામજી	રામજી
૩૦) રામજી	રામજી	રામજી
૩૧) રામજી	રામજી	રામજી
૩૨) રામજી	રામજી	રામજી

પ્રસ્તાવના : તાલુકામાં રામજી તથા રામજી પ્રમોશન સમારોહ

નિર્ણય : પ્રસ્તાવના કમિટી દ્વારા ગાંધી ચોરસ ખાતે ગાંધી
તાલુકા કમિટી (તાલુકામાં) રામજી તથા રામજી
પ્રમોશન સમારોહ તથા રામજી કમિટી દ્વારા ગાંધી
ચોરસ ખાતે રામજી સમારોહ નિર્ણય પામેલો છે.

- તપાસના
- (૧) અધ્યક્ષ - શ્રી રામ ચરણ ચૌધરી
 - (૨) ઉપાધ્યક્ષ - શ્રી સુનિલા કુમાર ચૌધરી
 - (૩) સભ્ય - શ્રી રામજી (ચૌધરી)
 - (૪) સહ-સભ્ય - શ્રી રામજી (ચૌધરી)
 - (૫) ગૌણાધ્યક્ષ - શ્રી રામજી (ચૌધરી)
 - (૬) સભ્ય - શ્રી રામજી (ચૌધરી)
 - (૭) " - શ્રી રામજી (ચૌધરી)
 - (૮) " - શ્રી રામજી (ચૌધરી)
 - (૯) " - શ્રી રામજી (ચૌધરી)

રામજી
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રામજી

2. Meeting of the Lakkadmandi WSUC about the land for the OHT, survice area.

Date _____
Page _____

आज मिति २०८१।२।१ गते विहिराङ्ग) दिन यस
जोशीपुर गा.पा. वडा नं. १ स्थित रहेको लकडमण्डो
खानेपानी तथा सुरसफाई उपमोका समितिबाट अध्यक्ष
श्री रामचरण चौधरीको अध्यक्षतामा तपासला
समितिबाट उपस्थितमा विभिन्न प्रस्तावहरु माथि
इलाफला गरियो ।

	तापसला	
१. अध्यक्ष -	श्री रामचरण चौधरी	२०८२/०८/०८
२. उपाध्यक्ष -	श्री सुनिता कुमारी चौधरी	
३. सचिव -	श्री राम बहादुर चौधरी	खुप
४. सहसचिव -	श्री गौर बहादुर चौधरी	
५. कोषाध्यक्ष -	श्री रामलाल चौधरी	राम लाली
६. सदस्य -	श्री रेखा चौधरी	
७. " -	श्री हरि लाल चौधरी	श्री लाली
८. " -	श्री सिताराङ्ग डगाल	सिताराङ्ग
९. " -	श्री मला थापा	मला

प्रस्ताव नं. १ - विधान तयार तथा कर्तव्य सम्बन्धमा ।
निर्णय - प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथि इलाफला गरि यस जोशीपुर
व स्थित रहेको लकडमण्डो खानेपानी तथा सुरसफाई उपमोका
समितिबाट विधान तयार पारी सम्बन्धित निकायका
कर्तव्य गराउने गरी सर्व सहमत बह निर्णय पारित
गरियो ।

प्रस्ताव नं. २ - खानेपानी वितरणको सेवा क्षेत्र सम्बन्धमा
निर्णय - प्रस्ताव नं. २ माथि इलाफला गरि यस जोशीपुर
व स्थित रहेको लकडमण्डो खानेपानी तथा सुरसफाई
उपमोका समितिबाट वितरण सेवा क्षेत्र यस जोशीपुर
व लकडमण्डो, पिपरकोरी, खमरिया, २ यसै जोशीपुर
४ लालापुरवाणी गाउँ समुह गरिने गरी सर्व सहमत
बह निर्णय पारित गरियो ।

राम लाली

प्रस्ताव नं. ३ : प्रस्तावित पानी ट्यांड) र बोरिंग रहने

स्थान सम्बन्धमा ।

निर्णय : प्रस्ताव नं. ३ माथे इलाउला गढी यस जोशीपुर गा.पा वडा नं. १ स्थित रहेको लाकडमण्ड) रवानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपमोला समिति पानी ट्यांड) र बोरिंग कालागुँ साविक लालपु (वागी) वडा नं. ३ को कि. नं. २२१ को X-१४-X कट्टाबाट X-४-१८ कट्टा सम्म कुलो उक्ता श्री राष्ट्रिय मा. वि. को भवन, पाषाण खड्ड र दाँडिवा कुल्मई यस चार कि. मी. भित्र पेलानी जग्गाको लाकडमण्ड) रवानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपमोला समिति को पानी ट्यांड) र बोरिंग रहने भनी सर्व सम्मतबाट निर्णय पाएर अग्लियो ।

प्रस्ताव नं. ४ : समिति को सदस्यहरु को नाम हेगाना र पेशा सम्बन्धमा ।

निर्णय : प्रस्ताव नं. ४ माथे इलाउला गढी यस जोशीपुर गा.पा वडा नं. १ लाकडमण्ड) रवानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपमोला समिति को सदस्यहरु को तालिम बमोजिमको नाम हेगाना र पेशा रहेको भनी सर्व सम्मतबाट निर्णय पाएर अग्लियो ।

तालिम

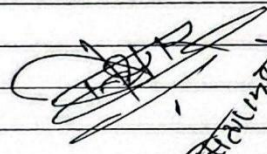
दि. नं.	पद	नाम	हेगाना	पेशा	मौ. नं.
१	आध्यक्ष	रामचरण चौ. जोशी	नलकण्ठ	कृषि	१८००५५२५६४
२	उपाध्यक्ष	सुनिला कुमारी चौ.	॥ १ पिपरकोट	॥	३८००५२५६५८
३	सचिव	रामबहादुर चौ.	॥ १ पिपरकोट	॥	१२२२५०१२५४
४	सहसचिव	शेरबहादुर चौ.	॥ १ लाकडमण्ड	॥	
५	कोषाध्यक्ष	रामलाली चौ.	॥ १ लाकडमण्ड	॥	३६००५२५६५८
६	सदस्य	हरिनाथ चौ. र	१ लाकडमण्ड	॥	१८०४५०१५६५
७	॥	रेशम चौ. धोती	॥ १ पिपरकोट	॥	
८	॥	सिताएउ डोमो	॥ १ पिपरकोट	॥	
९	॥	मला धादि	॥ १ लाकडमण्ड	॥	१८११५०६५६५

(Signature)

प्रस्ताव क्रं ५ :- समिती वार्ताका लागी वडा कार्यवापकी

। सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा ।

। निर्णय :- प्रस्ताव नं. ५ माथि डहाडला गाउँपालिकाको
गाउँपालिका वडा नं. १ स्थित रहेको ताड्डागढी श्वेतोपा
तापा सरसफाई उपमार्ग समिति सम्बन्धित भई
मा वार्ताका लागी सम्बन्धित वडाको सिफारिस
। लिने गरी सर्वसम्मत छ। निर्णय पारित गरियो ।

 राम लाल २०७३
समाप्त

3. Consultation meeting with WSUC, general public and ward representative and parties

सार्वजनिक छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया

खानेपानी उपभोक्तासँग भएको छलफल

आज मिति २०८२/०२/०६ गते का दिन यस लकडुमण्डी खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समितिको अध्यक्ष श्री राम चरण चौधरी ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं १ स्थित लकडुमण्डी बस्तिमा भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रम गरी प्रस्तुतित लकडुमण्डी खानेपानी आयोजनाको निर्माण गर्ने कार्यको विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन र बातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना (ESMP) तयारीका क्रममा प्राविधिक बातावरणीय र सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक वस्तु स्थिति माथिको मूल्याङ्कन प्रभाव र सम्भाव्य उपायहरूको बारेमा MSU खानेपानी समिति र स्थानिय खानेपानी उपभोक्ताहरूसँग बिच विस्तृत छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया गर्ने कार्य सम्पन्न गरियो छलफलका क्रममा बातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) को परिधि भित्र रहित तपसिलमा उल्लेखित बुदाहरु माथि उठेका मुद्दाहरु (Issues) र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरूको बारेमा विस्तृत छलफल गरि निगर्ण गरियो।

क्र.स	नाम	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१	रामचरण चौधरी	जोशीपुर १	रामचरण चौधरी
२	राम बहादुर चौधरी	" "	राम बहादुर चौधरी
३	राम लाल चौधरी	" "	राम लाल चौधरी
४	जेनका चौधरी	" "	जेनका चौधरी
५	नर ब. शर्मा	" "	नर ब. शर्मा
६	मान ब. कोहरी	" ५	मान ब. कोहरी
७	म. प्र. डुवराय चौधरी	" "	म. प्र. डुवराय चौधरी
८	नीत बहादुर चौधरी	" "	नीत बहादुर चौधरी
९	यश बहादुर चौधरी	" "	यश बहादुर चौधरी
१०	अमिका चौधरी	" "	अमिका चौधरी
११	बाले चौधरी	" "	बाले चौधरी
१२	मोहन चौधरी	" "	मोहन चौधरी
१३	सुखदेवी चौधरी	" "	सुखदेवी चौधरी
१४	राम लाल चौधरी	" "	राम लाल चौधरी
१५	शिव बहादुर चौधरी	" "	शिव बहादुर चौधरी
१६	विष्णु बहादुर चौधरी	" "	विष्णु बहादुर चौधरी
१७	गोपीराम चौधरी	" "	गोपीराम चौधरी
१८	प्रमोद चौधरी	" "	प्रमोद चौधरी
१९	विष्णु चौधरी	" "	विष्णु चौधरी
२०	बहादुर चौधरी	" "	बहादुर चौधरी

(Handwritten signatures)

૨૧	શામ પ્રજાલ - ચોંધરી	બેચી ૫૮-૧	શામ પ્રજાલ
૨૨	શામ વિધારી કાલુ	" "	શામ વિધારી
૨૩	સોનેરામ ચોંધરી		સોનેરામ
૨૩	શામ પ્રજાલ - ચોંધરી	" "	શામ પ્રજાલ
૨૪	શામ પ્રજાલ પ્રજાલ - ચોંધરી	" "	શામ પ્રજાલ
૨૫	શિવરામ ચોંધરી	" "	શિવરામ
૨૬	મહેન્દ્ર ધાંમી	" "	મહેન્દ્ર
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निर्णयहरु:

- १) यस जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं १ मा पर्ने प्रस्तावित लकडमण्डी खानेपानी आयोजनाको निर्माण सम्बन्धमा सम्बन्धित सबै सरोकारवालाहरु जानकारी रहेको र उक्त आयोजना यथाशिघ्र निर्माण र गुणस्तरीय हुनुपर्ने सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो। साथै निर्माण कार्य गर्दा अपनाइने विधि र प्रकृयाका बारेमा जानकारी दिने कार्य समेत गरियो।
- २) आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा रोजगारीको पहिलो प्राथमिकता स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरुलाई दिनु पर्ने सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।
- ३) हाल यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्र महिला हिंसा बाल श्रम लैङ्गिक विभेद र बालविवाह जस्ता घटनाहरु उल्लेख्य रूपमा घटेको देखिदैन। तथापी भविष्यमा यस्ता संवेदनशील घटनाहरु हुन नदिन र यदि कहि कतै भएमा अपनाउनुपर्ने सजगताको विषयमा जानकारी दिई छलफल गरियो।
- ४) यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्रमा घरेलु हिंसा तथा लैङ्गिक विभेद सम्बन्धि समस्या नदेखिए पनि बाहिरी कामदार र स्थानीय समुदाय बिच हुन सक्ने झैझगडा वा अवान्छित गतिविधिका सम्बन्धमा पालना गर्नुपर्ने आचार संहिताको बारेमा जानकारी दिई विस्तृत छलफल गरियो। साथै वातावरण सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) मा समेत उल्लेख गरिएका महिला हिंसा लैङ्गिक विभेद आदि विषयका बारेमा छलफल गरियो।
- ५) वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना बारे यस गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी जानकारी लिन सकिने लगायत आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा आइपर्ने विविध वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक समस्या र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरु माथि विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।
- ६) आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा हुन सक्ने ध्वनी वायु प्रदुषण जस्ता समस्याका र त्यसको निराकरण सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।
- ७) निर्माण व्यवसायीको क्याम्प र कामदारका लागि शिविर आयोजना क्षेत्र नजिकै वडा नं १ को खाली स्थान उपयुक्त हुने सम्बन्धमा छलफल गरियो।
- ८) वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना बारे यस गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी जानकारी लिन सकिने लगायत निर्माणका क्रममा आइपर्ने विविध वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक समस्या र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरु माथि विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

4. Focal Group Discussion and Interaction Meeting with the women of Lakkadmandi WSP

सार्वजनिक छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया

महिलाहरूसँग भएको छलफल

आज मिति २०८२/०२/०६ गते का दिन यस लकडमण्डी खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समितिको अध्यक्ष श्री राम चरण चौधरी ज्युको अध्यक्षतामा जोशीपुर गाँउपालिका वडा नं १ स्थित लकडमण्डी वस्तिमा भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रम गरी प्रस्तुतित लकडमण्डी खानेपानी आयोजनाको निर्माण गर्ने कार्यको विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन र वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना (ESMP) तयारीका क्रममा प्राविधिक वातावरणीय र सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक वस्तु स्थिति माथिको मूल्याङ्कन प्रभाव र सम्भाव्य उपायहरूको बारेमा MST खानेपानी समिति र स्थानिय खानेपानी उपभोक्ताहरूसँग विच विस्तृत छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया गर्ने कार्य सम्पन्न गरियो छलफलका क्रममा वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) को परिधि भित्र रहित तपसिलमा उल्लेखित बुदाँहरू माथि उठेका मुद्दाहरू (Issues) र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरूको बारेमा विस्तृत छलफल गरि निर्णय गरियो।

