NEPAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN OF GRID TIED SOLAR POWER PROJECT, BLOCK NO. 2, NUWAKOT (8.3MW)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BS : BikramSambat (Nepali Era)
CSR : Corporate Social Responsibility
DADO : District Agriculture Development Office
DCC : District Coordination Committee
DFO : District Forest Office
DoED : Department of Electricity Development
ESMF : Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMP : Environment and Social Management Plan
EPR : Environment Protection Rules, 1997
ESSD : Environment and Social Studies Department
GoN : Government of Nepal
GSEEP : Grid Tied and Solar Energy Efficiency Project
GRC : Grievance Redress Cell
GRM : Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs : Households
IEE : Initial Environmental Examination
MoEn : Ministry of Energy
MoEST : Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
NEA : Nepal Electricity Authority
PAS : Project Affected Settlement
PH : Power house
PV : Photovoltaic
PMO : Project Management Office
WB : World Bank

Units
ha : Hectare
km : Kilometer
kV : Kilo Volt
m² : Square meter
MW : Megawatt
Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .................................................................................................................. I

1 INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................................................................. 3
  1.1 Background .............................................................................................................................................. 3
  1.2 Project Description ................................................................................................................................. 3
  1.3 Construction Planning ............................................................................................................................ 6
  1.3.1 Preliminary Works .......................................................................................................................... 6
  1.3.2 Land .................................................................................................................................................. 6
  1.3.3 Requirement of Workforce .............................................................................................................. 6
  1.3.4 Materials .......................................................................................................................................... 7
  1.3.5 Construction Method ........................................................................................................................ 7
  1.4 Objectives, rationale and Methodologies for Preparing ESMP ............................................................ 7

2 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SETTINGS ......................................................................... 2-1
  2.1 Physical Environment ............................................................................................................................ 2-1
  2.1.1 Topography ...................................................................................................................................... 2-1
  2.1.2 Landuse .......................................................................................................................................... 2-1
  2.1.3 Air Quality ....................................................................................................................................... 2-1
  2.1.4 Noise Quality .................................................................................................................................... 2-1
  2.1.5 Water sources and Drainage Patterns ............................................................................................ 2-2
  2.1.6 Soil Erosion and Land Stability ...................................................................................................... 2-2
  2.2 Biological Environment ....................................................................................................................... 2-2
  2.2.1 Vegetation and Forest Resources ................................................................................................... 2-2
  2.2.2 Ethno botany/ Plant Resources Use Pattern .................................................................................. 2-2
  2.2.3 Wildlife (Mammals and Birds) ....................................................................................................... 2-3
  2.2.4 Rare and Protected Species of Flora and Fauna ............................................................................ 2-4
  2.3 Socio-economic and Cultural Environment .......................................................................................... 2-4

3 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES .................................................................. 3-1
  3.1 Land Use and Land Take ....................................................................................................................... 3-1
  3.2 Air Quality ............................................................................................................................................ 3-1
  3.3 Noise Quality ....................................................................................................................................... 3-1
  3.4 Waste Management .............................................................................................................................. 3-2
  3.5 Light reflection ...................................................................................................................................... 3-3
  3.6 Impact on Standing Trees and vegetation ........................................................................................... 3-3
  3.7 Impacts on School/Settlement ............................................................................................................. 3-4
  3.8 Health and Safety ................................................................................................................................. 3-5
  3.9 Loss of Structure .................................................................................................................................. 3-5
  3.10 Labor influx and Labor camp ............................................................................................................. 3-6
  3.11 Corporate Social Responsibility ......................................................................................................... 3-6
  3.12 Environment Mitigation Plan ............................................................................................................. 3-6

4 MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISM .................................................................................. 4-1
  4.1.1 Environmental Monitoring Plan ...................................................................................................... 4-1
  4.1.2 Environment Mitigation and Monitoring Cost .............................................................................. 4-4
  4.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ............................................................................................... 4-4
  4.3 Implementation of Mitigation/Enhancement Measures and Monitoring Activity ............................... 4-5
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal with the installed capacity of 900MW power generation connected to the national grid vis a vis a much higher level of peak demand which stood at 1559.7MW in 2016/17 suffers from serious power shortage every year (source: Annual Report, NEA). In response to the constantly growing power shortage, the Government has emphasized on the development of other potential resources particularly of Renewable Energies such as biomass, biogas, solar and wind along with hydropower for the production of electricity and meet the growing energy demand of the country in short term as well as long-term basis. To solve the present energy crisis, and enhance the energy network system of the country, Government of Nepal (GoN) has allocated budget under the title of “Renewable Energy and Capacity Expansion Project” under the soft loan of the World Bank (WB) and co-financing of the GoN in the fiscal year 2071/72. So, Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA), government owned institution has initiated the exploration of sites for the solar power development under project Grid Tied Solar Power Project (GTSPP). According to survey license obtained from Department of Electricity (DoED), project is entitled as Grid Tied Solar Power Project, Block No 2, Nuwakot. It will be under Grid solar and energy Efficiency Project (GSEEP). This is one of the major projects to produce electricity through solar energy (renewable energy) and thus strengthen and meet growing electricity demand of Nepal. The project produces clean and pollution free energy and thus is environment friendly.

1.2 Project Site Description

The project site Block No 2; Staff Quarter and Forebay area of Devighat powerhouse (PH), is selected for installation of PV solar farmhouse with a capacity of 8.3MW. The project site is located at Devighat Colony area of Bidur Municipality-6 (the then Charghare VDC) of Nuwakot district. The name of the settlement around the project area is Mandredhunga settlement. The project site consists of two areas i.e. Forebay area (6.28ha) and Staff Quarter area (6.24ha). The total area required for this subproject is 12.52ha land which is already owned by NEA during the construction of Devighat Hydro power project in FY 2036/37 (1984 AD).

