

**RURAL ACCESS IMPROVEMENT
AND
DECENTRALIZATION PROJECT (RAIDP)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

(Updated and Revised)

**Project Co-ordination Unit
RAIDP
Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
Government of Nepal
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ABBREVIATIONS

BoQ	:	Bill of Quantity
CBPM	:	Community Based Performance Monitoring
CIDP	:	Community Infrastructure Development Plan
CLE	:	Cluster Level Environmentalist
DAO	:	District Administration Office
DDC	:	District Development Committee
DoLIDAR	:	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DoR	:	Department of Roads
DRCC	:	District Road Co-ordination Committee
DTO	:	District Technical Officer
EIA	:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	:	Environment Management Plan
EPA	:	Environmental Protection Act
EPR	:	Environmental Protection Regulation
ESMF	:	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
IEE	:	Initial Environmental Examination
LRUC	:	Local Road Users' Committee
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
OD	:	Operational Directive
OP	:	Operational Plan
PCU	:	Project Co-ordination Unit
RAIDP	:	Rural Access Improvement and Decentralization Project
RoW	:	Right of the Way
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDC	:	Social Development Consultant
SMO	:	Social Mobilization Officer
SMP	:	Social Management Plan
SPAF	:	Seriously Project Affected Family
SPAP	:	Seriously Project Affected People
VCDP	:	Vulnerable Communities Development Plan
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
VDIMF	:	Voluntary Donation Impact Mitigation Fund
VDIMP	:	Voluntary Donation Impact Mitigation Plan
VRCC	:	Village Road Co-ordination Committee
WB	:	World Bank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	1
BACKGROUND	1
THE PROJECT.....	1
OBJECTIVES.....	2
OUTLINE OF THE REPORT	2
CHAPTER II: POLICES, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES.....	3
RELEVANT POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL.....	3
GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL’S LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES	4
GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL POLICIES SUPPORTING VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES.....	4
WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD POLICIES	4
COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL AND WORLD BANK POLICIES	5
CHAPTER III: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT	
FRAMEWORK.....	7
ROAD CORRIDOR.....	7
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	8
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.....	9
ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP).....	9
SOCIAL IMPACTS	11
BENEFICIARY IDENTIFICATION	12
VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION	12
VOLUNTARY DONATION IMPACT MITIGATION FUND (VDIMP).....	14
ENTITLEMENT POLICY MATRIX	15
OTHER SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN	17
CONTRACTORS COMPLIANCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD MEASURES	17
CHAPTER IV: PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM.....	19
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MITIGATION MECHANISM.....	19
ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CRITERIA.....	19
IEE / EIA	20
SITE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP).....	20
SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS	21
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT	21
ASSISTANCE DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE	21
GRIEVANCE HEARING AND READDRESS MECHANIM	22
PROCESS OF LAND TRANSFER.....	22
OTHER SOCIAL PLANS	23
VULNERABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (VCDP)	23
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CIDP)	23
DISCLOSURE.....	23
ROLE OF NGO AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT	24
CAPACITY BUILDING	24
ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.....	24
SUPERVISION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	25
ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL AUDITING	26
CENTRAL LEVEL AUDIT	26
LOCAL LEVEL AUDIT	26
EVALUATION	26
ANNEXES	27
ANNEX 1: LIST OF PROTECTED PLANT SPECIES BY LAW	27
ANNEX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORMAT	28

Summary of Screening Findings and Recommendations 32
ANNEX 3: SAMPLE SITE-SPECIFIC EMP FORMAT 33
ANNEX 4: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIAL SCREENING..... 38
ANNEX 5: OUTLINE TO PREPARE VOLUNTAR DONATION MITIGATION PLAN (VDIMP)..42
ANNEX 5: OUTLINE TO PREPARE VOLUNTAR DONATION MITIGATION PLAN (VDIMP)..43
ANNEX 6: VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION FORMAT44
ANNEX 6: OUTLINE OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (VCDP)46
ANNEX 8: COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVEOPMENT PLAN (CIDP)47
ANNEX 9: ENVIRONMENAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INTEGRATIONS 48
ANNEX 10: SITE SPECIFIC SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN..... 51
ANNEX 9: FORMAT FOR DISTRICT LEVEL MONITORING 53

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

1.1 Development of any region is directed by access of people to physical facilities. Roads are cheaper means of access. Though Nepal has about 17,280 Kms road (excluding village roads) the road density is low, about 90m/sq Km and 0.66 Km per 1000 population. Almost all rural roads are dry-weather tracks that are not operational during the rainy season. Inadequate and inefficient rural transport service therefore is a major constraint for access to social services, including education, medical facilities, and markets. Economic and social surveys show that maternal and infant mortality is more likely to be higher in less accessible areas. Similarly, per capita incomes are 50 to 65 percent lower in the more remote Far West Hill and Mountain Districts than they are in the more accessible Terai and Central Hill Districts. So, the overall development of an area is directly related to road access.

1.2 Road construction bears potential risk on physical, biological, social and cultural environment of any area. Because of weak geology, rich biodiversity, peoples' dependency on natural resources, high poverty among people, these people will feel environmental impacts seriously. The environmental and social risks including erosion and slope instability; loss of forest, biodiversity and agricultural land; effect to water sources due to sedimentation, water logging and drainage congestion, displacement/damage of permanent assets, loss of land etc are mostly felt in rural roads of Nepal. These problems are apparent not only during construction but also during operation phase, which has made road unsustainable and made people's dependency on road uncertain. This has produced roads without vehicles and even harder life to people. So, proper consideration of all environmental and social factors during design and implementation is of utmost concern in roads of Nepal.

THE PROJECT

1.3 Rural Access Improvement and Decentralization Project (RAIDP), aimed at improving rural accessibility, is funded by the World Bank grant. It is under operation in 20 old districts and 10 new districts that are added recently under this project. There are 69 (48 in old district and 21 proposed in new 10 district) subprojects including Dry Season Roads. From the project (i) around 1718 thousand persons will be benefitted as it will provide all-weather access to a network of 1202 km; (ii) the average number of beneficiary population per kilometer is around 1,434 persons; and (iii) around 92 percent of the beneficiary population live in Terai and valley plains, and 45 percent of the beneficiary population in the hills live within 30 minutes of the road. Till May 2009, 445 Km roads in 20 districts have been completed by RAIDP of which is 259 Km otta/sand seal, 156 Km Gravel and 30 Km earthen. Besides road construction 131 community infrastructures have also been completed. This has given benefit to about 1.7 million people.

1.4 The project's road activities can be grouped on two parts; (i) All Season Rural Roads, which includes upgrading of existing districts road. The upgrading works involve widening of existing track to district road standard, embankment construction, gravelling, construction of retaining and other structures, compaction, and otta seal. The environmental and social impacts vary from site to site. The widening activities may need to acquire additional land and structure, felling of trees and clearing forests; grading of the road may cause change in cut slopes, generate spoil material; raising embankment may change existing local drainage; construction activities may require quarry site operation; compaction requires operation of vibrator that may have impact on structures; borrowing activities may create pits, or removal of soil from agricultural land etc. The second type of road is (ii) Dry Season Roads, which includes construction of new road with district road standard. Activities posing environmental and social risks in this type of road include; alignment selection, new track opening, forest clearance, slope modification, spoil disposal etc. Alignment selection is very important task that determines the level of environmental and social impacts. Other impacts are similar to the upgrading works.

1.5 The purpose of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is to provide sectoral guiding principles for assessment and management of environmental and social aspects of all physical works targeted under RAIDP. It will help to systematically identify, predict, and evaluate beneficial and adverse environmental and social impacts of rural road construction and upgrading activities, designing enhancement measures for beneficial impacts, and implement mitigating measures for adverse impacts. The earlier version of ESMF (December, 2004) is currently being used. Based on the lessons learned so far and implementation experiences, this ESMF is being updated. Once this version is approved by GoN, this version will replace earlier version from the date of its approval.

OBJECTIVES

1.6 The objective of ESMF is to frame guidelines and procedures to deal with environmental and social impacts associated with the implementation of this project. The specific objectives are as follows;

- Assess the compatibility of GoN policies and World Bank policies; identify the gaps, and develop mechanism for addressing these gaps.
- Outline the process for identify potential adverse social and environmental impacts due to construction and upgrading of rural roads.
- Provide guideline for preparing the environmental and social mitigation plans to address the adverse impacts; and
- Describe the implementation and institutional arrangements for managing environmental and social impacts.

OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

1.7 This report consists of four chapters and includes an overview of the project and purpose of this ESMF in the first chapter. The second chapter contains review of applicable environment and social acts, policies, and guidelines of Government of Nepal. It also contains the World Bank's operational policies and provides a comparative picture and proposes appropriate actions for bridging the gaps between government of Nepal's provisions with that of World Bank. Chapter 3 gives a detailed account of environmental and social framework to deal with impacts and preparation of mitigation plans. The fourth chapter describes the implementation arrangements including monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for implementing the mitigation measures.

CHAPTER II: POLICES, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

RELEVANT POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

2.1 **The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2006:** It states under clause number 2 of article 19 regarding **Rights of Property** that except for public benefits state can not seize property of individuals and cannot create any type of rights under such property. The State may acquire the property from its owner by providing due compensation to owner of property for land acquired, as prescribed by law.

2.2 It commits the government for the protection and development of Indigenous Peoples (IPs). For the welfare of IPs (Adivasi/Janajatis), the government set up a national committee for development of nationalities in 1997. The parliament passed a bill in 2002 for the formation of national foundation for the development of indigenous nationalities. This foundation has been working for preservation of the languages, cultures and empowerment of marginalized ethnic nationalities. Similarly, the government of Nepal has set up National Dalit Commission and National Women Commission for the protection of their rights.

2.3 **Local Self-Governance Act, 1998 and Local Self- Governance Rule, 1999. Public procurement act 2065:** The Local Self-governance Act has been enacted to provide greater political, administrative and financial autonomy to local bodies and facilitate community participation at the local level. In accordance with the Act, local bodies have been formed at three levels: Village of Development Committee (VDC) at village level, Municipality at town level, District Development Committee (DDC) at district level. The Act empowers these local bodies to formulate and implement periodical and annual plans within their own jurisdiction. There has not been election since 2001 due to political turmoil. So, there have been practices for forming local bodies through consensus among the local political parties.

2.4 **Public Road Act, 1974:** The Act prohibits the construction of permanent structures (buildings) within right of way. If road projects temporarily require land and/or other properties during construction, rehabilitation and maintenance, compensation is determined by the Chief District Officer (CDO). Provisions are also detailed for compensation for the extraction of construction materials.

2.5 **Environmental Protection Act, 1997 and Environmental Protection Regulations, 1997:** According to the EPA 1997, all development projects, including roads, should first be screened using criteria that are based on project type, size, location and cost, stipulated in the Regulation to determine the level of environmental assessment required (whether IEE or EIA or none). Small projects that are not expected to cause significant environmental damage, such as rehabilitation of rural roads, are not required to do any environmental assessment.

2.6 **Forest Act, 1993 and Forest Regulation, 1995:** The road projects need to comply with the provisions of forest Act and Regulation when it requires the use of forestland for road construction/improvements. Clause number 68 (1) allows implementation of development project of national priority in forested area, if it does not pose significant adverse impact to environment and if there are no other alternatives, after approval of government (District Forest Office - DFO) and local forest authority (eg; Community Forestry User Groups). The forest regulation allows implementation of priority projects within forested area with adequate compensation to affected people and prior permission. Plant species and forest products legally protected under Forest Regulations, are presented in Annex 1.

2.7 **National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1972:** This act prohibits any action that could be damaging to the park including; cutting of trees and other plants, any kind of residential structures, quarrying of materials, change in watercourse, etc. Activities prohibited in protected areas includes; hunting, damage or removal of forest products, grazing, mining, block or divert river systems flowing through the park, construction or possession of house, huts or other structures. However, government in utmost important national parks can make arrangement for public transport services by entering into contract.

2.8 **Land Acquisition Act, 1977 and Land Acquisition Regulations, 1970:** The Land Acquisition Act 1977 and the Land Acquisition Regulation 1969 clarify the ways of land acquisition and compensation process for public purposes. Clause number 3 of this act states that any land that is required for public purposes shall be acquired by providing compensation.

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL'S LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES

2.9 **Environmental Guidelines:** Environmental guidelines relevant to road include National EIA Guidelines 1993, Road Sector EIA Guidelines 1997 and Environmental Management Guidelines 1997. The Guidelines provide guidance to project proponent on integrating environmental management and mitigation measures, particularly on the management of quarries, borrow pits, stockpiling of materials and spoil disposal, operation of the work camps, earthworks and slope stabilization, location of stone crushing plants, etc.

2.10 **Land Acquisition Guidelines.** The guideline describes the process of land acquisition according to provisions made by Land Acquisition Act 1977.

2.11 **Work Procedure to Provide Forest Area for other Purposes, 2006.** The work procedure mentions that if EPA/EPR is not applicable to a project, then necessary mitigation measures should be incorporated during implementation. But prior approval for intervention in forested area is necessary from related institution (District Forest Office, Forest Users). For profit-oriented projects, they should plant 25 trees for every tree cut (> 10 cm diameter) and the project has to maintain or bear the cost of maintenance of forest for at least 5 years. For service oriented project the general practice is to plant as many trees as possible according to consensus with local forest user groups.

2.12 **Master Plan for the Forestry Sector Nepal, 1988:** Master plan for forestry sector clarifies the procedure for intervention in different types of forests. Any intervention (trees cutting, land acquisition, removal of protected species, etc.) in national forest under government requires prior approval from concerned authority. If it is community forest or similar forest handed over to the community then it requires permission from the concerned user group community also.

