

Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plan

For

Improvement of Dulegauda-Lamagaun Road (Dulegauda-Lila Chowk Section)



Submitted To:

Office of Municipal Executive
Suklagandaki Municipality, Tanahun
Gandaki Province, Nepal

Submitted By:

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(Contract ID: NP-DUDBC-396319-CW-RFB)

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ACRONYM

| | |
|-------|---|
| BOD | Biological Oxygen Demant |
| BoQ | Bill of Quantity |
| CESMP | Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| CGI | Corrugated Galvanized Iron |
| Ch | Chainage |
| COD | Chemical Oxygen Demand |
| DSC | District Supervision Consultant |
| DUDBC | Department of Urban Development and Building Construction |
| EC | Electrical Conductivity |
| EPA | Environment Protection Act |
| EPR | Environment Protection Rules |
| ESRI | Environmental Systems Research Institute |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GoN | Government of Nepal |
| GRC | Grievance Redress Committee |
| NH | National Highway |
| PM | Particulate Matter |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PS | Provisional Sum |
| RoW | Right of Way |
| SEA | Sexual Exploitation |
| SH | Sexual Harassment |
| TSP | Total Suspended Particles |
| UGD | Urban Development Grants |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Nepal Urban Governance and Infrastructure Project is a significant initiative, signed on November 18, 2020, between the Government of Nepal and the World Bank, which provides a loan of USD 150 million. This project is a part of Nepal's efforts to enhance urban infrastructure and is managed by the federal government with direct implementation at the local level. It comprises five main components, with the foremost being the provision of Urban Development Grants (UDG) to 17 municipalities across two clusters—eastern and western.

The UDGs are allocated for strategic municipal infrastructure projects, focusing on the rehabilitation and improvement of municipal roads, drainage, water supply, and sanitation, along with design and support services. This initiative also marks the operationalization of Nepal's first urban sector conditional grant system, targeting strategic municipal infrastructure and service delivery improvements at the local level.

Among the beneficiaries, Shuklagandaki Municipality from the western cluster of Gandaki Province has been selected for the UDG to upgrade the Dulegaunda-Lamagaun Road. This project is anticipated to significantly improve the livelihoods of the local residents by enhancing the infrastructure around the proposed road, which spans wards 4, 8, 9, and 12 of Shuklagandaki Municipality in the Tanahun district.

The road upgrade covers a total length of 7.222 km, divided into two segments: Road A (Dulegaunda-Health Post Chowk-Lila Chowk, 6.769 km) and Road B (B.P. Chowk-Health Post Chowk, 0.453 km). The project will introduce a double lane road for most of the stretch, with a right-of-way (RoW) of 10.0m, while specific sections will have a 6.0m RoW with single lane one-way roads. The road surface will predominantly feature asphalt concrete, with cement concrete in certain sections. The contractual cost, excluding VAT and PS amount stands at NRs. 273479834.99.

The aim of the sub-project is to deliver improved services and superior road quality to users, while also enhancing the visual appeal of the streetscape. The road subproject is designed to offer essential services to the community and establish connections between local settlements and the National Highway (NH).

Baniya Nirman Sewa Pvt. Ltd, Hetauda-18 Makwanpur is the contractor firm obliged to implement the project within the contractual agreement and standard specifications of the project. The contractor shall be responsible to conduct all activities associated with environment and social issues arises during the implementation of the project.

1.2 Salient Features of the Project

Salient features related to the project road are shown in the table

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Description | Project Features | |
| Name | Improvement of Dulegauda-Lamagaun Road (Dulegauda- Lila Chowk Section) | |
| Location | Suklagandaki Municipality, Tanahun, Gandaki | |
| Affected Wards | 4,8,9 and 12 of Suklagandaki Municipality | |
| Settlements | B.P Chowk, Dulegauda, Healthpost, Ghari, Syaule Bazar, Talbeshi, Malebagar, Lila Chowk and Kutkute | |
| Topography | Hilly terrain and alluvial fans of seti river | |
| Total Length | 7.22 Km | |
| Existing Road Features | | |
| Carriageway Width | 3-5 m | |
| Road Type | Municipal Road | |
| Traffic Lane | Single Lane and Intermediate Lane at some stretches | |
| Width | 6m (Ch 0+000 to 00+070) and 10 m (00+070 to 06+769) | |
| Chamber | 2-2.5% | |
| Pavement Surface | Pre-mix (eroded)/Gravel and Earthen | |
| Proposed Road | | |
| | Road A | Road B |
| Starting Chainage | Ch 00+000-Shuklagandaki Municipality, Ward no. 4 | Ch 00+000 Shuklangandaki Municipality, Ward No. 4 |
| End Chainagwe | Ch 06+769, Shuklangandaki-12 Lila Chowk | Ch 00+0453, Shuklagandaki-4, Dulegauda Khaireni Health Post |
| Length | 6.769 Km | 0.453 Km |
| Road Classification | Urban Road | |
| Surface | Asphalt (40 mm) and Cement Concrete (M25=200 mm) | |
| Cross Drainage | Slab Culvert= 1 Nos. Each of 5 m and 2 m Span, 16 Nos | |
| Material Quantity | | |
| Plain Concrete | 9335.80 m ³ | |
| Gabion Masonry | 2113.50 m ³ | |
| Stone Masonry | 1465.03 m ³ | |
| EW Excavation | 20319.59 m ³ | |
| All types of fill | 15288.80 m ³ | |
| Expected Spoil | 4850.79 m ³ | |
| Contractual Cost | 273479834.99 (Including PS and VAT) | |

1.3 Objective of Contractors Environment and Social Management Plan (CESMP)

The Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) serves as a critical framework for ensuring compliance with World Banks Safeguard Policy and GON's EPA, EPR and other relevant statutory rules and regulations during implementation of the project. Its primary objectives are to:

Environmental Protection:

- Avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on the environment resulting from construction activities.
- Address aspects such as air emissions, biodiversity, and environmental contamination.
- Implement measures to safeguard natural resources and ecosystems.

Social Responsibility:

- Protect human rights and promote social well-being.
- Engage with local stakeholders to ensure their concerns are considered.
- Enhance safety for workers and communities throughout the construction process.

Effective Implementation:

- Assign roles and responsibilities to different stakeholders (including contractors) for executing the ESMP.
- Supervise and monitor the implementation of mitigation measures.
- Update the ESMP as needed based on stakeholder discussions and project developments.

1.4 Methods of CESMP Implementation

The effective implementation of the CESMP will be obtained through following approaches.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Consultation with local communities before commencement of work will be carried to incorporate their concerns during implementation of the project and form a transparent grievance redress mechanism will be established to address any issues raised.

Capacity Building and Training

- Conducting training to contractors' personnel and workers on environmental protection, social responsibility, and safety measures. Also conduct awareness programs for local communities to promote environment friendly practices and social well-being.

Environmental Safeguards

- Ensuring the compliance with national and international environmental standards
- Implement measures to minimize adverse environmental impacts.

Social Safeguards

- Health and Safety of workers will be prioritized, and employment generation activity will be conducted upholding human rights and social equity.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Regular monitoring of the projects environmental and social performance and report to concerned authority.

2 PROJECT DETAILS

2.1 Physiography

The proposed project road alignment lies in Suklagandaki Municipality of Tanahun district. The road passes through ward no 4,8,9 and 12. BP Chowk, Healthpost chowk, Ghari, Syaule Bazaar, Talbeshi, Melabaga, Lila Chowk and Kutkute are major settlements along the road alignment. The alignment lies from dense settlement on initial chainage to sparse settlements on different patches and through agricultural plains to flood plains. The 0+000 to 0+700 chainage lies on catchment area of Buldi River and remaining section lies on Khalesti River that drains to Madi River. The road intersects four different geological formations i.e Lakharpata formation, Sangram formation, Syanja formation and Naudanda formation.