The project site has sub-tropical climate, influenced by monsoon rains (June-September) and has summer months from March to May. The site has easy access to road as well as water resource. It is an open terraced land sloping due south at an angle of about 30°. The site is located above the bank of Trishuli River with no obstructions of trees, buildings, hills at Forebay area but there is a TL tower of 66kV inside this area; Staff Quarter area has majority of the area covered by trees, staff blocks of Devighat PH (majority of which are damaged due to earthquake of Baishakh 12, 2072 BS and are in dilapidated state). Devighat PH NEA, will demolish all these damaged buildings and relocate it (the staff quarters) to the upper section of staff quarter area which is out of the boundary of the proposed project area (60m above). And these new structures will not be affected by project works and project components. The major tree species found in the staff quarter area are Sisau (Dalbergia sissoo), Kapur (Cinnamomumcamphora) and Aanp (Magnifera indica). The project will have to take permission from District Forest Office, Nuwakot to cut these trees for site clearance and this will be done after the approval of Initial Environment Examination (IEE) report from the Ministry of Energy (MoEn) through Department of Electricity Development.
There is no any monuments of historical nature of that of religious importance within the project site.

Figure 1-1: Project Location Map
Figure 1-2: Project Affected Bidur Municipality showing the Project Site
1.3 Construction Planning

The implementation of the proposed project comprises installation, erection, testing and commissioning works of solar panels. The estimated years of project completion is one year starting from March, 2018.

1.3.1 Preliminary Works

Preliminary works for the proposed project consists of contract award, the detail design study and mobilization of the contractors. The detail design study will carry out the spotting of solar panels, preparation of longitudinal profiles, geological field test and laboratory testing, etc.

1.3.2 Land

The project will permanently require approximately 12.52ha of land for solar panels erection and other physical facilities. For the erection of solar panels, approximately 11.27ha land will be needed and the remaining 1.25ha land will be used for other physical facilities such as construction of guard buildings, water control mechanism and so on. Since the area is under the ownership of NEA, there is no need to acquire private land from the people. In the same way, there is enough land within NEA around the area which will be used for other purposes.

1.3.3 Requirement of Workforce

During the stages of the construction period of the project, altogether approximately 140 people will be employed including 100 unskilled, 15 semi-skilled and 25 skilled human resources. Most of the unskilled manpower will be hired locally as per available skill and
experiences; approximately 80-85 manpower are hired locally whereas only 10-15 manpower will be migrant workers. The workforce will be used for a maximum of 8 months during construction period.

1.3.4 Materials
The main materials required for construction works related with the solar farm project will be as follows;
- Solar modules; Polycrystalline (pc-Si)
- Inverters (String/Central)
- Power supply
- Mounting Structures
- Aggregate
- Cement
- Sand
- Water

The requirement of the project materials are presented in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Solar modules; Polycrystalline (pc-Si)</td>
<td>153,812</td>
<td>RSM60-6-270p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Inverters (String/Central)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>SG125/SG2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mounting Structures</td>
<td>6409</td>
<td>Steel Structure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GSEEP

The power supply needed for construction activities will be tapped from the existing 11kV/66kV TL which is within the boundary of project site. Aggregate, cement and sand is needed in very minimal amount for the construction of controlled building, guard room and toilet. The required amount of cement will be acquired from local manufacturers. Likewise, sand will be purchased from local market. Coarse aggregates will be produced at site from excavated materials or purchased from the nearby market. The excavated foundation material can be used as a backfill required for the foundation of mounting structure. The water required to clean solar panels is approximately 7000-20000lt. per MW plans. On the basis of this, total water requirement for this project is 60,000-166,000lt. The panels is planned to clean once a week. The project will arrange these quantity of water by deep boring in staff quarter area and through tapping from Forebayin Forebayarea.

1.3.5 Construction Method
Simple land labeling works to be done, not so major land excavation and cutting filling will be done for this project. There is no use of concrete batching plant for this project. Backhoe Loaders, Ramming Machine and Excavator are used during construction. There is no blasting only drilling for piling works will be done.

1.4 Objectives, rationale and Methodologies for Preparing ESMP
Objectives
The objective of the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is to identify the potentially significant environmental issues and risks of the proposed project and to suggest appropriate mitigation measures to mitigate and/or minimize the adverse impacts so that the
project is implemented in an environmentally sound manner. The other general objectives of the study are to:

- Identify, predict and describe/assess potential environmental and social impacts from the installation of the Solar farm
- Define the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in project environmental and social management (including monitoring mechanism which should be consistent with the provisions in the project’s ESMF);
- Identify and describe measures for impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation and their costs;
- Define environment and social management mechanism to ensure the implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring programs; and establish a supervision, monitoring and reporting as well as grievance handling mechanism.
- Consult with potentially affected people, community and stakeholders and help to identify/understand people’s concerns and suggestions and address them, if relevant.

**Rationale**

Based on the recommendation identified from screening report, the ESMP is prepared to address the impacts on the particular aspects and describe different measures to mitigate those impacts.

**Methodology**

This ESMP report is prepared in accordance with the screening report of the project, field study, consultation with local people/stakeholders and officials. Various methodologies are used to prepare the ESMP; they are:

- Field Investigation
  - Identification of settlements nearby project area.
  - Meetings/Consultations/Public Participation
  - Verification of secondary data/information and collection of data/information from the field.