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL POLICIES SUPPORTING VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

2.13 The Three Years Interim Plan Paper, 2007 – 2010: This includes following policy for inclusive development of IPs and other disadvantaged groups: (i) creating an environment for social inclusion; (ii) participation of disadvantaged groups in policy and decision making; (iii) developing special programs for disadvantaged groups, (iv) positive discrimination or reservation in education, employment, etc. (iv) protection of their culture, language and knowledge, (vi) proportional representation in development, and (vii) making the country's entire economic framework socially inclusive.

2.14 National Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act (2002), National Human Rights Action Plan (2005), National Women Commission (2002), National Dalit Commission (2002). These acts permit to setup respective commissions to work for protection and promotion of rights of indigenous, marginalized, dalit and women.

WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD POLICIES

2.15 The environmental and social safeguard policies of the WB applicable to RAIDP are as following:

2.16 **Environmental Assessment (EA) OP 4.01:** An Environmental Assessment is conducted to ensure that Bank-financed projects are environmentally sound and sustainable, and that decision-making is improved through appropriate analysis of actions and of their likely environmental impacts. Any World Bank project that is likely to have potential adverse environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence requires an EA indicating the potential risks, mitigation measures and environmental management framework or plan.

2.17 **Natural Habitats (OP 4.04).** The Natural Habitats Policy is triggered by any project (including any subproject under a sector investment or financial intermediary loan) with the potential to cause significant conversion (loss) or degradation of natural habitats, whether directly (through construction) or indirectly (through human activities induced by the project). The policy has separate requirements for critical (either legally or proposed to be protected or high ecological value) and non-critical natural habitats. The Bank's interpretation of "significant conversion or degradation" is on a case-by-case basis for each project, based on the information obtained through the EA.

2.18 **Forestry (OP 4.36).** This policy is triggered by forest sector activities and other Bank sponsored interventions which have the potential to impact significantly upon forested areas. The Bank does not finance commercial logging operations but aims to reduce deforestation, enhance the environmental contribution of forested areas, promote afforestation, reduce poverty and encourage economic development.

2.19 **Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11).** The Bank seeks to assist countries to manage their physical cultural resources and to avoid or mitigate adverse impact of development projects on these resources. This policy is triggered for any project that requires an EA.

2.20 **Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).** Key objectives of the World Bank’s policy on involuntary land acquisition are to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs; assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production level, or at least in restoring them; encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure. The policy covers not only physical relocation, but any loss of land or other assets resulting in relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected people must move to another location. When the policy is triggered, a Resettlement Action Plan must be prepared. An abbreviated plan may be developed when less than 200 people are affected by the project. In situations, where all the precise impacts cannot be assessed during project preparation, provision is made for preparing a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RAP/RPF must ensure that all the Bank’s policy provisions detailed in OP 4.12 are addressed particularly the payment of compensation for affected assets at their replacement cost.

2.21 **Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.10).** Key objectives of the Indigenous Peoples policy are to: (i) ensure that indigenous people affected by World Bank funded projects have a voice in project design and implementation; (ii) ensure that adverse impacts on indigenous peoples are avoided, minimized or mitigated; and (iii) ensure that benefits intended for indigenous peoples are culturally appropriate. The policy is triggered when there are indigenous peoples in the project area and there is likely potential of adverse impacts or they are intended beneficiaries. When this policy is triggered an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan is required to be prepared to mitigate the potential adverse impacts or maximize the positive benefits of the project interventions.

COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL AND WORLD BANK POLICIES

2.22 Table 2.1 presents a comparison of Government of Nepal and World Bank policies, and recommendations to bridge identified gaps.

Table 2.1: Comparison of GoN and World Bank Policies Gaps and Recommendations

Category	GON Policy	World Bank Policy	Recommendations to Bridge Gaps
A. Environment (Natural Habitat , & Forest including terrestrial and aquatic)	Development Project falling under EPR criteria should be subjected to IEE/EIA (for example Construction of District Road requires IEE and Feeder Road requires EIA). According to recent amended EPR improvement of districts roads are not required to undertake IEE/EIA. This approach often ignores potential risks and impacts. For example, depending on site condition, a district road could be riskier than a feeder road. Forest regulation requires permission from related authorities (DFO, CFUG etc.) for any intervention in forested area. National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act, demands permission from Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation besides Ministry of Environment. Compensatory re-plantation ratio is not defined for service-oriented project.	Environmental Assessment has to be carried out for identifying potential risks and adverse impacts, mitigation measures and environmental management plan. When natural habitat and forest policies are triggered environmental assessment and environmental management plan (EMP) will adequately address the relevant issues.	In order to fill the gap between WB and GON requirements/ approach, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be prepared for each contract during detail engineering design phase. The plan aims to address adverse environmental impacts arising due to project intervention. The project will strictly follow re-plantation and the ratio will be fixed by DDC in coordination with LRCU/VRCC DFO, and local forest authority (eg; CFUG).
B. Physical-Cultural Resources	Clause number 28 of EPR states that physical and cultural resources shall not be disturbed or damaged without the prior approval of concerned authority.	Environmental assessment has to be carried out in case such resources are found to be affected by the subproject.	ESMP shall address such issues following GoN and WB policy.
C. Land and Structures	Clause number 3 of this Land Acquisition Act states that any asset that is required for public purposes	Full compensation at replacement cost for lost assets shall be provided according to asset types and location.	The road subprojects are demand driven and voluntary. The peoples expect to get more benefit from these subprojects. So,

Category	GON Policy	World Bank Policy	Recommendations to Bridge Gaps
	<p>shall be acquired by providing compensation.</p> <p>Compensation Fixation Committee will establish the Compensation rates.</p>	<p>Resettlement and Rehabilitation assistance to affected people to enable them to improve their living standard.</p>	<p>there has been general practice of voluntary land donation for rural roads. In case of adverse impacts based on past experience assistance will be provided according to VDIMP as per the Entitlement Matrix.</p>
D. Indigenous Community	<p>The Interim plan encourages each development program to incorporate infrastructure and income generation program targeted to indigenous community.</p>	<p>Ensures free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected indigenous people to obtain broad community support to the project. Social Assessment will be carried out to identify potential effect and prepare plan to ensure that indigenous peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate.</p>	<p>Project affected individual and families including already existing vulnerable communities will be addressed by developing VCDP. Such peoples will be benefited through community infrastructures subproject.</p>
E. Loss of Income Source	<p>Compensation shall be provided for loss of crop damage/income source.</p>	<p>Full compensation shall be provided.</p>	<p>Livelihood assistance shall be provided as per criteria set by 3.31 of ESMF Chapter III.</p>

CHAPTER III: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1 The Environmental and Social Management Framework is a guiding document to address the social and environmental issues in the subprojects. As the project involves mostly improvement and upgrading of the existing roads (except the dry season roads) the expected adverse impacts are generally considered to be minimal both on environmental and social fronts. For social impact purposes road corridor, which is defined as formation width of road as fixed by approach manual¹ will be considered for identifying the impacts. For environmental impacts the project will consider Impact Corridor. This will be different in different site condition as determined by case basis. As a rule of thumb a corridor of 1.5 Km on both sides of road is used as potential impact corridor. The key users of this framework will constitute a wide range of officials and staff involved in policy making, planning, implementation and monitoring of social and environmental mitigation measures in the subprojects.

3.2 The project envisages that the rural road improvement will enhance access of local people to national and feeder roads, which directly contributes to increased socio-economic wellbeing with improved access to different types of services and facilities. It ultimately aims to reduce poverty with enhanced level of livelihood accompanied by increased income, employment and access to services. Considering the nature and scope of the project there will not be any major environmental and social impacts for the following reasons:

- Most of the subprojects proposed under the project will consist of upgrading and improvement of existing roads. As a result the adverse impacts will be limited to loss of small parcels of land and little damage to local infrastructure, limited loss of vegetation and slope cutting,
- Hill roads often suffer from problems related to slope failure and erosion. Thus, the project will improve existing areas with unstable slopes, using protection structures and bio-engineering, and it will use labor-based technology which will minimize damage to fragile slopes,
- In the Terai almost all proposed roads are north south roads. The potential for flood damage is less in these roads than the east-west roads. Moreover, as some of the north-south roads also function as embankments, the roads will assist in flood control; and,
- Local communities will be involved in road construction, protection as well as monitoring which will assist to reduce adverse environmental and social impacts through use of indigenous skills and know how.

3.3 Broadly, there are three types of roads in Nepal- national roads, feeder roads and district roads. National roads and feeder roads are under the Department of Roads (DoR) and the district roads are under District Development Committee (DDC). All the RAIDP roads are under the category of district roads, which are managed by the District Development Committees (DDCs). These roads will be undertaken only at the request of the local communities and, if they wish to donate land voluntarily.

ROAD CORRIDOR

3.4 In case of rural roads, the usual Right of Way (ROW) is 10 meters both in hill and Terai regions and people will be informed that no construction should be undertaken in this road width. The road corridor is defined at the initial stage after the selection of a subproject. The road corridor denotes formation width of the road only, which will be according to the technical guideline but varies depending on the geographical and social contexts.

3.5 Based on the road corridor width, the required land for the improvement of roads will be obtained from the people as donation. Records of donation of lands and other assets is maintained within the road

¹ 5 meter in hill and 6 meter in terai.

corridor i.e. how much of additional land strip has actually been acquired in addition to the existing road width including list of affected people.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

3.6 Environmental impacts observed in RAIDP differ from subproject to subproject in same region, from region to region (hill and terai), and from type of work done new track or upgrading. The experiences from implementation of past projects have shown that impact ranges from erosion, landslides, gullying, water logging, river bank cutting, trees loss, relocation of social infrastructures, spoil disposal, quarrying, etc. These impacts are summarized for hill and Terai roads in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Observed Environmental Impacts in RAIDP subprojects

Hill		Terai	
Impact	Cause	Impact	Cause
Landslide	Stone Quarrying	NA	
	Undercutting of slope by runoff		
	Vertical batter cuts		
	Existing unstable slope		
Erosion	Lack of vegetative cover	NA	
	Newly cut slopes		
Trees loss and damage to forest	Widening	Trees loss and damage to forest	Insufficient width
	Track opening		New alignment
	Unnecessary tree cutting by locals		Lack of awareness among peoples on the role trees can play
	Spoil disposal		
	Quarrying in forested area		Workers encroachment / use of forest product
	Workers encroachment / use of forest product		
Gully Advancement	Diversion of natural channel by run off / road drains	NA	
	Lack of protective measures.		
Inundation	Lower level of land	Water logging	Embankment construction
	High flow during monsoon		Borrow pit construction
Bank Cutting	Selected road alignment is close to the river	Bank cutting	Road alignment selected near laterally shifting river.
			Weak bank material
Damage to Irrigation System	Chocking of irrigation canal due to deposition of sediment from erosion	Damage to Irrigation System	Alignment selected without consideration of field condition
	Alignment selected without consideration of field condition		
	Widening		Widening
Decreased Productivity of land	Deposition of silt on agricultural land due haphazard spoil dumping	Decreased Productivity of land	Removal of surface soil for embankment construction
			Borrow pits construction
Damage to Water Sources	Spoil dumping near water sources	Damage to Water bodies	Proximity of water bodies near the road
	Deposition of silt in water sources		
Damage to water supply lines	Widening	NA	
Public Health and Safety	Quarry site operation	Public Health and Safety	Borrow pit construction
	High level of dust		High level of dust
	Poor water quality		Accidents during construction
	Accidents during construction		

To address all potential environmental impacts and issues that could arise in any of the subprojects, following principles have been adopted.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

3.7 **SCREENING:** Every subproject proposal to be funded under RAIDP will undergo an environmental screening before it is selected for implementation. The objectives of screening process are (i) to establish the level of environmental assessment required, and (ii) to help the project offices understand environmental issues related to the project before they are considered for implementation, and (iii) assist in decision making process. Proposal will be forwarded only after preparation of environmental screening report. Environmental screening will be done together with technical, economic and social screening. The criteria mentioned in Schedule 1 and 2 of Environmental Protection Regulation (EPR) – 1997 will also be considered during screening process. But screening will not only be based on EPR; it should also consider potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the proposal. The Screening checklist is presented in Annex 2.

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

3.8 By nature of the physical activities, road constructions bring about changes in natural environment and therefore, are considered environmentally sensitive. RAIDP intends to reduce environmental problems arising from such intervention to as minimum extent as is possible. Regardless of outcome of environmental screening, each subproject shall have its site specific EMP. EMP for subprojects requiring IEE or EIA will be prepared at the time of preparation of IEE or EIA. Although, the IEE/EIA requiring roads have EMP for full length, such EMP lacks site-specific detail, as they are prepared before detail engineering survey. Experiences have shown that only a section of the road is constructed/upgraded at a time. Therefore, all subprojects will have their site specific EMP for contracted length separately, prepared during detail engineering design period, whether IEE or EIA is prepared or not.

3.9 *Potential Impacts Identification and Analysis:* Table 3.1 indicates potential environmental issues RAIDP roads may encounter. Environmental issues will be identified and potential impacts will be assessed in site-specific manner. Issues will be categorized as significant and insignificant; and only significant issues will be considered as impact of the project. The impacts shall be identified based on findings of screening report, other relevant secondary sources and verified through site visits during follow ups assessment and EMP preparation. Prediction and assessment will try to quantify the impacts as far as possible. Proper prediction of impact plays a vital role as these predictions are used for developing mitigation measures.

