

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
Nepal Livestock Sector Innovation Project

Environment and Social Management Plan
Construction of Livestock Service Center
Bethanchowk Rural Municipality-2, Kavre



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
⁰ C	Degree Celsius
DLSU	Decentralized Level Support Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environment Protection Act
EPR	Environment Protection Rule
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GCC	General Conditions of Contract
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
Ha	Hectare
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
M	Metre
MT	Metric Ton
NLSIP	Nepal Livestock Sector Innovation Project
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RM	Rural Municipality
TA	Technical Assistant
WB	World Bank

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

NLSIP is a flagship Project in Nepal's livestock sector which became effective on 28 February 2018 and will end on 30 June 2023. The Project's main objectives are to increase productivity, enhancing value addition, and improving climate resilience of smallholder farms and agro-enterprises in selected livestock value-chains in Nepal. The Project's components are: a) strengthening critical regulatory and institutional capacity, b) promoting sector innovation and modernizing service delivery, c) Promoting Inclusive Value Chains for Selected Livestock Commodities; and d) Project Management and Knowledge Generation. The project will work in 291 municipalities of 28 districts with at least 200,000 primary beneficiaries (at least 45% women) and 500 small and medium size agro-enterprises.

NLSIP's major activities are: (a) small civil works, (b) farmer institutions development; (c) dairy, meat goat and Chyangra/ Pashmina production; (d) dairy/meat/Pashmina processing; (e) establishment of slaughterhouse and livestock markets; (f) vaccination campaigns; and (g) veterinary drugs and chemicals, and laboratory operation.

1.2 Introduction to Sub-project

NLSIP targets to construct the Livestock Service Center in Behtanchowk Rural Municipality, Kavre district. The Livestock Service Center construction works include the office room, dispensary room, store room, laboratory room, animal waiting area, post mortem area, toilets/bathroom, septic tank, soak pit and underground water tank.

1.3 Justification of Sub-project

The proposed livestock service center lies in Bethanchowk Rural Municipality-2. The site is located centrally with good transportation facilities and network. About 69.3% households of the area are involved in livestock raising which is one of the main sources of income and livelihood of village communities. The major livestock raised in the area are buffalo, goat and cow. Due to growing demand of various livestock products such as milk, meat and khuwa locally and from bigger markets, the locals are showing increasing interest to expand livestock husbandry. As a result, Bethanchowk Rural Municipality has demanded the construction of livestock service center which will provide much needed services to the livestock raising communities.

The proposed LSC will provide basic facilities like test of dung, urine, milk and blood as well as diagnosis of livestock disease at the local's doorstep. The improved services will facilitate the locals to raise more and quality livestock which will increase the productivity of different livestock products such as milk and meat. This will eventually contribute to the well being of the farm families in different ways like increased nutritional security, increased employment, income and inputs from farm yard manure.

1.4 Relevancy of ESMP

The proposed sub-project does not lie at any environmentally sensitive area. Thus, the proposed sub-project does not attract any clause of Environment Protection Act (2019) and Environment Protection Rule (2020), so further environmental assessment i.e. Brief Environmental Assessment, IEE and EIA is not mandatory. The sub-project does not cause any major social impacts to the people and communities. The Environmental and Social Screening Report of this sub-project suggests the preparation of ESMP to address environmental and social impacts which will arise during construction and operation. Accordingly, ESMP identifies some potential site specific risks and impacts associated with the sub-project which will be integrated in its design and monitored during implementation and operation.

1.5 Objective of ESMP

- Identify, predict and assess potential environmental and social impacts of the sub-project activities and describe measures for their avoidance, minimization and mitigation.
- Provide practical guidance on the implementation of the environmental and social management measures.
- Specify institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities for managing, reporting and monitoring environmental and social impacts in sub-project investments.

1.6 Methodology

It includes literature review, walk through survey, stakeholder engagement and participation.

1.6.1 Literature Review

Various secondary source of information were reviewed. The main sources of information included district profile, rural municipality profile, CBS, Detail Engineering Survey Report, Topographic Map, Geological Map etc.

1.6.2 Walk through Survey

The site was visited on 22nd September 2020. A walk through survey was conducted for site observation as well as for collection of environmental and social information of the sub-project site and its surrounding. A screening checklist was filled up.

1.6.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Participation

A stakeholder consultation was held with the Government Officials, Local Government Representatives (Ward Chairperson, Members) and concerned local communities (Annex VIII). The purpose of the consultation was to disseminate the project information and solicit the opinion of respective agencies on key issues.

The consultation was centered on different issues such as land availability for the sub-project, land ownership paper, trace map, potential adverse and beneficial impact to the local communities, impacts on indigenous/ethnic/marginalized people, single women & vulnerable communities, impact on existing infrastructures/public utilities, impact on

environment and grievances. These different issues were the agendas that were discussed during consultation (Annex VIII).