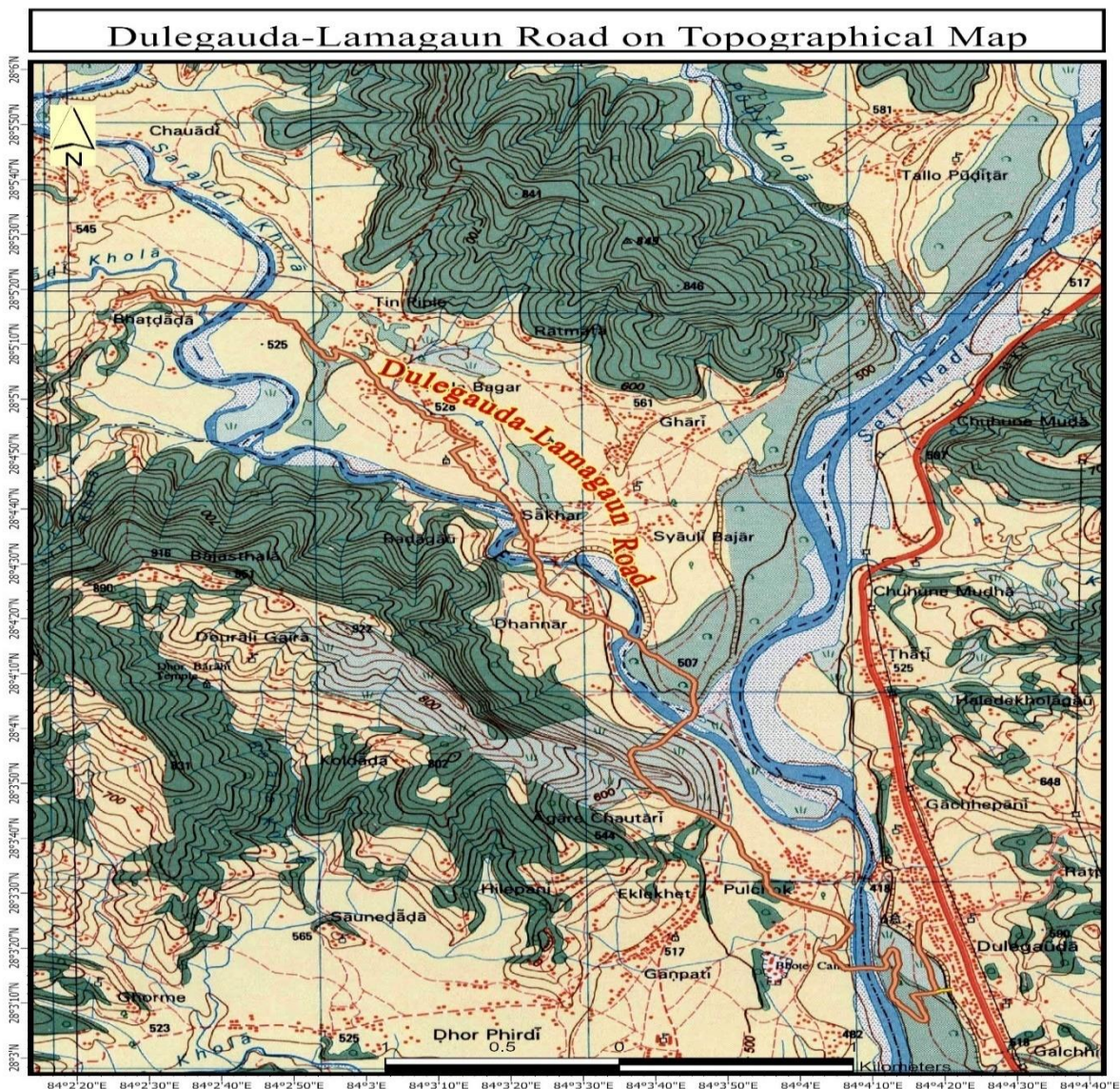


Figure 2-1: Project Location in Topographical Map

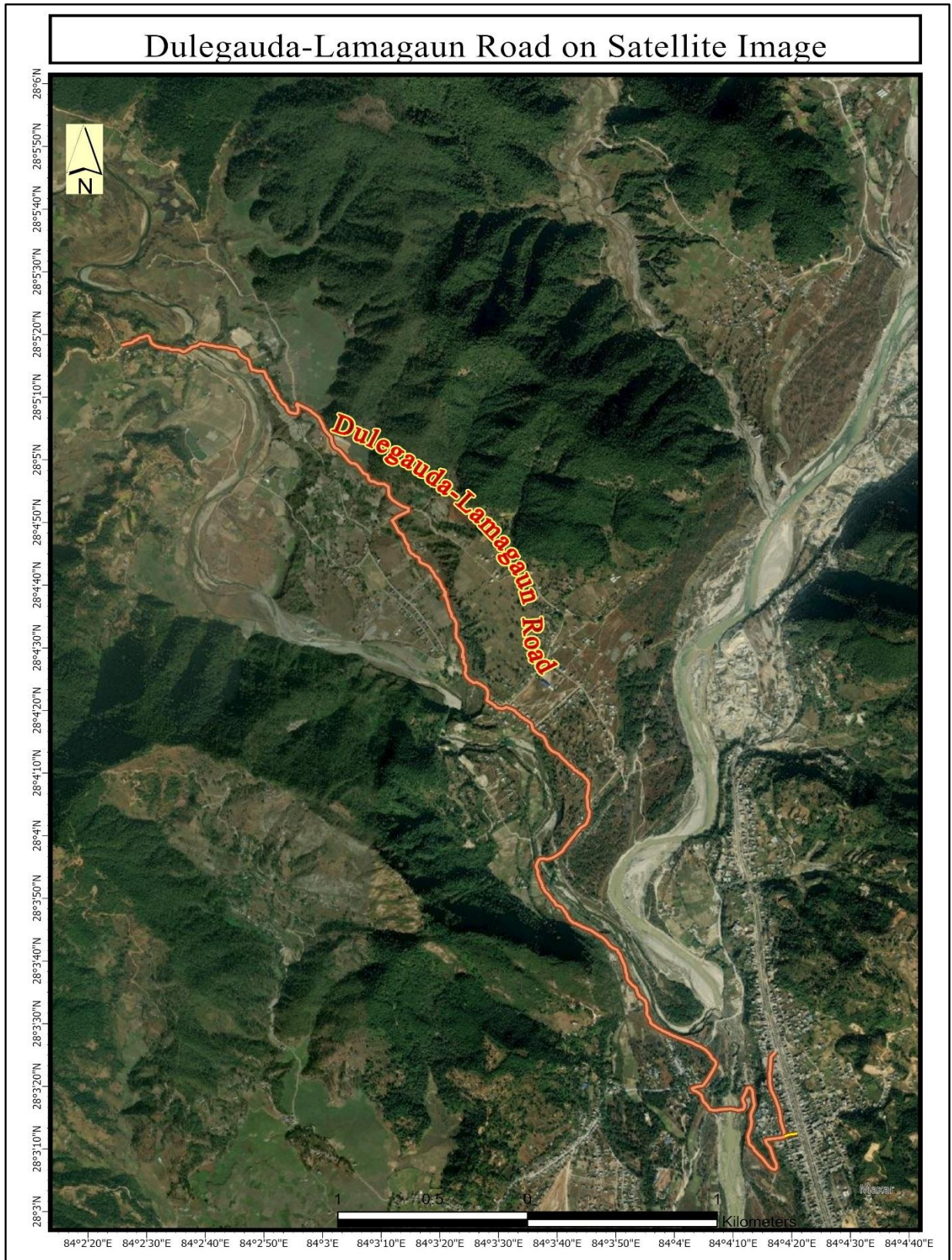


Figure 2-2: Project Location in Satellite Imagery

2.2 Land use Along the Alignment

The figure below shows existing landuse on project alignment. (ESRI, 2022)

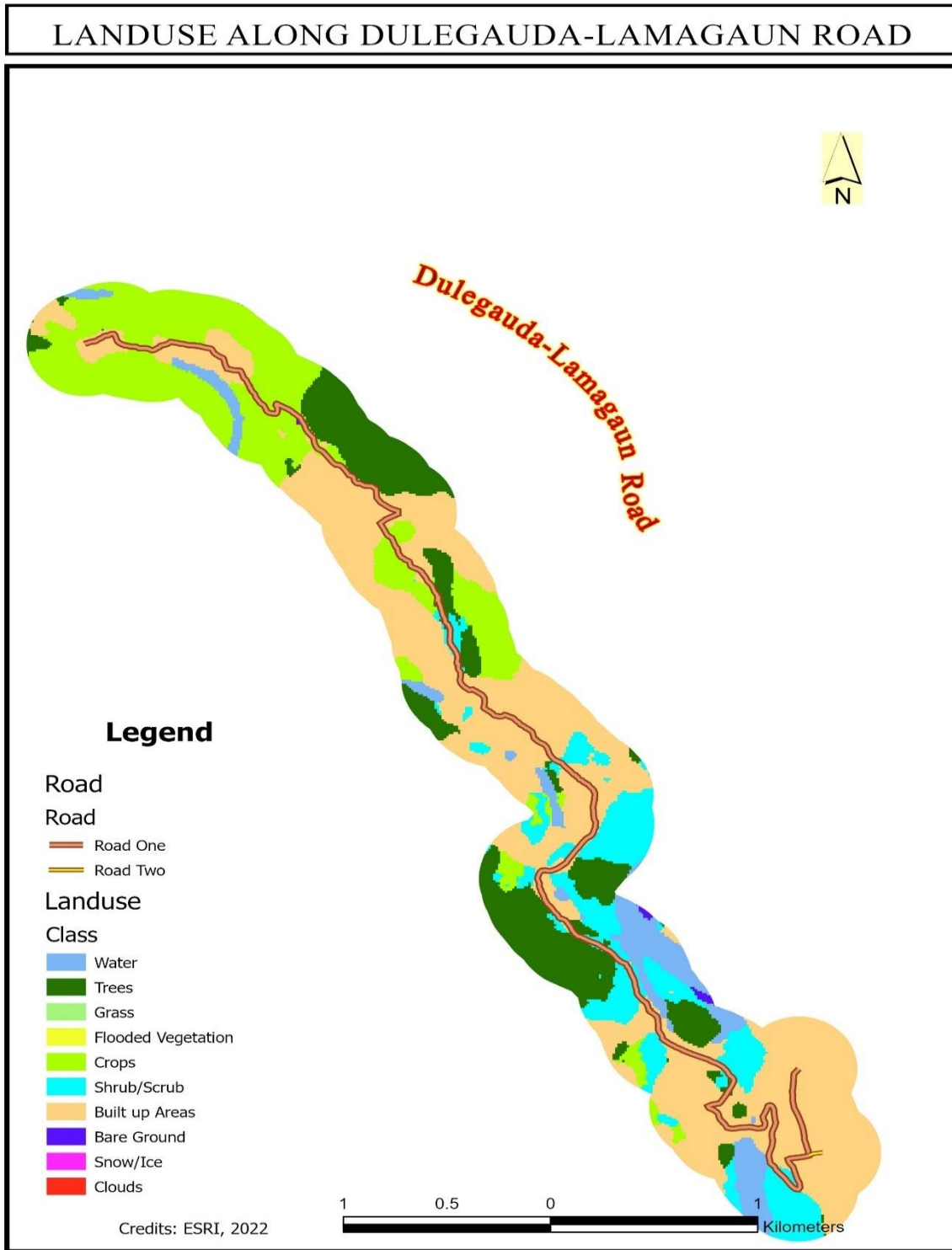


Figure 2-3 Existing land use along 500 m buffer area

The road alignment mainly lies in residential areas and intersects agricultural land, shrub land and forest on its designed route.