3.10 *Environmental Mitigation Principles:* The approaches to mitigation measure includes avoidance of the impact by changing plan and design, minimization of the impact by reducing the level of intervention at that site, mitigation of impact by proposing curative/stabilizing measures, and implementing compensatory measures for unavoidable impacts. Viable, practical and cost effective mitigation and enhancement measures for environmental impacts will be developed and integrated in plan and design, cost estimates, Bill of Quantities, which in turn would supplement its environmental sustainability. Site Specific EMP will address environmental problems and corresponding mitigation measures.

3.11 The tender instruction to bidders shall explicitly mention the site-specific mitigation measures to be performed, the materials to be used, labor camp arrangements, and waste disposal areas, as well as other site specific environmental requirements. The final acceptance of the completed works shall not occur until the EMP recommendations have been satisfactorily implemented. The general mitigation approaches to reduce environmental impacts are presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Mitigation Approaches to Reduce Environmental Impacts

Issue/Impact	Approaches to Reduce Environmental Impacts
Landslide	Limit grading of road to 5%. Construction of drain, if downgrading exceeds 7%. Keep optimum balance in extraction and filling of soil works. Geo-hazard assessment and mapping. Use designated disposal site and avoid site casting of spoil.

Issue/Impact	Approaches to Reduce Environmental Impacts
	Use bioengineering on exposed slopes.
Spoil Disposal	<p>Recommended spoil dumping sites should be used.</p> <p>Recommended spoil dumping sites should not pose threat to natural/community resources of public interest including irrigation canal, community forestry, drinking water sources etc. Disposal area should be leveled and compacted after disposal.</p> <p>It is recommended to conserve the soil by planting indigenous plants including grasses.</p> <p>Wastes could also be used as leveling materials along the roadsides.</p> <p>Spoil should not be disposed into stream channels and seepage areas, unstable hill slopes, water bodies, forest and vegetated slopes.</p>
Borrow Pits	<p>Borrow pits should be avoided in lands close to embankment toe line, but in no cases less than 1.5 m</p> <p>Irrigated agricultural lands.</p> <p>In case borrow pit is in agricultural land, the depth shall not exceed 45 cm and may be dug out to a depth of not more than 30 cm after stripping the 15 cm top soil aside.</p> <p>In case of riverside, borrow pit should be located not less than 15 m from the toe of the bank, distance depending on the magnitude and duration of flood to be withstood.</p> <p>Avoid following areas;</p> <p>Grazing lands.</p> <p>Lands within 0.8 Km of settlement.</p> <p>Environmentally sensitive areas</p> <p>Designated protected areas / forests</p> <p>Unstable site-hills</p> <p>Water bodies</p> <p>Wet lands</p> <p>Streams and seepage areas</p> <p>Areas supporting rare plant / animal species</p>
Quarry Site	<p>Contractor will secure government permit and other relevant environmental requirements for operation of quarry site with recommendation from project engineer.</p> <p>Adequate drainage system shall be provided to prevent the flooding of the excavated area.</p> <p>Installing drainage and erosion control measures at the site.</p> <p>Re-vegetating the quarry to merge with surrounding landscape: this is done by conserving and reapplying the topsoil for vegetative growth.</p>
Erosion	<p>All exposed slopes should be provided with armor.</p> <p>Unnecessary removal of vegetative cover should be discouraged.</p>
Gully Advancement	<p>Construct check dams to reduce bed scouring and bank cutting along high slope streams where riverbed is soft.</p> <p>Plantation along bank to reduce slide along bank.</p>
Plant and Wildlife	<p>Avoid disposal of spoil in forested area haphazardly.</p> <p>Use wood for construction in minimum amount and efficiently.</p> <p>Initiate plantation at damaged and damage prone areas by signing an agreement between local forest user groups and DDC.</p> <p>Increase liability of local forest user groups.</p> <p>Avoid protected areas or densely forested areas.</p> <p>Avoid areas with high biodiversity as much as possible.</p> <p>Regulate movement of labor force, their dependency on forest and poaching.</p> <p>Coordinate and mobilize District Forest Office and its subsidiary body in monitoring activities of construction workers and officials to minimize wildlife harassing, trapping, and poaching.</p>
Flooding and Bank Cutting	<p>Extraction of construction material as per estimated annual deposit volume only.</p> <p>River training works.</p>
Water logging	<p>Provide drainage facility that can drain water from an area within 4 hrs after rain stops.</p> <p>There should no be water logging in other lands when there is no rain.</p>
Services Relocation	<p>Relocate / repair the social services as per the damage caused.</p>
Cultural and Historical Monuments	<p>Avoid such monuments while selecting alignment.</p> <p>Take prior approval from community, if the selected alignment causes damage to such monuments.</p> <p>Repair damages / relocate monuments if community gives permission to do so.</p>
Health and Safety	<p>All workers should have accidental insurance.</p> <p>Burrow pits should not be constructed in area where there is high movement of people.</p> <p>Chemicals used in construction should be stored in safe place with sealing.</p>

Issue/Impact	Approaches to Reduce Environmental Impacts
	Worker camp should be provided with adequate facility of toilet with septic tank, waster disposal site, and plenty of water needed for personal hygiene.

3.12 *Site Specific Environmental Management Plan (EMP)*: Although most of RAIDP subprojects involve upgrading works and tracks already exist, some adverse environmental impacts are expected. In order to manage environmental issues/ impacts specific to a road contract package, site specific EMP for the subproject in question would be prepared. The site specific EMP has to be prepared and submitted along with bid documents: it is a part of the bidding document, cost estimates, specification, and contract / agreement clauses. The site specific EMP shall be prepared following Annex 3. A simple hazard mapping will also be incorporated in EMP.

3.13 *Other Plans*: Any other environmental plans as required such as bioengineering plan, compensatory plantation plan etc. shall be prepared and included in EMP. If the slope to be protected is small then mitigation measures (including number and type of species to be used, plantation pattern, toe protection and drainage management measures) can be included in site specific EMP. If the area is large a separate plan, including site plan, is necessary.

SOCIAL IMPACTS

3.14 On the basis of past experience, the project will attempt to capture all possible social issues and impacts that are likely to arise due to project interventions from the beginning of a sub-project planning so that the impacts are well estimated and managed with due diligence.

3.15 The project experience shows limited social adverse impacts in comparison to the benefits that the people have been able to realize at large. Community members observed couples of tangible benefits due to road improvement. These include sudden appreciation in the land value, enhanced access to motorable roads, reduction in travel time and transport costs, and employment opportunities and income generation from the construction works. The negative impacts identified are loss of small parcel of land and structures to the project in some sections where improvement works required additional land strip for widening.

SOCIAL SCREENING:

3.16 Social screening will be undertaken at an early stage in all subprojects, which will provide necessary information on the potential social impacts likely to be encountered during implementation. This screening will be carried out in close consultation with various primary stakeholders: beneficiaries; roadside farmers; shopkeepers; women, Dalits and other local key informants. Social screening report will provide all information as determined by screening questionnaire presented in Annex 4.

3.17 Social screening provides first stage information about the road subproject which also identifies: (i) beneficiary population living within various impact zones of the project based on distance; (ii) extent of land required and number of land owners affected; (iii) impacts on poor and vulnerable groups including needs and priority for social and economic betterment; (iv) willingness of people for voluntary land donation; and v) other impacts.

3.18 Screening report also provides information about the potential damage / loss of common community structures such as resting place (Chautaro), water tank including pipelines, religious cultural monuments / sites, foot trail, Trial Bridge and so on. The project on the basis of assessment takes responsibility to repair and restore the damaged structure in consultation and participation with the local people and the committees like Local Road Users Committee (LRUC) Village Road Coordination Committee (VRCC).

3.19 Social screening reports are crucial to decide whether or not a particular subproject should be considered under the project. A particular subproject will be considered for inclusion in the project only if the following is confirmed during the social screening:

- The sub-project should be part of wider master plan prepared for the district;
- There must a request form the local people for the proposed road widening;
- The owners must have passed a resolution for voluntary land donation;

- The social screening should confirm that the subproject will not result serious / adverse social impacts,
- In case of few additional impacts beyond voluntary land donation principles, the people are willing to accept Repair & Restoration (R and R) assistance in line with entitlement provisions of ESMF; and
- The land owners are willing to transfer the land ownership to DDC.

BENEFICIARY IDENTIFICATION

3.20 The project beneficiaries include people of different zone of influence of the subproject as per the following criteria.

- Z0: up to 10 mins in Terai, up to 30 mins in Hill,
- Z1: 10 – 30 mins in Terai, 30 – 60 mins in Hill
- Z2: 30 – 60 mins in Terai, 1 – 2 hrs in Hill
- Z3: 1 – 2 hrs in Terai, 4 hrs in Hill and 6 hrs in Mountain

3.21 Beneficiary population of the road subproject will be identified from different sources like VDC, DDC and Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and data will be validated in consultation with local people in walk through survey and social screening.

3.22 On the basis of screening report prepared during feasibility stage, site-specific social impacts will be thoroughly identified and propose suitable mitigation measures. All the adverse impacts identified during social screening will be worked out in details while preparing site specific Social Mitigation Plan during detail engineering design phase. The plan identifies vulnerable communities, damage and loss of structures and land and community infrastructures required for social betterment. A separate cost estimate will be prepared and incorporated in the mitigation plan

VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION

3.23 As mentioned earlier, most of subprojects proposed under the project are improvement of existing roads. So, it is expected that there will be either no or marginal loss of land, damage and disturbance in structures and livelihood. As the adverse impacts are likely to be limited compared to potential benefits, the affected people are expected to contribute their land and other impacts through donation for road improvement.

3.24 The project will comply with the practical safeguard measures to reduce impact to people due to the loss of land, damage of residential and other structures, livelihood and minor assets to as minimum level as possible by (i) avoiding loss or acquisition of land, damages or loss of structures and livelihoods as far as possible by seeking alternative options, and (ii) extending repair and restoration assistance and cash assistance to the affected families as per Entitle Matrix provisions. The outline of VDIMP is presented in Annex 5.

3.25 *Voluntary Land Donation Criteria:* The project envisages acquisition of land through voluntarily donations, which will be based on the following donation criteria:

- Voluntary land donation will be limited to “ Corridor of Impact” area only;
- Impacts on individual households should be marginal limiting up to 10 percent of the productive assets and the remaining assets are economically viable to ensure livelihood or shelter;
- The individuals / households making voluntary donation will be considered as direct beneficiaries of the project;
- The land donation is made freely in public and without coercion and shall not affect household’s food security;
- In the event of few people’s remaining assets becomes unviable, they will be provided suitable assistance and support as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

- Project affected people are fully aware of required procedures and entitlement as well as principle of land donation to the road; and
- In case of public or government land, the encroacher cannot claim such land as donation.

3.26 *Land Donation process:* The main steps of land and other permanent assets acquisition process are:

- a) The Village Road Coordination Committee and Local Road Users Committee will inform local people about the road corridor,
- b) The NGOs and individual consultants will identify individual land donors, amount of donated land and remaining holding, damage / loss of residential structure and its percentage and loss of livelihood and minor structural damage or loss, at the time of social screening and inform the people about damage/loss,
- c) After availability of detail records of impacts, the DDC through Local Road Users Committee will publish notice about land and other permanent assets acquisition.
- d) The local NGOs and individual consultants will raise awareness of local people about the benefit of the road and inform them about the provision of the project about land donation and structural damage.
- e) The DDC, in coordination with Assistance Distribution Committee, local NGO and individual consultant and Local Road Users Committee, will distribute assistance to seriously project affected people (above 10 percent land donors and above 25 percent structural damage household) and will fill the voluntary land donation form of the land donors. In case any complaints, the people can approach the grievance redress committees will be formed to hear complaints related to voluntary donation process.
- f) The DDC in coordination with Land Measurement Office will organize land cadastral survey,
- g) The DDC will bear cadastral survey cost and land transfer cost and will proceed for land transfer.
- h) The DDC through SMO / SDC will prepare documents of each event and finally forward it to PCU in monthly, quarterly and annual report.

3.27 The project will adopt different methods of social recognition viz; writing names in the hoarding board, and/ or offering letter of appreciation to the owners for voluntary land donation.

3.28 If donation of land is above 10 percent and remaining holding is between 850 to 1692 Sqm and below 849 Sqm then the project considers such voluntary land donors as Seriously Project Affected Families / People (SPAF/P) and will offer assistance according to the Entitlement Matrix. This implies that RAIDP does not accept voluntary donation of land without assistance if someone holds less than minimum economic land holding size i.e. 5 Kattha in Terai or 3.5 Ropani in hill (1692 Sqm). This amount of land is considered as minimum economic land holding size for livelihood in rural Nepal. The land donation format is attached in Annex 6.

3.29 *Damage / Loss of Residential Structures:* Based on past experience, the road improvement works under the project are likely to cause damages of various extents to the residential structures while widening the roads. The likely structural damages shall be categorized as follows;

- Damage or loss up to 25 percent is considered as marginal impacts. Project shall undertake necessary repairs of such damage.
- The damage or loss between 25 to 50 percent will be regarded as seriously project-affected people/family (SPAP/F). Project shall provide cash assistance for such households.
- The damage or loss between 50 to 100 percent will be considered as total loss implying full displacement of the families and consider them as SPAP/F. Project shall provide cash assistance according to the entitlement matrix.

3.30 In the case of structural damage or loss the project will treat titleholders and non-title holders differently because the titleholders lose land along with the structure whereas the non-title holders lose

structure only. Damage or loss of other private structures such as compound wall, cowshed, water tap, tape pillar, tube wells, etc. are considered minor structures. In minor structural damage, the project will provide fixed assistance as per the entitlement matrix. For the damage and loss of common community structures such as resting place, water tank, temple, foot trail, trial-bridge, and so on, the project would undertake repairs and renovations of damaged structures through the local committees such as Local Road User Committees (LRUCs) and Village Road Construction Committees (VRCCs).