The ward chairperson remains as the chairperson of Health Post Management Committee also so during the consultation the ward chairperson represents both from the ward and Health Post Management Committee. The consultation meeting concludes that there is no dispute on land availability as the land belongs to Health Post (Annex VI). During the consultation regarding on land availability there found no objection on providing the land for the construction of proposed livestock service center. Also, Executive Body of Rural Municipality based on Local Government Operation Act made the decision that the ownership will remain on Livestock Service Center after its construction (Annex VII). Here, there is no adverse impact on local communities, indigenous/ethnic/marginalized people, single women & vulnerable communities which is evident from the consultation minute provided in the annex. Moreover, there is no adverse impact on existing infrastructures/public utilities and environment. There are no any grievances received from the local communities of the proposed sub-project site as of now. However, any grievances that occur in the future will be fully recorded and resolved as per the Project's GRM. A copy of deed of inquiry consisting consultation topic with its decision is attached (Annex VIII). The number of stakeholder participation with consultation topic and decision is shown (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1: Stakeholder Engagement and Participation

Date	No. of Participation			Discussion Topic	Decisions/Suggestion
	Male	Female	Total		
22 nd Sept. 2020	15	8	23	Land availability	No dispute on land availability
				Impact on local communities	No adverse impact on local communities
				Impact on indigenous/ethnic/marginalized people, single women & vulnerable communities	No adverse impact on indigenous/ethnic/marginalized people, single women & vulnerable communities
				Impact on existing infrastructures/public utilities	No adverse impact on existing infrastructures/public utilities
				Impact on environment	No adverse impact on environment
				Grievances	No any grievances received from the local communities of the proposed sub-project site

1.7 Clearance and Permits

The drawings/design of the proposed livestock service center is in the process of approval from the concerned local government. The approved drawings/design of the proposed livestock service center from the local government will be attached.

CHAPTER II: SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Type of Sub-project

The proposed sub-project is the construction of Livestock Service Center at Ward-2 of Bethanchowk Rural Municipality, Kavre.

2.2 Location and Access

The proposed sub-project is located at Bethanchowk Rural Municipality-2, Kavre district, Bagmati Province. The latitude and longitude of the sub-project site is 27°31'26.4"N and 85°28'48.0"E with an elevation of 1897 m.

Panauti Bus Park is about 5 km south from Banepa Char Dobato Chowk. From Panauti Bus Park there meets the Khopasi Bus Park where the Dhungharkha Bus Park is at the distance of about 7.07 km south. The sub-project site is about 100m distance form Dhungharkha Bus Park. The site is accessed by local bus, jeep and motorbike.