Table 2-1: Landuse along Project Alignment

| From | To | Features |
|-------|-------|--------------|
| 0+000 | 1+520 | Builtup Area |
| 1+520 | 1+630 | Shrub Land |
| 1+630 | 2+200 | Builtup Area |
| 2+200 | 2+700 | Shrub Land |
| 2+700 | 4+300 | Builtup Area |
| 4+300 | 4+500 | Shrub Land |
| 4+500 | 4+650 | Forest Area |
| 4+650 | 5+000 | Shrubland |
| 5+000 | 5+500 | Builtup Area |
| 5+500 | 6+100 | Crop Land |
| 6+100 | 6+600 | Crop Land |
| 6+600 | 6+769 | Builtup Area |

2.3 Project Amenities

The project shall establish and operate labor camp, construction yard, asphalt batching plant, quarry sites, tipping sites for implementation of the project. The details of installation are as follows:

Table 2-2 Project Amenities

| Amenities | | Chainage | Details |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|---|
| Labor Camp | Camp 1 | 02+030-02+380 | Public Land Owned by Suklagandaki Mun. |
| | Camp 2 | 02+795-03+280 | Public Land Owned by Suklagandaki Mun. |
| | Camp 3 | 04+880-05+280 | Public Land Owned by Suklagandaki Mun. |
| | Camp 4 | 06+430-06+630 | Public Land Owned by Suklagandaki Mun. |
| Material Deposition/ Construction Yard | Yard 1 | 00+480-00+830 | Public Land Owned by Panchami Ma. Vi. |
| | Yard 2 | 02+030-02+380 | Public Land Owned by Suklagandaki Mun. |
| | Yard 3 | 6+375-06+630 | Public Land Owned by Suklagandaki Mun. |
| Quarry Sites | Site 1 | 7 Km away from Starting Chainage | River Deposits of Kotre River at ward no 2 of Suklagandaki and ward no 32 of Pokhara Municipality |
| Asphalt Batching Plant | Site 1 | 4+100 (RHS) | 750 m away from road alignment on barren land |
| Tipping Site | Site 1 | 00+830-00+980 | Private Land Owned by Krishna Pandit with capacity of 2,850 m ³ |

| | | | |
|--|--------|---------------|---|
| | Site 2 | 03+280-03+530 | Public Land with capacity of 1400 m ³ |
| | Site 3 | 03+530-03+930 | Land owned by Talbesi Secondary School with capacity of 2730 m ³ |