क्र.स	नाम	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१	राम चरण चौधरी	जोशीपुर १ लकडमण्डी	राम चरण चौधरी
२	शश कुमारी चौधरी	" १ पिपकोरी	शश कुमारी
३	राम लाल चौधरी	" १ लकडमण्डी	राम लाल
४	चम्पा देवी दाहा	" १ लकडमण्डी	चम्पा देवी
५	राम भानु चौधरी	" १ "	राम भानु
६	सुनिला कुमारी चौधरी	" १ पिपकोरी	सुनिला
७	रेशम चौधरी	" "	रेशम
८	फुल कुमारी चौधरी	" "	फुल कुमारी
९	हिरा देवी चौधरी	" "	हिरा
१०	लक्ष्मी देवी चौधरी	" "	लक्ष्मी
११	मन्जु चौधरी	" "	मन्जु
१२	सुरेस्वती कुमारी चौधरी	" "	सुरेस्वती
१३	लक्ष्मी देवी चौधरी	" "	लक्ष्मी
१४	रेशम कुमारी चौधरी	" "	रेशम कुमारी
१५	हिरा चौधरी	" "	हिरा
१६	फुल कुमारी चौधरी	" "	फुल कुमारी
१७	बेर्प्या चौधरी	" "	बेर्प्या
१८	कुमारी चौधरी	" "	कुमारी
१९	हिरा देवी चौधरी	" "	हिरा देवी
२०	दिलमाया चौधरी	" "	दिलमाया

निर्णयहरू:

१। यस जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं १ मा पर्ने प्रस्तावित लकडमण्डी खानेपानी आयोजनाको निर्माण सम्बन्धमा सम्बन्धित सबै सरोकारवालाहरू जानकारी रहेको र उक्त आयोजना यथाशिघ्र निर्माण र गुणस्तरीय हुनुपर्ने सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो। साथै निर्माण कार्य गर्दा अपनाउने विधि र प्रक्रियाका बारेमा जानकारी दिने कार्य समेत गरियो।

२। आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा रोजगारीको पहिलो प्राथमिकता स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूलाई दिनु पर्ने सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

३। हाल यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्र महिला हिंसा बाल श्रम लैङ्गिक विभेद र बालविवाह जस्ता घटनाहरू उल्लेख्य रूपमा घटेको देखिदैन। तथापी भविष्यमा यस्ता संवेदनशील घटनाहरू हुन नदिन र यदि कहि कतै भएमा अपनाउनुपर्ने सजगताको विषयमा जानकारी दिई छलफल गरियो।

४। यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्रमा घरेलु हिंसा तथा लैङ्गिक विभेद सम्बन्धि समस्या नदेखिए पनि बाहिरी कामदार र स्थानीय समुदाय बिच हुन सक्ने झैझगडा वा अवान्छित गतिविधिका सम्बन्धमा पालना गर्नुपर्ने आचार संहिताको बारेमा जानकारी दिई विस्तृत छलफल गरियो। साथै वातावरण सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) मा समेत उल्लेख गरिएका महिला हिंसा लैङ्गिक विभेद आदि विषयका बारेमा छलफल गरियो।

५। वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना बारे यस गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी जानकारी लिन सकिने लगायत आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा आइपर्ने विविध वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक समस्या र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरू माथि विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

६। आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा हुन सक्ने ध्वनी वायु प्रदुषण जस्ता समस्याका र त्यसको निराकरण सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

७। निर्माण व्यवसायीको क्याम्प र कामदारका लागि शिविर आयोजना क्षेत्र नजिकै वडा नं १ को खाली स्थान उपयुक्त हुने सम्बन्धमा छलफल गरियो।

८। वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना बारे यस गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी जानकारी लिन सकिने लगायत निर्माणका क्रममा आइपर्ने विविध वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक समस्या र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरू माथि विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

5. Focal Group Discussion with WSUC, ward representative, political representative, Badhghar school committee and local people.

Page No. _____
Date _____

आज मिति २०७३/०७/१४ गतेका दिन यस
जौघीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं. १ स्थित लम्कडमाडी
खालेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समिति का
अध्यक्ष श्री रामचरण डंगोल चौधरी ज्यूको
अध्यक्षता मा बैठक वरि तपसिन्को उपस्थिति
मा केहाय बसोबिस निर्णय गरियो ।

* उपस्थिति

१. रामचरण चौधरी (अध्यक्ष)	सुनिला
२. सुनिला कुमारी चौधरी (अध्यक्ष)	Sunila
३. राम बहादुर चौधरी (सचिव)	रामे लली
४. रामलाल चौधरी (कोषअध्यक्ष)	रामे लली
५. शेर बहादुर चौधरी (सहसचिव)	रामे लली
६. वैशाल चौधरी (सदस्य)	रामे लली
७. हरिनाथ पाई	"
८. पिताराम डंगोल	"
९. भक्त्या याक	"

* अमान्वित

१. कृष्णराज पन्त (SDSM)	Wairaut
२. प्रशान्त चौधरी (EMS, MS)	Wairaut
३. कृष्णिना चौधरी (MWAJH-S.M)	Wairaut
४. निलम कुरुविया (Mwadh-S.M)	Nelam
५. रिमा कुरुविया (MS - S.M)	Wairaut
६. लाल बहादुर डंगोल (वडा नं. १ सदस्य)	Wairaut
७. धनश्याम चौधरी (")	Wairaut
८. प्रेम बहादुर डंगोल	Wairaut
९. सुवास चौधरी	Wairaut
१०. वनपति चौधरी	Wairaut
११. अमर गौतम CSE	Wairaut
१२. दीपेन्द्र रेग्मी CSE	Wairaut

प्रस्तावक

१. खानेपानी आपूर्ति सम्बन्धमा
२. योजना संचालन अवधिमा सहयोग सम्बन्धमा
३. महिलाहिंसा, बालहिंसा सम्बन्धमा
४. निर्माण व्यवसायीको सम्बन्धमा

निर्णय नं. १ प्रस्ताव १ माथि हलफल गर्दा यस जोड्डीपुर चाँडैपलिका वडा नं. १ मा संचालित ~~छ~~ लक्कडमाडी खानेपानी उपभोक्ता समितिले संचालन वारि रहेको आयोजना भिन्ना खानेपानी कार्यालय वार पालिका इस्तान भई सकेको र केकी अधुरा कार्य यस पालिकामा संचालित खानेपानी क्षेत्रगत सुशासन तथा पूर्वाधार सहयोग आयोजना लाई सम्पन्न वारि बिन अनुबोध गर्ने निर्णय सर्व-सम्मत गरियो।

निर्णय नं. २ प्रस्ताव नं. २ माथि हलफल गर्दा यस गा.पा. मा संचालित खानेपानी क्षेत्रगत सुशासन तथा पूर्वाधार सहयोग आयोजना नै यस लक्कडमाडी खानेपानी आयोजना समितिले संचालन अवधिमा सम्पूर्ण ~~छ~~ समिति तथा आम उपभोक्ता हक आ-आफ्नो कांडे बाल सहयोग गर्ने प्रतिक्रिया रहेको वारे निर्णय गरियो।

निर्णय नं. ३ प्रस्ताव नं. ३ माथि हलफल गर्दा यस खानेपानी क्षेत्र भित्रका वसिष्कसा महिलाहिंसा, बालहिंसा प्रस्ताव वारि विधि सामान्य रहेको वारे हलफल गरियो।

(Handwritten signatures and marks)

निर्णय नं. ४ प्रस्ताव नं. ४ साथि हलफल
वाला योजना संचालन वाले केला लेकला
का कामदार क्याप सुरक्षित कांसा रहेको
थातथाका साधनहरू सुरक्षित कपमा संचालन
वाडाउने, स्थानिय कामदारहरू लाई पछिल्लो
प्राथमिकता दिने भन्ने बारे हलफल छारियो।

(Signatures)

Annex IV: Minutes of meeting /Consultation Meeting of Nawadurga WSP

1. Consultation meeting with WSUC, general public and ward representative and parties

सार्वजनिक छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया

खानेपानी उपभोक्ताहरूसँग भएको छलफल

आज मिति २०८२/०२/०९ गते का दिन यस नवदुर्गा खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समितिको अध्यक्ष श्री प्रकाश बहादुर कोटकेनी ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं २ स्थित मुद्दि वस्तिमा भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रम गरी प्रस्तुत नवदुर्गा खानेपानी आयोजनाको निर्माण गर्ने कार्यको विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन र वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना (ESMP) तयारीका क्रममा प्राविधिक वातावरणीय र सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक वस्तु स्थिति माथिको मूल्याङ्कन प्रवाह र सम्भाव्य उपायहरूको बारेमा MSA खानेपानी समिति र स्थानिय खानेपानी उपभोक्ताहरूसँग विच विस्तृत छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया गर्ने कार्य सम्पन्न गरियो छलफलका क्रममा वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) को परिधि भित्र रहित तपसिलमा उल्लेखित बुदाहरू माथि उठेका मुद्दाहरू (Issues) र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरूको बारेमा विस्तृत छलफल गरि निर्णय गरियो।

क्र.स	नाम	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१	प्रकाश बहादुर कोटकेनी	जोशीपुर २ गढी	कोटकेनी
२	मोहन लाल पुरोहित	" २ मुद्दि	पुरोहित
३	पुलन देवी बडायन	" २ छेपरी	पुलन
४	राजकुमारी कटुनिया	" "	कटुनिया
५	गणित कपरी चौधरी	जोशीपुर २ गढी	कपरी
६	सुमिता चौधरी	" २ "	सुमिता
७	मञ्जु चौधरी	" २ "	मञ्जु
८	उमिला चौधरी	" २ "	उमिला
९	सुखिता चौधरी	" २ "	सुखिता
१०	खरिता कुमारी उगाँरा	" २ "	खरिता
११	बैरा लाल चौधरी	" २ "	बैरा
१२	नेत्रराज चौधरी	" २ "	नेत्रराज
१३	कमल चौधरी	" २ "	कमल
१४	ध्याव लाल महरा	" २ मुद्दि	ध्याव
१५	सुन नारायण चौधरी	" २ छेपरी	सुन
१६	राज सिंह चौधरी	" २ मुद्दि	राज
१७	जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका	" २ छेपरी	जोशीपुर
१८	विद्या लाल चौधरी	" २ मुद्दि	विद्या
१९	रमेश कुमार चौधरी उगाँरा	" २ वसुन्दी	रमेश
२०	महापिडा चौधरी उगाँरा	" २ वसुन्दी	महापिडा

कोटकेनी
पुरोहित
पुलन
कटुनिया
कपरी
सुमिता
मञ्जु
उमिला
सुखिता
खरिता
बैरा
नेत्रराज
कमल
ध्याव
सुन
राज
जोशीपुर
विद्या
रमेश
महापिडा

२१	हेमलाल चौधरी	१ गली	काला
२२	प्रेमराज कहरिया	२ कुसुरी	पेडा
२३	कलस राम वडा गक	१ कुसुरी	कलस राम
२३	रामसुन्दर झांशी	१ गली	कलस राम
२४	रामलाल चौधरी	२ गली	सिद्धिदत्त
२५	माछा	१ वगदशी	माछा
२६	सविता चौधरी	१ वगदशी	सविता
२७	किशन चौधरी	१ गली	किशन
२८	सुन्दर चौधरी	१ गली	सुन्दर
२९	गुनग देवी कहरिया	१ गली	गुनग
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निर्णयहरूः

१) यस जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं २ मा पर्ने प्रस्तावित नवदुर्गा खानेपानी आयोजनाको निर्माण सम्बन्धमा सम्बन्धित सबै सरोकारवालाहरू जानकारी रहेको र उक्त आयोजना यथाशिघ्र निर्माण र गुणस्तरीय हुनुपर्ने सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो। साथै निर्माण कार्य गर्दा अपनाइने विधि र प्रकृयाका बारेमा जानकारी दिने कार्य समेत गरियो।

२) आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा रोजगारीको पहिलो प्राथमिकता स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूलाई दिनु पर्ने सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

३) हाल यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्र महिला हिंसा बाल श्रम लैङ्गिक विभेद र बालविवाह जस्ता घटनाहरू उल्लेख्य रूपमा घटेको देखिँदैन। तथापी भविष्यमा यस्ता संवेदनशील घटनाहरू हुन नदिन र यदि कहि कतै भएमा अपनाउनुपर्ने सजगताको विषयमा जानकारी दिई छलफल गरियो।

४) यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्रमा घरेलु हिंसा तथा लैङ्गिक विभेद सम्बन्धि समस्या नदेखिए पनि बाहिरी कामदार र स्थानीय समुदाय बिच हुन सक्ने झैझगडा वा अवान्छित गतिविधिका सम्बन्धमा पालना गर्नुपर्ने आचार संहिताको बारेमा जानकारी दिई विस्तृत छलफल गरियो। साथै वातावरण सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) मा समेत उल्लेख गरिएका महिला हिंसा लैङ्गिक विभेद आदि विषयका बारेमा छलफल गरियो।

५) वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना बारे यस गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी जानकारी लिन सकिने लगायत आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा आइपर्ने विविध वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक समस्या र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरू माथि विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

६) आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा हुन सक्ने ध्वनी वायु प्रदुषण जस्ता समस्याका र त्यसको निराकरण सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