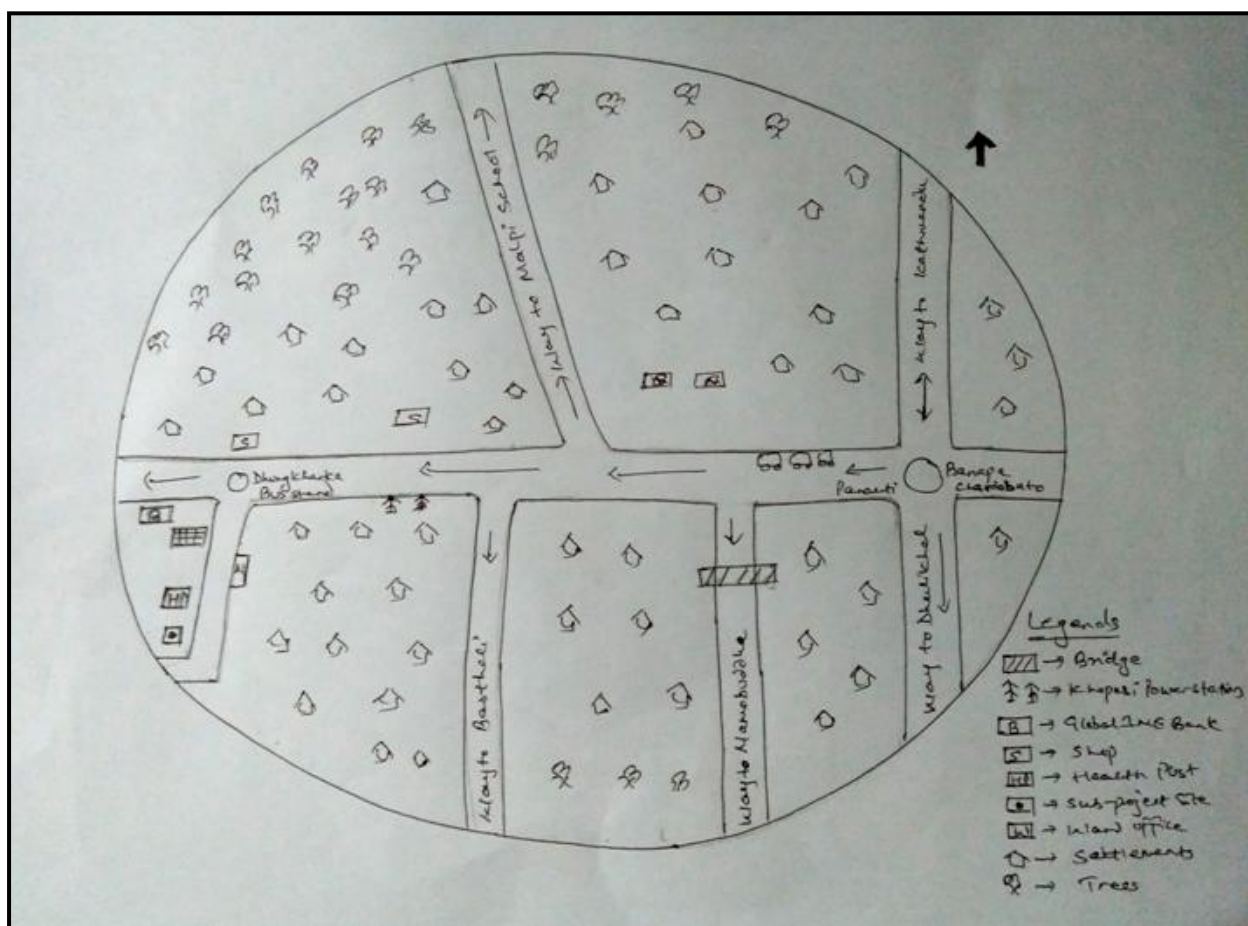


Figure 1: Social Map of Sub-project Site

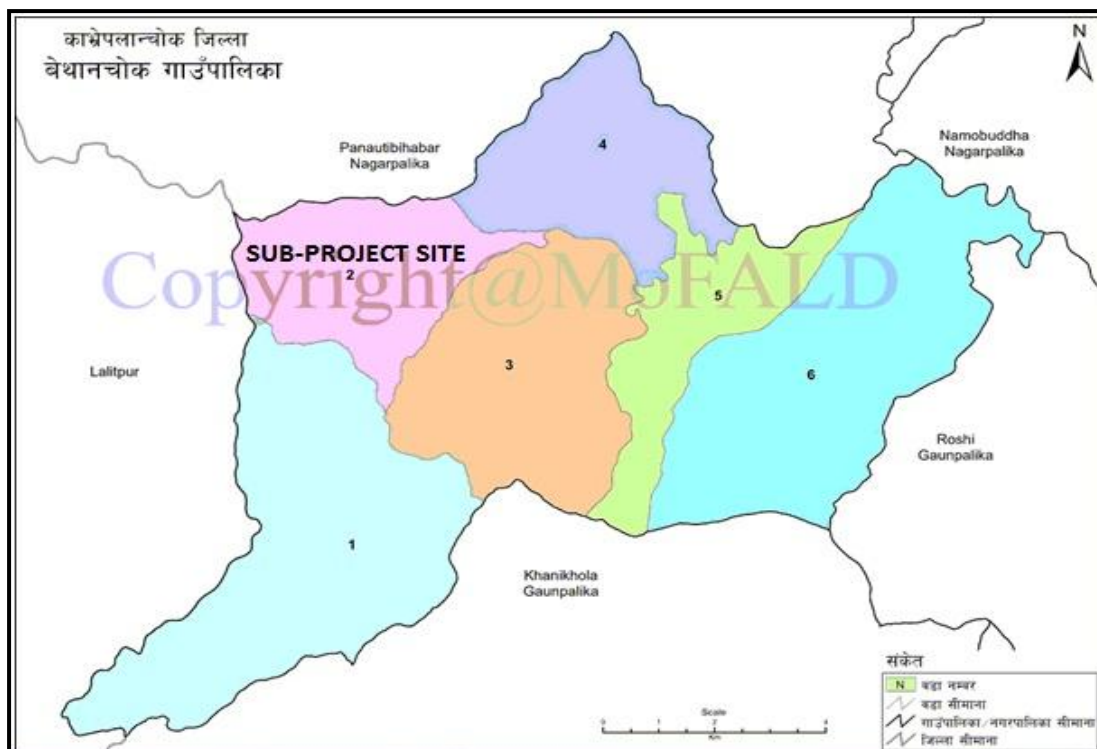


Figure 2: Ward Map of Sub-project Site

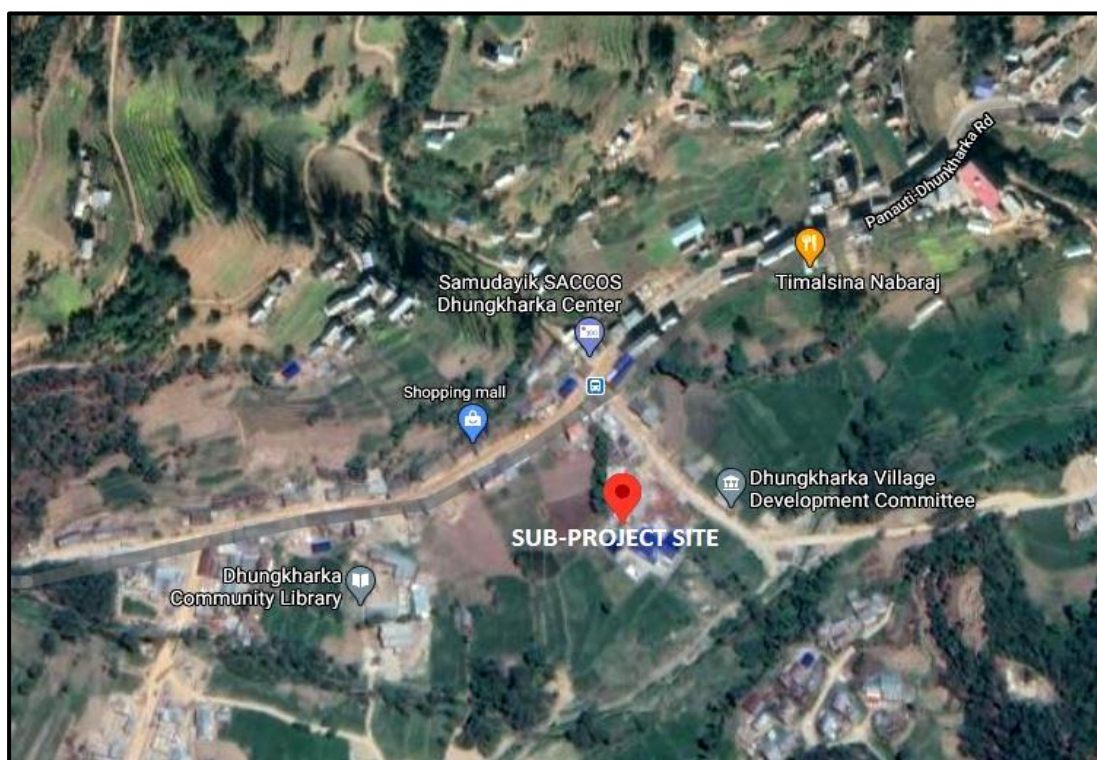


Figure 3: Google Map of Sub-project Site

2.3 Salient Features

The salient feature of the proposed livestock service center is given (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1: Salient Feature of the Proposed Livestock Service Center

Features	Description
Province	Bagmati
District	Kavrepalanchowk
Municipality/Rural Municipality	Bethanchowk Rural Municipality
Sub-project Ward	2
Name of the Sub-project	Livestock Service Center
Type of Buildings	RCC
Latitude	27 ⁰ 31'26.4"N
Longitude	85 ⁰ 28'48.0"E
Elevation	1897m
Land Ownership	Health Post
Physical Information	
River Name and Type	A perennial Ladku Khola is at a distance of 25m. There is no history of flash flood as informed by the locals.
Terrain	Hill
Climate	Subtropical
Land-use pattern	Cultivated land and Settlements
Soil	Gravel Mixed
Social Information	
Total Population and Household Number	Total population is 3331 and Household Number is 632
Ethnic Composition	Adivasi/Janajati-32.1% (Tamang, Newar, Magar etc.) Dalit-1.3% (Kami, Damai, Sarki etc.) Others-66.6% (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)
Total Land Area	The total available land area is 794.91 m ² (0.0794 ha) where the sub-project components consist of a main building covering an area of 337.30 m ² .
Subproject Components	Office room, Dispensary room, Store room, Laboratory, Animal waiting area, Post mortem area, Toilets/bathroom, Septic tank, Soak pit and Underground water tank
Total Subproject Cost	NRs. 21,513,504.01 (Inclusive of VAT)
ESMP Cost	NRs. 3,065,271.5 (Inclusive of VAT)
ESMP cost w.r.t Total Subproject Cost	14.2%

2.4 Sub-project Components/Activities

The component of sub-project consists of a main building covering an area of 337.30 m² (Annex V). The building possesses office room, dispensary room, store room, laboratory and post mortem. Besides building, there consists of public toilet of size having 13.25m², sand pit of size 4.15 m², septic tank of size 10 m², soak pit having size of 3.14 m² and bio pit