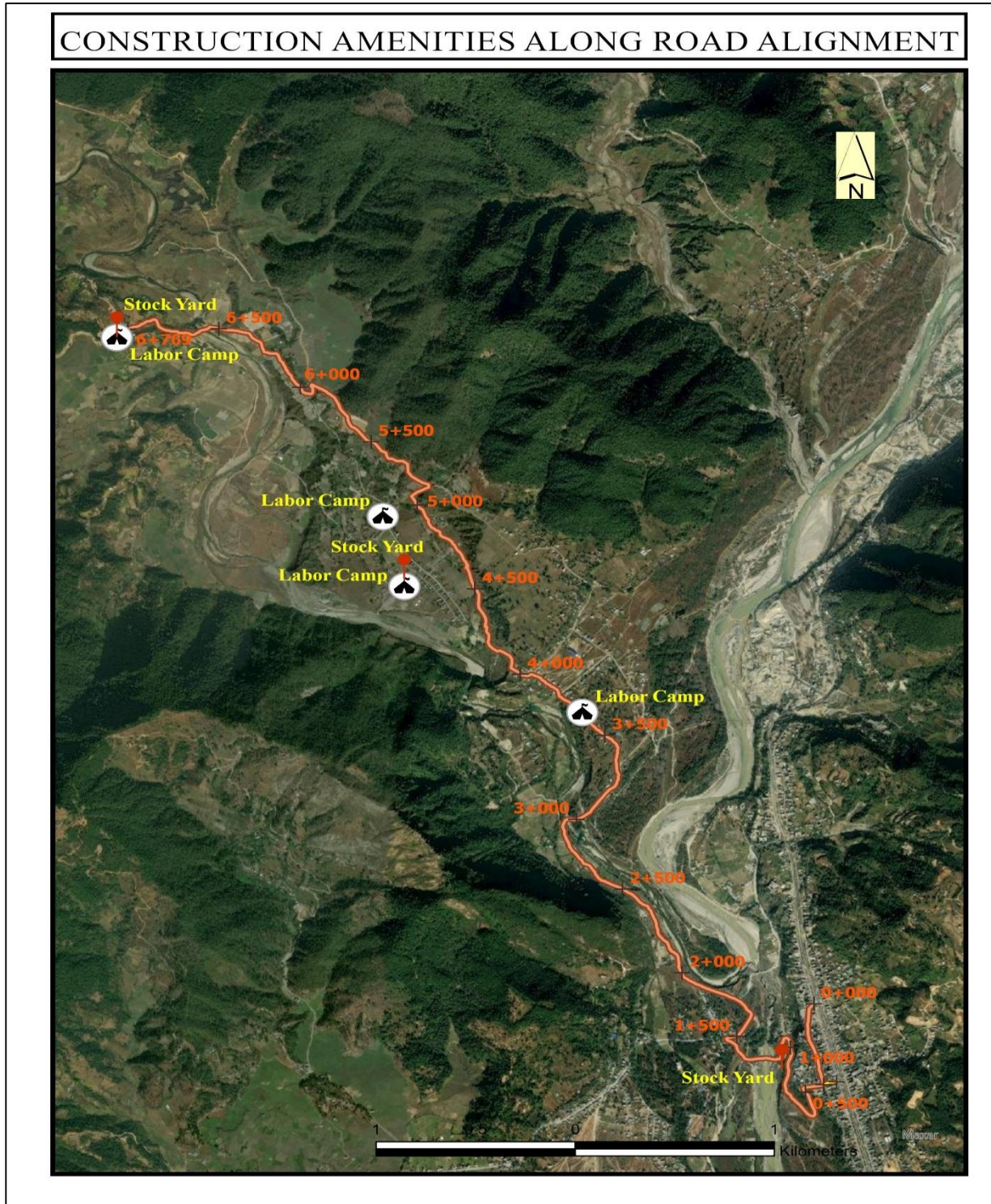


Figure 2-4 Project amenities on satellite imagery

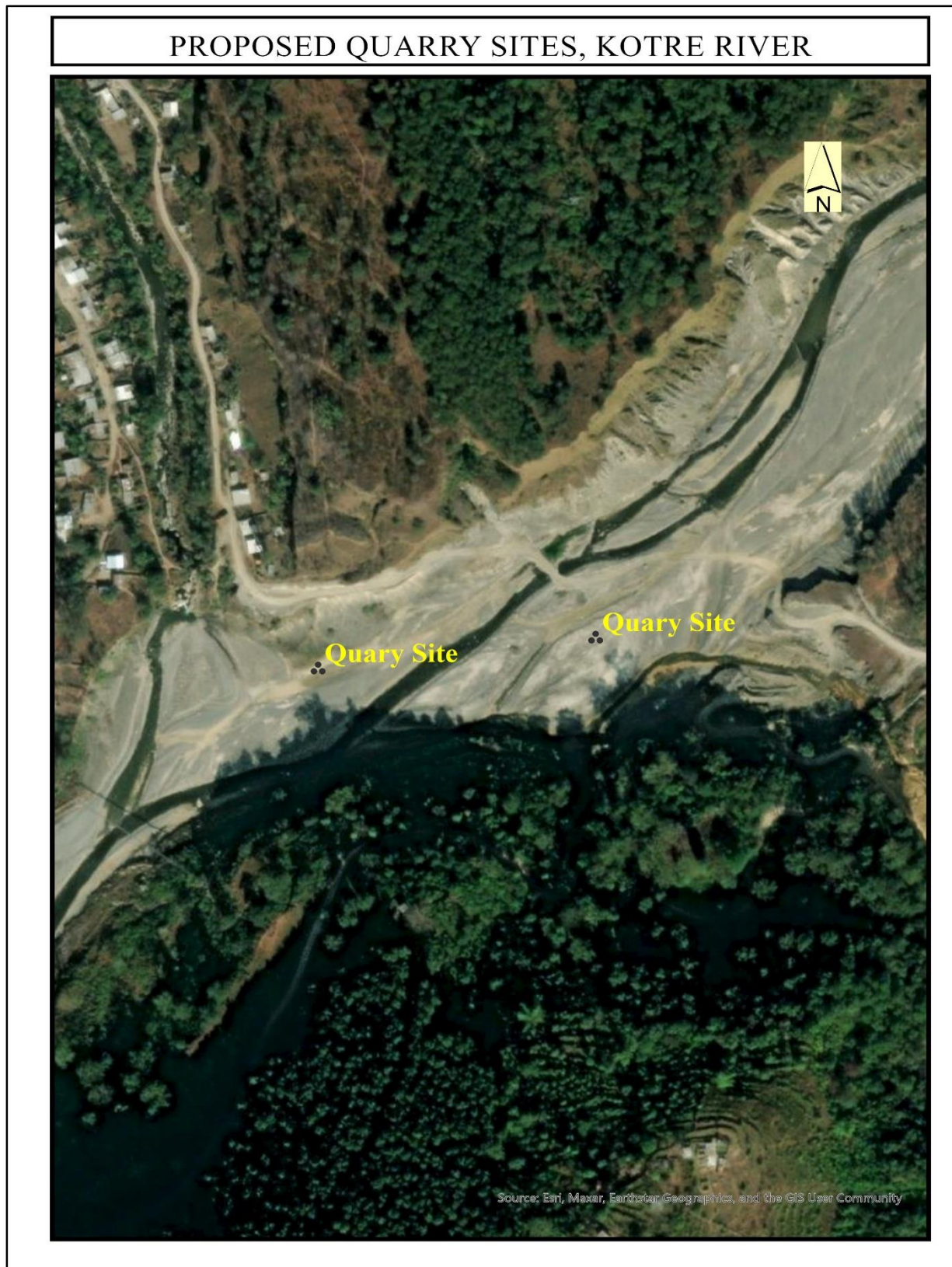


Figure 2-5 Quarry Site Locaiton

2.4 Biological Setting of the Alignment

The proposed Road A alignment encompasses a total of 19 trees, which includes 18 Sissau trees with diameters at breast height (DBH) varying between 10 cm to 25 cm and heights ranging from 8 meters to 15 meters, as well as one Pipal tree with a DBH of 5 cm and a height of 15 meters. The combined volume of these trees is calculated to be 3.69 cubic meters. The project area is dominated by mostly sub-tropical vegetation like Chilaune (*Schima wallichii*), Sisoo (*Dalbergia sisoo*) and Kadam (*Neolamarckia cadamba*).

The project alignment does not pass through critical habitat of any threatened species. Ban Biralo (*Felis chaus*), Syal (*Canis aureus*), Squirrel (*Fanambus pennant*) Malsapro (*Martes flavigula*), Dumsi (*Hystrix indica*) are frequently observed mammals species. Kalo Chil (*Milvus migrans*), Seto Giddha (*Neophron percnopterus*) Sano Seto Bakulla (*Egretta garzetta*), Gai Bakulla (*Bublcus ibis*), Ghar Kaad (*Corvus splendens*), Rupi (*Acridotheres tristis*), Kalo Chibe (*Dicrurus leucophaeus*), Thople Dhukur (*Streptopelia chinensis*), Kalij (*Lophura leucomelanos*) etc. are aves found in the regions. Raj Goman (*Ophiophagus hanmah*), Goban (*Naja naja*), Pahadi Karet (*Bungarus bugaroides*) etc are the major reptiles found in the region.

2.5 Demographic Setting of Project Area

The project is situated in the Shuklagandaki Municipality within the Tanahun District of Nepal's Gandaki Province. As per the 2021 National Population and Household Census, the district has a population of 321,153 and 88,583 households, with an average household size of 3.63, which falls below the national average of 4.37. Shuklagandaki Municipality itself has a population of 55,620 across 15,272 households, with the average household size slightly higher at 3.64 compared to the district's. In the Indirect Impact Area, which includes wards 4, 8, 9, and 12 of the municipality, there are 16,600 people living in 4,499 households, with 7,784 males and 8,816 females, resulting in an average household size of 3.69 and a male-to-female sex ratio of 88.29.

Within the Right of Way for the Dulegauda-Lilachowk Road, there are 10 private structures. These include four storage sheds made of cement blocks and CGI sheets, one side wall of a toilet also made of cement blocks, one cow shed, one goat shed, a 1.8 cubic meter compound wall of a house, and a 4 cubic meter cement surface of another house. These structures were erected prior to the 2072 declaration of the 10-meter Right of Way by the Shuklagandaki Municipality's Office of Municipal Executives in Tanahun. The road's design has been adapted to fit within the existing width, considering these private structures.

3 ANTICIPATED IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Beneficial Impacts

Increase in Economic Activity

The project will generate 53,700 man days employment opportunity out of which 6,600 man days is skilled and 47,100 man days is unskilled. The project will prioritize locals on hiring unskilled manpower and skilled manpower based on their efficiency. The impact will increase economic activity in the project area during the construction stage which will eventually has impact on micro economic boom in the area.

Skill Enhancement

The opportunity to be engaged in construction activity will transfer skill and technology in local level which will enhance skill of local residents. The enhancement of skill will increase potential for getting long-term economic involvement after completion of the project too.

Easy Access to different facilities and Mobility

The contractor is obliged to maintain the pliability of the road throughout the construction period. It will maintain the road of all-weather condition during the construction which will establish easy access to different facilities and maintain mobility. Also, the implementation of the project will ensure the mobility locals to nearby marketplace and establish low costlier transportation.

3.2 Adverse Impacts

Influx of Immigrating Labors

The generation of 53,700-man days of work will create influx of immigrating labors which is likely to increase risk of cultural grievances, sex related crime and pressure on public services.

Impact on Public utilities

The execution of this project will impact several public utilities, including 54 electrical poles (spanning from Ch 00+000 to Ch 07+065), one transformer, and one Pratikshyala covering an area of 3 m². Additionally, there are two Chautaras in Sayaule Bazar with a total area of 24.53 m² and three Chautaras with a combined boundary wall area of 30.53 m³ (comprising the Health Post Boundary Wall at 27.5 m³ and the Chautara in Shaankhad at 6 m³). Furthermore, a 36.25 m³ area and a 32.75 m³ stone masonry wall of the Tibetan camp will also be affected.

Increase in Slope Instability

The widening of existing road track to obtain the designed width and improvement of geometry requires cutting in hill slope. The change in slope angle and exposure of top layer is likely to increase slope instability in the project area.

Impact Due to Spoil Disposal

The project requires disposal of 7381.15 m³ of spoil generated from roadside excavation which is likely to increase sedimentation on nearby land and water bodies. The dumping of material in valley slope will increase the slope instability and loss of vegetation cover.

Noise Pollution

The use of heavy machinery and operation of crushers on project site is likely to increase noise pressure level. It will crease noise pollution in nearby settlement areas.

Air Pollution

The main construction activities that cause air pollution are earthwork, asphalt plants and vehicular movement. These activities generate dust and burn carbons which can deteriorate air quality of surroundings.

Water Pollution

The planned road improvement project poses potential risks to the local aquatic ecosystems. The construction phase could lead to the degradation of water quality in the Seti River, Saraudi Khola, and surrounding water bodies due to the disposal of excavated material, solid waste from the campsites, and accidental leaks of oils, diesel, and other hazardous substances. Additionally, the dust and sediment generated by the construction could pollute the downstream waterways. Moreover, the absence of proper sanitation facilities for the workers residing in temporary camps might result in open defecation, further threatening to pollute the water bodies and potentially leading to health hazards.

Impact due to riverbed material extraction

The unregulated collection and excavation of river construction materials can have significant consequences for water related disasters. If the extraction is conducted below river bed level or lowest flow level it could change existing channel and could have increase risk of flooding, bank erosion during peak season. Also, the extraction could increase sedimentation in river resulting deterioration in water quality directly impacting on aquatic ecosystems.

Impact Due to Stockpiling of construction materials

The stockpiling of materials on construction site is likely to change the soil quality and increase the risk of sedimentation in nearby land. Also, stocking of bitumen on yard is likely to contaminate surface runoff and pollute nearby water sources.

Solid and Liquid Waste generation

Solid waste will inevitably be produced during the process of clearing land, excavating, and constructing the chosen road. This waste will include various materials such as plant debris, rocks, soil, cement sacks, wire fragments, iron pieces, bricks, paint residues, and waste from labor camps, both solid and liquid. Improper disposal of these materials can lead to water pollution, clog drainage systems, and negatively impact natural aesthetics, public health, safety, and aquatic ecosystems.

Loss of Tree

The implementation of the project will result clearing of 19 trees mainly of softwood character on private and public land. No trees from the forest area will be cleared during implementation of the project. The clearing of tree are of small in number in compare to the vegetation coverage in the project alignment. Thus the clearing of tree impact is Low in magnitude, site specific in extent and long term in duration.