७) निर्माण व्यवसायीको क्याम्प र कामदारका लागि शिविर आयोजना क्षेत्र नजिकै वडा नं २ को खाली स्थान उपयुक्त हुने सम्बन्धमा छलफल गरियो।

८) वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना बारे यस गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी जानकारी लिन सकिने लगायत निर्माणका क्रममा आइपर्ने विविध वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक समस्या र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरू माथि विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।



2. Focused group discussion with the women of Nawadurga WSP

सार्वजनिक छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया

महिलाहरूसँग भएको छलफल

आज मिति २०८२/०२/०८ गते का दिन यस नवदुर्गा खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समितिको अध्यक्ष श्री प्रकाश बहादुर कोटकेनी ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा जोशीपुर गाँउपालिका वडा नं २ स्थित मुद्दि बस्तिमा भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रम गरी प्रस्तवित नवदुर्गा खानेपानी आयोजनाको निर्माण गर्ने कार्यको विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन र वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना (ESMP) तयारीका क्रममा प्राविधिक वातावरणीय र सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक वस्तु स्थिति माथिको मूल्याङ्कन प्रभाव र सम्भाव्य उपायहरूको बारेमा MST खानेपानी समिति र महिलाहरूसँग विच विस्तृत छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया गर्ने कार्य सम्पन्न गरियो छलफलका क्रममा वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) को परिधि भित्र रहित तपसिलमा उल्लेखित बुदाँहरू माथि उठेका मुद्दाहरू (Issues) र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरूको बारेमा विस्तृत छलफल गरि निर्णय गरियो।

क्र.स	नाम	हेराना	हस्ताक्षर
१	प्रकाश बहादुर कोटकेनी	जोशीपुर (अध्यक्ष)	
२	मोहन बाल कुम्भार	" " मुद्दि	रुक्मिणी
३	फूलन देवी बहादुर	" " मुद्दि	कोषाक्षर
४	दान सिंह बहादुर	" " मुद्दि	रुक्मिणी
५	राम बाल जोशी	" " मुद्दि	()
६	सविता कुमारी डंगोल	" " मुद्दि	(सह सायब) रुक्मिणी
७	डर्मिला कुमारी डंगोल	" " मुद्दि	उमिला
८	रविना चौधरी	" " मुद्दि	रविना
९	मालिना कुमारी चौधरी	" " मुद्दि	रुक्मिणी
१०	सुमिला चौधरी	" " मुद्दि	सुमिला
११	अञ्जु देवी चौधरी	" " मुद्दि	अञ्जु
१२	बालकुमारी बहादुर	" " मुद्दि	रुक्मिणी
१३	मालिना	बहादुर	मालिना
१४	सविता चौधरी	बहादुर	सविता
१५	कीसुन देवी	मुद्दि	कीसुन
१६	मुञ्जु देवी		
१७	कुरिया		मुञ्जु देवी
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को.

निर्णयहरूः

१) यस जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं २ मा पर्ने प्रस्तावित नवदुर्गा खानेपानी आयोजनाको निर्माण सम्बन्धमा सम्बन्धित सबै सरोकारवालाहरू जानकारी रहेको र उक्त आयोजना यथाशिघ्र निर्माण र गुणस्तरीय हुनुपर्ने सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो। साथै निर्माण कार्य गर्दा अपनाइने विधि र प्रकृयाका बारेमा जानकारी दिने कार्य समेत गरियो।

२) आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा रोजगारीको पहिलो प्राथमिकता स्थानीय वासिन्दाहरूलाई दिनु पर्ने सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

३) हाल यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्र महिला हिंसा बाल श्रम लैङ्गिक विभेद र बालविवाह जस्ता घटनाहरू उल्लेख्य रूपमा घटेको देखिदैन। तथापी भविष्यमा यस्ता संवेदनशील घटनाहरू हुन नदिन र यदि कहि कतै भएमा अपनाउनुपर्ने सजगताको विषयमा जानकारी दिई छलफल गरियो।

४) यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्रमा घरेलु हिंसा तथा लैङ्गिक विभेद सम्बन्धि समस्या नदेखिए पनि बाहिरी कामदार र स्थानीय समुदाय बिच हुन सक्ने झैझगडा वा अवान्छित गतिविधिका सम्बन्धमा पालना गर्नुपर्ने आचार संहिताको बारेमा जानकारी दिई विस्तृत छलफल गरियो। साथै वातावरण सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) मा समेत उल्लेख गरिएका महिला हिंसा लैङ्गिक विभेद आदि विषयका बारेमा छलफल गरियो।

५) वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना बारे यस गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी जानकारी लिन सकिने लगायत आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा आइपर्ने विविध वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक समस्या र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरू माथि विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

६) आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा हुन सक्ने ध्वनी वायु प्रदुषण जस्ता समस्याका र त्यसको निराकरण सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

७) निर्माण व्यवसायीको क्याम्प र कामदारका लागि शिविर आयोजना क्षेत्र नजिकै वडा नं २ को खाली स्थान उपयुक्त हुने सम्बन्धमा छलफल गरियो।

८) वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना बारे यस गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी जानकारी लिन सकिने लगायत निर्माणका क्रममा आइपर्ने विविध वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक समस्या र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरू माथि विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

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3. Focused Group Discussion with the Dalits

सार्वजनिक छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया

दलित समुदायसँग भएको छलफल

आज मिति २०८२/०२/१० गते का दिन यस नवदुर्गा खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समितिको अध्यक्ष श्री प्रकाश बहादुर कोटकेनी ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं २ स्थित मुद्दि वस्तिमा भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रम गरी प्रस्तुत नवदुर्गा खानेपानी आयोजनाको निर्माण गर्ने कार्यको विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन र वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना (ESMP) तयारीका क्रममा प्राविधिक वातावरणीय र सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक वस्तु स्थिति माथिको मूल्याङ्कन प्रभाव र सम्भाव्य उपायहरूको बारेमा MSF खानेपानी समिति र स्थानीय दलित समुदायसँग विच विस्तृत छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रिया गर्ने कार्य सम्पन्न गरियो छलफलका क्रममा वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) को परिधि भित्र रहित तपसिलमा उल्लेखित बुदाहरू माथि उठेका मुद्दाहरू (Issues) र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरूको बारेमा विस्तृत छलफल गरि निर्णय गरियो।

क्र.स	नाम	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१	श्री प्रकाश बहादुर कोटकेनी	खानेपानी अध्यक्ष जोशीपुर	प्र. कोटकेनी
२	फुलन देवी बडायु खानेपानी	कोषाध्यक्ष	फुलन देवी
३	सरिता कुमारी डंगौरा	खा.पा सह सचिव	सरिता कुमारी
४	पार्वती भुल	जोशीपुर २ वसती	पार्वती
५	त्रागरात्री जोशी	११ २ ११	त्रागरात्री
६	दिपा भुल	११ २ ११	दिपा
७	सुधामाला डंगौरा	११ २ ११	सुधामाला
८	लालिता डंगौरा	११ २ ११	लालिता
९	राधा देवी भुल	११ २ ११	राधा देवी
१०	कुण्डा भुल	११ २ ११	कुण्डा
११	पद्मा देवी कामी	११ २ ११	पद्मा
१२	उमा कामी	११ २ ११	उमा
१३	कोपिला विश्वकर्मा	११ २ ११	कोपिला
१४	महामति ओजो	११ २ ११	महामति
१५	तिका राम विश्वकर्मा	११ २ ११	तिका राम
१६	पद्मा ओजो	११ २ ११	पद्मा
१७	पटु कुमारी साकी	११ २ ११	पटु
१८	धनसरा विद्यु	११ २ ११	धनसरा
१९	निर्मला कामी	११ २ ११	निर्मला
२०	मनवहादुर भुल	११ २ ११	मानुवा

प्र. कोटकेनी

२१.	खल नारायण : बडा अक	गौरीपुर २ वलरी	सुख सुख
२२.	श्याम लाल : डंगौरा	११ ११	श्याम लाल
२३.	तेज बहादुर : विक	११ ११	तेज बहादुर
२३.	महेस पकी :	११ ११	महेस
२४.	पुजा देवी विक	११ ११	पुजा
२५.	तारा विक	११ ११	तारा
२६.	पुलम विक	११ ११	पुलम
२७.	महेस अल	११ ११	महेस
२८.	रुपा देवी विक	११ ११	रुपा
२९.	ईश्वरी विक	११ ११	ईश्वरी
३०.	गङ्गा देवी अल	११ ११	गङ्गा
३१.	यशदा अल	११ ११	यशदा
३२.	पार्वती कुमारी	११ ११	पार्वती
३३.	पुजा डंगौरा	११ ११	पुजा
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५३.			

श्री. श्याम लाल

निर्णयहरू:

- १) यस जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं २ मा पर्ने प्रस्तावित नवदुर्गा खानेपानी आयोजनाको निर्माण सम्बन्धमा सम्बन्धित सबै सरोकारवालाहरू जानकारी रहेको र उक्त आयोजना यथाशिघ्र निर्माण र गुणस्तरीय हुनुपर्ने सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो। साथै निर्माण कार्य गर्दा अपनाइने विधि र प्रकृयाका बारेमा जानकारी दिने कार्य समेत गरियो।
- २) आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा रोजगारीको पहिलो प्राथमिकता स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूलाई दिनु पर्ने सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।
- ३) हाल यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्र महिला हिंसा बाल श्रम लैङ्गिक विभेद र बालविवाह जस्ता घटनाहरू उल्लेख्य रूपमा घटेको देखिदैन। तथापी भविष्यमा यस्ता संवेदनशील घटनाहरू हुन नदिन र यदि कहि कतै भएमा अपनाउनुपर्ने सजगताको विषयमा जानकारी दिई छलफल गरियो।
- ४) यस प्रस्तावित आयोजना क्षेत्रमा घरेलु हिंसा तथा लैङ्गिक विभेद सम्बन्धि समस्या नदेखिए पनि बाहिरी कामदार र स्थानीय समुदाय बिच हुन सक्ने झैझगडा वा अवान्छित गतिविधिका सम्बन्धमा पालना गर्नुपर्ने आचार संहिताको बारेमा जानकारी दिई विस्तृत छलफल गरियो। साथै वातावरण सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन ढाँचा (ESMF) मा समेत उल्लेख गरिएका महिला हिंसा लैङ्गिक विभेद आदि विषयका बारेमा छलफल गरियो।
- ५) वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना बारे यस गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी जानकारी लिन सकिने लगायत आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा आइपर्ने विविध वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक समस्या र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरू माथि विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।
- ६) आयोजना निर्माणका क्रममा हुन सक्ने ध्वनी वायु प्रदुषण जस्ता समस्याका र त्यसको निराकरण सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।
- ७) निर्माण व्यवसायीको क्याम्प र कामदारका लागि शिविर आयोजना क्षेत्र नजिकै वडा नं २ को खाली स्थान उपयुक्त हुने सम्बन्धमा छलफल गरियो।
- ८) वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन योजना बारे यस गाउँपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी जानकारी लिन सकिने लगायत निर्माणका क्रममा आइपर्ने विविध वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक समस्या र तिनका समाधानका उपायहरू माथि विस्तृत छलफल गरियो।

आज मिति २०७२।०८।१० चाकेका दिन रात १० बजेको लागि गौरीगंगा नगरपालिका वडा नं. २ स्थित लवटुडा खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समितिका अध्यक्ष श्री प्रकाश बहादुर चौलेली ज्यूको अध्यक्षता र मन्त्रिका प्रतिनिधि तथा आम उपभोक्ताहरूको उपस्थितिमा बैठक बसि हलफल गरियो ।

उपस्थिति:-

१. श्री प्रकाश बहादुर चौलेली	(अध्यक्ष)	
२. श्री मोहन लाल कुशमी	(सचिव)	
३. श्री लालन चौधरी	(कोषाध्यक्ष)	
४. श्री राममान चौधरी	(सदस्य)	
५. श्री विष्णु प्रसाद चौधरी	"	
६. श्री राम लाल डंगौरा	"	
७. श्री सविता कुमारी डंगौरा	(सदस्य)	
८. श्री लक्ष्मीराम कुशमी	(सदस्य)	

असन्नित

९. कुमाराज पन्त	(SOS Mst)	
१०. खुशीराम डंगौरा		
११. सुनिता चौधरी		
१२. राधा डंगौरा		
१३. आषा चौधरी		
१४. सन्तमान डंगौरा		
१५. महादेव डंगौरा		
१६. रामेश चौधरी		
१७. निजम कुरुविया	(Mwosh-S.M)	
१८. कृष्तिना चौधरी	(Mwosh-S.M)	
१९. बिना कुरुविया	(Mst - S.M)	
२०. प्रेम लाल चौधरी	(अध्यक्ष)	

प्रस्ताव

१. खानेपानी आयोजना सम्बन्धमा
२. विविध

निर्णय

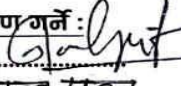
निर्णय नं. १ प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथि हलफल चर्चा यस जोडीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं. २ मा संचालित नवतुर्गा खानेपानी उपभोक्ता समिति मा खानेपानी आयोजना संचालन अवधी सम्बन्धमा हलफल चर्चा निर्णय सर्वसम्मत चर्चियो । उक्त प्रस्ताव मा हलफल चर्चामा प्रस्ताव मा खानेपानी योजना समय सँ संचालन चर्चा छिन हुनेक अतुरोह चर्चा निर्णय का सार्थी हामी समिति र उपभोक्ता हकले सहयोग चर्चा निर्णय चर्चियो ।