of 16.51 m² respectively. The sand pit is used to lay big cattle like buffalo and cow for an injection.

2.5 Sub-project Requirements

A. Raw Materials

The various types and quantity of raw materials are required for the construction of livestock service center. The particulars of raw materials required are listed (Table 2-2).

Table 2-2: Particulars of Raw Materials

S.N.	Materials	Quantity	Source	Remarks
1.	Sand	141m ³	Crusher	The materials used for construction were brought from IEE approved site.
2.	Gravel/Chips	171m ³	Crusher	
3.	Stone/boulder	225m ³	Crusher	
4.	Cement	99MT	Market	
5.	Bricks	110400 No.	Dealer	
6.	Steel/Iron	19.1MT	Market	

B. Land

The available land area for the proposed livestock service center is 794.91 m² (Annex IV) where the main building covers an area of 337.30 m² with an area covered by the other structure is listed (Table 2-3). The land belongs to Health Post. The documents related to land ownership (Annex III) is attached.

Table 2-3: Land Requirement

S.N.	Structure	Land Requirement	Ownership
1.	Main Building	337.30 m ²	Health Post
2.	Public Toilet	13.25m ²	
3.	Septic Tank	10 m ²	
4.	Soak Pit	3.14 m ²	
5.	Bio Pit	16.51 m ²	
6.	Sand Pit	4.15 m ²	

C. Energy

The energy sources required for the sub-project at construction phase are diesel for running mixer and electricity for running vibrator and water pumping machine. Using or burning the firewood is strictly prohibited. Moreover, the sub-project will be connected to electricity grid for energy requirements during operation phase.

D. Equipment

The various machinery equipments needed for the sub-project during construction is listed (Table 2-4).

Table 2-4: Required Equipments

S.N.	Equipments	Number of Equipments	Remarks
1.	Excavator	1	
2.	Mixture	1	
3.	Dump-truck	2	
4.	Vibrator	1	
5.	Auto Level Machine	1	
6.	Monkey Jumper	1	

E. Human Resource

A various skilled and non-skilled human resources are needed during construction period and listed (Table 2-5).