The project team visited the site in 2074/09/11 to 2074/09/14. During site visit, two consultation meetings were conducted at project sites (J. D secondary school, Devighat Colony and Mandredhunga settlement). Altogether, 32 local people participated in the meeting, with 16 males and 16 females. The detail of the meeting is given in Annex I. The team also visited to district level line offices such as Ward No 6, Bidur Municipality, Bidur Municipality office, District Coordination Committee (DCC), District Forest Office (DFO) and District Agriculture Development Office (DADO).
2 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SETTINGS

The proposed project area is located at Devighat Colony area of Bidur Municipality-6 (the then Charghare VDC) of Nuwakot district. For the study of existing environmental and social settings, the study area is defined as the area for the erection of the solar panels and other physical facilities. The settlement area, forests or other vegetation and places having built up infrastructures or facilities that falls within the boundary of project site is also under the study area.

2.1 Physical Environment

The topography, land use, climatic condition, geomorphology and geology, seismology, air, water and noise condition, watershed and drainage pattern, solar potential and air traffic that shall be influenced due to the construction of this project has been discussed in each topic ahead.

2.1.1 Topography

The proposed solar sites are located in the mid-hills of Nepal. Staff Quarter area has flat terrain as well medium sloped terrain whereas Forebay area has flat terrain. The altitudinal variation of the Staff Quarter area is between 500masl and 520masl whereas Forebay area is between 515masl and 520masl at Bidur municipality of Nuwakot.

2.1.2 Landuse

A total of 12.52ha land will be covered by the solar farm. The land is owned by NEA and consists mostly the tree species planted by NEA itself and the damaged staff blocks in Staff Quarter site whereas Forebay site consists of barren land. There is 66kV TL tower within the Forebay area.

2.1.3 Air Quality

The project area is accessible via Battar-Charghare-Khadgabhanjyang road which connects the project area with PasangLhamo highway. The transportation density and frequency of the vehicles along the road is very low, so the noise pollution levels are very low and can be considered as fairly good. The construction and improvement works for the road are undergoing. The main source of air pollution is due to vehicular movement along the road. Therefore, the overall status of air quality at the solar site can be considered to be good and within the range of acceptable limits.

2.1.4 Noise Quality

Noise pollution is very less in the area. Only the vehicular movement is causing noise pollution in and around the solar site. The noise level near Mandredhunga settlement is found to be 44dB which is within the range determined by Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MoEST) in National Standard of Sound Quality, 2069.
2.1.5 Water sources and Drainage Patterns
The main river which drains the project area is Trishuli River which is about 60m west from the boundary of staff quarter area and 200m east from Forebay area. There are no any rivulets near the project site. The project site is located in hilly area so the chances of water logging is minimal.

2.1.6 Soil Erosion and Land Stability
During field visit, there was no any evident of landslide within the boundary of project site. Both Forebay and Staff Quarter areas are stable. Staff quarter area is located about 60m east from the inner bank of Trishuli River so bank cutting is minimal.

2.2 Biological Environment
Vegetation and forest resources, ethno botany, mammals and birds and rare and protected species of flora and fauna found in the project area are studied in biological environment.

2.2.1 Vegetation and Forest Resources
Among the two sites under block 2 of the project, Forebay area is devoid of any infrastructure or other flora (trees/vegetation). There is no natural forest found in the Forebay area during site visit. The area is occupied by grass, predominantly - dubo (Cynodondactylon) which is distributed throughout the project area.

In the Staff Quarter area, major tree species like Bhogate (Citrus maxima), Nibuwa (Citrus limon), Kimbu (Morus australis), Kutmero (Litseamonopetala), Kharreto (Hypericum muralum), Sisau (Dalbergiasissoo), Pipal (Ficus religiosa), Kapur (Cinnamomum camphora), Amba (Psidium guajava), Tooni (Toona ciliate), Aanp (Mangifera indica), Bar (Ficus benghalensis), Sami (Ficus benjamina), Simal (Bombax ceiba), Khirro (Sapium insigne), Salla (Pinus roxburghii), Naspati (Pirus communis), Gobre Salla (Pinus wallichiana), Dumrighans (Ficus racemosa), Litchi (Litchi chinensis), Sirish (Albizia julibrissin) Bakaino (Melia azedarach) are found during site visit which are commonly used by locals in the project area. These plant resources are utilized for various purposes like fodder, animal bedding, as fruits and nuts etc. by the local around the project area. A total of 677 trees (DBH >10cm) are found in the staff quarter area which need to be cleared during project construction. The details of the potential loss of such trees is presented in the Table 2.2.

Common shrubs foundin and around the project area (Staff quarter area) are Sajiwon (Jatropha curcas sp.), Dhurseli (Colebrookia oppositiofolia), Banmara (Eupatorium sp.), Titepati (Artemisia vulgaris), Hade Unyu (Dicranopterus linearis), Aiselu (Rubus paniculatus), Argeli (Daphne surei) etc. Similarly common herbs occurring in the project area are Dubo (Cynodondactylon), Khar/Siroghans (Imperata cylindrical), Kans (Saccharum spontaneum) etc.