3.31 *Loss of Livelihood / Income Source*: In case of loss of livelihood or income sources such as petty shops like teashops, Ghumti (movable shop) and, whose land holdings become less than minimum economic land holdings and so on, the project shall provide rehabilitation assistance to the affected people. The livelihood assistance shall be provided calculating daily wage rate of the district for maximum of one economically active (16 to 60 years) members of a family for three months.

3.32 *Crop Damage*: In case of possible damage of crops by the subproject the concerned people will be informed in advance giving time to harvest the crops from the field. However, in case of crop damage due to subproject activities, it will be considered as direct impacts for which the project shall provide replacement value of the crops as per current market price in the same vicinity.

VOLUNTARY DONATION IMPACT MITIGATION FUND (VDIMP)

3.33 Although the Government of Nepal acquires the land as per the Land Acquisition Act for the national level projects, RAIDP pursues the principles of limited voluntary land acquisition from owners who will be provided with some cash assistance in lieu of their contribution. In response to GoN policies of guarantying property rights and World Bank social safeguard policies, the project has devised the VDIMP to ensure some cash assistance and rehabilitation supports to project affected people of various categories even if the impacts are marginal as a result of voluntary donation.

3.34 Since the magnitude of impacts cannot be identified upfront it is proposed to create a “**Voluntary Donation Impact Mitigation Fund**” (VDIMF). This fund will be used to undertake repair and restore damage and loss of residential structures, rehabilitation of income sources and cash assistance for seriously project affected people / families by voluntary donation of their permanent assets and land transfer process.

3.55 One percent of total project cost (Additional Financing) shall be separated for this fund. The fund will be created out of counterpart funding of the project. The use of fund will be made as per the VDIMP and implemented according to the established procedures.

3.36 The VDIMP includes the total cost required for voluntary donation impact Mitigation (which includes repair and restoration cost for damaged structures, assistance for land donors above 10%, livelihood assistance, land transfer cost and so on) and vulnerable community development. The concerned DDC will forward the plan with the estimated budget to PCU about voluntary donation impacts mitigation and vulnerable community development. PCU reconfirm the estimated cost and in coordination with DoLIDAR and MoLD approve it. Then the DDC through assistance distribution committee provide the assistance to concerned individuals / families in coordination with local NGO and local road users committee. In the case of structural damage below 25%, the concerned DDC repairs it through LRUC.

3.37 *Voluntary Donation Impact Mitigation Plan (VDIMP)*: Based on the findings of the Social screening report, the subproject specific Voluntary Donation Impact Mitigation Plans (VDIMP) will be prepared to address impacts associated with donation in respect of whatever minimal impacts could arise in various forms: (i) loss of land; (ii) loss of houses /structures; (iii) loss of livelihood systems/income sources; and (iv) loss of community property resources. The VDIMP (Annex 5) presents total land of the donors, donated land and its percentage, percentage of structural damage and loss or disturbance in income source and common community property. Moreover, it presents category of land donors as less than 10 % land donors, above 10% land donors whose remaining holding is above 1693 Sqm, in between 850 to 1692 Sqm and below 849 Sqm. The VDIMP will also suggest cost effective mitigation measures, required cost as per entitlement matrix and detail time frame of each activities from road construction to

land transfer. The SMO / SDCs will be responsible for preparing a VDIMP in coordination with DDC. The level of VDIMP will depend upon the magnitude of impacts identified in the screening reports. As part of Mitigation plan, the key socio-economic characteristics of all those affected families (who need livelihood assistance and support for construction of houses) will be collected for measuring the impact of assistance. The key information relates to land holding, income, employment, assets, indebtedness, houses' and related conditions, etc. This will be undertaken by the NGOs who will provide implementation support.

3.38 The VDIMP defines the legal, institutional and implementation principle to guide the assistance for loss / damage of social assets, and proposes rehabilitation assistance. The concept of VDIMP was developed after the mid term review of the project, which identified some gaps in the implementation of social safeguard measures to support the livelihood of project affected people.

ENTITLEMENT POLICY MATRIX

3.39 The Entitlement Policy Matrix is prepared with a view to provide assistance and support to those who need some support and assistance even though the land donations are voluntary.

Table 3.4: Entitlement Policy Matrix

Impact Category	Entitlement Unit	Entitlement	Remarks
1. Land donors			
A. Loss of land up to 10%	Title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary donation Land Transfer Incentives NRs. 2000/donor 	
B. Loss of land above 10% and remaining holding is: Above 1693Sqm Between 850 to 1692Sqm Below 849Sqm	Title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance @ NRs. 30 in hill and 40 in Terai per Sqm beyond 10% of loss; subject to minimum NRs. 2000 for the land. Assistance @ NRs. 30 in hill and 40 in Terai / Sqm beyond 10% of loss; subject to minimum NRs. 2000 and livelihood assistance equivalent to three months minimum local wages for one adult member. Assistance @ NRs. 30 in hill and 40 in Terai / Sqm beyond 10% of loss; subject to minimum NRs. 2000 and livelihood assistance equivalent to minimum wages for three months for one adult members. 	<p>Considered local price of the land in the subproject areas of RAIDP and considered the price of land fixed by Nepal Bank Limited for mortgaging the land and decided the amount which covers more than 60% of the actual price at present.</p> <p>Land occupied by non title holders will not be considered as land donation</p>
2. Loss of Residential Structure			
A. Loss up to 25 %	Title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project will undertake repairs 	
B. Loss between 25.1 to 50 %	Title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for repairs @ NRs. 300/Sqft for Kachhi @ NRs. 500/Sqft for Semi-Pakki @ NRs. 700/Sqft for Pakki 	<p>Considered local price of the residential structure in the subproject areas of RAIDP and also considered the price of types of residential structure fixed by</p>
C. Loss between 25.1 to 50 %	Non-title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for repairs @ NRs. 200/Sqft for Kacchi @ NRs. 400/Sqft for Semi-Pakki @ NRs. 600/Sqft for Pakki 	
D. Full loss (50.1 to 100%)	Title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for restoration @ NRs. 300/Sqft for Kachhi 	

Impact Category	Entitlement Unit	Entitlement	Remarks
		@ NRs. 500/Sqft for Semi-Pakki @ NRs. 700/Sqft for Pakki • Additional support Nrs.10000 for total loss	Nawal Bank Limited for mortgaging the residential structure and decided the amount which covers more than 70% of the actual price at present.
E. Full loss (50.1 to 100%)	Non-title holders	• Support for restoration @ NRs. 200/Sqft for Kacchi @ NRs. 400/Sqft for Semi-Pakki @ NRs. 600/Sqft for Pakki • Additional support NRs. 5000.	
3. Loss of Livelihood / Income Sources			
A. Loss of livelihood/income source	All	• Rehabilitation assistance @ NRs district wage rate x one adult (16 to 60 years) family members x 3 months	Employment opportunities with contractors, if interested
4. Community Facilities / structures			
A. Loss of community building, temple, irrigation canals, drinking water pipe, culvert, bridge, etc		• Repairs and restoration will be undertaken by the project	"
5. Loss of other assets			
Minor structure/assets (i) Up to 25% (ii) 25.1 to 50% (iii) 50.1 to 100%	Title holders	• Repairs by the project • Assistance @ NRs. 3000.0 • Assistance @ NRs 5000.0	
B. Minor structure / assets (i) Up to 25% (ii) 25.1 to 50% (iii) 50.1 to 100%	Non-title holder	• Repair by the project • Assistance @ NRs. 2000.0 • Assistance @ NRs 3000.0	
6. Loss / damage of crops			
A. Crop damage / loss	Title holders	• Advance notice for harvesting • Avoid damage as far as possible • Crop damage compensation if advance notice is not possible	
B. Crop damage / loss	Non-title holders	• Advance notice for harvesting • Avoid damage as far as possible • Crop damage compensation if advance notice is not provided	
Unidentified Impacts		• Mitigation measures will be proposed based on the principle of assistance and support.	

3.40 *Land Transfer Process:* After identification of land donors from screening report, such donors shall be assisted according to entitlement matrix and as proposed by VDIMP. Individual land donation forms will be filled and proceed for land transfer. The land donation form is attached in Annex 8. The land donors will be exempted from the tax of the government and other costs incurred during land ownership transfer.

3.41 Land transfer will start from the beginning of construction period. The land transfer process involves different stages: (i) obtaining group consent in written form from the affected people; (ii)

mobilization of cadastral survey / surveyors from DDC; (ii), assistance distribution as per the entitlement matrix, and (iv) land transfer.

OTHER SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN

3.42 *Vulnerable Community Development Plan (VCDP)*: Vulnerable Community Development Plan (VCDP) will be prepared for the betterment of vulnerable people (within Z₀ population). The targeted beneficiaries of VCDP include mainly the following groups of people.

- Seriously Project Affected People / Families,
- Marginalized groups,
- Dalits, ethnic minorities and poorest people,
- Single women/ women headed households, and
- Landless, old aged and disabled people.

3.43 The VCDP identifies the needs and priority of vulnerable groups and proposes need-based program to uplift their socio-economic condition by conducting training. The Vulnerable Community Development Plan is presented in Annex 7. The SMO / SDCs discuss with VRCC / LRUC about the vulnerable groups, identifies their problems, needs and priorities and then prepare the detail plan of VCDP which will be included in SMP. The VCDP preparation process involves; (i) identification of vulnerable groups / communities, (ii) consultation with the group / community and identification of requirement, and (IV) preparation of VCDP. Concerned members of VRCC / LRUC will assist to SMO / SDC for preparation of VCDP.

3.44 *Community Infrastructure Development Plan (CIDP)*: Along with VCDP there is Community Infrastructure Development (CID) component in the project, which assists to construct essential infrastructures such as market shed, health post, school, public toilet, community trail and so on to create productive and useful community asset, on the basis of the demand of the community. The CIDP format is attached in Annex 8. The SMO / SDC during SMP preparation can also identify local needs of community infrastructure development in the discussion with VRCC and LRUC and mention it in the SMP. Local people including VRCC / LRUC can come to DDC directly or through SMO / SDC with a demand letter for community infrastructure anytime during construction of a subproject. In this situation, the SMO / SDC prepares community infrastructure development plan (CIDP) for the approved program by DDC. In general, the SMO / SDC are responsible for informing local people about this component and selection criteria of CIDP.

CONTRACTORS COMPLIANCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD MEASURES

3.45 The contractors are also principle stakeholders in the project which roles and responsibilities are to identify and mitigate the adverse impacts that are important right from the beginning. Therefore, contract document needs to clarify the following roles / responsibility of contractors for the following tasks:

- a) Reclaim the quarry site and fill up borrow pit after the completion of the work,
- b) Keep the bitumen at least 0.8 Km far from the village /settlement,
- c) Maintain health and sanitation of the labor camp,
- d) Do not allow haphazard disposal of spoil along hill slopes, vegetated areas, water bodies and other environmentally sensitive areas,
- e) Enforce use of recommended disposal sites,
- f) Provide health and safety gears to the labors,
- g) Restrict labors' use of forest products, hunting and poaching.
- h) Hire as many local labor as possible (priority has to be given for poor, marginalized and Dalits),
- i) Do not use child labor (below 16 years age),
- j) Employ at least 33 percent women laborer in construction,

- k) Ensure life insurance of the laborers
- l) Avoid damage / disturbance to historical / cultural / archeological sites / natural habitats.
- m) Relocate public infrastructure such as; electricity pole, telephone pole, taps, etc.

CHAPTER IV: PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

4.1 The project requires effective mechanism and process to implement its rural road construction activities and related impacts. This chapter presents planning and implementation mechanism to be followed in addressing the environmental and social safeguard issues arising from the project.

4.2 The Environmental Assessment and Social Assessment are the integral part of the project cycle beginning with project identification to operation stage. All subprojects will start from screening, identification of impacts, preparation of action plan for mitigation of adverse impacts, implementation of action plans, monitoring of evaluation, and auditing of the project. The main aim of the planning is to address the environment and social impacts properly. However, planning includes activities from the beginning of identification and pre-feasibility study to post construction phase. A short summary of project planning including stages, steps in the assessment process and responsibility is presented in table 4.1. The detail steps are presented in Annex 9.

Table 4.1: Environmental and Social Management within the Project Cycle

Stages in Project	Environmental and Social Activities			Responsibility
Project Identification	Selection of Sub-project			DDC/DTO
	Assessment for Level of Environmental and Social Assessment Required			SMO/SDC/ CLE
Project Screening	Environmental and Social Screening together with Technical and Economic Screening			DDC/DTO SMO/SDC/ CLE
	Submission of Screening Report to PCU			DDC
	Appraisal and Approval			PCU
Detail Engineering Design	Environmental Plan: EMP, Plantation Plan, Bioengineering Plan	Social Management Plan: VCDP, VDIMP, CIDP		DDC with help from Cluster Level Environmentalist (CLE), SMO/SDC
Construction Period	EMP Implementation	SMP Implementation		DDC/DTO/CLE /SMO/SDC
	Supervision	Reporting	Monitoring	DDC/DTO DRCC Independent 3 rd party CLE /SMO/SDC
Operation Period	Technical, Environmental and Social Audit			NVC

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MITIGATION MECHANISM

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CRITERIA

4.3 To determine the level of environmental assessment required, the screening criteria as mentioned in Environmental Protection Regulation (EPR) -1997 shall be used. The EPR criteria (Schedule 1 and 2) most likely to be applicable to RAIDP roads are presented in Table 4.2. Screening should not be done only as per EPR schedule, but also considering potential environmental impacts and risks.