Table 2-5: Types of Human Resources

S.N.	Types of Human Resources	Man Days	Remarks
1.	Skilled	2397	Technical personnel are included in skilled human resources.
2.	Non-skilled	5897	

2.6 Project Implementation Schedule

The project has been scheduled to complete within 2021 AD.

CHAPTER III: EXISTING SETTING- ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

3.1 Physical Environment

Topography and Geology: The proposed sub-project lies in the midhills of Nepal with an elevation of 1897m having gravel mixed soil.

Hydrology: A perennial Ladku Khola is at a distance of 25m. There is no history of flash flood as informed by the locals.

Climate: The sub-project lies within subtropical climatic zone with an annual average maximum temperature is 26⁰C and annual average minimum temperature is 8⁰C with an annual average precipitation of 1122 mm.

Land Use Pattern: The main land use pattern of the sub-project area is cultivated land and settlements.

Land Stability: The proposed area is not at a sloppy land which does not trigger any chances of land instability.

Ambient Air Quality: Dust is seen especially when the material transporting vehicles pass by.

Noise: The proposed sub-project area does not have major sources of noise nuisance than material transporting vehicles.

Water Quality: There are no any significant activities and sources that pollute the water body so the water quality does not seem to be affected.

3.2 Biological Environment

Forest/Vegetation: There is no any forest near the sub-project area but the proposed site range consists of Thingre Sallo (*Pinus roxburghii*), Utis (*Alnus nepalensis*) and Katus (*Castanopsis indica*).

Wildlife and Avian Fauna: The sub-project area is not the natural habitat of wildlife. As informed by the locals, mammals constitute fox, leopard, monkey etc. The avifauna found in the area is dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), pigeon (*Columba livia*), crow (*Corvus splendous*), sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), gauthali (*Hirundo rustica*) etc.

3.3 Socio-economic and Cultural Environment

3.3.1 Demography

Bethanchowk Rural Municipality is located 45km south of the capital. It has six wards offices. Previous Chamrangbesi VDC is now Ward No. 1, Dhunkhark VDC Ward No.2 and 3, Chalalganesthan VDC Ward No.4, Chasingkhark VDC Ward No. 5 and Bhugdeumahankal VDC Ward No. 6. The demarcation of this village municipality is based on the office of Dhunkharka VDC of Savik.

Bethanchowk Rural Municipality is bounded on the north by Panauti and Namobuddha Municipalities of Kavrepalanchok district, on the south by Khanikhola Rural Municipality, on the east by Roshi Rural Municipality and on the west by Mahankal Rural Municipality of Lalitpur district.

The total area of Bethanchowk Rural Municipality is 101 km² and has a total population of 22,775 with male is 11,356 and female is 11,389 (RM profile 2019). The total number of households is 4,148 with average family size of 5.49. Tamang are major caste throughout the villages except in Ward No. 2 where Brahmins and Chhetries have the highest proportion.

Among the total population, Adivasi/Janajati have the highest proportion (51%) followed by others with 44.7% and Dalit as 4.3% (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1: Demography of Bethanchowk Rural Municipality

S.N.	Ethnicity	Total Population and Households			Major Castes
		Population	HHs	Percent	
1.	Adivasi/Janajati	14686	2675	64.5	Tamang, Newar, Magar, etc.
2.	Dalit	759	138	3.3	Kami, Damai, Sarki etc.
3.	Others	7330	1335	32.2	Brahmin, Chhetri, etc.
Total		22775	4148	100	

Source: RM profile (2019)

The proposed sub-project area is located at Ward-2 of Bethanchowk Rural Municipality. Bethanchowk Rural Municipality Ward-2 shows (Table 3-1.1) the less number of male (49.9%) than female (50.1%).

Table 3-1.1: Demography of Bethanchowk Rural Municipality, Ward-2

Ward No.	Male	Female	Total population	Household Number	Average Household Size
2	1662 (49.9%)	1669 (50.1%)	3331	632	(5.27)

Source: RM profile (2019)

3.3.2 Population by Caste/Ethnicity

Others has the highest proportion i.e. 66.6% followed by Adivasi/Janajati is 32.1% and Dalit as 1.3% (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2: Population by Caste/Ethnicity of Bethanchowk Rural Municipality, Ward-2

S.N.	Ethnicity	Total Population and Households			Major Castes
		Population	HHs	Percent	
1.	Adivasi/Janajati	1070	203	32.1	Tamang, Newar, Magar etc.
2.	Dalit	42	8	1.3	Kami, Damai, Sarki etc.
3.	Others	2219	421	66.6	Brahmin, Chhetri etc.
Total		3331	632	100	

Source: (Field Survey 2020)

3.3.3 Language and Religion

Among the total population 85.9 percent speak Nepali language as their native language whereas 14.0 percent speak Tamang language. Rest of the population speaks Newari and other language. Similarly, among the total population 78 percent are Hindu and 22 percent are Buddhist.

3.3.4 Agriculture Practices

Total arable land of this ward is 3,610 Ropani. Main occupation of the community is agriculture and livestock. This area is famous for vegetable and dairy product. Main crops of this area are maize and potato. Table (3-4) shows the cropping area and intensity of the ward.