2.2.2 Ethnobotany/ Plant Resources Use Pattern
There is not much significant major timber yielding plant around the project area. Common plant resources use pattern in Staff quarter area is presented as below:
Table 2-1: List of Common plant resources found in Project area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bhogate</td>
<td><em>Citrus maxima</em></td>
<td>Fruit and nuts, support for climber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nibuwa</td>
<td><em>Citrus limon</em></td>
<td>Fruit and nuts, insecticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kimbu</td>
<td><em>Morus australis</em></td>
<td>Fruit, fiber, fodder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kutmero</td>
<td><em>Litseamonopetala</em></td>
<td>Fodder, medicinal plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kharreto</td>
<td><em>Hypericum muralum</em></td>
<td>Utensils, handicrafts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sisso</td>
<td><em>Dalbergia sissoo</em></td>
<td>Animal bedding, Fiber and fiber yielding, Fodder, Medicinal plants, Seeds, Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pipal</td>
<td><em>Ficus religiosa</em></td>
<td>Exudates, Fodder, Fruit and nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kapur</td>
<td><em>Cinnamomum camphora</em></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Amba</td>
<td><em>Psidium guajava</em></td>
<td>Fruit and nuts, Fodder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tooni</td>
<td><em>Toonaciliata</em></td>
<td>Animal bedding, Utensils, handicrafts, Fodder, Insecticides and herbicides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Aap</td>
<td><em>Mangiferaindica</em></td>
<td>Fruits and nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bar</td>
<td><em>Ficus benghalensis</em></td>
<td>Religious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sami</td>
<td><em>Ficus benjaminia</em></td>
<td>Religious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Simal</td>
<td><em>Bombax ceiba</em></td>
<td>Animal bedding, Exudates, Fibre and fiber yielding, Fodder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Khirro</td>
<td><em>Sapium insigne</em></td>
<td>Animal bedding, Exudates, Fodder, Fruit and nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Salla</td>
<td><em>Pinus roxburghii</em></td>
<td>Animal bedding, Exudates, Fibre and fiber yielding, Fodder, Fruit and nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Naspati</td>
<td><em>Pyrus communis</em></td>
<td>Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Gobre Salla</td>
<td><em>Pinuswallichiana</em></td>
<td>Animal bedding, Exudates, Fibre and fiber yielding, Fodder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Dumrighans</td>
<td><em>Ficus racemosa</em></td>
<td>Animal bedding, Drying/tanning, Exudates, Fodder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Litchi</td>
<td><em>Litchi chinensis</em></td>
<td>Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sirish</td>
<td><em>Albizia jubilbrissin</em></td>
<td>Fodder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bakaino</td>
<td><em>Melia azedarach</em></td>
<td>Fodder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Visit, 2017

2.2.3 Wildlife (Mammals and Birds)
Common mammals spotted in the project area (Staff quarter area) are Ratuwa Mriga (*Muntiacum muntjak*), Rabbit (*Lepus nigricollis*), Squirrel (*Funanulus sp.*), Chituwa (*Pantherapardus*), Ban biralo (*Felischaus*), Bat (*Pteropus giganteus*), Dumsi (*Hystrix indica*), Mal sapro (*Martin flavigula*) etc. Common bird species are Cuckoo (*Plantative cuckoo*), Kalij (*Lelepura leucomelas*), Dhukur (*Streptopelia chinensis*), Koili (*Surniculus lugubris*), Suga (*Psittaculcyanocephala*), Jureli (*Pycnonotus cafra*), Bakulla (*Bubulcus ibis*) Lampuchhre (*Cissa erythrorhyncha*), Chil (*Ictinaetus malayensis*), Giddha (*Gyps sp.*), Pigeon (*Columbia livia*), Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) etc. Reptiles include snake, lizard etc.
2.2.4 Rare and Protected Species of Flora and Fauna

None of the protected species of fauna (birds and mammals) are reported in the project site. The proposed area is not located within national park, wildlife sanctuary, buffer zone or conservation area. The area is not major suitable habitat for birds and mammals. So, habitat fragmentation is not caused due to implementation of the project.

2.3 Socio-economic and Cultural Environment

In Staff Quarter area, there are damaged staff blocks (29 nos.) of Devighat powerhouse (PH) due to earthquake of Baishakh 12, 2072 BS. The blocks are abandoned and Devighat PH NEA will demolish all these damaged buildings and relocate it (the staff quarters) to the upper section of staff quarter area which is out of the boundary of the proposed project. There is a secondary school named J. D. Secondary school, run by Devighat PH, NEA itself, within the NEA compound but outside the project footprint. The school has 250 students and 18 teachers. The physical condition of the school is not good as most of its classes are damaged by earthquake 2072 BS. The school has reconstructed two building with four rooms which are not enough. From site visit it was found that there is need to construct two rooms for science lab and computer class in the school.

Mandredhunga, Bidur Municipality-6 is the nearest settlement from the project site (Forebay area) which is about 150m far behind. Though this settlement is not directly affected by the project activities and its component, but it is indirectly affected by the project such as air and noise pollution. There are approximately 74 HHs in the settlement with majority of Rai (68 HHs) and Tamang (6 HHs) community. Hindu is the major religion followed by Buddhism in the settlement. There is also a primary school named Mandredhunga primary school in the settlement with 103 students and 7 teachers. There are new buildings in the school which has made by financial support of NGO, Rupantar Nepal.

The economic character of Mandredhunga settlement is based on agriculture and wage labor. The agriculture lands of the area are productive. Rice, wheat, maize and vegetables are the major crops produced in the area. Furthermore, animal husbandry is another major source of income of the local villagers. Nowadays, poultry farming is the emerging occupation for the people of the project area. There is the water supply pipe line in the Mandredhunga settlement which provides drinking water facilities.

There is 11kV transmission line pole within the project site (Staff Quarter) and 66kV TL within Forebay area. The road that goes through the settlement is Battar-Charghare-Khadgabhanjyangroad which is an earthen road. The road is being developed by the GoN for the interlinking of Dhading with Nuwakot and in near future will be a paved road. There are no cultural and historical sites within and nearby the project site.
3 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 Land Use and Land Take
The land use changes due to the erection of the solar panels in the permanent land. The project site consists of two areas i.e. Forebay area (6.28ha) and Staff Quarter area (6.24ha), therefore a total of 12.52ha land will be covered by the solar farm. However, the land is under the ownership of NEA, thus no individuals will be affected by the project activities.