4 IMPACT MITIGATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Impact Mitigation Measures

Impact due to Slope instability

The following measures will be adopted to reduce the impact on slope stability:

- The cut slope and length of the slope is maintained by site specific geological conditions.
- Machines of required capacity will only be utilized to excavate the slope material and quarry from hill slopes will be restricted.
- Slope stabilization techniques such as retaining walls, gabion walls, and soil nailing can be employed to reinforce unstable slopes and prevent erosion.
- Installation of drainage systems to divert surface water away from slopes, reducing the risk of landslides.
- Implementing slope reinforcement methods such as terracing and slope grading to enhance stability.
- Planting native vegetation on slopes to stabilize soil and prevent erosion.
- Establishment of vegetative barriers such as grass and shrubs to reduce surface runoff and soil erosion.
- Mulching and erosion control blankets to protect exposed soil from erosion.
- Conducting detailed geotechnical surveys and investigations to identify areas prone to slope instability and determine appropriate mitigation measures.
- Monitoring slope stability during and after construction using instruments such as inclinometers and piezometers.
- Avoiding excessive excavation and cutting into slopes, which can weaken the stability of the surrounding terrain.
- Proper disposal of construction waste to prevent additional loading on slopes and minimize environmental impact.

Impact due to Spoil Disposal

- Identify disposal sites away from sensitive ecosystems, water bodies, and residential areas.
- Conduct thorough site assessments to ensure soil stability and proper drainage.
- Explore opportunities to reuse or recycle spoils within the project, such as using excavated material as fill or for landscaping.
- Implement sorting and segregation techniques to facilitate reuse and recycling efforts.
- Employ controlled filling and compaction methods to minimize the footprint of disposal areas.
- Implement erosion control measures to prevent soil erosion from disposal sites.
- Restore vegetation on disposal sites post-construction to stabilize soil and prevent erosion.
- Develop revegetation and landscaping plans to restore disturbed areas and enhance aesthetics.

- Establish monitoring programs to assess the environmental impact of spoil disposal and ensure regulatory compliance.
- Conduct regular inspections of disposal sites to address any issues promptly.

Impacts due to Noise Pollution

- Conduct pre-construction noise assessments to establish baseline levels and identify sensitive receptors such as residential areas, schools, and healthcare facilities.
- Implement continuous noise monitoring throughout the construction process to track and mitigate potential exceedances.
- Develop a construction schedule that prioritizes noisy activities during off-peak hours or times when nearby communities are least affected, such as during daytime hours on weekdays.
- Coordinate with local authorities to ensure compliance with noise regulations and restrictions on construction hours.
- Choose construction equipment and machinery with lower noise emissions whenever possible.
- Regularly maintain and service equipment to minimize noise generated by mechanical operations.
- Utilize natural features such as vegetation or earth berms to act as noise buffers between construction activities and sensitive receptors.
- Implement noise reduction measures such as mufflers, silencers, and vibration isolation for noisy equipment and machinery.
- Provide training to construction crews on noise management practices, including the proper operation of equipment and adherence to noise control measures.

Impacts due to Air Pollution

- Implement dust control measures such as spraying water or environmentally friendly dust suppressants on unpaved surfaces and during earth-moving activities.
- Use temporary wind barriers or windbreaks to minimize the spread of dust from construction sites.
- Ensure all construction equipment meets national vehicular emission standards.
- Regularly inspect and maintain construction vehicles and machinery to minimize emissions.
- Implement dust control measures such as spraying water or environmentally friendly dust suppressants on unpaved surfaces and during earth-moving activities.
- Use temporary wind barriers or windbreaks to minimize the spread of dust from construction sites.
- Store construction materials in covered areas to prevent wind erosion and minimize the release of particulate matter into the air.

- Properly handle and dispose of construction waste to reduce the generation of airborne pollutants.
- Opt for construction methods that minimize dust generation, such as wet cutting techniques for concrete and asphalt.
- Schedule earth-moving activities during periods of low wind speed to reduce the dispersion of dust particles.
- Establish air quality monitoring stations around construction sites to assess the impact of construction activities on local air quality.

Impacts due to Water Pollution

- Implement erosion control measures such as silt fences, sediment traps, and erosion control blankets to prevent soil erosion and sediment runoff from construction sites.
- Install check dams and retention ponds to capture sediment-laden runoff and prevent it from entering water bodies.
- Design and install stormwater management systems, including swales, vegetated buffer strips, and detention basins, to capture and treat runoff from construction activities.
- Incorporate permeable pavement and green infrastructure features to promote infiltration and reduce stormwater runoff volume.
- Develop spill prevention and response plans to address accidental spills of construction materials such as fuel, oil, and chemicals.
- Train construction personnel on spill response procedures and ensure the availability of spill containment materials and equipment on-site.
- Establish proper storage, handling, and disposal practices for construction waste, including concrete washout, paint, solvents, and other hazardous materials.
- Implement recycling and reuse programs for construction materials to minimize waste generation and reduce the risk of water pollution.
- Regularly monitor and analyze water samples to identify any exceedances of water quality standards and implement corrective actions as needed.

Impact due to Quarry Site Operation

- Obtain all necessary permits and approvals from relevant authorities for riverbed material extraction activities, ensuring compliance with local regulations and environmental laws.
- Adhere to designated extraction limits and extraction periods to prevent overexploitation of riverbed resources.
- Implement sustainable extraction techniques such as selective dredging or dredging in phases to minimize the impact on riverbed habitats and sediment transport processes.
- Utilize appropriate equipment and methods to extract riverbed material efficiently while minimizing disruption to aquatic ecosystems.

- Develop plans for the rehabilitation and restoration of riverbed habitats impacted by extraction activities, including revegetation of disturbed areas and habitat enhancement measures.
- Use monitoring data to inform adaptive management strategies and adjust extraction practices as necessary to minimize adverse impacts on river ecosystems.
- Explore alternative sources of construction materials such as quarrying, borrow pits, or recycled materials to reduce the reliance on riverbed extraction and minimize environmental impacts.

Impact due to Solid and Liquid waste generation

- Implement waste segregation practices to separate different types of waste streams, including construction debris, organic waste, hazardous materials, and liquid waste.
- Establish recycling and reuse programs for materials such as concrete, asphalt, metal, and plastic to minimize the volume of waste sent to landfills.
- Install on-site treatment facilities for liquid waste, such as sedimentation tanks, settling ponds, or treatment systems, to remove pollutants and contaminants before discharge.
- Implement measures to treat and manage wastewater generated from construction activities, including sediment control and filtration techniques.
- Ensure proper disposal of solid waste by utilizing designated landfill sites or waste management facilities approved by local authorities.
- Avoid open burning of waste materials and implement alternative disposal methods such as composting, incineration, or landfilling.
- Develop spill prevention and response protocols to minimize the risk of accidental spills of hazardous materials or chemicals during construction activities.
- Conduct regular inspections of construction sites to identify any instances of improper waste disposal or pollution and take corrective actions as needed.

Impacts Due to Influx of Labors

- Develop proper labor camps with restricted access to unauthorized entry and regulated movement of labors.
- Conduct regular training and awareness program for local cultural understandings and tolerance.
- Support for language , gender violence related meetings and trainings.
- Support on local level skill enhancement and development programs.

Table 4-1: Impact Mitigation Matrix

| Issues | Impacts | Mitigation Measures | Time of Action | Responsibility | Cost |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Impact on Public Utilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disruption of public service. Loss of property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior notice and consultation with stakeholder Clearance of Site before upgradation works | Before and During Construction | E&S Focal Person/Contract Manager/Client | BoQ Item No. 3, 4 |
| Increase in Slope Instability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase sediment on valley slopes and contaminate water sources. Damage to road surface. Obstruction in mobility. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slope stabilization techniques such as retaining walls, gabion walls, and soil nailing can be employed to reinforce unstable slopes and prevent erosion. Installation of drainage systems to divert surface water away from slopes, reducing the risk of landslides. Implementing slope reinforcement methods such as terracing and slope grading to enhance stability. Planting native vegetation on slopes to stabilize soil and prevent erosion. | During Construction | E&S Focal Person/Contract Manager | BoQ Item No 19, 22,48,50,53 |
| Spoil Disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of vegetation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify disposal sites away from sensitive ecosystems, | During Construction | E&S Focal Person/Contract Manager | BoQ item No. 47, 24, 16,15,14,11,12,13 |

| Issues | Impacts | Mitigation Measures | Time of Action | Responsibility | Cost |
|-----------------|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in sedimentation. • Water Pollution • Slope instability. • Degradation of agricultural land | <p>water bodies, and residential areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct thorough site assessments to ensure soil stability and proper drainage. • Employ controlled filling and compaction methods to minimize the footprint of disposal areas. • Implement erosion control measures to prevent soil erosion from disposal sites. • Develop revegetation and landscaping plans to restore disturbed areas and enhance aesthetics. | | | |
| Noise Pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterioration in livable and social environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a construction schedule that prioritizes noisy activities during off-peak hours or times when nearby communities are least affected, such as during daytime hours on weekdays. • Coordinate with local authorities to ensure compliance with noise | Before and During Construction | E&S Focal Person/Contract Manager | BoQ Item No 9 |