Table 4.2: The RAIDP Criteria for EIA/IEE/EMP

Roads Requiring IEE	Roads Requiring EIA
Construction of District Roads	Construction of Main Feeder Roads
Construction of Urban Roads	
Improvement, Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Feeder Roads	<u>Road Construction in Sensitive areas:</u> Historical, cultural and archeological sites. Environmentally weak and wet areas.
Any other projects with cost NRs 50	National parks, wild life sanctuaries and conservation areas.

Roads Requiring IEE	Roads Requiring EIA
million to 250 million.	Semi-arid, mountainous and Himalayan regions. Flood prone and other dangerous areas. Residential, school and hospital areas. Areas with main sources of public water supply. Any other projects with total cost more than NRs 250 million.
Level of Environmental assessment will also depend on magnitude, extent and duration of the predicted impact. If impacts are serious the assessment team can recommend IEE/EIA irrespective of above requirement. But if the impacts are of low magnitude, extent and duration EMP will be prepared for all road subprojects.	

4.4 The responsibility of screening and IEE/EIA, if any, will fall on DDC/DTO. It has to be submitted along with technical, economical and social screening report during Project Screening Stage. Subproject screening is not completed without environmental screening, and will not be considered for further processing. If IEE/EIA is done, it will include EMP chapter. If screening determines that no IEE/EIA is required site specific EMP will be prepared separately by DDC. Cluster Level Environmentalist will support DDC to carryout screening. The main roles of Cluster Level Environmentalist are;

- Awareness creation about environmental issues and preparation of environmental plans.
- Organize workshop, training and meetings.
- Supervision of implementation of EMP.
- Reporting to DDC and PCU.

IEE / EIA

4.5 It the screening team determines that IEE/EIA is needed the team will carryout IEE/EIA after screenign and before detail engineering design survey is started. IEE/EIA will be done as per the format given by EPR and approved by concerned ministry.

SITE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

4.6 No construction will begin without approved site specific EMP. The EMP includes following components;

4.7 *Issues:* The EMP includes environmental issues, and its significance for consideration under the project. An issue's significance should be based on supporting information and their explanation. The issues that can come under EMP vary from subproject to subproject. These may include erosion reduction, slope protection measure, burrow pit management, vibration control, dust and noise control, protection of water sources, tree cutting, protection of road side vegetation and disturbance to wildlife, quarry site management, management of spoil, drainage management (impoundment and water logging / drainage congestion), conservation of cultural and historical monuments, social services relocation/maintenance (water supply lines, irrigation canals, telephone, electricity lines, etc).

4.8 *Mitigation:* The EMP identifies site-specific, cost effective and detailed measures for each impact that will reduce the identified adverse impact to acceptable levels. The plan should include compensatory measures (such as tree plantation, repairs, etc.) if mitigation measures are not feasible, cost effective, or sufficient.

4.9 *Alternatives:* The EMP can also recommend any alternative measures for avoiding impacts on existing design, if the impacts cannot be reduced to acceptable level.

4.10 *Capacity Development and Training:* If necessary, EMP can recommend specific, targeted training for project staff, contractors, and community groups to ensure the implementation of environmental recommendation.

4.11 *Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates:* For all mitigation and capacity development, the EMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried as a part of the project, and (b) cost estimates for implementing the EMP.

4.12 *Integration:* The EMP must be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation. DDC/ DTO is responsible, but can mobilize Cluster Level Environmentalist to develop the plan, incorporate it in BoQ, and help in proper implementation. PCU will review the plan before finalization and approve it with suggestions. The EMP presents detail pictures of the project impacts and mitigation measures.

4.13 *Timing:* Site specific EMP shall be prepared at initial stage of detail engineering design. Doing this will allow EMP activities to be incorporated in detail design. PCU with help from Environmental Specialist of PSC will certify that EMP recommendations are incorporated in Bid documents. Past experience has shown that it is being prepared after detail design, allowing limited time for incorporating the environmental costs, and implementation mechanism and procedures.

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

4.14 As part of planning, social screening will be carried out by the NGOs in collaboration with DDCs to identify the potential impacts and accordingly prepare the corresponding mitigation plans. Various possible options will be explored to minimize the impacts. The Screening reports will also include the initials request form the local villagers for the proposed road widening, community resolution for voluntary donation, etc.

4.15 Subsequent to social screening findings, the mitigation plans will be prepared in accordance with the entitlement Matrix. The socio-economic data for all those who are categorized as seriously affected households will be carried out. The baseline data will be analysis and incorporated in the Mitigation Plan. This will become basis for assessing the impact of assistance provided to the seriously affected households during the project implementation. The site specific social management plan is presented in Annex 10.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

ASSISTANCE DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

4.16 The mitigation plans will be implemented through respective DDCs with the following arrangements. The Assistance Distribution Committee will be formed under the chairmanship of Local Development Officer (LDO) in DDCs. The composition of the committee is as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| • Local Development Officer (LDO) | : Chairperson |
| • District Technical Office Chief | : Member |
| • Chairperson of LRUC / VRCC | : Member |
| • SMO / SDC | : Facilitator |

4.17 The office of the Assistance Distribution Committee will be established within the premises of DDCs. The committee will carry out the following responsibilities:

- a) Receive the name list of those donated land of the district and disclose the name list in the DDC office and in the concerned VDC office.
- b) Publish notice of assistance distribution through local news paper and F.M. Radios prior to at least fifteen days.
- c) Inform the affected people by SMO/SDC through LRUC/VRCC about the proposed action,
- d) Fix the date and time of assistance distribution and inform to the concerned people at least one week before,
- e) Distribute the assistance amount in public places (most probably in VDC office). All amounts above NRs. 5,000 will be paid through cheques. If the recipient does not have Bank accounts, NGOs will assist them to open Bank accounts. In case of cash payments, they will be disturbed in public places in the presence of some witness.
- f) Keep proper account of assistance distribution, and
- g) Keep proper record of the assistance recipient (receive signatures), types of effect, assistance amount and purpose of the use of assistance and the time of land transfer.

4.18 The beneficiaries of assistance are expected to use the assistance for repair and restoration of losses and damages suffered due to land donation. The DDC through LRUC / VRCC and local NGO and individual consultant regularly monitor the use of fund and forward the progress report to PCU.

GRIEVANCE HEARING AND READDRESS MECHANIM

4.19 Informal dispute resolution mechanism and practices, based primarily on negotiation between disputing parties in the involvement of third party, are common in most of the communities in Nepal. Following the local tradition and cultural practices, unsatisfied people will go to VRCC and LRUC with their complaints at first. The VRCC / LRUC are knowledgeable people of the localities, receive complaints and hear the grievances of people. Local Road Users Committee and Village Road Users Committee can resolve minor problems because laws allow resolving minor civil cases in the community. If they cannot resolve, then they forward such cases to Grievance Hearing Committee.

4.20 The grievances escalated due to land acquisition, structural damage, loss of livelihood and minor assets and related to assistance distribution, etc. directly goes to Grievance Hearing Committee. The Grievance Hearing Committee receives the complaints, examines the case by the support of SMO / SDC and by VRCC and LRUC and verifies the information and then gives its decision.

4.21 The grievance redress committee will consist of the following members at each district level. The Grievance Hearing Committee's composition will be as follows:

- Nominee of District Road Coordination Committee : Chairperson
- Planning, Monitoring and Administration Office in DDC : Member
- SMO/SDC (invitee member) : Facilitator

4.22 The office of the Grievance Hearing Committee will be established in the premises of the DDCs. The decision of Grievance Hearing Committee will be final for the project but it does not restrict an individual to seek further legal recourse. The Grievance Hearing Committee will perform the following responsibilities:

- Receive the complaint in written letter and register and record it properly,
- Keep the complaint confidential and go through the issue / case by the support of SMO / SDC and concerned VRCC / LRUC members, check if there is any mistake made in the process,
- Based on the nature of complaint, the committee will verify all the supporting information and also hear the compliant views personally and other witnesses as needed and give their final verdict accordingly.

4.23 The project proposes to create a separate Assistance Distribution Committee and a Grievance Hearing Committee than the Government's Compensation Fixation Committee, which is led by District Administration Office (DAO) on the basis of the discussion with other project staff within DoLIDAR and observing a lengthy and troublesome process followed by them.

PROCESS OF LAND TRANSFER

4.24 Transfer of donated land to DDC is the last part of voluntary land donation process. Once the group and individual consent is obtained and legible assistance is provided, DDC will initiate the process for land transfer. In coordination with Land Cadastral Survey Department, the actual extent of land lost will be identified and on mutual convenient date both the representatives of DDC and land owners will visit Land Revenue Office and complete the process. All those who are not eligible for assistance will be offered an incentive amount of NR.2000 to come forward and complete the process for land transfer. The DDC will maintain the record of land donors properly by the help of NGO and individual consultant. DDC will be responsible to record the process of land transfer, problem faced, lesson learnt and so on which will be reflected in the periodic reports of the project.

OTHER SOCIAL PLANS

VULNERABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (VCDP)

4.25 Vulnerable community development is a component of the project to enhance the livelihood of the SPAP/F, Dalits, poor, marginalized groups and single / women headed household of Zo zone. This component directly assists to achieve the goal of poverty reduction by enhancing their income generation capacity through various skills and occupational development training. The VCDP (but not limited) offers types of training to vulnerable communities are:

- Skill development training such as , driving, anvil work, mechanics, hair cutting, plumbing, masonry, carpentry, handicrafts, sewing, etc.
- Income generation training such as micro-enterprise, vegetable production, poultry, piggery, etc.,
- Safe motherhood, women empowerment, leadership, health and hygiene,
- Nursery establishment, plantation of fruits and fodder and so on, and
- Other appropriate skill development and vocation training as per the need of the people.

4.26 The DDC through SMO / SDC will prepare VCDP immediately after social screening and will attach in SMP. The plan will present number of vulnerable people, their occupations, prioritized needs, proposed training / program, required resources, and date and time of its implementation. Approval of SMP by project allows SMO / SDC to proceed for necessary preparation. The concerned DDC through NGOs and Individual Consultants in coordination with VRCC/LRUC will organize vulnerable community development training / program. DDC will report project about the event and its achievement regularly (monthly, trimester and annual).

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CIDP)

4.27 Community Infrastructure development is a component of the project, whose objective is to enable the local people to identify their local infrastructure needs and seek funds from the project. The DDC through SMO / SDC inform LRUC/VRCC about this component and a community of the zone of influence can come to the LRUC / VRCC or SMO / SDC or DDC directly with their demand of community infrastructures. The DDC collects the demands of people and will decide the demand on the basis of priority and SMO / SDCs prepare detail CIDP. The Community people can demand CI for:

- Market shed, school and health post rooms and public toilet,
- Track opening, community trails and footsteps,
- Compound walls of schools and health post,
- Drainage of the road and bus stop, etc.

4.28 *Community Infrastructure Selection Criteria:* Infrastructure as mentioned above is essential for all communities and therefore many demand letters may come to the project. The DDC by the support of SMO /SDC shall assess the needs of people, contribution of proposed CI to enhance economic betterment of people, physical facilities to women and poor and so on and contribution of people. The main criteria are number of people including poor, women and marginal sections benefited from the project and its contribution to enhance local economy and physical facilities. Moreover, contribution of local people to their infrastructure would be one criterion.

4.29 The District Engineer with necessary support from SMO/SDC prepares cost estimate of the proposed community infrastructure, which will come to DDC as CIDP. The DDC assess the plans of the district and forward the selected plans to PCU. PCU approves the plan and the DDC will implement the plan through LRUC. LRUC can implement the plan itself or through local users committee or through local construction groups. The main local level CI implementation body will be LRUC.

DISCLOSURE

4.30 All the documents such as ESMF and Mitigation Plans will be disclosed in the web sites of MoLD, DoLIDAR, RAIDP and DDC. The summaries of the reports will also be made available in local languages in the project districts. Disclosure of name list of project affected people / family is a crucial step towards assistance hand over process. The Project Coordination Unit will disclose the summary report of project affected individuals/ families in its website at the centre, DDC will disclose individual

name list of the project affected individuals / families at the district and VDC at local level. Moreover, DDC will publish / broad-caste notice about the publication of name list of eligible for assistance through local News Paper and Media especially through FM Radios.

ROLE OF NGO AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT

4.31 The project has hired some NGOs and individual consultants to assist DDC for implementing local level activities of the project. There are Social Mobilization Officers in the districts where NGOs have been involved, where they are not, Individual Consultants directly hired by the project. The main roles of Social Mobilization Officer and Social Development Consultants are:

- a) *Mobilization of local communities*: awareness creation about the road sub-project activities, voluntary land donation, formation of LRUC / VRCC, assist them for meeting and minuting, coordination, community auditing and so on;
- b) *Carry sub-project level social screening and baseline socio-economic surveys* among seriously affected land donors;
- c) Preparation of Voluntary Land donation Mitigation plan and Vulnerable community development program; planning and assist LRUC / VRCC / DRCC and DDC for implementation;
- d) Conduct workshops/trainings/meetings on concepts and procedures of the CBPM and other activities of social and environmental concern;
- e) Assist DDCs to implement VDMIP and VCDPs as needed;
- f) Reporting to the DDC/DTO, PSC team and the Project Coordination Unit regarding progress of community audit exercise and other sub-project related social activities.

CAPACITY BUILDING

4.32 The various agencies involved in the planning and implementation of environmental and social impacts- DDC, VRCC, LURC, NGOs, etc. will be given orientation and other capacity building, training from time to time to sanitize and familiarize with the ESMF provisions and processes. These initiatives⁷ will be undertaken by PCU with the help of consultants, if necessary.