3.2 Air Quality
Impacts:
a. Construction Phase
The construction activities consist of site clearance including clearance of trees, damage structures, cut-fill work for the levelling and grading of the land. These activities will generate dust in the surrounding area of J.D school and staff quarter area of Devighat powerhouse. Forebay area is an open land so dust generation is minimal. Apart from these activities, movement of transporting vehicles carrying the construction materials along Battar-Charghare-Khadgabhanjyang road will generate fugitive as well as combustion emissions and will cause temporary impact on air quality and thus may cause problem on health of construction workers and student of JD school. Gas emissions and particulate matter from project vehicles and equipment will also decrease air quality.

b. Operation Phase
No impact on air quality is envisaged during the operation phase.

Mitigation measures:
a. Construction Phase
• Water will be sprayed through tanker on the road near school area once a day to reduce the dust problem during construction period, particularly when construction materials is being transported to the project sites.
• Maintenance of all vehicles and construction machinery will be done.
• Appropriate protective equipment against noise (e.g. respirators) will be provided for the workers.

b. Operation Phase
No mitigation measures is required in this phase as there is no impact in air and noise quality at this phase.

3.3 Noise Quality
Impacts:
a. Construction Phase
During the construction phase, noise will be generated by the construction vehicles (backhoe, excavator, and loader). The impacts will be felt in staff quarter and school area (noise sensitive receptor).

b. Operation
Noise generated during the operational phase will generally result from vehicular traffic which is expected to be negligible.

**Mitigation measures:**

**a. Construction Phase**
- Maintenance of all vehicles and construction machinery will be done.
- Earmuffs or plugs to the workers will be provided as per the requirement.
- The construction work will be limited to daytime as far as possible.

**b. Operation**
No mitigation required during this phase.

### 3.4 Waste Management

**Impacts**

**a. Construction Phase**
The unmanaged disposal of spoil generated from damaged structures of staff quarter area will hamper the mobility of construction vehicles, workers. The improper disposal of solid waste like cement bags, iron bar and other leftover construction materials and wastes from workers might cause sanitary problem to the school area and also to workers involved. There will be no use of batteries for the proposed solar project so the impact due to battery wastes is eliminated.

**b. Operation Phase**
The personnel who work during operation period will generate domestic solid waste. There will be no other waste types generated during operation period.

**Mitigation Measures**

**a. Construction Phase**
- Spoil generated from damaged structure will be used for backfilling and levelling of staff quarter area
- Domestic type solid wastes are biodegradable which will be managed by burying in pit.
- Recyclable wastes (such as glass, paper, plastic, etc.) will be collected separately to be sent for recycling. Separate waste containers (drums, bins, skips or bags) will be provided for different types of waste.
- No waste will be disposed along public road or in the surrounding area of school.
- Construction workers will be instructed for proper storage and handling procedures of construction waste and other solid wastes.

The contractor will be responsible for the establishment of the waste management system during construction period.

**b. Operation Phase**
The domestic wastes will primarily consist of organic food waste because this is easily biodegradable and non-hazardous. It will be managed by burying in pits and subsequently covering with soil.
3.5 Light reflection

a. Construction Phase
There is no impact of light reflection during construction phase.

b. Operation Phase
The panel of solar PV are designed to maximize absorption and minimize reflection to increase electricity production efficiency. To limit reflection, solar PV panels are constructed of dark, light-absorbing materials and covered with an anti-reflective coating. The light reflecting percentage of solar PV is as little as 2% of the incoming sunlight. Thus, there will not reflection of light from solar panels. From the study of various assessments relating to solar panels installation as well as the site visit of solar installation areas of Nepal (Training center, Nepal electricity Authority and Chovar site), it is concluded that the glare and reflectance levels from a given PV system are decisively lower than the glare and reflectance generated by the standard glass and other common reflective surfaces in the environments. (Source: PV Systems: Low levels of Glare and Reflectance vs. Surrounding Environment).

Mitigation Measures
No mitigation measure is required during construction and operation phase.

3.6 Impact on Standing Trees and vegetation

a. Construction Phase
Standing trees and vegetation will be lost during the construction of the project. Site clearance comprises of removal/clearance of the generated shrubs and herbs species in the area. One species banned for commercial felling, transportation and export as per Forest Rules,2051, i.e. Simal (Bambaxceiba) occur in the vicinity of Staff quarter area. Details of the loss of trees is given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>List of tree loss</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bhogate</td>
<td><em>Citrus maxima</em></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nibuwa</td>
<td><em>Citrus limon</em></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kimbu</td>
<td><em>Morus serrata</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kutmero</td>
<td><em>Litseamonopetala</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kharreto</td>
<td><em>Hypericum muralum</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sissoo</td>
<td><em>Dalbergia sissoo</em></td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pipal</td>
<td><em>Ficus religiosa</em></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kapur</td>
<td><em>Cinnamomum camphora</em></td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Amba</td>
<td><em>Psidium guajava</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tooni</td>
<td><em>Toonaciliata</em></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Aap</td>
<td><em>Mangifera indica</em></td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bar</td>
<td><em>Ficus benghalensis</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sami</td>
<td><em>Ficus benjamina</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Simal</td>
<td><em>Bombax ceiba</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Khirro</td>
<td><em>Sapium insigne</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-1: Total loss in terms of plant species
b. Operation Phase

Since the operation of the project will permanently occupy land, the ground vegetation cover would be lost due to project activity.