निर्णय नं. २ प्रस्ताव नं. २ माथि हलफल चर्चा यस खानेपानी निर्माण क्षेत्र तथा पाईप लाईन क्षेत्रमा कुनैपनि कसब बिकवा होस्मान नहुने चर्चा पनि हलफल चर्चियो । र यस प्रयाोजना क्षेत्र मा सहिवाहिँसा नगर्ने रुपमा रहेको तथा कुनै सहिवाहिँसा, बलाहिँसा भासा पालिकासा समाधान चर्चा रुकाई रहेको जानकारी चर्चियो । खानेपानी योजना का निर्माण अवधिसा निर्माण बाबतसय सँग समन्वय चर्चा समझर स्थानिय कामदार लाई काम लगाउने पहल चर्चियो । बाबतने निर्णय चर्चियो ।

कोशी जिला प्रमुख
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कोशी जिला प्रमुख
कोशी जिला प्रमुख

Annex V: Registration of WSUC

1. Lakkadmandi

अनुसूची २		दफा (५) को उपदफा (५) सँग सम्बन्धित	
उपभोक्ता संस्था दर्ता/नवीकरण प्रमाणपत्र			
		दर्ता/नवीकरण नं. ०४ जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय जोशीपुर, कैलाली ।	
श्री लकडमण्डौ		खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति/संस्था	
जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ०९		जोशीपुर, कैलाली ।	
खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति व्यवस्थापन कार्यविधि २०८० को ५ को उपदफा ५ बमोजिम २०८९ साल ०३ महिना १८ गतेका दिन यस कार्यालयमा दर्ता गरी यो उपभोक्ता संस्था दर्ता प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान गरिएको छ । खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता व्यवस्थापन कार्यविधि २०८० बमोजिम समितिको कार्य संचालन गर्नका लागि अनुमति प्रदान गरिएको छ ।			
पेश गर्ने : दस्तखत:  नाम: भरत बहादुर बिष्ट पद: खानेपानी प्रमुख		प्रमाणीकरण गर्ने : दस्तखत:  नाम: माधवल प्रसाद पद: प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत आधिकृत माशेल फर्त प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत	
नोट १. जुन आ. व. मा नवीकरण गरेको हो सोही आ.व. को आषढ मसान्त सम्म मात्र बहाल अवधि कायम रहने छ । २. खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समिति संस्थाको नवीकरण गर्नको लागि साधारण सभा गरेको प्रति अडिटको प्रति समितिले दर्ता नवीकरण गर्ने भनेर गरेको मिटिङको प्रति वडाको सिफारिस समावेश गर्नु पर्दछ । ३. नवीकरण प्रत्येक आर्थिक वर्ष समाप्त भएको ६ महिना भित्र गरि सक्नुपर्छ ।			

उपभोक्ता संस्था दत्त/नवीकरण प्रमाणपत्र

दत्त/नवीकरण नं. ८२....
जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका
गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
जोशीपुर, कैलाली ।

श्री. तव दुर्गा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति/संस्था
जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं.
जोशीपुर, कैलाली ।

खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति व्यवस्थापन कार्यविधि २०७१ को ५ को उपदफा ५ बमोजिम
२०८१ साल १२ महिना ३ गतेका दिन यस कार्यालयमा
दर्ता गरी यो उपभोक्ता संस्था दर्ता प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान गरिएको छ । खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्त
व्यवस्थापन कार्यविधि २०८० बमोजिम समितिको कार्य संचालन गर्नका लागि अनुमति प्रदान गरिएको छ ।

पेश गर्ने :
दस्तखतः
नामः अमिज चौधरी
पदः सन्निपाती प्रमुख

प्रमाणीकरण गर्ने :
दस्तखतः
नामः प्रकाश दुंगाना
पदः प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकारी

अमिज चौधरी
इन्जिनियर

नोट

१. जुन आ. व. मा नवीकरण गरेको हो सोही आ.व. को आषढ मसान्त सम्म मात्र बहाल अवधि कायम रहने छ ।
२. खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाई समिति संस्थाको नवीकरण गर्नको लागि साधारण सभा गरेको प्रति अडिटको प्रति समितिले दर्ता नवीकरण गर्ने भनेर गरेको मिटिङ्गको प्रति वडाको सिफारिस समावेश गर्नु पर्दछ ।
३. नवीकरण प्रत्येक आर्थिक वर्ष समाप्त भएको ६ महिना भित्र गरि सकनुपर्छ ।

क्रि.सं. = २१६२

नवीकरण गरेको मिति	म्याद पुग्ने मिति	नवीकरण गर्नेको दस्तखत	कार्यालयको छाप	कैफियत
२०८१/१२/०३	२०८२/०३/३२	प्रकाश कुमार प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत	जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय जोशीपुर कैलासी लुम्बिनी प्रदेश नेपाल २०७३	
२०८२/०६/२०	२०८२/०३/३०	अमित कुमार साह प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत	जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय जोशीपुर कैलासी लुम्बिनी प्रदेश नेपाल २०७३	

प्रमाण-पत्र नवीकरण सम्बन्धि विवरण

जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका
गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय



Annex VI: Terrace Map

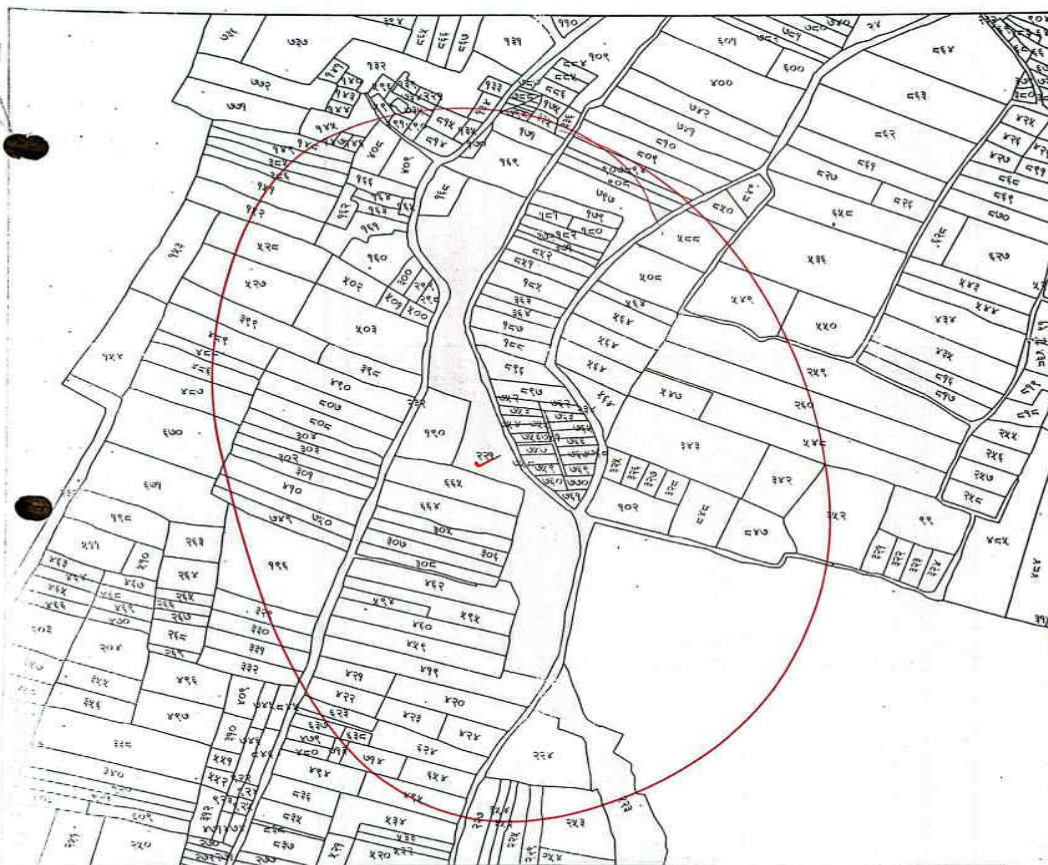
1. Lakkadmandi WSP

नेपाल सरकार
भूमि व्यवस्था, सहकारी तथा गरिबी निवारण मन्त्रालय
नापी विभाग
नापी कार्यालय टीकापुर कैलाली

जिल्ला : - कैलाली गाविस/नपा : लक्कडमण्डौली वडा नं. ३ स्केल : 1:4,800

जिल्ला नं. २२१

ब्लुप्रिन्ट र टेस नक्शा को सहायता उपलब्ध गराइएको



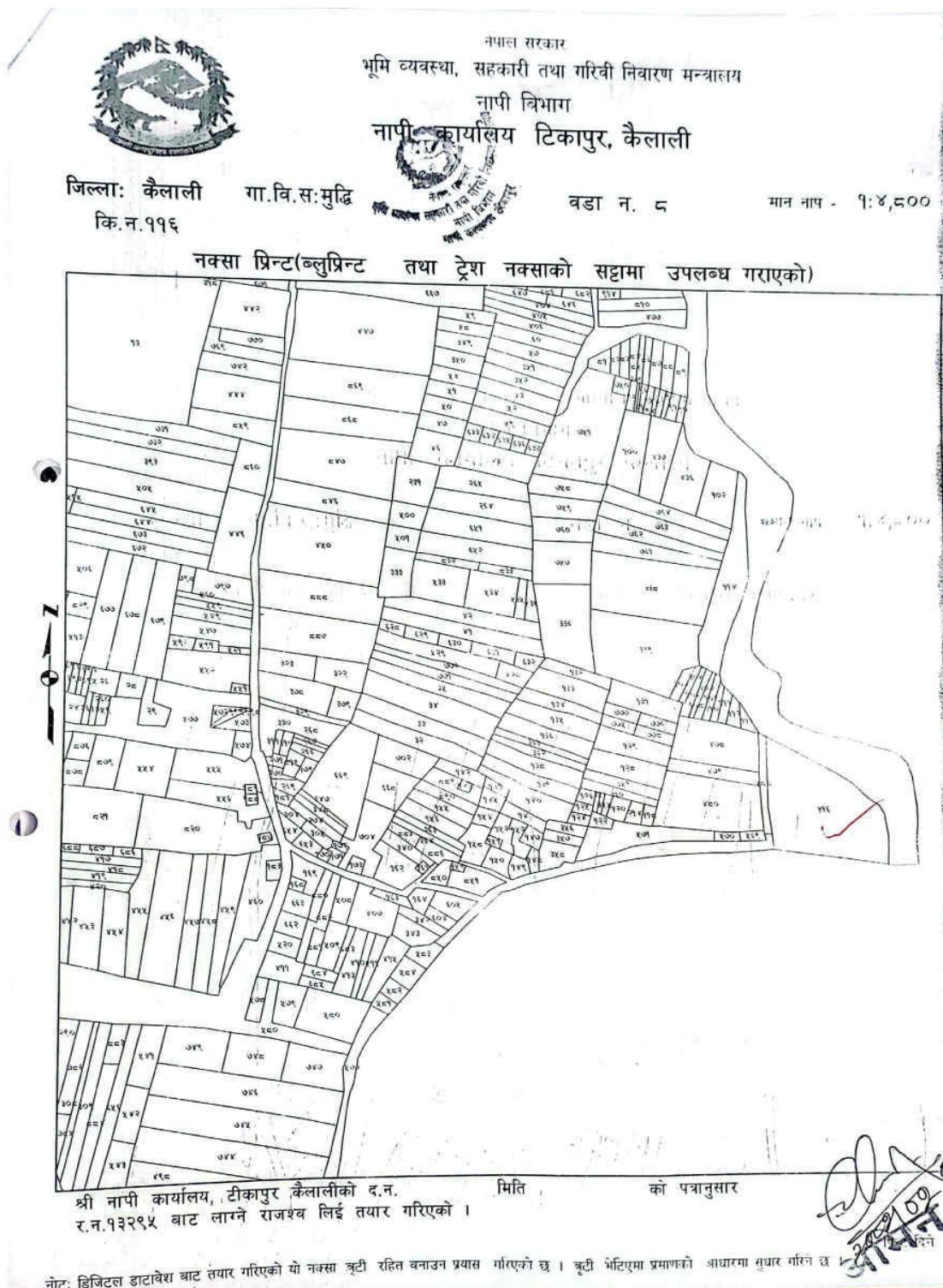
१ जोशीपुर गा.पा. १ नं. वडा कार्यालय जोशीपुर, कैलालीको च.नं. १५७५ मिति २०८२/०२/०५ को पत्रानुसार नं. ८१/१३३८९ बाट लाग्ने राजश्व लिई तयार गरिएको ।

नोट : डिजिटल डाटाबेस बाट तयार गरिएको यो नक्सा नुटी रकित बनाउन प्रयास गरिएको छ । नुटी भेटिएमा प्रमाणको आधारमा सुधार गरिनेछ ।

प्रिन्ट भिज
२०८२/०२/०५
अमिन

CS CamScanner

2. Nawadurga WSP



Annex VII: Water Quality test of Water of bore from agricultural Purpose

1. Lakkadmandi WSP



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Water Supply
Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management



Federal Water Supply and Sewerage Management Project

Water Quality Testing Laboratory

Dhangadhi, Kailali

Water Quality Test Report

Sample Id: 353/081/082
Sender/Client: AARVEE-FBC-PARAGON, JV (Lakharmandi WSP)
Source: Under Ground
Sampling Point: Boring
Address: Joshipur-06, Lakharmandi, Kailali
Sampled By: Sender
Sampling Date: 2082/02/18
Reported Date: 2082/02/19
Sample Condition: OK

S. N	Parameters	Unit	Observed Values	NDWQS, 2079 BS	Analyzed Methods
1.	Taste & Odor	-	Non-Objectionable	Non-Objectionable	Sense Observation
2.	pH	-	7.3 @25°C	6.5 - 8.5	4500-H*, APHA 22 nd Edition
3.	Turbidity	NTU	5.1	5	2130 B, APHA 22 nd Edition
4.	Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	430	1000	TDS Meter
5.	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	646@33°C	1500	2510 B, APHA 22 nd Edition
6.	Calcium	mg/l	80	200	3500 Ca- B, APHA 22 nd Edition
7.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/l	294	500	2340 C, APHA 22 nd Edition
8.	Total Iron	mg/l	0.44	0.30 (3)	3111 B, APHA 22 nd Edition
9.	Arsenic	mg/l	<0.01	0.05	Arsenic Test Kit
10.	Manganese	mg/l	<0.05	0.20	3111 B, APHA 22 nd Edition
11.	Ammonia	mg/l	<0.1	1.50	Ammonia Test Kit
12.	Nitrate	mg/l	0	50	4500-NO ₃ -B, APHA 22 nd Edition
13.	E. Coli	CFU/100ml	0	0	9222 D, APHA 22 nd Edition

Notes

- This report is applicable to the sample received in the laboratory for analysis.
- This test report shall not be reproduced without the written approval of the laboratory.