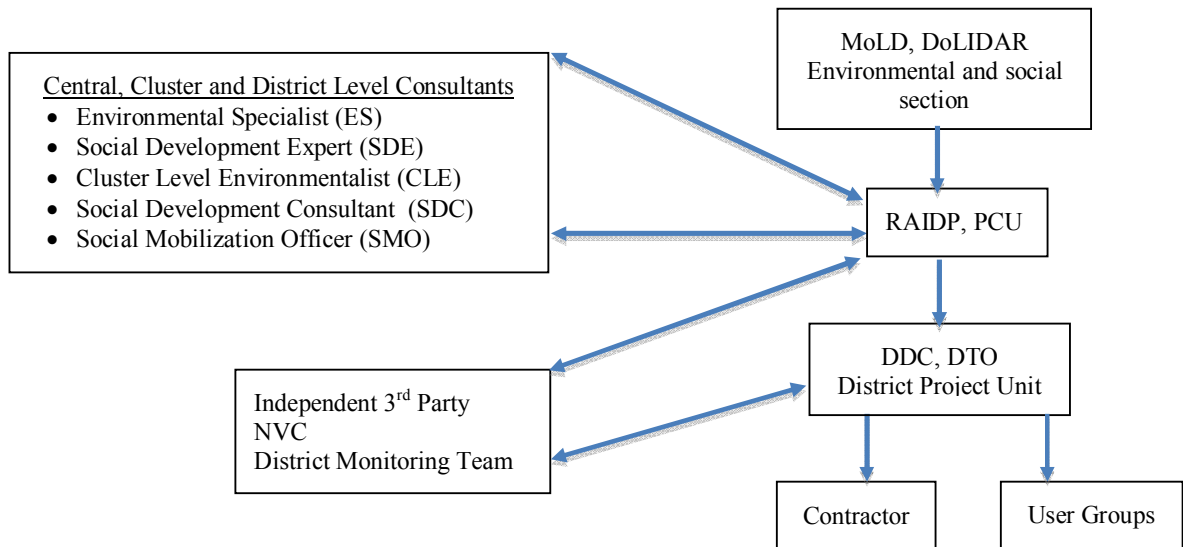
ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

4.33 The table 4.3 identifies the responsible agencies for various activities related to implementation of project activities pertaining to social and environmental impacts.

Table 4.3: Responsibilities of key agencies

S N	Mechanism	Responsibility
1	Defining policy directions for RAIDP in light of the GoN policies and legislation.	MoLD, DoLIDAR
2	Drafting Term of Reference for specific subproject.	DoLIDAR, concerned DDC
3	Assembling teams to conduct environmental and social assessments.	Concerned DDC, Project Unit
4	Ensure internal coordination among different level of authorities within the government agency.	DDC and DoLIDAR
5	Getting up-dated with regulations and developments relevant to RAIDP.	DoLIDAR, DDC, Project Unit
6	Defining priorities for RAIDP.	DoLIDAR, DDC, Project Unit
7	Organizing consultations in public participation to ensure environmental and social assessment obligations.	DoLIDAR, DDC, Project Unit, NGOs
8	Develop methods and operational tools for environmental and social awareness at policy, program, and operations level.	DoLIDAR, DDC
9	Organizing training and information campaigns.	DoLIDAR, DDC with project support

4.34 Institutional arrangement to implement ESMF in RAIDP project shall be as follows:



SUPERVISION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.35 Overall sustainability of a project depends on how well the social and environmental issues are managed during the implementation. The following mechanisms are proposed to ensure successful implementation of environmental and social impacts.

4.36 *Central Level Supervision:* Central level supervision shall be carried out to check progress and correct shortcomings of the project, the main aim of central level supervision is not only to observe the problem but also to support the implementation team at local level. Central Level Supervision will be carried by PCU/PSC team in sample and high-risk roads at least once every four month. The supervision team will submit the field-visit report to PCU with recommendations and gaps for corrective measures.

4.37 *District Level Supervision:* District Level Supervision will be carried out by DDC with the help of Cluster Level Environmentalist and SDC/NGO. District Level Supervision consultants will support their supervision report once every two months.

4.38 *District Level Independent Monitoring:* District level monitoring is a component of the project that is carried out by District Road Coordination Committee (DRCC) every six months. But one monitoring will be done after claim of construction completion by contractor and before awarding construction completion certificate by DDC. The DRCC forms a separate monitoring subcommittee of three members under the leadership of nominee of DRCC, which will be facilitated by Cluster Level Environmentalist and Social Mobilization Officer and Social Development Consultant as follows;

DRCC nominee : Team Leader
Line Agencies² : Members

The District Level Monitoring format is presented in Annex- 11

² Two members from any of district forest office, district soil and water conservation office, division road office, district agriculture office.

COORDINATION BETWEEN CIVIL WORKS AND MITIGATION OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

4.39 In order to ensure that social impacts will be mitigated timely along with civil works, the following coordination will be followed. Prior to invitation of bids for civil works, the following activities will be completed.

- Social Screening Report;
- Beneficiary Identification in the Impact Zone;
- Individual / Group consent from the land owners for voluntary land donation;
- VDIMP (endorsed by the World Bank and approved by the GoN including the budget): and,

Prior to award of contract for civil work, the following activities would have been initiated.

- Payment of assistance to eligible affected households of land donation;
- Repairs to be undertaken by the project for affected structures;
- Reconstruction of the affected community assets, if any; and,
- VCDP (approved by the GoN including budget)

The satisfactory completion of the above tasks will be evaluated and certified by the District Monitoring Committee.

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL AUDITING

4.40 Environmental and social audit will be of two tiers; Central Level Audit and Local Level Audit.

CENTRAL LEVEL AUDIT

4.41 Central Level Environmental and Social Compliance Audit will be carried out by National Vigilance Centre or any independent 3rd party, once a year during construction period. This audit will be conducted on the behalf of MoLD/DOLIDAR. The auditing team will present a detail report of auditing to Bank and RAIDP. The auditing team will debrief district after site visit and also MoLD/DOLIDAR before submission of the audit report. MoLD/DOLIDAR will accept this audit report as a substitute to central level environmental and social monitoring.

4.42 Technical, Environmental and Social Audit will also be conducted in construction-completed during operation. This will also be done by National Vigilance Centre on sample basis, based on problems identified during compliance auditing.

LOCAL LEVEL AUDIT

4.43 The local level audit especially denotes Community Based Performance Monitoring (CBPM). The VRCC/LRUC in coordination with DDC, SMO, SDC and other line agencies will carryout CBPM, three times during the project period. First CBPM shall be carried out after awarding of tender, second CBPM during construction period and third immediately after completion of construction activities. The CBPM report will be submitted to respective DDC for necessary actions.

EVALUATION

4.44 The objective of evaluation is to judge the impact of implementation effectiveness. It will be done through independent consultants having experience in similar tasks. This will be undertaken when the implementation is substantially completed and the baseline values/information will be the basis for assessing the outcomes. If necessary, remedial measures will be undertaken if the impact evaluation findings reveal for such interventions.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LIST OF PROTECTED PLANT SPECIES BY LAW

Plant Species and Forest products legally protected under the Forest Regulations, 1995 (amended 2001)

Botanical name or forest resources*	Vernacular name	IUCN Status	CITES code
Species banned for collection, sale, distribution, transportation and export			
<i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i>	Panch Ounle		II
<i>Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora</i>	Kutki		
<i>Juglans regia</i> (bark)	Okhar		
Species banned for export			
<i>Abies spectabilis</i>	Talis patra		
<i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i>	Sugandhakokila		
<i>Cordyceps sinensis</i>	Yarsa gomba		
<i>Lichen species</i>	Jhyau		
<i>Nardostachys grandifloral</i>	Jatamansi		
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Sarpagandha, harbaruwa	V E	II
<i>Asphaltum</i> (rock exudate)	Silajit		
<i>Taxus buccata</i> subsp. <i>Wallichiana</i>	Loth salla		
<i>Valerina jatamansii</i>	Sugandabala		II
Timber tree banned for felling, transportation and export			
<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Khayer		
<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Simal	T	
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Satisal		
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Okhar		
<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Champ		
<i>Petrocarpus marsupium</i>	Bijaya sal	E	
<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Sal, Sakhuwa		

* Products processed in the country can be exported with special permission from the MFSC.
IUCN Threat categories: E = endangered, T = threatened, V = vulnerable.

ANNEX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORMAT

Instructions for Completing Screening Checklist

1. The environmental screening checklist is designed to capture and record relevant environmental information needed for environmental screening of a proposed subproject. It also provides early warning to subproject preparation team about potential environmental concerns, and provides opportunity to address them in time.
2. The screening team must be familiar with subproject’s background through secondary information before walk through.
3. During walkthrough the team should held discussion or inquire with communities along the way. Note a more detailed environmental investigation will follow at the later stage. The method to be follow include; observation, inspection and inquiry with local people.
4. Use ball pen or pencil to fill the checklist. Do not use washable ink or that can mutilate.
5. Insert new page if the spaces provided is not sufficient.
6. The team must carry topographical map with them, mark important environmental features on the map and refer to appropriate section of the checklist. The map should be included as annex to the screening report.
7. The team should take photographs of areas with environmental implications, and attach in the report with caption.
8. The team should include summary of the screening findings, listing main environmental issues / concerns related to subproject.

A. PROJECT BRIEF

Name of Road and its length, Route (name of VDCs, main settlements and other identifying features)	
Proposed Work / Activities, and Approximate Investment Required	
Implementation approach and institutions involved (labor-based, user groups, contractor – DDC/DTO, community)	

B. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF THE PROJECT LOCALITY

B1.	Protected Areas and/or Forest
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	Are there any Protected Areas or Forest along impact corridor? (Tick)		Yes		No
	If yes, please provide following information.				
	Name of Forest / PA	Location in relation to road (Chainage, distance from road, direction)	Description-Past and present conditions and values (including size, species found, ownership type):		
			Problems and causes of problems:		
B2.	Landslides and Erosion Prone Areas				
	Are there any Landslide and Erosion prone areas along impact corridor? (Tick)		Yes		No
	If yes, please provide following information.				
	Name of Place	Location in relation to road (Chainage, distance from road, direction)	Description-Past and present conditions and values (including type, tentative size, relative stability):		
			Problems and causes of problems:		
B3.	Flood Prone / River Cutting / Low Lying Areas				
	Are there any Flood Prone / River Cutting / Low Lying areas along impact corridor? (Tick)		Yes		No
	If yes, please provide following information.				
	Name of Place	Location in relation to road (chainage, distance from road, direction)	Description-Past and present conditions and values (including tentative area to be affected, risky areas):		
			Problems and causes of problems (including name of river):		
B4.	Water Sources / Water Bodies such as pond, lakes, springs etc.				
	Are there any Water Sources / Water Bodies along road corridor? (Tick)		Yes		No
	If yes, please provide following information.				

	Name of Place	Location in relation to road (chainage, distance from road, direction)	Description-Past and present conditions and values (type, including purpose of use, number of users, areas served):
			Problems and causes of problems:
B5.	Historical / Religious / Cultural Sites such as temple, mosque, palace, etc.		
	Are there any Historical / Religious / Cultural sites along impact corridor? (Tick)		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, please provide following information.		
	Name of Site/Place	Location in relation to road (chainage, distance from road, direction)	Description-Past and present conditions and values:
			Problems and causes of problems:
B6.	Open Public Spaces		
	Are there any Open Public Spaces along impact corridor? (Tick)		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, please provide following information.		
	Name of Place	Location in relation to road (chainage, distance from road, direction)	Description-Past and present conditions and values (including type, tentative size, use):
			Problems and causes of problems:
B7.	Aesthetically Important Viewpoints		
	Are there any Aesthetically Important Viewpoints along impact corridor? (Tick)		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, please provide following information.		
	Name of Place	Location in relation to road (distance from road, direction)	Description-Past and present conditions and values:

			Problems and causes of problems:
B8.	Relocation of Community Infrastructures (Irrigation canal, water supply, foot trails, trails bridges, chautara, electricity poles, telephone poles etc.)		
	Are there any Community Infrastructures to be relocated along impact corridor? (Tick)	Yes	No
	If yes, please provide following information.		
	Name of Community Infrastructure	Location in relation to road (distance from road, direction)	Description-Past and present conditions and values:
			Problems and causes of problems:
B8.	Main Settlement and Trade Centre: Bazaar areas, major settlements, settlement of special groups.		
	Name of Settlement and Trade Centre	Location in relation to road	Description (approximate no. of HH and population, nature and special feature / importance / significance)
B9.	Area or site of Significant Development Potential (tourism potential sites, deposits of construction materials, highly fertile land, horticulture etc.)		
	Place	Potentiality	
B10.	Induced Impacts (Road site settlements, encroachment of forest / marginal lands / common property, quarrying, health impact, change in agricultural practices, girl trafficking etc.)		
	Place	Induced Impacts	