Mitigation Measures

Since the removal of trees and other vegetation is within the premises of NEA owned land, the procedures specified in the section 4 of the "Standard for removing government trees, 2071" will be followed. In accordance with the Standard for removing Government Trees, 2071, the concerned agency should cut the trees in its own cost and sell the forest products in accordance with the prevailing laws and acts and deposit the income for royalty. For the purpose of this standard, Examination Committee will be comprised of 7 members with DFO as a Coordinator. With the request for removing such trees, the committee will monitor the area and the trees to be cut. The cost for such monitoring will be the responsibility of related office/project. Since the land is owned by NEA, compensatory plantation is not required for the project as per the Standard.

3.7 Impacts on School/Settlement

Impacts

a. Construction Phase

During the project construction phase, the traffic flow will arise from the transportation of solar panels and other construction materials. Since, J.D Secondary is besides staff quarter area, there may be the chances of road accidents. Similarly, Forebay area is also along the road (Battar-Khadgabhanjyang-Dansing road) and main access for the people of nearby settlements, there may be the chances of road accidents and also the issues of pedestrian safety. However, the nearest settlement (Mandredhunga) is 150m far behind from project site (Forebay area), there may not be direct impact on the settlement due to project activities.

b. Operation Phase

No impacts on settlement during this phase is found.

Mitigation measures

a. Construction Phase

The impacts and possible traffic accidents to the school will be prevented or minimized through different measures.

- Fencing wall will be constructed around the project sites (both staff quarter and Forebay area).
- Consultation meeting with school management and local community members regarding the awareness towards the safety issues by the project once prior to construction and twice during construction period,
- Placing traffic signs and limiting the maximum speed of vehicles.

b. Operation Phase
No mitigation measure is required at this phase.

3.8 Health and Safety

Impacts
a. Construction Phase
There is no impact on the health of the people of nearby settlement due to project activities. However, there is minimal risk of electric shock (less than 5%) and occupational injuries to the construction workers during wiring/fitting process. Thus the project should take into consideration for health and safety of the workers.

b. Operation Phase
There will be no prominent impact on this phase.

Mitigation Measures
a. Construction Phase
- An on-site medical facility and first-aid will be provided for the construction phase to cater for primary health care needs of personnel.
- Personal protective equipment (Hard hats, gloves and steel-toed shoes with rubber soles) for workers will be provided, when necessary, to minimize health and safety risks.

b. Operation Phase
No mitigation measure is required at this phase.

3.9 Loss of Structure

Impacts
a. Construction Phase
There are 29 damaged structures (staff quarters) of Devighat PH within the proposed site (Staff Quarter area) which need to be demolished before the erection of solar panels. These blocks are abandoned and Devighat PH NEA will demolish all these damaged buildings and relocate it to the upper section of staff quarter area (Figure 1-3) which is out of the boundary of the proposed project.

b. Operation Phase
There is no impact on structures during this phase.

Mitigation Measures
No mitigation measure is required as the damaged blocks are NEA's own property and Devighat PH NEA will manage for its relocation. The reusable materials such as iron, tin will be sold through auction and the income of it will be deposited as royalty whereas other debris come from the buildings will be used for levelling and grading the site.
3.10 Labor influx and Labor camp

Impact:

a. Construction Phase
The project should make camp for construction labors. The labor camp will be established within NEA's premises (outside the project area), however the location is not still finalized. There will be the issue of health and sanitation of labors within the camp. Thus, the project should take into consideration for the construction of toilets for male and female workers separately and biodegradable wastes produced by workers should be buried in pits. In the same way, influx of outside labor may affect the social and cultural lifestyle of the local people. Since, total number of construction workers (migrated) is very few (approximately 50 to 55 nos.) and their fast mobility, these impacts are expected to low in magnitude, local and short termed in duration.

b. Operation Phase
There is no impact during this phase as all labor force will returned back and labor camp will be demolished.

3.11 Corporate Social Responsibility
During the consultation with management of J. D. secondary school, it was found that the physical condition of the school is very poor as most of its classes are damaged by earthquake 2072. The school has reconstructed two building with four classes which is not enough for it. There is still need of two rooms for science lab and computer class in the school. Therefore, as a part of CSR, project will provide financial support to the school for infrastructure development. For this approximately NRs. 2,000,000 has been estimated.

3.12 Environment Mitigation Plan
The identified impacts due to project activities and the mitigation measures are explained in the given table.
## Environmental Impact and Mitigation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Timing of Action</th>
<th>Estimated Mitigation Cost (NRs)</th>
<th>Institutional Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Construction Phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land use and Land take</td>
<td>A total of 12.52ha land will be covered by the solar farm which is under the ownership of NEA.</td>
<td>No mitigation measure is required.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Air Quality</td>
<td>The construction activities consists of site clearance including clearance of trees, damage structures, cut-fill work for the levelling and grading of the land will generate dust in the surrounding area of JD school. Movement of transporting vehicles carrying the construction materials</td>
<td>Water will be sprayed on the road near school area once a day. Appropriate protective equipment against air (e.g. respirators) will be provided for the workers.</td>
<td>Construction site.</td>
<td>Construction phase.</td>
<td>Project Cost</td>
<td>Contractor ESSD/NEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Noise Quality</td>
<td>Noise will be generated by the construction vehicles (grader, excavator, and dumper)</td>
<td>Maintenance of all vehicles and construction machinery will be done. Earmuffs or plugs to the workers will be provided as per the requirement. The construction work will be limited to daytime as far as possible.</td>
<td>Construction site.</td>
<td>Construction phase.</td>
<td>Project Cost</td>
<td>Contractor ESSD/NEA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4  Waste managements

The unmanaged disposal of spoil generated from damaged structures of staff quarter area will hamper the mobility of construction vehicles, workers. The improper disposal of solid waste like cement bags, iron bar and other leftover construction materials and wastes from workers might cause sanitary problem to the school area and also to workers involved.