| Issues | Impacts | Mitigation Measures | Time of Action | Responsibility | Cost |
|-----------------|--|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | regulations and restrictions on construction hours. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement noise reduction measures such as mufflers, silencers, and vibration isolation for noisy equipment and machinery. | | | |
| Air Pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust nuisance • Deterioration in scenic beauty • Health hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement dust control measures such as spraying water or environmentally friendly dust suppressants on unpaved surfaces and during earth-moving activities. • Store construction materials in covered areas to prevent wind erosion and minimize the release of particulate matter into the air. • Wet crushing in crusher and dust controller in batching plants | Before and During Construction | E&S Focal Person/Contract Manager | BoQ Item No 9 |
| Water Pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage in water sources • Deterioration in water quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement erosion control measures such as silt fences, sediment traps, and erosion control blankets to prevent soil erosion and sediment runoff from construction sites. | Before and During Construction | E&S Focal Person/Contract Manager | BoQ Item No 9 |

| Issues | Impacts | Mitigation Measures | Time of Action | Responsibility | Cost |
|------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in course of water spots | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install check dams and retention ponds to capture sediment-laden runoff and prevent it from entering water bodies. • Design and install stormwater management systems, including swales, vegetated buffer strips, and detention basins, to capture and treat runoff from construction activities • Establish proper storage, handling, and disposal practices for construction waste, including concrete washout, paint, solvents, and other hazardous materials. • A impermeable layer will be created to store hazardous materials like bitumen, solvents, paints, oil and grease etc. | | | |
| Waste Generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foul odor • Health and Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement waste segregation practices to separate different types of waste streams, including construction debris, | Before and During Construction | E&S Focal Person/Contract Manager | BoQ Item No 9 |

| Issues | Impacts | Mitigation Measures | Time of Action | Responsibility | Cost |
|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination in water sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> organic waste, hazardous materials, and liquid waste. • Install on-site treatment facilities for liquid waste, such as sedimentation tanks, settling ponds, or treatment systems, to remove pollutants and contaminants before discharge. • Conduct regular inspections of construction sites to identify any instances of improper waste disposal or pollution and take corrective actions as needed. | | | |
| Issues due to labor influx | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Grievances and disputes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduction of GBV related training, safety protocols related training. • Conduct local level income generation programs. | During project Implementation | E&S Focal Person/Contract Manager | BoQ Item No. 5, 6, 8 |

Table 4-2 Environmental and Social Impact Mitigation Cost on BoQ

| BoQ Item No. | Description | Unit | Rate | Amount |
|---------------------|--|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1.2 | Provide Occupational Health and Safety Equipment, first aid tools and medicine for the Engineers and labors/supervisors/staff of the contractor. | PS | 3,59,000.00 | 3,59,000.00 |
| 1.3 | Relocation of all types of infrastructures | PS | 25,77,000.00 | 25,77,000.00 |
| 1.4 | Restoration/Relocation of Publicly and Privately owned services | PS | 41,81,100.00 | 41,81,100.00 |
| 1.5 | Awareness program and training to mitigate issues related to rape case and child sexual abuse, awareness program on GBV including formulating and adopting code of conduct. | PS | 5,65,000.00 | 5,65,000.00 |
| 1.6 | Stakeholder consultations including dissemination of project information and maintain a functional GRM at the project level to address timely the project related grievances of communities and other stakeholders | PS | 904,000.00 | 904,000.00 |
| 1.7 | Compensatory tree plantation and ecological enhancement costs | PS | 3,39,000.00 | 3,39,000.00 |
| 1.8 | Skill enhancement and capacity building training | PS | 3,39,000.00 | 3,39,000.00 |
| 1.9 | Environmental monitoring during construction period as compared to the baseline environmental data | PS | 45,2,000.00 | 4,52,000.00 |
| 2.2 | Environmental Protection Works | LS | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 |
| Total | | | =1,02,16,100 | |

4.2 Implementation Arrangement

The contractor shall establish an environment and social impact management committee under direct supervision of contractor manager lead by Environment & Social focal person. The focal person is responsible to address all social grievance on implementation of the project and ensure the compliance of projects environment and social mitigation plans. The following diagram shows ESMP implementation arrangement of the project.

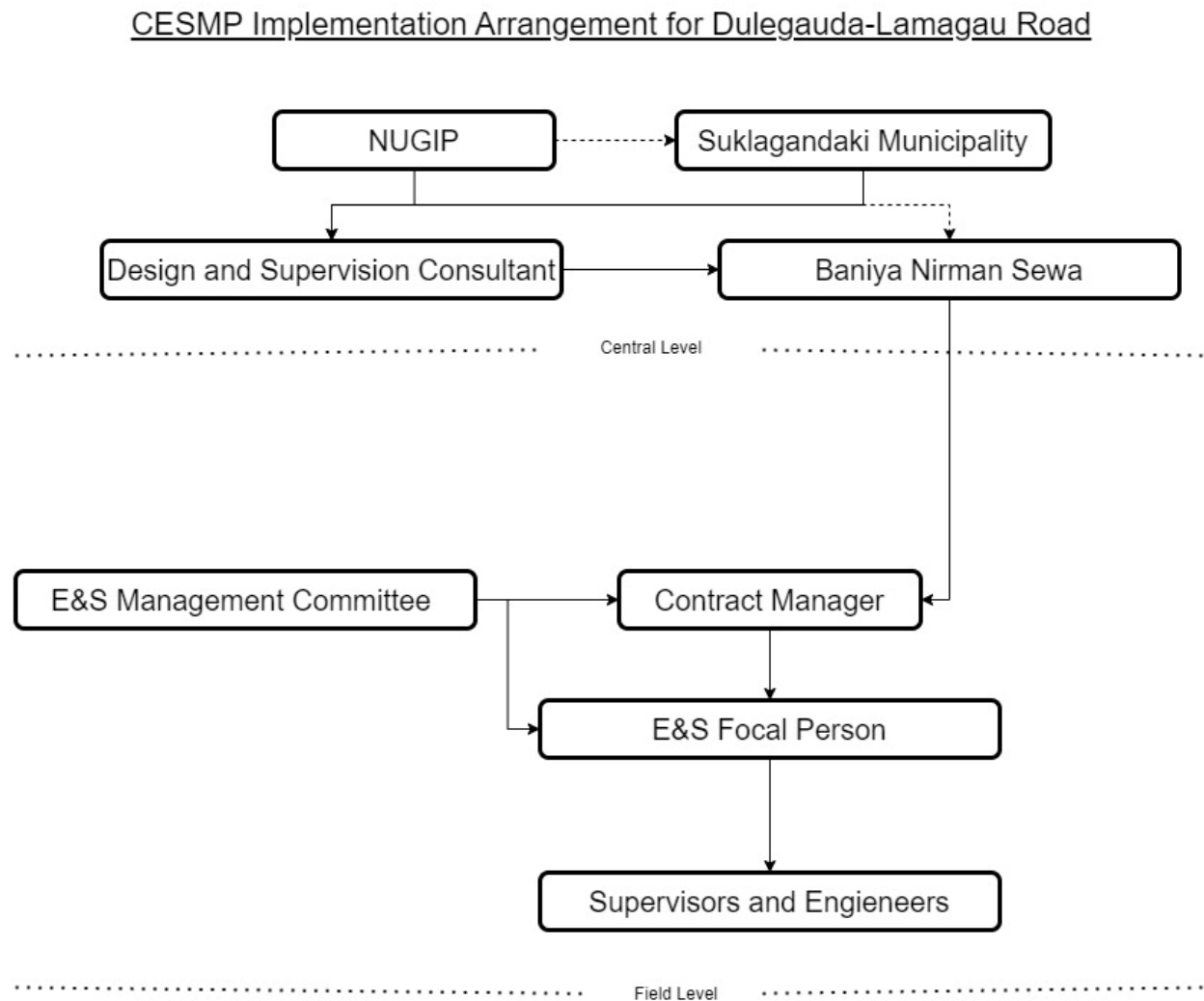


Figure 4-1 Implementation Arrangement Flow Diagram

5 MONITORING PLAN

Table 5-1: Monitoring Matrix

| Parameters | Verifiable Indicators | Verification Method | Monitoring Location | Schedule | Monitoring Agency |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| Change in Landuse | Changing in existing landuse | Site observation, Image analysis | Implementation Area | After completion | DSC |
| Quarry Site Operation | Initiated erosion, change in water course, public grievance | Site observation, Image analysis | Quarry Operation Area | Semi Annual | DSC |
| Spillage of Chemicals, oil and grease | Contamination on nearby water source and area | Lab analysis of soil and water samples | In and around storage area | Semi Annual | DSC |
| OHS | Provision of site safety, PPE and standard labor camp | Accident records and consultation with labors, site observation | Construction site and labor camps | Semi Annual | DSC |
| Air Pollution | Respiratory disease, emission traces, deposition in nearby structures | Air quality monitoring and site observation | Construction site and Asphalt batching plant area | Semi Annual | DSC |
| Water Pollution | Contamination on water bodies, grievance and | Lab analysis, grievance and public consultation | Construction site, labor camp and stock yar | Semi Annual | DSC |
| Noise Pollution | Health records of labors, public consultation | Onsite monitoring, grievance | Construction site, labor camp and stock yar | Semi Annual | DSC |

6 CONCLUSION

Baniya Nirman Sewa (P) Ltd. is the responsible agency to implement all the mitigation measures for the issues arise during the implementation of the project. The contractor will establish a Environment and Social Management Plan implementation committee under contract manager of the project lead by Environment and Social focal person. The focal person is responsible to carry regular environment mitigation and monitoring activity outlined by the ESMP of the project and any other regulatory standards.