Table 3-4: Agriculture Practices of Bethanchowk Rural Municipality, Ward-2

S.N.	Crops	Area (Ropani)	Percent	Remarks
1.	Paddy	36	1.0	
2.	Wheat	364	10.0	
3.	Maize	3610	100.0	
4.	Green vegetables	1600	44.3	
5.	Potato	3100	86.1	
6.	Mustard	700	19.4	
7.	Others	300	8.3	
	Total	9710	269.1	

Source: (Field Survey 2020)

3.3.5 Livestock and Dairy Products

This area is famous for livestock and dairy products especially “Khuwa”. Each farmers have either cow or buffalo and they sell milk. Dairy production of livestock and meat are shown (Table 3-5). These products are currently sold at the nearby market Dhungkharka, Parthali, Chhalaganesthan and Panauti. The local people will get a fast service easily from the proposed LSC which helps to contribute the more production of milk, meat and especially “Khuwa”.

Table 3-5: Dairy production of livestock and meat of Bethanchowk Rural Municipality, Ward-2

S.N.	Animal/Bird	Quantity- Number	Remarks
1.	Cow	259	
2.	Buffalo	297	
3.	Goat	270	
4.	Chicken	5000	
Milk Production			
S.N.	Milk Production	Quantity-Litre/day	Remarks
1.	Milk-Buffalo	5000	
2.	Milk-Cow	5000	
Meat Production			
S.N.	Meat Production	Quantity-Kg/day	Remarks
1.	Goat	80	
2.	Chicken	300	

3.	Buff	40	
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Source: (Field Survey 2020)

3.3.6 Health and Sanitation

Nearly, 98% HHs use supply water for drinking followed by sprout water and river water is 2%. Nearly, 86% HHs has toilet facility with none is 14% though Kavre has been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) district on 2016.

3.3.7 Energy

About 99% HHs has access on electricity for lighting where 1% use solar and kerosene. Nearly, 98% HHs use firewood and 2% use LPG, biogas, electricity and kerosene for cooking purpose.

3.3.8 Physical Facilities

The sub-project site is linked with Chalal Ganesthan and Khopasi by metallic road. The area has well facility of communication networks of NTC and NCELL.

3.3.9 Market Centers

Dhungkharka itself is a small market for consumable goods. Banepa is about 25 km north from this Rural Municipality. The local livestock products are sold in the main markets at Dhungkharka, Parthali, Chalal Ganesthan and Panauti.

CHAPTER IV: IMPACTS AND MITIGATION PLAN

4.1 Impacts and Augmentation/Mitigation Measures

During construction period, construction activities may impacts on environment and social aspects of periphery of sub-project site. At early stage of the sub-project activity, the site will be cleared and soil will be excavated for foundation works and later construction works will be done. As with the proposed activities, both beneficial and adverse impacts will simultaneously be observed. The following matrix (Table 4-1) highlights key environmental and social issues, augmentation/mitigation measures as well as cost and responsible agencies.

Table 4-1 Impacts and Augmentation/Mitigation Measures Matrix

Phase	Aspects	Activities	Impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measures	Cost	Responsibility	Remarks
Construction	Beneficial	Construction of livestock service center	Employment Generation and Skill Enhancement Construction activities provide opportunities for employment and skill enhancement.	- Priority will be given to locals especially socially excluded, marginalized, out caste groups and women for employment as possible	No cost	Contractor	
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	1.Air/Noise Pollution Site clearance, excavation, construction activities and material transporting vehicles generates dust and noise.	- Haphazard excavation will be prohibited. - Excavated earth material will be stored at designated place and reused for fillings. - Construction materials will be stored in safe place. - Water will be sprinkled to check the flying dust. - The materials transporting vehicles will be covered during transporting of construction	No cost	Contractor/NLSIP	

Phase	Aspects	Activities	Impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measures	Cost	Responsibility	Remarks
				materials.			
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	2.Solid Waste Solid waste like construction waste, kitchen/food waste from construction crew will be generated	- All the construction waste will be reused in land fillings. - Biodegradable wastes along with kitchen waste will be kept separately and composted. -The non-biodegradable waste will be managed in coordination with rural municipality.	BoQ No. 2.1.1.1.6	Contractor/NLSIP	
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	3.Occupational Safety and Health - Workers involved in construction activities might get injured during works. - Local people who visit the construction sites may get accidents.	- PPEs such as gloves, helmets, boots, masks etc. will be provided to all the workers. - Insurance will be made for health injury or loss. - Outsiders will be strictly prohibited to visit the construction site. - Injuries record should be kept in register. - First aid box with necessary materials should be kept in construction site including thermal gun and sanitizer as per COVID-19 SOP prescribed by GoN and WB.	(PPE) BoQ No. 2.1.1.1.2 (Insurance) BoQ No. 1.1	Contractor/NLSIP	
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	4.Labor camp and Labor management in COVID 19 Labor management in this pandemic COVID-19 might be a major issue.	-Acceptable labour camp will be established -Labour will be provided with the PPE and work with the social distancing	(Labor camp, store/office, temporary toilet, waste bins,	Contractor/NLSIP	