Spoil generated from damaged structure will be used for backfilling and levelling of staff quarter area. Domestic type solid wastes will be managed by burying in pit. Recyclable wastes will be collected separately to send for recycling. Separate waste containers will be provided for different types of waste. No waste will be disposed along public road or in the surrounding area of school. Construction workers will be instructed for proper storage and handling procedures of construction waste and other solid wastes.

Construction sites and camp site.

Construction phase.

Project Cost

Contractor

GSEEP/ESSD

5  Impact on Standing trees and other vegetation.

Altogether 677 standing trees and vegetation will be lost for site clearance during the construction of the project.

NEA itself will cut the trees in its own cost and sell the forest products and deposit the income as royalty according to "Standard for removing government trees, 2071".

Staff Quarter area

Construction phase.

NEA Cost

NEA

District Forest Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>Waste managements</th>
<th>The unmanaged disposal of spoil generated from damaged structures of staff quarter area will hamper the mobility of construction vehicles, workers. The improper disposal of solid waste like cement bags, iron bar and other leftover construction materials and wastes from workers might cause sanitary problem to the school area and also to workers involved.</th>
<th>Spoil generated from damaged structure will be used for backfilling and levelling of staff quarter area. Domestic type solid wastes will be managed by burying in pit. Recyclable wastes will be collected separately to send for recycling. Separate waste containers will be provided for different types of waste. No waste will be disposed along public road or in the surrounding area of school. Construction workers will be instructed for proper storage and handling procedures of construction waste and other solid wastes.</th>
<th>Construction sites and camp site.</th>
<th>Construction phase.</th>
<th>Project Cost</th>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>GSEEP/ESSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Impact on Standing trees and other vegetation.</td>
<td>Altogether 677 standing trees and vegetation will be lost for site clearance during the construction of the project.</td>
<td>NEA itself will cut the trees in its own cost and sell the forest products and deposit the income as royalty according to &quot;Standard for removing government trees, 2071&quot;.</td>
<td>Staff Quarter area</td>
<td>Construction phase.</td>
<td>NEA Cost</td>
<td>NEA</td>
<td>District Forest Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Impact on School/ Settlement</td>
<td>Increase of traffic flow leads to the chances of road accidents and other pedestrian issues to the school (J.D. secondary school) and nearby settlements.</td>
<td>Fencing wall will be constructed around the project sites (both staff quarter and forebay area); Consultation meeting with the school management and local community members regarding the awareness towards the safety issues by the project; Placing traffic signs and limiting the maximum speed of vehicles.</td>
<td>In area surrounding the construction site.</td>
<td>Once prior to construction and twice during construction period.</td>
<td>Project Cost</td>
<td>GSEEP/ESSD</td>
<td>NEA/ESSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Health and Safety</td>
<td>There is minimal risk of electric shock (less than 5%) and occupational injuries to the construction workers during wiring/fitting process.</td>
<td>An on-site medical facility will be designed to cater for primary health care needs of workers; Personal protective equipment (helmet, gloves and steel-toed shoes with rubber soles) for workers will be provided;</td>
<td>Construction site and surround settlement.</td>
<td>Construction phase.</td>
<td>Project Cost</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>NEA/ESSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Loss of structure</td>
<td>29 damaged structures (staff quarters) of Devighat PH within the proposed site (Staff Quarter area) will be demolished.</td>
<td>No mitigation measure is required as the damaged blocks are NEA's own property. The reusable materials such as iron, tin will be sold through bidding and the income</td>
<td>Staff Quarter area</td>
<td>Construction phase</td>
<td>NEA Cost</td>
<td>Devighat PH, NEA</td>
<td>NEA/ESSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of it will be deposited as royalty whereas other debris come from the buildings will be used for levelling and grading the site.
4 MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISM

Monitoring is an essential aspect of environmental and social management plan. An Effective monitoring of the whole project cycle, will assist for the implementation of monitoring plan and coordination of work of the project with concerned stakeholders as well as identify the unexpected problems/outcomes that might come in physical, biological and socio-economical sector and facilitate the correction of those. Land use pattern, settlement, health and safety, infrastructure, implementation of the mitigation measures are the few areas of monitoring.

NEA is responsible for regular monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the project. Ministry of Energy (MoEn), Department of Electricity Development (DoED) and local bodies will also be involved during the monitoring.

The environmental monitoring will be carried out at all the project impact areas (Staff quarter and Forebay area) in a regular or intermittent schedule.

The experts from ESSD will visit project site at periodic interval for the environmental monitoring of the project and prepare the monitoring report. The project manager office (PMO) will be responsible for the distribution of report to the concerned agencies. The detail of monitoring parameters, schedule, method and agencies to be consulted during construction and operation phases for physical, biological and socio-economic and cultural environment is presented in table given below.

4.1.1 Environmental Monitoring Plan

A monitoring program, required for the project to evaluate the application and effectiveness of mitigation measures, is formulated in three phases.

a. Preconstruction Monitoring
Since the construction work of the project will start immediately, preconstruction monitoring is not required for the proposed project.

b. Construction Monitoring
Impact and compliance monitoring will be conducted during this phase of project development.