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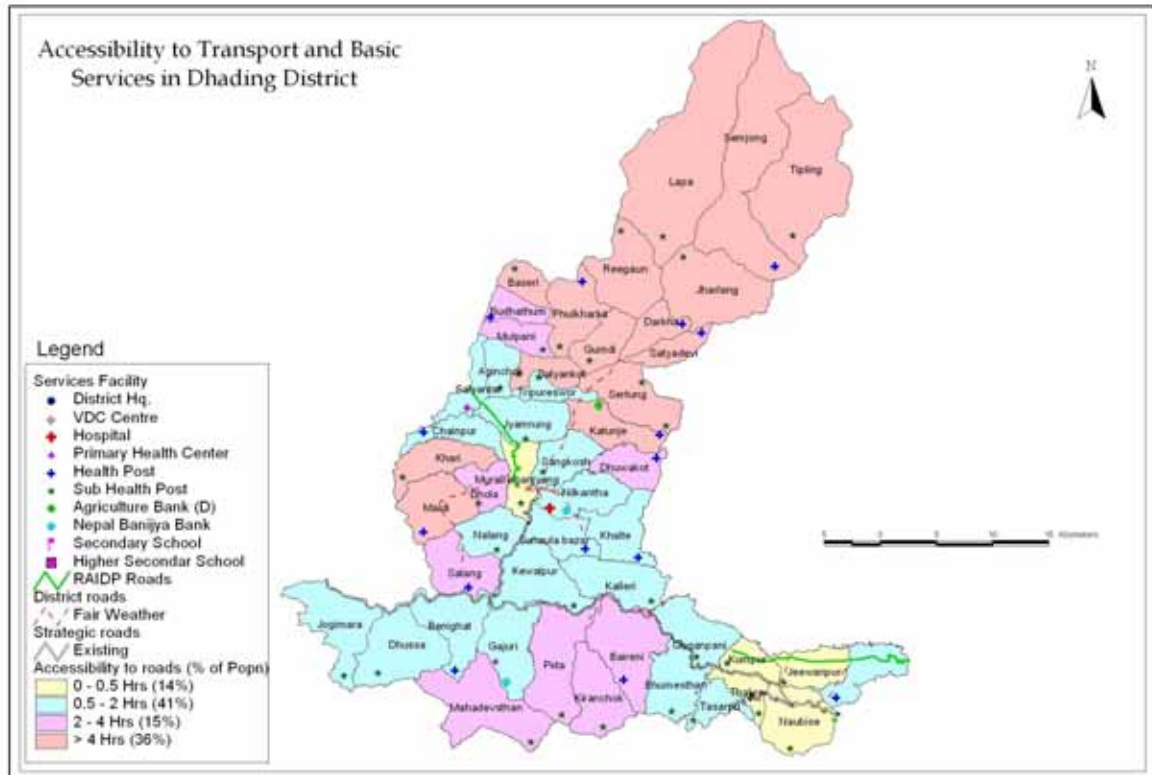
Prepare and attach Environmental map along the road alignment showing existing features (land use – forest, agriculture, grass land etc.; water bodies, rivers, land slide zone, proposed tipping and quarry sites; social infrastructures – irrigation canal, taps, other water sources; protected areas; etc) and environmentally risky areas (possible sliding areas, forest that needs tree cutting, water bodies that could be damaged, river cutting, and all other possible risky features are areas).

Summary of Screening Findings and Recommendations

Findings	Recommendations

ANNEX 3: SAMPLE SITE-SPECIFIC EMP FORMAT

Map of Dhading District



1. Project Description

Bhimdhunga-Lamidada road lies in Southern-Eastern part of Dhading district. The road is 52 km long with starting point in Sitapaila, Kathmandu-1 and ending point in Galchhi, Dhading. It is a most important road of the district, which connects Dhading district to Kathmandu city which already have 3.00m to 5.00 m road width.

- District: Dhading
- Name of road: Bhimdhunga Lamidanda(1 km)
- Covering VDCs: Chatreaurali (Ward No 1.) and Dandagaun (Ward No 3, 4, & 7)
- Influences VDCs: Bhimdhunga, Jivanpur, Cauthe, Kumari, Goganpani
- Total length: 1 Km
- Road width: 4.5 m
- Total ESMP Cost: Rs. 2,000,000

Socio-economic and Demographic Information

- Population: 750 within zone of influence
- Seriously Affected Family: 15 dalit, 5 tamang (Vulnerable Group of damai tole)
- Women Headed Household : 18
- Land Acquisition : 2 Ropani private land
- Ethnic and tribal settlement Areas: Dandagaun, Damai tole

Community Access:

- School : 2
- Health post: 1
- Ilaka post office:

2. Layout Map of EMP



3. Existing Conditions of the Road

As per the field task, the group C observed the following conditions of the road:

The proposed road alignment passes through cultivated, forest lands and settlement areas such as Chiuribote, Bhirpani of Chhetre Deurali VDC. It is an existing road with graveled surface work completed by the DDC. During field survey the following conditions were observed.

Existing features along the road alignment

Chainage/ location	Description of Features observed	
	Right side	Left side
9+000, rivulet	A place from where a drinking water-tank demolished due to the road	Cultivated land
9+300, Chiuribote, Bhirpani, Chhatre Deurali -5	Cultivated land	Cultivated land
9+340, Chiuri mod	Cultivated land	Scouring to the road edge due to flow natural surface water in high velocity
9+395	Soil slip	Fruits farming
9+400	Resettlement of a house	Fruits farming (lime and oranges trees) and settlement area
9+430	foot trail to Batsala Devi temple	Some houses
9+430 to 9+560	Private forest	Cultivated land
9+ 480	land slide prone area	A house
9+500	A house of Krishna Bdr. Kunwar	Cultivated land
9+560	Access trail to home of Maila Nepali	Private forest
9+650	Cultivated land, +Dry stone causeway on the road	Private forest
9+700	Land slide	Private forest

9+800	Land slide	Private forest
9+840	Land slide +Dry stone causeway on the road	Private forest
9+900	Land slide	Community forest
9+950	Land slide	Community forest

4. EMP Matrix

Chainage	Location	Issues/Significance	Likely Potential Impact	Suggested Mitigation Measures	BoQ/Cost	Time of action	Responsibility	Remarks
9+300	Cheuribot Bhirpani	No	No	No		No	No	Starting point
9+340	Chiuribot Bhirpani	Scouring: There is no drain on left side of the road which could scour the road edge due to high velocity of surface water	Risk to road pavement damage, Induce land slides/ erosion and Widening the drain	Provision of line drain approx. 50 m length		During construction	DTO/PDE	
9+395	Cheuribot Bhirpani	Soil slip: Towards the right side there is area of seepage and the area has been newly filled which has caused soil to slip about 3 m height and 2 m wide.	Risk of land slide, there by damaging the road and cultivated land (orchard)	Slop maintenance while earth cutting, bio-engineering works (use of plants that provide anchoring and armouring), provide toe wall		During construction	DTO/PDE	
9+390 to 9+400	Do	Narrow Width: Land needs to be acquired for road widening (2 HHs, about 1 ropani out of 8 ropani)	Loss of crops and farmland and products (maize and fruits)	Avoid or minimize earth cutting, voluntary land donation in consultation with the owners		Before construction	VRCC/LRUC/ NGO/ PDE	List of RAP is attached in annexes, The signed land donation consent form is attached
9+880	Do	Water Management: The area is low lying and damp that could lead to Inundation during	Risk to damage the road and forestry, blockage of side drain and damage road	Provide breast wall, bio-engineering works (vertical plantation of		During construction	DTO/PDE/NGO	

		rainy season affecting 15 m stretch of the road.		plants in row to encourage efficient drainage)				
10+100	Dadagaun	Water supply pipe exposed: 3 inch GI pipe is laid on the road within formation width, and is exposed to surface.	Damage to the pipe will interrupt water supply for 558 HH	Relocation of Pipe Line to the side				Water Users committee will be informed in advance during relocation.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the EMF survey and community consultations, it appears that although the project will largely have positive social benefits, negative impacts on environment and social infrastructures will result, which can be mitigated easily during construction period.

Annex:

Photographs

List of affected families

ANNEX 4: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIAL SCREENING

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

1. Name of the proposed road (including the length in km) :
2. Location of the road : From.... to
3. Present condition of road (Specify type of quality) :
4. Proposed works under RAIDP (Specify type and quality) :
5. Address : District..... VDCs..... and number of settlements covered.....
6. Name of Key informants (list out):
7. When and how many people have forwarded the demand letter of road to DDC:.....
8. When and how the road corridor is fixed (specially the breadth of the road):.....
9. **Location and physical characteristics of road:** Please prepare a social map that shows physical characters of the road alignments including settlement, river, forest, public buildings, land use pattern (private, public and their use) and also marked probable population and property affect by the road, possible sliding areas, tree cutting, flood prone, etc.

B SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION:

10. Please fill the form if the road passes through villages / Settlements

SN	Name of the VDC	Ward	Name of the Settlements	Major ethnic / Caste / Cultural groups	Total population	Divide the total population into different occupations

11. Does the road need to acquire land, house and other private property ?

Yes:

No:

If yes, please provide the following information

A. Land related information

Full name of hh	VDC, ward & village	Chainage	Land for donation (Sqm)	Total land in his name Sqm	Main source of livelihood

B. Structural damage /loss

Full name of hh	VDC and ward	Chainage	Type of structure	% of damage / loss*	Main source of livelihood	Land ownership

*** Percentage of damage must be categorized as up to 25%, 25.1 to 50% and 50.1 to 100%.**

12. Does the road disturb any public common community structure? (e.g. irrigation, water supply, trail bridge, Chautara, etc)

Yes:

No:

If yes, please provide the following information

Types of structure	Chainage	% of loss & damage	Number of depended people on the resources	Remarks

Please mention the name including number of the damage property/resource/structure. Write percentage of damage as up to 25%, 25.1 to 50% and 50.1 to 100%.

13. Is there any low caste Dalit or special marginal group of people on the road alignment and within the Zo population (10 minutes in Terai and 30 minutes in hill)?

Yes: _____ **No:** _____

14. Is there any low caste Dalit or special marginal group of people affected by the road subproject?

Yes: _____ **No:** _____

If yes please provide the following information

Name of the affected hh head	Total family members	VDC and Ward	Types of affect	Percentage of affect

Percentage of affects should be written as: if land categorize as up to 10%, above 10% land donors whose remaining holding is above 1693Sq, above 10 land donors and remaining holding is 850 to 1692Sq and above 10% land donors whose remaining holding is below 849Sq. If structure damage simple write up to 25%, 25.1 to 50% and 50.1 to 100%.

15. In case of Seriously Project Affected People what can be mitigation options / measures?

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....

D. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMAITON

16. Please provide the following demographic information.

Name of Road	Z0 Population				Z1 population				Z2 Popn				Z3 ZPopulation				Main caste/ ethnic groups
	Total Hh	Male	female	Total	T hh	M	F	Tt l	T hh	m	F	T	hh	m	f	to tal	
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	

If relevant pleas provide the Z4 population adding a column in the format (draw format in axel).

17. What are the major settlements and caste / ethnicity in Z0 to Z3 population?

Z₀ Population

Caste / Ethnicity	VDC & ward	Male headed hh	Female headed hh	Total household
Brahmin				
Chhetri				
Magar				
Kami				
Sarki				

Z₁ Population

Caste / Ethnicity	VDC & ward	Male headed hh	Female headed hh	Total household

Z₂ Population

Caste / Ethnicity	VDC & ward	Male headed hh	Female headed hh	Total household

Z3 Population

Caste / Ethnicity	VDC & ward	Male headed hh	Female headed hh	Total household

18 Land Acquisitions / Donation Status

Is the acquisition of land based on voluntary donation?

Yes.....No.....

If no, give reason.....

D. ACCESS ENHANCEMENT

19. Does the road provide better access to health facilities?

Yes..... No.....,

If yes, how and in what way?

Please specify.....

20 Does the road provide better access to schools, education and communication?

Yes... No.....,

If yes, how and in what way?

Please specify.....

21. How the poor and disadvantaged people would benefit from RAIDP and to what extent?

.....

22. What are the potential income generating activities in the area following RAIDP?

Please list five options:

23. Would RAIDP promote marketing opportunities of the local products?

Yes.....No.....

If yes, how would that happen? Please elaborate

.....

24. Are people ready to co-operate the project?

Yes.....No.....

Yes or no? Please elaborate.....

25. How would the project benefit to women, children and minorities? Please specify details.

.....

26. Are there disputes which might hinder/delay for successful accomplishment of proposed RAIDP works in this road?

Yes.....No.....

If yes, how could these be resolved? How the ownership of locals could be ensured?

.....

E. LOCAL COMMUNITY MOBILISATION

27. Are there any groups similar to Local Road User Committee (LRUC)?

Yes.... No.....

If yes, what would be their role in RAIDP works?

Please specify.....

28. What are the other needs of people for development?

Please specify main five needs:

39. How the project can enhance livelihood of local people?

Please specify five points.....

F. WAGE RATE

30. Please provide the daily rate fixed by government and prevalent local rate

Types of labour	Government Rate		Local Rate		Remarks
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Skilled labor					
Unskilled labor					

- 31. Please assess the local production system (agriculture, horticulture and so on).
- 32. What is the situation of bazaar and access of local products to the bazaar (situation and constraints)?
- 33. What are the possibilities of enhancing access of local people and their products to bazaar and other economic betterment?
- 34. Trace out your own observation about socio-economic, physical betterment of local people (possibilities, problems and prospects).

Name of Surveyor:

Date

000 Thank you 000

ANNEX 5: OUTLINE TO PREPARE VOLUNTAR DONATION MITIGATION PLAN (VDIMP)

The VDIMP defines the legal, institutional and implementation framework to guide the assistance for lost assets, livelihoods, community property and repair, restore and rehabilitation of project affected people in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and GoN's relevant guidelines.

The VDIMP addresses impacts arising from:

- (i) Loss of land
- (ii) Loss of residential structures
- (iii) Loss of livelihood
- (iv) Loss of minor assets and structures, and
- (v) Loss of community property resources such as religious or cultural structures, VDC Building, Electrification Pole, School Building, Community Building etc

The outline of the report is as follows:

- Introduction: Brief summary of the sub-project
- Land requirement and associated impacts
- Baseline socio-economic Characteristics and consultations
- Voluntary Donation Impact Mitigation Measures
- Implementation Arrangements

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ANNEX 6: VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION FORMAT

VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION FORMAT (INDIVIDUAL)

I Mr/Ms the grandson/granddaughter of and son/daughter of, permanent resident ofdistrict.....VDC ward no ..., has been voluntarily agreed to donateSqm land to DDC.....on..... 200.... The following agreement has been made between two parties consensually.