Phase	Aspects	Activities	Impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measures	Cost	Responsibility	Remarks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are strictly restricted to gather and mix up with the local public - As far as the labour will be kept in the specified camp and isolating them from the general public - Daily temperature check-up of the workers - Isolation and quarantine in case of corona suspected and PCR test will be done. 	management of water source for drinking and construction purpose) BoQ Item no: 2.1.1.1.6 COVID 19 (PCRTTest) BoQ Item no: 1.3		
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	5.Health hazards Poor sanitary conditions in sub-project area, insufficient water supply, absence of proper waste management and open defecation may increase the probability of occurrence of communicable diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Separate toilets for male and female will be provisioned. - Solid and liquid waste management facilities will be there in subproject area. - Solid waste will be segregated and collected in separate bins, and liquid waste will be collected in soak pit. -There will be sufficient water facilities for construction workers. - The supplied water will be of drinking quality. 	No cost	Contractor/NLSIP	M/F toilets and Waste management (GCC 18.1(h))
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	6.Caste/Ethnicity/Gender Discrimination in Work and Wages Workers might be discriminated as per	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority will be given to local marginalized groups rather than caste and ethnicity. - Similarly, wages will be set as per the nature of works not on 	No cost	Contractor/NLSIP	

Phase	Aspects	Activities	Impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measures	Cost	Responsibility	Remarks
			caste/ethnicity/gender in works and wages in working area.	basis of gender, ethnicity and caste. -Men and women will be paid equal for similar nature of work.			
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	7.Child labor, Forced Labor and Under aged workers Probability of engaging child labor, forced labor and under aged workers by the contractor in construction related activities.	- Child labor, Forced labor and Under aged workers are strictly prohibited. - Contractor as well as the workers will be made aware about child rights and child labor including legally punishable actions as per the law. -Also, the contractor will be made aware about the forced labor and under aged labor. -A clear description on prohibition of child labor, forced labor and under aged workers will be addressed in the contractors documents. - The data base of workers should be maintained by the contractor with the age proofing document (like copy of citizenship, birth registration or birth certification by ward office or school record).	No Cost	Contractor/NLSIP	
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	8.Gender Based Violence (GBV) This issue might encounter in labor camp	- Ensure basic facilities such as separate labour camp and toilets for male and female. - Notice and hoarding board about the GBV should be installed at various places.	No cost	Contractor/NLSIP	

Phase	Aspects	Activities	Impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measures	Cost	Responsibility	Remarks
				- Code of conduct will be prepared and placed based on COVID-19 SOP.			
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	9.Social conflict - Social conflict might occur among locals and outside workers for employment opportunity during selection of workers. - Other unsocial behaviors such as alcohol drinking, gambling etc., disturbance in peace and harmony of the settlement. - Also, due to difference in culture and traditions of workers and local people. -Local people might have many queries regarding the construction and operation of service center. Also, they might not have any idea about putting their grievances about the sub-project site.	- Priority for employment will be given to locals during workers selection time. -Unsocial activities such as alcohol drinking, gambling, breakage of peace in or near by the area will be prohibited in sub-project site. - All the workers will be advices to respect the culture and tradition of peoples from respective site. -Information board will be installed including information of GRM as well as radio jingles and television scroll news will be broadcasted with full contact details.	No cost except information board BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.1.4 (Information Board)	Contractor/NLSIP	
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	10.Injuries and Accidents to Local Community Local people may come to visit or trespass the sub project activities site.	-Unnecessary intrusions of local people in working areas will be prohibited and speed of vehicles used for construction activities will be maintained not more than	No cost except temporary fencing	Contractor/NLSIP	

Phase	Aspects	Activities	Impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measures	Cost	Responsibility	Remarks
			Similarly, vehicular movement (due to proposed work) around the sub-project area may increase the accidents.	20 Km/hr. -The contact number of the nearby hospital or health center and ambulance will be made available for receiving prompt service during emergency. -Temporary fencing will be made to avoid the thoroughfare of outsiders within a construction premises.	(Temporary fencing) BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.1.3		
Construction	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	11.Pressure on Local Resources and Services There will be extra pressure on resources such as water, food etc. and services like health facility at local level.	- Locals people will be hired for construction activities. - Basic health facilities such as provision of first aid box will be provided at work place including thermal gun and sanitizer as per COVID-19 SOP prescribed by GoN and WB.	GCC 18.1(h)	Contractor/NLSIP	
Operation	Adverse Impacts	Construction of livestock service center	12. Land Use Change Land is needed for proposed sub-project. Open space will be converted to built up area.	-Greenery will be maintained to balance local microclimate.	(Greenery) BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.1.1	Contractor/NLSIP	
Operation	Beneficial	Operation of livestock service center	1.Addition of Service Facilities Service facility will be there in operation phase thus local people can benefit from the added services like test of dung, urine, milk, blood and diagnosis of livestock diseases.	-No augmentation measures	No Cost	Rural Municipality	
Operation	Beneficial	Operation of	2.Saving of time and cost	-No augmentation measures	No cost	Rural	