Impact Monitoring
Impact monitoring will be carried out to assess actual level of impact due to project construction. The impact monitoring includes:
- monitoring of the impacts of the project on physical, biological and socioeconomic & cultural environment of the area;
- monitoring of the accuracy of the predicted impacts;
- identify the emerging impacts due to project activities or natural process and develop remedial action; and
- monitoring of the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

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

- compliance of the tender clause;
- compliance of the mitigation measures;
- timely and adequately implementation of Environmental Management Plan; and
- overall environmental and social performance of the project.
### Table: Monitoring Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong> <strong>Construction Monitoring</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Air Quality</td>
<td>Dust around the project area</td>
<td>Observation</td>
<td>Construction site, Battar-Charghare-Khadgabhanjyang road and school area</td>
<td>Weekly during construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Noise Quality</td>
<td>Construction vehicles</td>
<td>Standard of MoEST</td>
<td>Construction area</td>
<td>Weekly during construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Waste Management</td>
<td>Unpleasant odour and visual impact</td>
<td>Observation</td>
<td>Labor camp/construction sites</td>
<td>Weekly during construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Health and Safety issues</td>
<td>On site medical facilities to the workers; No. of accidents, personal protective equipment to the workers</td>
<td>Inspection of the construction place; Records of accidents</td>
<td>Project area</td>
<td>Continuous during construction period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>No. of local people employed by project</td>
<td>Records kept by management</td>
<td>Project area</td>
<td>Continuous during construction period and annually during operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Infrastructure development</td>
<td>No of class rooms built by the project</td>
<td>Observation, consultation with school management</td>
<td>Project area</td>
<td>Construction period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>School/settlements</td>
<td>Construction of fencing wall and placement of traffic signs</td>
<td>Observation</td>
<td>Project area</td>
<td>Construction period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Compliance Monitoring

| 1 | Allocation of adequate budget for implementation of environmental mitigation measures and monitoring works | Yes/No | Review, inquiry and consultation | Kathmandu Office | Preconstruction phase |
4.1.2 Environment Mitigation and Monitoring Cost

Environment Mitigation Cost
No separate mitigation cost is required for the proposed project as no individual property will be acquired by the project. The total CSR cost for the project is estimated to be NRs 2,000,000 Which is only 0.13% of the total project cost.

Environment Monitoring Cost
The monitoring costs have been estimated in Table 4-1. The total cost for the monitoring activities (for construction phase) has been estimated as NRs. 2,723,150/-. 

Table 4-1: Monitoring Cost of the Proposed GTSP Block No. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>No. of Persons</th>
<th>Man-month</th>
<th>Rate/Month (NRs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office (100%)</td>
<td>Field (150%)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Construction Phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Manpower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sr. Environment Expert</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmentalist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Socio-economist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical Engineer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liaison Officer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support Staff</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost of line agencies monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Out of Pocket Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TA/DA</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicle hire/ Maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Report Production</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Computer and Printer</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Consultation</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total of Construction Phase Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,723,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow project affected families/households (PAFs/HHs), community or other stakeholder to make appeal on any disagreeable decisions and practices arising due to project works. GRM provides an effective approach for filing complaints and their resolution effectively and timely. Considering this, a Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) has already been established at project level on 2072/05/11 as required by the project's Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The GRC consists of the following members.

Project Coordinator
Project Manager, GTSP

Coordinator
Member Secretary
The field level GRC will be formed after the commencement of work in the site. Till then the project level GRC will look after the grievances, if any. The GRC maintains registration books and files to keep the records of complaints filed by the affected people and community. The GRC seeks to resolve the issues quickly in order to expedite the project works without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. The budget for setting up the grievance cell has been provided by the PMO itself.

4.3 Implementation of Mitigation/Enhancement Measures and Monitoring Activity
The proponent has prime responsible for implementing the proposed mitigation/enhancement measures and monitoring activities. Proponent has an obligation to carry out all these activities along with cost.
Annex I

Project Related Photographs and Minutes of Consultation Meeting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्र. सं.</th>
<th>नाम वर्ग</th>
<th>पद/पेशा</th>
<th>ठेगाना/संस्था</th>
<th>संकाय नं.</th>
<th>निर्माण</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Buddhi Sagar Rajal</td>
<td>Principal Teacher</td>
<td>Biratnagar colony</td>
<td>92811719</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maniraj Subba</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>720777893</td>
<td></td>
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राष्ट्रसभाको उद्देश्य सम्पूर्ण व्यक्ति सकलको नामलाई सूचना गर्नुहोस्।

अभियुक्तको सूचना फरप्र. क्षेत्रवासरूप प्रमाण प्राप्त गरेको तथा आयोजन प्रामाण्य क्षेत्रमा रहेको छ। आयोजना संस्था को नेपाल सरकारको कार्यालय हुन्छ।
नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण
बातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग

नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणद्वारा प्लानिक ग्रिड सोलार तथा इनजिनियरिंग आयोजना अन्तर्गत प्रोजेक्ट क्रम सीरीज़ विद्युत आयोजना कार्यान्वयन गदा आयोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रमा पनि समेत बातावरणीय प्रभावहरूका वर्तमान रुपमा नै विशेष, बातावरण तथा सामाजिक अध्ययन विभाग, बंकपूर्वक प्रारंभिक बातावरणीय परीक्षण (IEE) प्रतिवेदन तथा गदा सिलसिलामा खरीदआएका बातावरणीय अध्ययन होको तथा स्वास्थ्यविज्ञानी, सरोजकर्मिले विषय निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा छलफल परिस्थितिलाई राख्यु भएका संकेत गरियो।

स्थान : जिल्ला : Nuwakot नगरपालिका : Bider (सामाजिक को या वि.स. पार्को..)
मदा न/स/सँ : 6' मिति : 2074-09-12 समय:...
J-8 Secondary school उपाध्यक्षी

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राप्युभाष : "School is positive about the project and hopes to support of infrastructural development to overcome from devastating earthquake of 2074."
Issues/Demands received from Consultation meetings (translated in English):

1. The project should provide financial support for infrastructural development of the school.

2. Priority should be given to the locals for employment in the project.

3. Free electrification to the locals.