Analyzed by
कर्मिष्ठ

2. Nawadurga WSP



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Water Supply
Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management
Federal Water Supply and Sewerage Management Project
Water Quality Testing Laboratory
Dhangadhi, Kailali



Water Quality Test Report

Sample Id: 352/081/082
Sender/Client: AARVEE-FBC-PARAGON, JV (Nawadurga WSP)
Source: Under Ground
Sampling Point: Boring
Address: Joshipur-02, Gadi, Kailali

Sampled By: Sender
Sampling Date: 2082/02/18
Reported Date: 2082/02/19
Sample Condition: OK

S. N	Parameters	Unit	Observed Values	NDWQS, 2079 BS	Analyzed Methods
1.	Taste & Odor	-	Non-Objectable	Non-Objectable	Sense Observation
2.	pH	-	7.8 @25°C	6.5 - 8.5	4500-H*, APHA 22 nd Edition
3.	Turbidity	NTU	3	5	2130 B, APHA 22 nd Edition
4.	Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	404	1000	TDS Meter
5.	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	605@33°C	1500	2510 B, APHA 22 nd Edition
6.	Calcium	mg/l	76	200	3500 Ca- B, APHA 22 nd Edition
7.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/l	272	500	2340 C, APHA 22 nd Edition
8.	Total Iron	mg/l	0.34	0.30 (3)	3111 B, APHA 22 nd Edition
9.	Arsenic	mg/l	<0.01	0.05	Arsenic Test Kit
10.	Manganese	mg/l	<0.05	0.20	3111 B, APHA 22 nd Edition
11.	Ammonia	mg/l	<0.1	1.50	Ammonia Test Kit
12.	Nitrate	mg/l	0	50	4500-NO ₃ -B, APHA 22 nd Edition
13.	E. Coli	CFU/100ml	0	0	9222 D, APHA 22 nd Edition

Notes

1. This report is applicable to the sample received in the laboratory for analysis.
2. This test report shall not be reproduced without the written approval of the laboratory.

Analyzed by
[Signature]
कोमिष्ट

Annex VIII: Consonant letter /minute from the Joshipur RM and Ward. for Lakkadmandi

1. Minute about the land ownership from Joshipur Rural Municipality



प्रकाश ढुंगाना
प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत

चित्र बहादुर चौधरी
जा.पा.अध्यक्ष

निर्णय नं. २८ (ख) यस जशपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं. १ स्थित राष्ट्रिय माध्यमिक विद्यालय लक्कडमण्डी कैलालीको व.नं. ५५ मिति २०८१/०२/१८ गतेको पत्रानुसार राष्ट्रिय माध्यमिक विद्यालय लक्कडमण्डी विद्यालय व्यवस्थापन समितिलाई मिति २०८१/०२/०३ गतेको बैठकको निर्णय नं. १ अनुसार विद्यालयको साविक लालपुरवाँणी वडा नं. ३ कि.नं. १९ जग्गा १० कट्ठा ५ धुर जग्गाको दक्षिण पट्टी रहेको ऐलानी पट्टी जग्गा कि.नं. २२१ को जग्गा कि.नं. २२१ को जग्गाको बारेमा आवश्यक छलफलका लागि सहजीकरण गरिदिन भन्ति पेश गरेको निवेदन माथि छलफल गर्दा गर्नु उत्त कि.नं. २२१ जग्गाबाट उत्तर तर्फको भाग ५ कट्ठा १० धुर जग्गा श्री राष्ट्रिय माध्यमिक विद्यालयलाई र दक्षिण तर्फ ५ कट्ठा जग्गा लक्कडमण्डी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्त समितीलाई लागि नोक्सानका लागि पदान गर्नु ।

प्रकाश ढुंगाना
प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत

चित्र बहादुर चौधरी
जा.पा.अध्यक्ष

2. Four Forts Proved by Rural Municipality Office

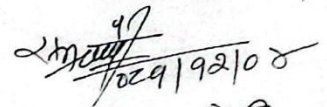
**जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका**
१ नं. वडा कार्यालय
जोशीपुर, कैलाली
नगरपालिका

प.सं. २०८१/२०८२
च.नं. १२३९
श्री सरस्वती डगौरा
वडा सदस्य
जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका
१ नं. वडा कार्यालय जोशीपुर, कैलाली ।

मिति :- २०८१/१२/०४ गते

विषय :- का.वा. अध्यक्षको जिम्मेवारी तोकिएको बारे ।

प्रस्तुत विषय सम्बन्धमा यस जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं. १ का वडा अध्यक्ष श्री रामचन्द्र चौधरीले विशेष कामको सिलसिलामा कार्यालय बाहिर जानुपर्ने भएकोले मिति २०८१/१२/०५ गते देखि २०८१/१२/०६ गते सम्मका लागि तपाईंलाई का.वा. अध्यक्षको जिम्मेवारी तोकिएको व्यहोरा जानकारी गरिन्छ ।


२०८१/१२/०४
रामचन्द्र चौधरी
१ नं. वडा अध्यक्ष

Email :- joshipurward1@gmail.com



जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका
१ नं. वडा कार्यालय

जोशीपुर, कैलाली।
सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश, नेपाल।

पत्र संख्या : २०८१/२०८२

चलानी नं. : १२२५

मिति : २०८१/१२/०६ गते

श्री जो जससंग सम्बन्ध राख्दछ।

विषय :- चार किल्ला प्रमाणित।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा जिल्ला कैलाली जोशीपुर गा.पा.वडा नं.१ बस्ने राम चरण चौधरीले मिति २०८१/१२/०६ गते यस कार्यालयमा दिनु भएको निवेदन अनुसार लकडमण्डि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ योजनाको लागी चार किल्ला जिल्ला कैलाली साविक लालपुरवाणी गा.वि.स.वडा नं.३ पर्ने कित्.२२१ को क्षेत्रफल ०-१०-५ मध्ये दक्षिणपट्टि ज.वि. ०-५-० लकडमण्डि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ योजनालाई छुट्याइएको र सोही मध्ये उत्तरतर्फ ज.वि.०-५-५ श्री राष्ट्रिय मा.वि. लकडमण्डिको लागी छुट्याइएको हुदा लकडमण्डि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ आयोजनाका लागी तपसिलका जग्गाको निम्न अनुसार चार किल्ला प्रमाणित गरिन्छ।
तपसिल :-

१. उत्तर सोही कित्.२२१ मध्ये बाँकी जग्गा (श्री रा. मा. वि. लकडमण्डिको जग्गा)
२. पश्चिम नवलपुर रोड
३. पूर्व कुलो
४. दक्षिण कच्ची बाटो

२०८१-०६

२०८१/१२/०६
का.बा. वडाध्यक्ष

3. Lalpurja of Land

आ.व.:- २०८१/०८२

नेपाल सरकार
भूमि व्यवस्था, सहकारी तथा गरिबी निवारण मन्त्रालय
नापी विभाग

जिल्हा :- कैलाशी
गा.वि.स. :- लालपुरवाणी
वडा नं. :- ३

नापी कायिकापुर, कैलासी

[illegible]

मिति : २०८२/२/५
ने.स. ११४५

श्री जोशीपुर गा.पा. १ नं. वडा कार्यालय
जोशीपुर, कैलाली

उपराक्त विषयमा तहां कार्यालयको च.नं. १५७५ मिति २०८२/२/१५ को पत्र बमोजिम को लट बुक /पिण्ड बुक नरी पत्राईएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ।

कि.नं. २२१ को फिन्ड बुक उतार

[illegible]

20/02/2002

प्राप्त

Annex IX: Consent letter from Joshipur RM-02 for Nawadurga WSP

1. Consent letter about the land ownership from Joshipur Rural Municipality



जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका
JOSHIPUR RURAL MUNICIPALITY
गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
Office of the Rural Municipal Executive

जोशीपुर, कैलाली
Joshipur, Kailali
सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश, नेपाल
Sudurpashchim
Province, Nepal

प.सं.: २०८१/०८२

मिति: २०८२/०३/१२

च.नं.: २४५५

विषयस: सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा।

श्री जो जससँग सम्बन्ध राख्दछ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस जोशीपुर गाउँपालका वडा नं. -२ कैलालीको मिति २०८२/०२/०५ गते, च.नं. १२९५ को प्राप्त पत्र अनुसार श्री नवदुर्गा आधारभूत विद्यालय गढी कैलाली को नाममा रहेको एलानी जग्गाको पूर्वमा नवदुर्गा आधारभूत विद्यालयले भोगचलन गर्दै आएको एलानी कि.नं.११६, पश्चिममा कच्ची बाटो, उत्तरमा सुक्ती नाला र दक्षिणमा शिव मन्दिर रहेको चार किल्ला भित्र पर्ने ५ कठ्ठा जमिनमा खानेपानी क्षेत्रगत सुशासन तथा पुर्वाधार सहयोग अयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण कार्य गरिने भएको र यस जोशीपुर गाउँपालका वडा नं. -२ कैलाली को मिति २०८२/०२/०५ गते, च.नं. १२९४ को प्राप्त पत्र अनुसार सोही जग्गामा संरचना निर्माण गर्न सहमति माग भई आएकोले आवश्यक प्रक्रिया अगाडी बढाउनको लागि सिफारिस गरिएको ब्यहोरा अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

[Signature]
२०८२/०३/१२

चित्र बहादुर चौधरी
अध्यक्ष

चित्र बहादुर चौधरी
गा.पा.अध्यक्ष

☎०९१४०११०१ www.joshipurmun.gov.np, email: joshipurmun@gmail.com, info@joshipurmun.gov.np.

2. Four Forts Proved by Rural Municipality Office



जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका २ नं. वडा कार्यालय गढी, कैलाली।

पत्र संख्या : २०८१/२०८२
चलानी नं. : १२५५

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश नेपाल।

मिति :- २०८२/०२/०५

विषय :- चार किल्ला प्रमाणित।

श्री :- जो जस संग सम्बन्ध राख्छ।

प्रस्तुत विषय सम्बन्धमा यस जिल्ला कैलाली जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं.५ बस्ने नवदुर्गा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिका सचिव श्री मोहन लाल कुशमीले मिति २०८२/०२/०५ गतेका दिन यस कार्यालयमा दिनु भएको निवेदन अनुसार श्री नवदुर्गा आधारभूत विद्यालय गढी कैलालीको हगभोगमा रहेको साविक मुद्धि गा.वि.स. वडा नं. ८ मा पर्ने ऐलानी जग्गा कि.नं. ११६ ज.वि. १-१-१६ क्षेत्रफल जग्गा मध्ये बाट पश्चिम उत्तरतिरको ज.वि. ०-५-० क्षेत्रफल खानेपानी आयोजनाको लागि नवदुर्गा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई दिईएको जग्गाको तपशिल बमोजिम चार किल्ला प्रमाणित गरिन्छ।

तपसिल

सि. नं.	क्षेत्र	साविक वडा नं.	कि.नं.	क्षेत्रफल	बाटो भएको/नभएको	पुर्व	पश्चिम	उत्तर	दक्षिण	कैफियत
१.	मुद्धि	८	११६	०-५-०	भएको	नवदुर्गा आ.वि विद्यालयको भोगचलनमा रहेको ऐलानी कि.नं. ११६	कच्ची बाटो	सुक्ती नाला	शिवमन्दिर	

(Signature)
२०८२/०२/०५
विष्णु प्रसाद डंगोल
२ नं. वडा अध्यक्ष



जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका
२ नं. वडा कार्यालय
गढी, कैलाली ।
सुदुरपश्चिम प्रदेश नेपाल ।

पत्र संख्या : २०८१/०८२

चलानी नं. : ८८१

मिति :- २०८१/११/२६

विषय :- सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री :- जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका
गाउँ कार्यपालिका को कार्यालय
जोशीपुर, कैलाली ।

प्रस्तुत विषय सम्बन्धमा जिल्ला कैलाली जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं. २ मा रहेको श्री नव दुर्गा आधारभूत विद्यालयको भोगचलनमा रहेको पूर्वतिर विद्यालयको आफ्नै जग्गा, पश्चिमतिर बाटो, उत्तरतिर सुक्ती नाला र दक्षिणतिर शिवमन्दिर पर्ने यस चारकिल्ला भित्र रहको ज.वि. ०-५-० क्षेत्रफल जग्गा नवदुर्गा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समितिलाई दिएको विद्यालय व्यवस्थापन समितिको निर्णय आवश्यक कागजात यसै चलानी साथ संगलन राखी पठाईएको व्यहोरा सिफारिस साथ अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।