1. The land holding certificate no ... contains ...land of which ...Sqm only is donated.
2. The donated land surrounded from
Eastern side by.....
Western side by.....
Northern side by.....
Southern side by.....
3. The land owner testifies that the land / structure is free of encroachers and nor subject to any other claims.
4. I hear by grant the land to DDC.... for the construction and development ofroad by.....VDC through the support of Rural Access Improvement and Decentralization Project (RAIDP) under the Ministry of Local Development.
5. I, as an owner, will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset nor obstruct the construction on the land in case of which I would be subject to sanctions according to law / regulations.
6. The DDC..... agrees to accept this grant of assets for the purpose.
7. The DDC..... through Road User Committee shall construct and develop the RAIDP subproject considering possible precautions to avoid damages to adjacent land / structure / other assets.
8. Both the parties agree that the RAIDP subproject construction shall be community property.
9. The provision mentioned above will come into force from the date of signing of this paper.

.....
Signature of the Owner

.....
Signature of the chair of ...
Road User Committee

Name and Signature of Witnesses

.....
.....

VOLUNTARILY LAND DONATION FORMAT (GROUP)

We permanent inhabitant ofVDC have been agreed to voluntarily donate private land forRAIDP road to DDC..... We are ready to follow the terms and conditions mentioned in this agreement and transferred the land rights to the DDC.... going to Land and Taxation Office..... We have signed the agreement paper reading the following points carefully.

1. The land owner testifies that the land / structure is free of encroachers and nor subject to any other claims.
2. I hear by grant the land to DDC..... for the construction and development ofroad inVDC/s supported by RAIDP.
3. I, as an owner, will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset nor obstruct the construction on the land in case of which I would be subject to sanctions according to law / regulations.
4. The DDC.....agrees to accept this grant of assets for the purpose.
5. The DDC.....shall construct or improve the road through Road User Committee considering possible precautions to avoid damages to adjacent land / structure / other assets.
6. Both the parties agree that the RAIDP subproject construction shall be community property.
7. The provision mentioned above will come into force from the date of signing of this paper.

SN	Name of the donors	Address	Area of land	Reg no of land	Signature

Date:

Name and Signature of LRUC/VRCC

(.....)

Note: individual land donation form is required at the last while go to transfer the land. Therefore it is recommended to fill the individual land donation form as far as possible.

ANNEX 6: OUTLINE OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (VCDP)

The vulnerable community development plan presents vulnerable people of the Z₀ zone, their situation, livelihood occupations, need prioritized and also presents a suitable skill development and professional development training. The vulnerable community development plan identifies:

1. Subproject Description

- Total population of Z₀ :
- Male..... and..... Female
- Caste-wise no of household / family :
- Women headed household / family :
- Seriously project affected family (SPAF):
- Caste / ethnic-wise distribution of SPAF:
- Major occupations of occupational caste / ethnic groups:
- Main occupation of women headed households (WHhh):
- Markets of the production of occupational groups and WHhh:
- Common demand / need for enhancing their occupations:

2. The outline of the report is as follows:

- 1 A Brief Introduction: Summary of the sub-project
- 2 Vulnerable people, their occupations and situations
- 3 A short description of demand or priority needs identified by people
- 4 A short description of plan and the table

3. Detail VCDP of Action

Activities	Required cost/item	Total time	Initiation date	Ending date	Responsibility	Remarks
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

4. Implementation arrangement

5. Recommendation of SMO / SDC:

ANNEX 8: COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CIDP)

Community infrastructure is an independent demand based component of the project. Local people of zone of influence may come with their demand letter of Community Infra-structure (CI) to DDC. The DDC in consultation with Social Mobilization Officer and Social Development Consultant selects Community Infrastructure project and forwards to PCU. The Social Mobilization Officer and Social Development Consultant assist local people for implementation of the selected CI.

ANNEX 9: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INTEGRATIONS

Project Stages	Activities	Responsibilities	Environmental Activities	Responsibilities	Social Activities	Responsibilities
Project Identification	Selection of Road according to DTMP priority.	DTO/ DDC	Brief outline of environmental issues / problems with initial consultation of stakeholders		Brief outline of social issues / problems with initial consultation of stakeholders	
	Approval from the DDC board as per recommendation from DRCC	DTO/ DDC				
Project Screening	Screening of sub-project Technical / Economical	DTO/ DDC	Environmental Screening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies Level of environmental assessment required Gives overview and early warning to potential environmental problems 	DTO/DDC, CLE	Social Screening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies level of social assessment required. Gives overview and early warning to potential of social problems 	DTO/DDC, SMO /SDC
	Submission of Screening Report of selected subproject to PCU ³	DTO/DDC	Screening Report Submission to PCU	DTO/DDC, CLE	Screening Report Submission to PCU	DTO/DDC, SMO /SDC
Concurrence of Screening	Concurrence of the subproject on the basis of Screening findings and recommendation from each expert.					PCU
	If concurrence not given, subproject dropped from consideration under RAIDP					PCU
	IEE/EIA done and approved from concerned authority if screening demands it.					DDC/DTO, CLE
	Concurrence letter given for DDC for Detail Engineering Design	DTO/DDC				
Detail Engineering Design	Detail Survey	DTO/DDC	Field Information/data collection for preparation of EMP [Site Specific EMP, Bio-engineering Plan, Re-plantation Plan]	DTO/DDC, CLE	Field Information/data collection for preparation of SMP [VDIMP, CIDP, VCDP]	DTO/DDC, SMO /SDC
	Engineering Design	DTO/DDC PDE	Preparation of EMP [Site Specific EMP, Bio-engineering Plan, Re-plantation Plan]; EMP recommended mitigation measure included in Engineering Design	DTO/DDC, CLE	Preparation of SMP [VDIMP, CIDP, VCDP]; ESMP recommended mitigation measure included in Engineering Design	DTO/DDC, SDC/SMO

³ Any Subproject will not be forwarded without submission of complete screening report.

Project Stages	Activities	Responsibilities	Environmental Activities	Responsibilities	Social Activities	Responsibilities
	Preparation of Bid Documents, Submission of Design Documents to PCU Review / suggestions, if any.	DTO/DDC	Incorporate ESMP recommendation in BoQ Submission of EMP to PCU for review Review / suggestions, if any.	DTO/DDC, CLE	Submission of SMP to PCU for review Review / suggestions, if any	DTO/DDC, SDC/SMO
	Incorporation of Comments by District and Resubmission	DTO/DDC	Incorporation of Comments by District and Resubmission	DTO/DDC, CLE	Incorporation of Comments by District and Resubmission	DTO/DDC, SDC/SMO
	Recommendation for No Objection Letter (NoL) sent to bank	PCU				
	NoL from bank	World Bank				
	Bid Invitation Bid Briefing Bid Submission Bid Opening and Evaluation Preparation of Bid Evaluation Report (BER) and submission to PCU	DTO/DDC	Briefing on EMP	DDC/DTOCL E		
	Review of BER Suggestions/comments given for incorporation in BER	PCU				
	Suggestions/comments incorporated in BER and resubmitted to PCU	DTO/DDC				
	BER forwarded to Bank for NoL	PCU				
	NoL from bank	WB				
	Letter of intent, Letter of Acceptance to winning bidder	DTO/DDC				
	Performance Security and Negotiation for award	DTO/DDC				
	Contract Agreement	DTO/DDC, Contractor	Prepare record of contract under EMP			
	Mobilization of contractors and Mobilization Advance	DTO/DDC				
Construction	Continuous Supervision of Works through	DTO/DDC,	EMP implementation including	DTO/DDC,	SMP implementation including	DTO/DDC

Project Stages	Activities	Responsibilities	Environmental Activities	Responsibilities	Social Activities	Responsibilities
	out the construction period	PDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Specific EMP • Bioengineering • Compensatory Re-plantation Continuous Supervision of Works and Reporting to PCU	CLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairs • Cadastral Survey • Assistance Distribution • Letter of appreciation to donors below 10% and keeping their name in hoarding boards • Land Transfer Continuous Supervision of Works and Reporting to PCU	PDE/CLE/SDC/SMO
	Subproject wise Trimester Reporting of Work Progress	DTO/DDC, PDE	Include environmental achievements and difficulty faced in safeguard compliance chapter.	DDC/DTO CLE	Include social achievements and difficulty faced in safeguard compliance chapter.	DDC/DTO SDC/SMO
	Central Level Supervision	PCU/PSC	Central Level Supervision	PCU/PSC	Central Level Supervision	PCU/PSC
			District Level Environmental and Social Monitoring			Committee formed by DRCC
			Community Level - CBPM			LRUC/ VRCC
	Central Level Technical Audit	NVC	Central Level Environmental and Social Compliance Audit			NVC
	Claim of Construction Completion	Contractor				
	Final Inspection / Verification	DTO/DDC	Final inspection/verification of Environmental and Social safeguard compliance			Committee formed by DDC
	Award of Construction Completion Certificate	DTO/DDC				
	Demobilization	Contractor				
Post-construction	Maintenance of Road	DTO/DDC				
	Technical Audit	NVC	Environmental and Social Audit			NVC

ANNEX 10: SITE SPECIFIC SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Project Description

.....road lies inpart ofdistrict. The road is km long with starting point in village,VDC/ Municipality ward no.... and ending point invillage of District. It is a most important road of the district which connectsdistrict towhich already haveroad width.

- District: Dhading
- Name of road:(.. km)
- Covering VDCs: including wards
- Influences VDCs:
- Total length:
- Road width:
- Total ESMP Cost:

2. Socio-demographic Information

- Population:within zone of influence with Male and Female
- Number of household (caste / ethnic wise) :
- Total Project Affected Family / hh (SPAF) :
- Seriously Affected Family / hh (SPAF) :, ...indigenous and...
- Women Headed Household :
- Poor, Dalits and marginalised households :
- Occupational, poor and marginal groups settlement areas:

3. Economic Information

- Main occupations of the people and its percentage:
- Subsidiary occupations and percentage :
- Occupation-wise distribution of occupational groups:
- Nearest market and its distance :
- Main market products of occupational groups :
- Total landless hh and their occupations :
- Landless people's settlement (public or private land):
- Land Acquisition :..... (Bigha / Ropani)

4. Available Community Access

- School : (number only as primary 1 secondary 2)
- Health post:
- Ilaka post office:.....
- Any demand (orally or in written form) related to the community access:.....

5. Layout Map of SMP: this map will be prepared by SMO/SDC in coordination with DDC / DTO which shows road alignment including the major settlement areas and main land acquisition areas where indicates damages of residence, minor assets and other structures.

6. Existing Conditions of the Road

As per the field assessment (road alignment / corridor), the proposed road passes throughcultivated land,forest andsettlement areas ofVDC. It is an existing road withsurface work completed by During field survey the following conditions were observed.

6.a Existing Social features along the road alignment / Corridor

Chainage / Location	Right side	Left side
Eg. 9+000,	Eg. canal	Eg. Cultivated land
9+300	Eg. Cultivated land	Eg. Cultivated land
9+400	Eg. RB chhetri's house	Eg. Public land

Note: specify the status of land whether private or public wherever there is farm, house or settlement.

6.b. SMP Matrix

Chainage	Location	Issues/Significance	Likely Potential Impact	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Total Cost Required	Time of action	Responsibility	Remarks
9+300	Eg. Cheuribot Bhirpani	No	No	No		No	No	Starting point
9+340	Eg. Belpani village	e.g Ram Tamang and Dhana Gole have to remove their houses	2 Kacchi houses will be damaged more than 55%	Assistance has to be given	40,000 each	May 2010	DDC/DTO	
9+395	Eg. Sukla tole VDC	Maiya Tamang	1 Pakki house will be damage 15%	Repair the damage	5,000	May 2010	DDC/DTO	
1050	Eg. Beltar	Hari Lama has to provide 30 Sqm land	Less than 10%	Recognition by letter of appreciation and hoarding board	2000	"	DDC/DTO	

7. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the SMP survey and community consultations, it appears that although the project will largely have positive social benefits, some social impacts related to land donation above 10% and residential damage will result, which can be mitigated easily during construction period as suggested above.

Annex:

- VDIMP
- VCDP
- CIDP
- Photographs
- List of affected families (must show % of damage or loss in the case of structure and in the case of land it has to show % as well as total land area and remaining land holding as per we discussed in ESMF).

ANNEX 11: FORMAT FOR DISTRICT LEVEL MONITORING

Objective: The overall objective of district level monitoring is to ensure sustainability of the project by effective implementation of ESMP. The specific objectives are;

- to collect information about incorporation timing and implementation of mitigation measures
- to ensure that ESMP/ESMF compliance
- to check effectiveness of District Level Monitoring Team

District:

Road:

Length:

Program Year:

VDCs Crossed:

Road Works Description: (Please mention below the works involved and surface type of this road)

--

Date of Monitoring:

Monitoring Team:

SN	Name of the Team Member	Position	Office	Signature
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES

1. Environmental

1.1 ESMF Compliance

Table: 1 Environmental

(Please Tick [√] in the boxes below if your answer is Yes and put Cross mark [×] if the answer is no.)

Screening done	IEE prepared	ESMP prepared	Variation asked for EMP	Last Monitoring and reporting date-mention	Monitoring findings discussed and used in correction

1.2 Environmental Performance

(Please Tick [√] in the boxes below if the answer is Yes and Cross mark [×] if it is no.)

Disposal Site Approved	Approved Disposal Sites used	Quarry Site Approved	Use of unapproved quarry sites	Proper Storage of construction materials

4. Any impressive or good practices