The contractor shall operate a labor camp on different above mentioned area considering the health and safety of workers. Proper PPE and safety training will be conducted on regular basis to the worker. All the identified impacts will be mitigated as mentioned in chapter 4: Impact Mitigation Measures. The location of every facility will be selected and operated to minimize the risk of every hazard and in proper consultation with local level bodies. On-site monitoring of environmental parameters will be conducted on semi-annual basis and reported to DSC.

ANNEX

Action Plan for Mitigating GBV, SEA/SH Risk

| SN | Activities | No. of Events | 2024 | | | | | 2024 | | | |
|----|--|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----|---------|-------------|----------|------|
| | | | April-May | June-July | Aug-Sep | Oct-Nov | Dec | Jan-Feb | March-April | May-June | July |
| 1 | Labor Orientation on SEA, GBV Presentation | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Code of Conduct signing and Understood | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Training on Drug abuse | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Training on Child Sexual Violence | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Women Trafficking Awareness Program | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Polygamy Awareness Program | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Regular Monitoring and reporting | 12 | | | | | | | | | |

Stakeholder Consultations/GRM Plan and Expenditure

| SN | Stakeholders and Consultations | Time frame | Frequency | Remarks |
|----|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Suklagandaki Municipality Ward No. 4,8, 9 and 12. | Monthly | 1 | This also includes GRC meeting |
| 2 | Nepal Electricity Authority office and local forest office and water distribution committee | As per requirements in the field | Regular | |
| 3 | Schools and Ama Samuha along the alignment | As per requirements in the field | During work in the concerned stretch | |

| S.N. | Particular | Unit | Quantity | Rate | Day |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------|----------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 | Grievance Ballet | No. | 1 | 10000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | Advertisement | | LS | | 10,000 |
| 3 | Meeting Allowances | | LS | | 5,00,000 |
| 4 | Printing and Stationaries | | LS | | 1,00,000 |
| 5 | Food (Tea, Breakfast, Lunch) | | LS | | 2,00,000 |
| 6 | Transportation | No | 10 | 8000 | 80,000 |
| 7 | Miscellaneous | | LS | | 4,000 |
| Grand Total (BoQ Item No. 1.6) | | | | | 9,04,000 |

Road Side Plantation Plan

Compensatory Plantation for clearing of 19 trees along with other roadside plantation will be carried on project alignment. The road side trees will be protected with bamboo tree guard in compliance to Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Works, 2073, Sub-Section: 2810 (2). The selection of tree species and plantation site will be selected in consideration of safe stoppage site distance.

Considerations for Roadside Tree Plantation

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Environmental Consideration | |
| Species Selection | Native tree species considering the root system to avoid damage to infrastructure |
| | Selection of deep-rooted system trees to prevent sidewalk heaving and damage to underground utilities |
| Safety Consideration | |
| Visibility | Avoiding trees that obstruct visibility at intersections or curves |
| Overhead Lines | Trees that will not interfere with overhead powerlines or other utility lines |
| Pedestrian Safety | Planting on safe distance avoiding tripping hazards |
| Maintenance Consideration | |
| Maintenance | Selection of species requiring minimal maintenance i.e maximum twice in a year |
| Aesthetic Consideration | |
| Visual Appeal | Selection of trees with attractive foliage and flowers |
| Scale | Selection on size and scale of tree mature size to ensure they are appropriate for road width and surrounding buildings |

Labor Orientation on SEA/SH and GBV

No. Of Participants: 150 (30 at a time)

Time Schedule: *Action Plan for Mitigating GBV, SEA/SH Risk*

No. Of Events: 5

Module: Poster and Slide Presentation by Sector Experts

| SN | Particular | No. Of Event | Number | Rate | Total |
|----|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------|------------|
| 1 | Tea/Coffee | 5 | 30 | 20 | 3,000.00 |
| 2 | Lunch | 5 | 30 | 450 | 67,500.00 |
| 3 | Equipment | 5 | 3 | 5000 | 75,000.00 |
| 4 | Stationary | 5 | 30 | 200 | 30,000.00 |
| 5 | Banners/Pamphlets/leaflets | 5 | 30 | 200 | 30,000.00 |
| 6 | Miscellaneous | 5 | 1 | 25000 | 125000.00 |
| 7 | Allowances | 5 | 30 | 1200 | 180,000.00 |
| | Total | | BoQ Item No. 1.4 | | 510,500 |

Environment Monitoring Plan (Air, Water and Noise)

The contractor shall carry environmental monitoring of Air, Water, Noise quality parameters on the same locations identified by ESMR of the project or by instruction from the Engineer.

| Air Quality | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Locations | Parameters | Methodology |
| Dulegauda Chowk | PM10, PM 2.5, SO _x , NO _x | National Air Quality Standard, 2012 |
| Syaulibazar | PM10, PM 2.5, SO _x , NO _x | National Air Quality Standard, 2012 |
| Crusher Plant | TSP, PM10, PM 2.5, SO _x , NO _x | National Air Quality Standard, 2012 |
| Lila Chowk | PM10, PM 2.5, SO _x , NO _x | National Air Quality Standard, 2012 |
| Noise Quality | | |
| Dulegauda Chowk | Noise Level Monitoring over the duration of 24 Hrs. 1 Hrs L _{eq} dB(A) | National Standard For Noise Level, 2069 for Commercial Area |
| Syaulibazar | | National Standard For Noise Level, 2069 for Mixed Settlement Area |
| Crusher Plant | | National Standard For Noise Level, 2069 for Industrial Area |
| Lila Chowk | | National Standard For Noise Level, 2069 for Rural Settlement Area |
| River Water Quality | | |
| Saraudi Khola | pH, TSS, BOD, COD, Oil and Grease | Generic Standard, 2054 |
| Seti River | pH, TSS, BOD, COD, Oil and Grease | Generic Standard, 2054 |
| Drinking Water Quality | | |
| Dulegauda | Turbidity, pH, Color, Taste and Odor, EC, Iron, Manganese, Arsenic, Fluoride, Ammonia, Chloride, Sulphate, Nitrate, Copper, Zinc, Aluminum, T. Hardness, R. Chlorine, E. Coli | National Drinking Water Quality Standard, 2079 |
| Syaulibazar | | |
| Lila Chowk | | |

Template for Code of Conduct Agreement

नेपाल शहरी शासकीय तथा पुर्वाधार आयोजना

कार्य स्थलमा हुने यौनजन्य तथा महिला हिंसा सम्बन्धी आचार संहिता

व्याक्तिगत आचार संहिता

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

- म जातजाति धर्म, भाषा, लिङ्ग, उमेर, राजनीतिक वा सामाजिक हैसियत, भौगोलिकता, पहुँच, वैवाहिक स्थिती वा अन्य कुनै पनि आधारमा भेदभाव नगरी सबैलाई सम्मानजनक र समान रूपमा व्यवहार गर्नेछु।
- सामाजिक सञ्जालको प्रयोग गरी अश्लील शब्द, दुष्य सामग्री वा कार्यलय समय अघिपछी बातालाप मार्फत सहकर्मी/कामदार लाई यौन दुर्व्याहार गर्ने छैन।
- कार्यस्थलमा सिट्टी बजाउने, चुम्बन गर्ने, व्याक्तिगत उपहार दिने आदि जस्ता कार्य गरी कर्मचारी, सहकर्मी/कामदार लाई यौन दुर्व्याहार गर्ने छैन।
- कुनै पनि प्रलोभन/ धम्की देखाई (जस्तै पदोन्नती लोभ देखाएर, जागीर नदिने धम्की दिएर शोषण गरेर आदि) यौन दुर्व्याहार पक्षमा संलग्न हुने छैन।
- कार्य समयावधि भित्र कुनैपनि मदिराजन्य तथा लागुपदार्थको सेवन गर्ने छैन।
- परियोजना सरोकारवाला वा वरपरका समुदायका सदस्यहरूलाई कुनैपनि म लैङ्गिक हिंसा तथा यौनजन्य दुर्व्याहार गर्ने छैन।
- कुनै पनि कर्मचारी/श्रमिक विरुद्ध हिंसा गरिएको दोषी ठहरिएमा प्रचलित सघिय, प्रादेशिक, स्थानीय सरकार वर्ल्ड बैंक को कानून, निती नियम अनुसार सजाय/ दण्डित जर्जवाता तिन तयार हुनेछु।
- कार्य गर्ने शिलसिलामा सम्मानजनक निर्देशनहरूको पालना गर्दछु (वातावरणीय + सामाजिक)
- मेरो जिम्मेवारी कुशलता र लगनशीलता पुर्वक पुरा गर्नेछु।