२०८१/११/२६
विष्णु प्रसाद डंगेल
२ नं. वडा अध्यक्ष

4. Letter of approval from the ward 2 for the construction



जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका

२ नं. वडा कार्यालय

जोशीपुर, कैलाली ।

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश नेपाल ।

पत्र संख्या : २०८१/२०८२

चलानी नं. : १२९४

मिति :- २०८२/०२/०५

विषय :- आवश्यक प्रक्रिया अगाडी बढाई दिने बारे ।

श्री :- जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका
गाउँ कार्यपालिका को कार्यालय
जोशीपुर, कैलाली ।

प्रस्तुत विषय सम्बन्धमा यस जिल्ला कैलाली जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं. २ अन्तर्गत नवदुर्गा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई कार्यक्रम आयोजना संचालनको लागि तहाँ कार्यालय नियमानुसार आवश्यक प्रक्रिया अगाडी बढाई दिन हुन सिफारिस साथ अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।


२०८२/०२/०५

विष्णु प्रसाद डंगौरा
२ नं. वडा अध्यक्ष

5. Consent letter from the Ward no.2 about the land and four fort

श्रीमान् भलमन्सा ज्यु,
जोशीपुर गा.पा. वडा नं. २ गढी टोल ।

मिति : २०८१/०३/०५

विषय : विद्यालयलाई भोगचलन गरिरहेको ऐलानी जग्गा उपलब्ध सम्बन्धमा ।

महोदय,

प्रस्तुत विषय सम्बन्धमा निवेदन गर्नको कारण यो छ कि जिल्ला कैलाली जोशीपुर गाउँपालिका वडा नं. २ अन्तर्गत यस श्री नव दुर्गा आधारभूत विद्यालयले भोगचलन गरिरहेको पूर्वतिर विद्यालयको आफ्नै ऐलानी जग्गा पश्चिमतिर बाटो उत्तरतिर सुक्तीनाला र दक्षिणतिर मन्दिर रहेको यस चारकिल्ला भित्र रहेको ०-५-० कठ्ठा क्षेत्रफल जग्गा खानेपानी ट्याङ्की आयोजनाको लागि उपलब्ध गराईदिन हुन यस टोल वासीहरुको लिखित सहमति कागज यसै निवेदनका साथ संलग्न राखि यो निवेदन पेश गर्दाछौ ।

निवेदक

जोशीपुर गा.पा. वडा नं. २ का जन प्रतिनिधि, (गढी टोल समितिका पदाधिकारी, तथा समाज सेवी बुद्धिजीवी)

[Handwritten signatures and stamps follow]

Annex X: Minutes from the School committee about the land for Nawadurga WSP

1. Minute about the land of the Nawadurga WSP

Date: / /

आज दिनांक 20/09/2021 को शनिवार की दिन वसु
 श्री नवदुर्गा आश्रम कृत विद्यालय को विद्यालय स्थल-
 स्थापन समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री राम सुब्बा डोंगोरा
 की अध्यक्षता में बैठक की गई जिसका प्रस्ताव
 मार्च इकाई में श्री विवेक शर्मा द्वारा दिया।

उपस्थित

1. विवेक शर्मा अध्यक्ष श्री राम सुब्बा डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
2. सदस्य श्री लाल प्रसाद डोंगोरा	
3. सदस्य श्री रेखा देवी चौधरी	
4. सदस्य श्री मन्मथ देवी चौधरी	
5. सदस्य श्री किन्नीराम चौधरी	विनी
6. सदस्य श्री फूलरानी चौधरी	
7. सदस्य श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
8. शिक्षक प्रतिनिधि श्री मेल वसाह चौधरी	अध्यक्ष
9. सदस्य श्री विवेक श्री विवेक चौधरी	अध्यक्ष
10. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री सुरेश डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
11. मन्मथ देवी श्री रेखा देवी चौधरी	अध्यक्ष
12. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री मन्मथ डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
13. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
14. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
15. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
16. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
17. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
18. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
19. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
20. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
21. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
22. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
23. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
24. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
25. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
26. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
27. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
28. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
29. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष
30. श्री अंशु प्रसाद श्री विष्णु प्रसाद डोंगोरा	अध्यक्ष

प्रस्ताव नं-१. बिनियाजी दयादलको लोको जग्गा सामन्तमा निर्माण नं-१-प्रस्ताव नं-१-साथि इलकल गरी यस विद्यालयलाई जोड्ने गी पा वडा नं-२, गाउँ जन प्रतिनिधि गरी खेल इतिहास पदाधिकारी, अलमन्दा तथा समान ऐकी कुर्दि चिकी हुने किलि २०८१/०८/०८ को सिरका इलका (साथि) प्राप्त पत्र अनुसार यस विद्यालयले भोगाचलनमा रहेको भन्ने जग्गाको ००-०५-०० (साँच नं ६७) क्षेत्रफल जग्गा ल्याइने वा इतिमा बिनियाजी सामन्तिले उपलब्ध गराए विद्यालयले उपभोग गरेको जग्गा इलकल गराइने निर्णय छानि गरियो ।

उपरोक्त ल्याइनेका इतिहास :-
१- इतिहासको विद्यालयमा के विद्यालयको बीचको लोको छानि कान्ति गरी मदिनाको लागत की दिनुपर्ने जग्गा कार केरी रका इलकल ।

२- विद्यालयको निम्ति खेल भिन्न हुने र नं ३ जग्गा जग्गा कार नं ६०८ रहेकोले छानि दयादली, निमाध, भई पूरी रुपमा सुचारु नहुदा साम ३ जग्गाको साविकको लोको इलकल गरी वा विद्यालयमा निम्ति ल्याइने तलव नं १ साविकको हुने गरी दयादली ३- यस विद्यालयको नयाँ इलकल निम्ति भिन्न हुने र नं ३ दयादलीको लोको विद्यालयको गी पा वडा नं २, गाउँ जन प्रतिनिधि, गरी खेल इतिहास पदाधिकारी, अलमन्दा तथा समान ऐकी कुर्दि चिकी रहेने ।

१२/११/२०८१
२०/११/२०८१
२०/११/२०८१

2. Minute about the compensation from local people of WSP till the construction of WSP for income lost due to construction

Page No. _____
Date : / /

આજ કાલે 2020/08/08 ગાંધી માર્ગે થયેલી નવરંગી કાંઠા
કુલ વિદ્યાર્થીઓના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના વ્યવસ્થાપન સમિતિ ના
અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી અને અધ્યક્ષના પ્રિય
અધિકારીઓ, વિદ્યાર્થીઓ અને સમગ્ર ગાંધી માર્ગે થયેલી
નવરંગી વાંધા નાંખવાના કારણોસર આજ કાલે ગાંધી માર્ગે
સમિતિ સમિતિ /

અધિકારી

૧. વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૨. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૩. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૪. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૫. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	વિગતી
૬. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૭. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૮. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૯. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૧૦. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૧૧. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૧૨. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૧૩. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૧૪. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૧૫. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૧૬. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૧૭. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૧૮. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૧૯. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૨૦. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૨૧. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૨૨. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૨૩. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૨૪. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૨૫. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	
૨૬. અધ્યક્ષ શ્રી. રામ દુબી ચૌધરી	

25.	श्री कबाली लाल इंगौरा	15/5/50
26.	श्री सौरभ लाल चौधरी	कौशिक
27.	श्री लालजी इंगौरा	
28.	श्री - योगेश्वर चौधरी	देवीदास
29.	श्री रामदेव इंगौरा	महादेव
30.	श्री रामलाल चौधरी	राम लक्ष्मण
31.	श्री पतिराम इंगौरा	पतिराम
32.	श्री गजलाल इंगौरा	मंगल राम
33.	श्री हिंदु इंगौरा	हिंदु
34.	श्री रामनाथ चौधरी	रामनाथ
35.	श्री आचार्य राम इंगौरा	आचार्य
36.	श्री लालचरण इंगौरा	लालचरण
37.	श्री चम्पा दास (चौधरी)	
38.	श्री ओमप्रकाश (चौधरी)	
39.	श्री लालचरण इंगौरा	लाल
40.	श्री सोनीशिव इंगौरा	सोनीशिव
41.	श्री रामचंद्र इंगौरा	रामचंद्र
42.	श्री सोनचिरी इंगौरा	सोनचिरी
43.	श्री हिमाल इंगौरा	
44.	श्री दुलाराम चौधरी	दुलाराम
45.	मलमल - श्री लाल ब. चौधरी	लाल ब. चौधरी
46.		
47.		
48.		
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55.		
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60.		

प्रस्ताव नं-१- खानेपानको लागि जग्गा सम्बन्धमा

निर्णय नं-१- प्रस्ताव नं-१ माथि इलाफल गरी यस गरी गाउँ-

वासिहरुको मिति २०८०/०८/०२ गतेको बैठकको इलाफल अनुसार

यस विद्यालयको आधुनिकीकरणको विद्यालयको पूर्व बाटो र

शान्तिपथिक बवनको पहाडी, इला र चक्रवर्ती रंगौर

कनारिलालको बाँझोको जग्गा र दक्षिण लि बाटो रहेको

उक्त बाटो बिल्दा किनारैको जग्गा क्षेत्रफल ०-४-०

खानेपानको लागि हुनुहुने निम्न लिखितमा लि

वालि गरियो ।

प्रस्ताव नं-२, स्रोत सम्बन्धमा ।

निर्णय नं-२, प्रस्ताव नं-२, माथि इलाफल गरी यस गरी गाउँ-

(आधुनिक विद्यालयको) आधुनिकीकरणको जग्गा (बाने-

पानको लागि हुनुहुनेकोले उक्त जग्गाको परिमिति

लागि मध्येको बाटो मध्येको बाटो ४ किलोको लागि

खानेपानको व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्नेमा गाउँका डेढाउने निर्णय

सर्व सम्पत्ति बाटो वालि गरियो ।

प्रस्ताव नं-३, निर्णय सम्बन्धमा ।

निर्णय नं-३, प्रस्ताव नं-३ माथि इलाफल गरी यस विद्यालयको

लागि खानेपानको विद्यालयमा नै गाउँ बाटो इलाफल

जग्गाको बाटो निर्माण गर्नमा स्थानीयको लागि २०८० म (बाने-

पान बिलमा डेढा निर्माणको योजना लागेको गरी

निर्णय वालि गरियो ।

निर्णय वालि गरियो ।

Annex XI: Formation of 1st Level GRM of WSP

1. Lakkadmandi WSP

आज मिति २०७३.०२.२९ गतेका दिन यस प्रोब्रीडर जाहेपालिक
को कार्यालय १ (एड) को बडा अध्यक्ष श्री रामचन्द्र चौधरीको
अध्यक्षतामा निम्न लिखित सदस्यहरूको उपस्थितिमा
दलफल गरियो।

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	संकेत
१.	रामचन्द्र चौधरी	बडा अध्यक्ष	जोशीडा-१
२.	रमेश प्रसाद पाण्डे	सदस्य	सचिव (M-WASH)
३.	सुक्रा चौधरी	सदस्य	सुक्रा
४.	चन्द्रश्याम चौधरी	बडा सदस्य	जोशीडा-१
५.	पद्म अमाकेश्वर	सदस्य	संस्थापक तथा प्रशासनिक विभाग
६.	रेण्डेनी रात्र नेपाल	समाजिक विकास विभाग	विभाग
७.	वडा शासक अध्यक्ष	सहित व्यवस्थापन विभाग	प्रशासन
८.	रिमा रिट	सदस्य	
९.	महाराज कठिया	सदस्य	
१०.	सुरेश्वरी डंगेल	सदस्य	

प्रस्तावहरू :- (१) बडा स्तरीय खानेपानी योजना अनुगमन गैली
गठन सम्बन्धमा।
(२) गुनायो निवाण समिति (GRU) गठन सम्बन्धमा।

निर्णयहरू :-
प्रस्ताव नं १ माथी दलफल गर्दा निम्न लिखित
निर्णय गरियो। अनुगमन गैली गठन गरियो।

१) श्री रामचन्द्र चौधरी	संयोजक
२) श्री सुरेश्वरी डंगेल	सदस्य
३) श्री रमेश प्रसाद पाण्डे	सदस्य
४) श्री रिमा रिट	सदस्य
५) श्री महाराज कठिया	सदस्य

प्रस्ताव नं २ माथी दलफल गर्दा बडा स्तरीय खानेपानी तथा
सुरक्षाई आयोजना सम्बन्धी गुनायो निवाण समिति
(Guaneyao Redness Committee) तयसिल समोजिम
गठन गरी सर्वेक्षणको पारिद गरियो।

१) रामचन्द्र चौधरी	संयोजक
२) चन्द्रश्याम चौधरी	सदस्य
३) रमेश प्रसाद पाण्डे	सदस्य

२०७३/०२/२९

2. Nawadurga WSP

आज मिति २०८०/१२/२६ गतेका दिन यस जोशीदा गाउँपालिका
 को कार्यालय (पुरा) को कार्यालयमा रहेको विष्णु पुरादा डोर्गा
 नरको अध्यक्षतामा निम्न लिखित कार्यहरूको उपस्थितिमा
 हुन गरीयो।

दिने	नाम	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१.	विष्णु पुरादा डोर्गा	अध्यक्ष	जोशीदा २, सिन्धु	
२.	रमेश पुरादा पाण्डे	सदस्य	सदस्य (M-WASH)	
३.	मि लाल चौधरी	सदस्य	गडोगडा महामन्थ	
४.	सोहन लाल डोर्गा	सदस्य	गडोगडा महामन्थ	
५.	विष्णु पुरादा चौधरी	सदस्य	समाजसेवी	
६.	होरेलाल डोर्गा	सदस्य	सुदीपनी	
७.	राजेश डोर्गा			
८.	मि लाल चौधरी			
९.	केदार डोर्गा			
१०.	सुदनी राय मैयाल	सामाजिक विकास विज्ञ	जोशीदा	

प्रस्तावहरू:- (१) वडा स्तरीय स्वनिर्वाणी योजना अनुगमन
 रोजी जात सम्बन्धमा।

(२) गुनासो निवारण समिति (GRC) गठन सम्बन्धमा।

निर्णयहरू:-
 प्रस्ताव नं १ माथी हलफन गर्दा निम्न लिखित वडा
 स्तरीय स्वनिर्वाणी योजना अनुगमन रोजी जात गरीयो।

१. श्री विष्णु पुरादा डोर्गा	- संयोजक
२. श्री मि लाल चौधरी	- सदस्य
३. श्री विष्णु पुरादा चौधरी	- सदस्य
४. श्री सोहन लाल चौधरी	- सदस्य
५. श्री होरेलाल डोर्गा	- सदस्य

प्रस्ताव नं २ माथी हलफन गर्दा निम्न लिखित गुनासो
 निवारण समिति (Grievances Redress Committee) गठन
 समितिमा गठन गरी सर्वसम्मति पारित गरीयो।

१. श्री विष्णु पुरादा डोर्गा	- संयोजक
२. श्री सोहन लाल चौधरी	- सदस्य
३. श्री रमेश पुरादा पाण्डे	- सदस्य

(सहस्र)

Annex XII: Pan no. Of Nawaduraga WSP



नेपाल सरकार
अर्थ मन्त्रालय
आन्तरिक राजस्व विभाग




स्थायी लेखा नम्बर (PAN) दर्ता प्रमाण पत्र

स्थायी लेखा नम्बर :

६	२	२	७	४	८	७	३	७
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

आन्तरिक राजस्व कार्यालय : आन्तरिक राजस्व कार्यालय धनगढी

करदाता सेवा कार्यालय : लम्की

दर्ता मिति

आयकर:	२१	१२	२०८१
	दिन	महिना	साल

कारोबारको नाम : नवदुर्गा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति

करदाताको प्रकार : अन्य

ठेगाना : वार्ड नं. २, गढी
गा.पा.: जोशिपुर,
कैलाली

व्यवसायका कारोबारहरु : पानीको सङ्कलन, शुद्धीकरण तथा आपूर्ति,



करदाताको दस्तखत



२०८१/१२/२१

कर अधिकृत

नि. कर अधिकृत

करदाताले पालना गर्नुपर्ने कर्तव्यहरु:

कारोबार गर्दा अनिवार्य रुपमा बिल विजक जारी गर्नुपर्छ।

मु.अ. करमा दर्ता हुनेले प्रत्येक कर अवधि (मासिक वा त्रैमासिक वा चौमासिक) समाप्त भएको २५ दिन भित्र मु.अ. कर विवरण तथा मु.अ. कर रकम बुझाउनु पर्छ।

अन्तःशुल्क लाग्ने कारोबार गर्नेले अन्यथा व्यवस्था गरेकोमा बाहेक प्रत्येक महिना समाप्त भएको २५ दिनभित्र मास्केबारी र अन्तःशुल्क रकम बुझाउनु पर्छ।

प्रत्येक आर्थिक वर्षको आय विवरण आर्थिक वर्ष समाप्त भएको तिन महिना भित्र बुझाउनु पर्छ।

तोकिएको समयमा विवरण र कर रकम नबुझाएमा व्याज, शुल्क र जरिवाना लाग्नेछ।

यो प्रमाण पत्र देखिने गरी कारोबार स्थल/मुख्य कार्यालयमा राख्नु पर्नेछ।

कुनै द्विविधा भएमा कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क राख्नु होला।

Annex XIII: WSUC Members of Lakkadmandi Nawadurga WSP

SN	Designation	Lakkadmandi WSUC	Nawadurga WSUC
1	Chairman	Mr. Ram Charan Chaudhry	Mr. Prakash Bahadur Kotkeni
2	Vice Chairman	Mr. Reshami Chaudhary	Ms. Anjela Chaudhary
3	Secretary	Mr. Ram Bahadur Chaudhary	Mr. Mohan Lal Chaudhary
4	Joint Secretary	Ms. Sher Bahadur Chaudhary	Ms. Sarita Kumari Dangaura
5	Treasurer	Mr. Ram Lali Chaudhary	Ms. Phulan Devi Badayak
6	Member	Ms. Bhakta Tharu	Mr. Ram Lal Chaudhary
7	Member	Mr. Hari Chapai	Mr. Bishnu Prashad Chaudhary
8	Member	Ms. Resham Chaudhary	Mr. Shyamlal Dangaura
9	Member	Mr. Sitaram Chaudhary	Mr. Laxiram Kushmi
10	Member	-	Mr. Dan Singh Badayak
11	Member	-	Ms. Nirmala Chaudhary

Annex XIV: Photographs

A. Lakkadmandi WSP



1..Meeting and consultation with the WSUC, School Committee, ward member, political personal, Badhghar and general people of Lakkadmandi.



2. Meeting and consultation with the WSUC, School Committee, ward member, political personal, Badhghar and general people of Lakkadmandi along with CSE of MST



3. Cosnsultation meeting with the general public and WSUC



4. Field Visit By the E & S team of MST, Joshipur

B. Nawadurga



1. Meeting with WSUC, MWASH and ward member and local peoples



2. Field Visit by the E & S Team

Annex XV: Monitoring Format

..... खानेपानी आयोजनाको

वातावरणीय प्रभाव अनुगमन फारम (निर्माण चरण)

अनुगमन गरेको मिति

समय

अनुगमनको स्थान

अनुगमन गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम

अनुगमन गर्ने व्यक्तिको पद

तलको तालिकामा उल्लेख गरिएका सूचकहरूलाई दिइएको विधि प्रयोग गरी अनुगमन गर्ने परिणाममा छ
छैन वा निश्चित संख्या (परिमाण) आउने भए सो उल्लेख गर्ने

सूचक	विधि	परिणाम वा परिमाण	प्रतिकार्य वा सुधारात्मक कार्य (सल्लाह सुझाव निर्देशन केहि दिएको भए सो उल्लेख गर्ने)
धुवाँ धुलो उत्सर्जन	बाटो र कार्यस्थल अवलोकन गर्ने	छ छैन	
ध्वनी प्रदुषण	बाटो र कार्यस्थल अवलोकन गर्ने	छ छैन	
व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा उपकरणहरू लगाइएको	कार्यस्थल अवलोकन गर्ने	छ छैन	
खुला रुपमा दिशा पिसाब गरेको	कार्यस्थल अवलोकन गर्ने	छ छैन	
फोहरमैला जथाभावी फालेको	कार्यस्थल अवलोकन गर्ने	छ छैन	
काटिएको रुखको संख्या	ठुटाको संख्या गन्ने र अभिलेख हेर्ने		
सडकमा नयाँ खाल्टो परेको र हिलो भएको	बाटो अवलोकन गर्ने	छ छैन	
कामदारका अभद्र व्यवहारका घटना	स्थानीयलाई सोध्ने	छ छैन	
कार्य क्षेत्रमा दुर्घटना र क्षतिको विवरण (संख्या र किसिम)	ठेकेदारलाई सोध्ने र अभिलेख हेर्ने		
निर्माणमा स्थानीय व्यक्तिको	अवलोकन गर्ने, सोध्ने र हाजिरी हेर्ने		

सभागिता (संख्या)			
निर्माणमा महिला सहभागिता (संख्या)	अवलोकन गर्ने, सोध्ने र हाजिरी हेर्ने		
निर्माणमा जनजातिको सहभागिता (संख्या)	अवलोकन गर्ने, सोध्ने र हाजिरी हेर्ने		
निर्माणमा दलितको सहभागिता (संख्या)	अवलोकन गर्ने, सोध्ने र हाजिरी हेर्ने		
निर्माणमा बालबालिकाको (१४ र १६ वर्ष मुनिको) सहभागिता (संख्या)	अवलोकन गर्ने, सोध्ने र हाजिरी हेर्ने		

अनुगमनको गर्ने व्यक्तिको समग्र
क्रियाकलापको बारेमा थप र
व्यक्तिगत टिप्पणी
अनुगमनकर्ताको सुझाव

जाँच/रुजु गर्ने अधिकारीको नाम
र सही

.....खानेपानी आयोजनाको

वातावरणीय प्रभाव अनुगमन फारम (संचालन चरण)

यस किसिमको अनुगमनलाई नियमित क्रियाकलापमा समावेश गर्ने, अवस्था हेरी मासिक, अर्धवार्षिक वा वार्षिक रुपमा अनुगमन गरी अभिलेख सुरक्षित राख्ने

अनुगमन गरेको मिति		समय	
अनुगमनको स्थान			
अनुगमन गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम			
अनुगमन गर्ने व्यक्तिको पद			

तलको तालिकामा उल्लेख गरिएका सूचकहरूलाई दिइएको विधि प्रयोग गरी अनुगमन गर्ने परिणाममा छ छैन वा निश्चित संख्या (परिमाण) आउने भए सो उल्लेख गर्ने

सूचक	विधि	परिणाम वा परिमाण		सल्लाह सुझाव वा निर्देशन केहि भए सो उल्लेख गर्ने
धुवाँ धुलो उत्सर्जन	बाटो र सार्वजनिक शौचालय क्षेत्र अवलोकन गर्ने	छ	छैन	
ध्वनी प्रदुषण	बाटो र सार्वजनिक शौचालय क्षेत्र अवलोकन गर्ने	छ	छैन	
खुला रुपमा दिशा पिसाब गरेको	सार्वजनिक शौचालय क्षेत्र वरपर अवलोकन गर्ने	छ	छैन	
फोहरमैला जथाभावी फालेको	सार्वजनिक शौचालय क्षेत्र वरपर अवलोकन गर्ने	छ	छैन	
नियमित सरसफाई गरिएको		छ	छैन	
वृक्षारोपण गरिएको बिरुवा जागेको हुर्केको	संख्या गन्ने र रोपेको संख्यासँग दाँज्ने			
सडकमा नयाँ खाल्टो परेको र हिलो भएको	बाटो अवलोकन गर्ने	छ	छैन	
स्थानीय व्यक्तिद्वारा संचालित व्यवसाय	अवलोकन गर्ने र सोध्ने			
स्थानीय महिलाद्वारा संचालित व्यवसाय	अवलोकन गर्ने र सोध्ने			
स्थानीय जनजातीद्वारा संचालित व्यवसाय	अवलोकन गर्ने र सोध्ने			

स्थानीय दलितद्वारा संचालित व्यवसाय	अवलोकन गर्ने र सोध्ने		
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अनुगमनको गर्ने व्यक्तिको समग्र
क्रियाकलापको बारेमा थप र
व्यक्तिगत
जाँच/रुजु गर्ने अधिकारीको नाम
र सही

..... खानेपानी आयोजनाको

नियमपालन अनुगमन फारमको ढाँचा (निर्माणपूर्व वा निर्माण चरण)

अनुगमन गरेको मिति

समय

अनुगमनको स्थान

अनुगमन गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम

अनुगमन गर्ने व्यक्तिको पद

सूचक	विधि	परिणाम वा परिमाण		कैफियत वा केहि थप टिप्पणी
प्रस्तावित विकासलाई समावेश गरी सामूदायिक वनको कार्ययोजना स्वीकृतिको पत्र	कार्ययोजना र स्वीकृतिको पत्र अध्ययन	छ	छैन	
ठेक्का सम्झौतामा वातावरण व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी बुँदा संलग्न	स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव वा ठेक्का सम्झौता अध्ययन	छ	छैन	
वातावरण व्यवस्थापनको लागि बजेट विनियोजन	बजेट दस्तावेज अध्ययन	छ	छैन	
प्रभाव अनुगमन गरे नगरेको	अनुगमन बजेट वा अनुगमन प्रतिवेदन अध्ययन र सुधारात्मक कार्यको प्रगति	छ	छैन	

स्थलगत अवलोकनको आधारमा न्यूनीकरणका क्रियाकलापको कार्यान्वयनको अवस्था

सूचक	परिणाम वा परिमाण		कैफियत वा केहि थप टिप्पणी (उपाय आवश्यक भए नभएको बारेमा समेत)
थोत्रा सवारीसाधनको प्रयोग	छ	छैन	
बाटो र कार्यस्थलमा पानी छर्केको	छ	छैन	
निर्माण सामग्री ढुवानीको क्रममा छोपेको	छ	छैन	
.....	छ	छैन	
.....			
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Annex XVI :Code of conduct GBV of the project

खानेपानी क्षेत्रगत सुशासन तथा पूर्वाधार सहयोग आयोजना कार्य स्थलमा हुने यौनजन्य तथा महिला हिंसा सम्बन्धी आचार संहिता व्यक्तिगत आचार संहिता

म ,यो आचार संहिता पालना गर्नु मेरो दायित्व हो भनी स्वीकार गर्दछु । म कुनै पनि यौनजन्य तथा महिला हिंसा जस्ता कार्यमा संलग्न हुने छैन ।आयोजनाको कामको शिलशिलामा यो आचार संहिता पालना गर्न सहमत छु ।