- सम्बन्धित कार्यलय /कम्पनीले सन्चालन गरेको विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रममा सक्रिय रूपमा भाग लिनेछु।
- परियोजनाका प्रत्यक्ष लाभदायक सदस्य/समुदायमा यौन दुर्व्याहार/शोषण गर्ने छैन।
- विश्वासनीयता नैतिक उल्लघनको रिपोर्ट गरेमा कुनै कामदार विरुद्ध बदला लिने छैन।
- कार्य स्थलमा लैङ्गिक सम्बेदनशिल भाषाको प्रयोग गर्दछु।
- कार्यस्थलमा महिला हिंसा तथा यौनजन्य क्रियाकलाप लाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने खालका गतिविधी गर्ने दिने छैन।
- कार्यस्थलमा महिला तथा यौन हिंसा गतिविधीहरूलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने छैन।
- १८ वर्षभन्दा मुनिका बालिकाहरूमा कुनै डिजीटल मिडीया मार्फत वा कुनै माध्यमबाट /स्वीकृती लिई वा नलिई यौनजन्य क्रियाकलापमा सहभागी हुनेछैन, यदि नाबालिका स्वीकृती लिई यौनजन्य क्रियाकलापमा गरेमा क्षमा हुदैन।
- परियोजना कार्यन्वयन को बेलामा यौनजन्य दुर्व्याहार /यौन शोषण भएमा वा आचार संहिता उल्लघन गरेमा बडा/ नगरपालिका स्तरमा रहेको गुनासो सुनवाई सयन्त्रमा तुरुन्त निवेदन/जानकारी दिनेछु।
- कार्यस्थलमा कसैले यौनजन्य दुर्व्याहार सम्बन्धी शक्कापद व्यावहार गरेमा वा शक्कापद कार्य गरेमा तुरुन्त टोली प्रमुख /प्रबन्धकलाई जानकारी/निवेदन दिनेछु।

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

.....
व्यवस्थापक/टोली प्रमुख

.....
कर्मचारी/कामदार

Agreements With Stakeholders for Labor Camp and Tipping Sites

Date: / /
Page No:

भारत गिरी २०२१/२१६ गते मास चारै तालवेती
मालेवंगर अगादा लडुएके अध्यक्ष श्री प्रेम कुमारी थापा
के अध्यक्षतामा बैठक बसी निम्न विषयमा छलफल
गरिसे विनाय गरियो ।
आश्रयती

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Prasad | अध्यक्ष - श्री प्रेम कुमारी थापा |
| BSM | उपाध्यक्ष - श्री विष्णु थापा, लामु खानी |
| | सचिव - श्री सिता रेग्मी |
| अस | कोषअध्यक्ष - श्री उषा नेगी |
| लादमी | सदस्य - श्री लक्ष्मी थापा |
| सुर्य | सदस्य - श्री सूर्य कुमारी काको |
| | सदस्य - श्री जमुना पराजुली |
| प्रिया | सदस्य - श्री विनता पौडेल |
| नारायण | सदस्य - श्री नारायणी थापा |
| सु | सदस्य - श्री बरपी काको |
| करिष्मा | सदस्य - श्री कारेबमा विक |
| हरी | सदस्य - श्री हरि भापा रेग्मी |
| विष्णु | सदस्य - श्री विष्णु थापा पराजुली |
| | सदस्य - श्री दिल भापा थापा |
| प्रेम | सदस्य - श्री प्रेम कुमारी काको |
| | सदस्य - श्री विक्रम कला पराजुली |
| | साधारण सदस्य |
| | शुभेन्द्र - श्री अनुका राइत |
| विश्व | शुभेन्द्र - श्री विष्णु थापा थापा |
| मालेवंगर टोल अड्डा | शुभेन्द्र - श्री खेम राइत सुवेदी |
| राजु | शुभेन्द्र - श्री गोविन्द केसी |
| सु | शुभेन्द्र - श्री तोपकारपुर राइत |
| सु | शुभेन्द्र - श्री गोकुल व्यापकोटा |
| शुभेन्द्र | शुभेन्द्र - श्री अनिता अधिकारी |
| शुभेन्द्र | शुभेन्द्र - श्री शुभिला निरदेल |
| शुभेन्द्र | शुभेन्द्र - श्री श्याम सुवेदी |
| शुभेन्द्र | शुभेन्द्र - श्री सुन थापा सुवेदी |
| शुभेन्द्र | शुभेन्द्र - श्री विश काको |
| शुभेन्द्र | शुभेन्द्र - श्री भिष्म ली काको |
| शुभेन्द्र | शुभेन्द्र - श्री कपिल मल खोख |



श्री घारी तालवेसी मालेबगर आमा समूह

शुक्लागण्डकी न.पा.-५, तनहुँ

पत्र संख्या : ०८०/०८७
चलानी नं. : ११



मिति : २०.१.२०२०

श्री : १५ अल्पसूक्ष्म

सुमला गण्डकी तालवेसी
१५३५ तनहुँ

विषय : - जानकारी जमाइलको सम्बन्धमा

पछि सुमला गण्डकी तालवेसी, १५३५ तनहुँ अन्तर्गत
श्री घारी तालवेसी मालेबगर आमा समूहको
बनाएको सभ्य कम्पार्टमेन्ट निर्माणको लागि दुस्रो
पछि डुलेगाँडा लिलचोको मोरामार्ग निर्माण
कार्यको लागि निर्माण सेवा प्रालि लामो
प्रोफेस को अर्थी भएको लागि बलको
लागी दिने सन्ने निर्माण भएको जानकारी
को लागि यो कागज जारी दिइयो।



अल्पसूक्ष्म
प्रेम कुमारी थापा
सेकी





श्री तालवेसी माध्यमिक विद्यालय

Shree Talbesi Secondary School

शुक्लागण्डकी नगरपालिका, तनहुँ

Shuklagandaki Municipality, Tanahun

स्थापित: २०१५

०६००११०३३७८३२०००००१ को.रे.लि.

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स्थायी ले. नं. (PAN): २०१३७८१००

पत्र संख्या/Letter No.: २०८०/०८१

Estd:2015 B.S.

मिति/Date: २०८१/०३/२१

उपलब्धी बाबत/Ref. No.: १०२

विषय: सम्झौता सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस शुक्लागण्डकी नगरपालिका वडा नं. ९ अन्तरगत रहेको दुलेगौडा लिलाचोक सडक खण्ड निर्माणको क्रममा बाटो कटिङ्ग गर्दा निस्किने माटो तथा निर्माण सामग्रीहरू (ढुङ्गा, बालुवा, गिट्टी आदि) शुक्लागण्डकी न.पा.वडा नं.०९, नक्सा नं. ७/घ किस्ता नं. १२५ मा रहेको श्री तालवेसी माध्यमिक विद्यालयको जग्गाधनी प्रमाण पूर्ण भएको जग्गामा डम्पीङ्ग गर्ने साथै विद्यालयको खेलमैदानमा माटो भरेर फिण्डर लगाई सम्प्याउने, पानी ले भिजाएर रोलेरले पेलेर एउटै लेवलको बनाउने साथै बढी हुन आउने माटो खेल मैदान बाट हटाईदिने कार्य सडक निर्माणको ९०% कार्य पूरा भएपछि शुरु गर्ने र डम्पिङ्ग गर्नको लागि जग्गा प्रयोग गरे बापत विद्यालयलाई NUGI Project ले रु.१,३०,००० अक्षेरी रु. एक लाख तीस हजार रुपैयाँ मात्र । २ किस्ता मध्ये पहिलो किस्ता २०८१ आक १५ मित्र र बाँकी ९०% कार्य पूरा भएपछि विद्यालयलाई उपलब्ध गराउने गरि NUGI Project सँग सहमति गरिएको छ।

| NUGI Project को तर्फ बाट | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| क्र. सं. | नाम | पद | हस्ताक्षर |
| १. | शेर बहादुर शाही | प्रतिनिधि | |
| २. | कपिल श्रेष्ठ | प्रोजेक्ट मेनेजर | |

| विद्यालयको तर्फ बाट | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| क्र. सं. | नाम | पद | हस्ताक्षर |
| १. | विनोद राउत | वि.व्य.स. अध्यक्ष | |
| २. | शिव राज पाठक | शि.अ.संघ सदस्य | |

Email : talvesisecondary@gmail.com
Ph: 9856044577/9846045759

Tree Cutting Details for the Project.

Shuklagandaki Municipality
Office of the Municipal Executive
Shuklagandaki, Tanahun

Project Name : Nepal Urban Governance & Infrastructure Project (NUGIP)

Contract Name : Upgradation of Dulegaunda- Lamagaun-Road (Dulegaunda-Lila Chowk Section)

Contract ID : NP-DUDBC-396319-CW-RFB

M/S : Baniya Nirman Sewa Pvt. Ltd., Hetauda-18, Makwanpur

| S.No | Chainage | Road side | Girth | Remarks |
|------|----------|------------|-------|------------------|
| 1 | 0+310 | Leftside | 300 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 2 | 0+320 | Rightside | 300 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 3 | 0+320 | Leftside | 350 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 4 | 0+500 | Rightside | 300 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 5 | 0+530 | Leftside | 350 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 6 | 0+540 | Leftside | 400 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 7 | 0+730 | Leftside | 300 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 8 | 0+780 | Leftside | 360 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 9 | 0+800 | Leftside | 340 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 10 | 1+280 | Rightside | 300 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 11 | 3+200 | Rightside | 500 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 12 | 3+210 | Rightside | 500 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 13 | 3+220 | Rightside | 450 | Ficus religiosa |
| 14 | 4+110 | Rightside | 300 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 15 | 4+110 | Leftside | 450 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 16 | 5+330 | Rightside | 450 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 17 | 5+480 | Leftside | 400 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 18 | 6+618 | Right Side | 350 | Dalbergia sissoo |
| 19 | 6+635 | Right Side | 350 | Dalbergia sissoo |