१. म जातजाति धर्म भाषा, लिङ्ग, उमेर, राजनितिक वा सामाजिक हैसियत, भौगोलिकता, पहुँच , वैवाहिक स्थिति वा अन्य कुनै पनि आधारमा भेदभाव नगरी सबैलाई सम्मानजनक र समान रूपमा व्यवहार गर्नेछु ।
२. सामाजिक सञ्जालको प्रयोग गरी अश्लील शब्द दृश्य सामग्री वा कार्यालय समय अघिपछि , वार्तालाप मार्फत सहकर्मी/कामदारलाई यौन दुर्व्यवहार गर्ने छैन ।
३. कार्यस्थलमा सिट्टी बजाउनेचुम्बन , गर्ने, व्यक्तिगत उपहार दिने आदि जस्ता कार्य गरी कर्मचारीसहकर्मी कामदारलाई यौन दुर्व्यवहार गर्ने छैन । ,
४. कुनै पनि प्रलोभनधम्की देखाई जस्तै पदोन्नती लोभ देखाएर/, जागिर नदिने धम्की दिएर शोषण गरेर आदियौन दुर्व्यवहार पक्षमा संलग्न हुने छैन । (
५. कार्य समयावधि भित्र कुनै पनि मदिराजन्य तथा लागुपदार्थको सेवन गर्ने छैन ।
६. आयोजनाका सरोकारवाला वा वरपरका समुदायका सदस्यहरूलाई कुनै पनि म लैङ्गिक हिंसा तथा यौनजन्य दुर्व्यवहार गर्ने छैन ।
७. कुनै पनि कर्मचारी ,श्रमिक विरुद्ध हिंसा गरिएको दोषी ठहरिएमा प्रचलित संघिय, प्रादेशिक , स्थानिय सकार वर्ल्ड बैंकको कानून नीति नियम अनुसार सजाय/दण्डित जरिवाना तिर्न , तयार हुनेछु ।
८. कार्य गर्ने शिलशिलामा सम्मानजनक निर्देशनहरूको पालना गर्दछु ।(वातावरणीय+सामाजिक)
९. मेरो जिम्मेवारी कुशलता र लगनशीलता पुर्वक पुरा गर्नेछु ।
१०. सम्बन्धित कार्यालय कम्पनीले/सञ्चालन गरेको विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रममा सक्रिय रूपमा भाग लिनेछु ।
११. आयोजनाका प्रत्यक्ष लाभदायक सदस्यसमुदायमा यौन दुर्व्यवहार/शोषण गर्ने छैन ।/
१२. विश्वासनीयता नैतिक उल्लघनको रिपोर्ट गरेमा कुनै कामदार विरुद्ध बदला लिने छैन ।

१३. कार्य स्थलमा लैङ्गिक सम्बेदनशिल भाषाको प्रयोग गर्ने छैन ।
१४. कार्यस्थलमा महिला हिंसा तथा यौनजन्य क्रियाकलापलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने खालका गतिविधी गर्न दिने छैन
१५. कार्यस्थलमा महिला तथा यौन हिंसा गतिविधीहरूलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने छैन ।
१६. १८ वर्षभन्दा मुनिका बालिकाहरूमा कुनै डिजिटल मिडिया मार्फत वा कुनै माध्यमबाट स्वीकृति लिई वा नलिई यौनजन्य क्रियाकलाप सहभागी हुनेछैन यदि नाबालिका स्वीकृति , लिई यौनजन्य क्रियाकलाप गरेमा क्षमा हुँदैन ।
१७. आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको बेलामा यौनजन्य दुर्व्यवहार यौन शोषण भएमा वा आचार संहिता/ उल्लंघन गरेमा वडा/नगरपालिका स्तरमा रहेको गुनासो सुनवाई सयन्त्रमा तुरुन्त निवेदनजानकारी दिनेछु ।/
१८. कार्यस्थलमा कसैले यौनजन्य दुर्व्यवहार सम्बन्धी शंकास्पद व्यवहार गरेमा वा शंकास्पद कार्य गरेमा तुरुन्त टोली प्रमुखप्रबन्धकलाई जानकारी/निवेदन दिनेछु ।/

माथि उल्लेखित आचार संहिता राम्ररी पढे र बुझेको छु र कार्यस्थलमा कडाईका साथ पालना गर्दछु भनी हस्ताक्षर गर्दछु ।

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व्यवस्थापकटोली प्रमुख/

कर्मचारीकामदार/

Annex XVII: Legislative Provisions

S.N	Legal Provisions	Description	Relevancy concerning Project
1	Constitution of Nepal	The Constitution of Nepal is the main legal document, which emphasizes the right to a clean environment of the people, natural resources protection, preservation, and its prudent use. Rights regarding the clean environment, under article 30: Under the Constitution of Nepal, Article 51(g) environmental policies put in place for sustainable development. It highlights protecting the environment while using natural resources in the most effective way possible. The state will lessen the impacts of climate change, raise awareness about environmental cleanliness and conservation and motivate people to use eco-friendly technology and renewable energy. Moreover, it involves managing deforestation, controlling pollution in the air and water and conserving different species to keep nature balanced and defend its heritage.	Motinagar WSP helps to fulfill the rights of people to live in a clean environment along with fulfilling the basic needs by providing clean water and healthy environment.
2.	Environment Protection Act 2076 (2019 AD)	Section 3 of the Act requires the proponent to conduct environmental studies concerning the prescribed proposals of any developmental works. Subsection 2 of this act provides the framework for the environmental study report prepared according to sub-section (1) shall, in fulfillment of the process as prescribed, be submitted to the relevant bodies of the Government of Nepal for approval.	Environmental Studies, and approval of the report from the authorized body before construction of any project is mandatory to minimize the negative impacts in Nepal which is addressed in EPA, 2019.
3.	Environmental Protection Rule, 2077 (2020 AD) [First Amendment on	Under the Environmental Protection Rules (2020) first amendment (2021), rule (3) as mentioned in annex (1), Section (F) (Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation Sector) sub-section (1), a proponent shall be required to carry out the Brief Environmental Studies for construction of transmission line project less	This rule provides the overall guidance to what type of environmental studies is required according to the project by the Government of Nepal.

	2078 (2021)]	than 66 kV in forest land for another purpose.	
4.	Nepal Environmental Policy, and Action Plan, 2050(1993)	The aims of NEPAP are: • To manage natural, and physical resources efficiently, and sustainably • To balance the development efforts, and environmental conservation for sustainable fulfillment of basic needs To preserve endemic, and endangered species, and their habitats; the promotion of private, and public institutions for biological resources inventory, and conservation To safeguard national heritage To mitigate the adverse environmental impact of development projects, and human actions To integrate environment, and development through appropriate institutions, adequate legislation, and economic incentives, and sufficient public resources	Motinagar WSP should follow the aims of Nepal to protect, and conserve the physical, biological, and social environment during the construction of component of WSP
5.	Labor Act, 2074 (2017 AD)	This labor Act was made under the management of parliament under sub-clause 1 of clause 296 of the Constitution of Nepal. Sub-section 3 of Section 2 states that the employees should not be compelled to other work other than they are assigned for. In addition, Sub-section 5 of Section 2 states about the prohibition of child labor in any organization, and sub-section 6 of Section 2 states that there should not be any kind of discrimination among the employee's regard of religion, ethnicity, gender, origin, language, or intelligence or other kinds of characters.	The construction of a project is only possible when the rights of labor are secure. In this project, the contractor should follow this act strictly.
6.	Child Labor (Prohibition, and Regulation) Act, 2056 (2000	As per section 3 of this act, no child has not attained the age of 14 years shall be engaged	Child labor is strictly prohibited in this project, and contractors should follow this

	AD)	in works as a laborer.	act.
7.	Solid Waste Management Act, 2068 (2011 AD)	This act has been formulated to minimize solid waste products from the target area by setting rules, and regulations on solid waste management (SWM) in the country to develop a better environment for the systematic, and effective management of solid waste, and to involve all the concerned stakeholders in SWM practice. The main features of this act are the discussion of the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle). 3R principle seems to be very beneficial as it not only increases the life of landfill site but also saves the money which could be used for other infrastructure development. Section 4 of the act assigns the local body to manage or use the solid waste discharged or dumped in the collection center, transfer station, or treatment plant or collected during cleaning.	These acts provide the overall framework to manage the solid waste generated from households to the project level. Also, the proponent should manage the waste generated during construction.
8.	Solid Waste Management Rules, 2070 (2013 AD)	The solid waste management rule was formulated as per the provision made in article 50 of the Solid Waste Management Act, 2068. This regulation has emphasized the segregation of waste at source, and mentioned that the responsibility of proper disposal, and management of source belongs to the producers themselves. Section 3 of the rule describes the segregation, and management of solid waste. It has been mentioned that it is essential to segregate degradable, and non-degradable solid waste at the source.	These rules provide the overall framework for how to reduce the volume of waste disposed of at the source during the construction of the substation.
9.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992	UNFCCC, Signatories: 165. Parties: 195. (1), Article (4), commitment (f) states climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic, and environmental policies, and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example, impact assessments, formulated, and determined nationally, to minimize adverse effects on the economy, on public health, and the quality of the environment, of Sub-projects or measures undertaken by them to	The goal of this sub-project is to construct the water treatment plant and distribution pipe line to all the resident of the Ward 7 ofJoshiipurRM by minimizing the environmental pollution.

		mitigate or adapt to climate change. After it entered into force on 21 March 1994, it mandates the individual state for prioritization of resource conservation with development.	
10.	ILO 169	The main objective of this convention is to secure the rights of indigenous, and tribal people along with the gender equality, and non-discrimination of workers during work. Article 1 on the First Part of this convention mainly focused on the following points: the social, cultural, and economic conditions of tribal people in independent countries differentiate from other parts of the national community, and their status is managed fully or partially by their customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations; people in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries, and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural, and political institutions. Self-identification as indigenous or tribal shall be regarded as a fundamental criterion for determining the groups to which the provisions of this Convention apply. The use of the term people in this Convention shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to the term under international law.	Nepal is the part of ILO convention that's why ILO 169 should strictly follow during construction, and implementation of any types of development project.
11.	Environment and Social Management Framework	ESMF is to guide Motinagar sub-projects in the area of E&S management using appropriate instruments, methodologies, procedure and responsibilities during the project cycle. DWSSM and the project partners shall apply during design and	Main guiding document for E&S study to identify issues and recommending appropriate practical augmentation/mitigation measures.

		development of the sub-projects in order to comply with the Government of Nepal E&S regulations and the Financiers' standards on E&S assessment and management, Involuntary Resettlement, Indigenous People, Gender, etc.).	
12.	Environmental and Social Policy (ESP)	This policy speaks for the mandatory E&S requirements for each Project like, screening, DDR, E&S Assessment, ESMP, ESMF, Information Disclosure, Consultation and Monitoring and Evaluation.	Mandatory requirement for ESMP study
13.	Environmental and Social Standards of WB.	Nine associated mandatory environmental and social standards (ESSs) set out more detailed environmental and social requirements relating to the ESMP	ESMP requirement

Annex XVIII:- Safety Related Signs and Waste Management Practices





List of Reference

- ✧ <https://bymountainpeople.com/about-nepal/climate>
- ✧ *Environment Protection Act, Government of Nepal, 2019*
- ✧ *Environment Protection Regulations, Government of Nepal, 2020 (and amendments)*
- ✧ <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np>
- ✧ *Environmental and Social Management Framework, 2017 the World Bank*
- ✧ *Nepal Water Governance and Infrastructure Project, Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), January 26, 2021*
- ✧ *Water Sector Governance and Infrastructure Project (P176589), ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP), January 31, 2022*
- ✧ *Nepal Water Governance and Infrastructure Project LABOUR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES (LMP) January 25, 2021*
- ✧ *Water Sector Governance and Infrastructure Projects (WaGISP) Stakeholder Engagement Plan, January, 2022.*
- ✧ *Janaki Rural Municipality Profile, 2077 B.S.*
- ✧ *Modified Geological Map of Western Siwaliks and Terai. Source: Dhital, 2015.*
- ✧ *DHM, 2017. Observed Climate Trend Analysis in the Districts and Physiographic Regions of Nepal (1971-2014). Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Kathmandu.*
- ✧ *Ministry of Nepal (2010), Climate Change Vulnerability Mapping for Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.*
- ✧ *Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) [Nepal], New ERA, and ICF International Inc. 2012. Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Health and Population, New ERA, and ICF International, Calverton, Maryland.*

Glossory

Accessibility refers to the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to provide access to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications and to other facilities and services.

Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Critical habitat is defined as areas with high biodiversity importance or value, including: (a) habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of threatened species or equivalent national approaches; (b) habitat of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species; (c) habitat supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species; (d) highly threatened or unique system; and (e) ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintaining the viability of the biodiversity values described above in (a) to (d)

Cultural heritage is defined as resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions

Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits . Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so . This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

Habitat is defined as a terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the nonliving environment . Habitats vary in their sensitivity to impacts and in the various values society attributes to them

Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way . Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible . "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.

Natural habitats are areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition.

Pollution refers to both hazardous and nonhazardous chemical pollutants in the solid, liquid, or gaseous phases, and includes other components such as thermal discharge to water, emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants, nuisance odors, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts including light.

Pollution management includes measures designed to avoid or minimize emissions of pollutants, including short- and long-lived climate pollutants, given that measures which tend to encourage reduction in energy and raw material use, as well as emissions of local pollutants, also generally result in encouraging a reduction of emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) is a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect plays a huge role to maintain the average temperature of Earth's surface. The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapor (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and ozone (O₃). The vast majority of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions come from the combustion of fossil fuels, principally coal, petroleum (including oil), and natural gas, with additional contributions from deforestation and other changes in land use which are called sources or the drivers of GHG.

Climate trends: Patterns in climate variables such as temperature and precipitation observed in historic datasets.

Hazard: The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend or physical impact that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss of property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems, and environmental resources. In this report, the term hazard usually refers to construction - related physical events or trends.