Phase	Aspects	Activities	Impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measures	Cost	Responsibility	Remarks
		livestock service center	People will get livestock service at their local area which ultimately saves time and money.			Municipality	
Operation	Adverse Impacts	Operation of livestock service center	1. Solid Waste Generation Biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste will be generated. Similarly, medical waste along with sharp wastes such as syringe, blade etc. will be generated. Sometimes injured or sick livestock may die at LSC.	-Separate well labeled bins will be placed for collection of biodegradable, non-biodegradable and medical waste. -Biodegradable waste will be composted. -Medical waste (sharps, syringe) will be sterilized and along with other wastes (cotton, swab, non-biodegradable) will be managed in coordination to rural municipality. -Biological pit will be made for disposing of infectious livestock organs or died during treatment.	(Biological Pit) BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.3.36-2.1.1.3.53	NLSIP/Rural Municipality	The proposed LSC will provide the primary level service (testing of dung, urine, milk and blood) so autoclaving, sterilization and management of waste could be undertaken by RM during its operation.
Operation	Adverse Impacts	Operation of livestock service center	2. Effluent Generation Lab testing process will generate effluent in some extent.	- The effluent generate from the lab will not possess harmful chemicals as there will have a primary level testing of dung, urine, milk and blood. So, the neutralized and decontaminated effluent from lab will be collected in septic tank and then to soak pit.	(Septic Tank) BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.3.36-2.1.1.3.52 (Soak Pit) BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.3.36 - 2.1.1.3.53	NLSIP/Rural Municipality	
Operation	Adverse Impacts	Operation of livestock service center	3. Water Demand Water demand will be more in operation of the facility.	-The water will be managed in coordination of rural municipality for operation phase. There will be an underground storage tank for	No separate underground water tank provided,	Contractor/NLSIP	

Phase	Aspects	Activities	Impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measures	Cost	Responsibility	Remarks
				the provision of RM water supply system.	included within the building below staircase, cost addressed within needed civil items (RCC, PCC, Palster)etc.		
Operation	Adverse Impacts	Operation of livestock service center	4. Surface Runoff, Water Logging and Drainage Management The surface runoff will be the problem during rainy season.	- Peripheral drain will be constructed around the apron of the structure and discharge to soak pit. -There is no problem of inundation at the sub-project site. The barren land near the subproject site will aid natural infiltration that avoids the chance of water logging as well as spillage of soak pit at the sub-project site.	(Peripheral drain/Drainage) BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.17 to 2.1.1.22	NLSIP/Rural Municipality	
Operation	Adverse Impacts	Operation of livestock service center	5.Occupational Health and Safety Working in laboratory is risk to the staffs. Accidents and other health related risk will be high	-Adequate PPE like gloves, masks etc. will be provided to the staffs/workers	Cost will be managed by proponent during operation	Rural Municipality	
Operation	Adverse Impacts	Operation of livestock service center	6. Health Hazards: Poor sanitary conditions in LSC, insufficient water	-Provision of separate toilets for male, female and differently-abled in the LSC with septic tank	(Septic Tank) BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.3.36-		

Phase	Aspects	Activities	Impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measures	Cost	Responsibility	Remarks
			supply, absence of waste management system and open defecation may increase the probability of occurrence of communicable diseases. There would be chances of spread of disease from LSC (like, zoonotic diseases) to community	and soak pit with water supply facilities. -Provision of solid waste collection and management facilities. -Disposal of solid and liquid waste at the designated sites. -Local people will not be allowed to laboratory, and since the LSC will have a primary level testing lab where dung, urine, milk and blood sample for minor test will be brought. The culturing of bacteria will not be carried in the LSC, so the chance of outbreak of zoonotic diseases is very low. - Boundary Fencing will be made to avoid unnecessary thoroughfare and allowing only authorized entry and isolate the area from the adjoining community to ensure community health & safety.	2.1.1.3.52 (Soak Pit) BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.3.36 - 2.1.1.3.53 (Boundary Fencing) BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.17- 2.1.1.22		
Operation	Adverse Impacts	Operation of livestock service center	7. Fire Hazard There might be the risk of fire catching in the livestock service center	-There will be the provision of fire extinguisher in the administrative building.	(Fire Extinguisher) BoQ Item no. 2.1.1.3.34- 2.1.1.3.35	NLSIP/Rural Municipality	
Operation	Adverse Impacts	Operation of livestock service center	8. Caste/Ethnicity/Gender Discrimination in Service Beneficiary might be treated	-Service will be provided as per “First Come, First Service”, and based on seriousness of cases, not	No cost	Rural Municipality	

Phase	Aspects	Activities	Impacts	Enhancement/Mitigation Measures	Cost	Responsibility	Remarks
			as per caste/ethnicity/gender while providing the services.	on basis of caste/ ethnicity/ gender.			

4.2 Labour Management Measures during COVID-19

The construction work has been completely stopped since 4th March 2020 after the declaration of lockdown by the Government. The work, however, will be resumed and carried out on staggered or working shift basis so that the number of workers involved in construction is minimum at a time. In view of the COVID-19, the project will put in all possible measures to prevent spread transmission of the disease among workers and communities. The project has summarized the guideline provided by WB and distributed to all concerned contractors on July 2020 for safe opening of the construction (Annex IX). The project will provide the following gear to protect the workers:

- use of PPEs
- hygiene and sanitation including use of sanitizers during work
- maintaining social distance while working and staying
- restriction in movements during construction period
- daily temperature check-up of the workers
- isolation and quarantine in case of corona suspected and PCR checking and treatment

The contractor will be made liable to comply with the above mentioned measures and create safe working environment for the workers. The project's team will keep constant monitoring of works through digital means such as photographs and mobile apps and provide feedback on a regular basis.

4.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project has set up a three-tier functional GRM where all stakeholders can register their grievances or provide feedback. At the central level, GRC is formed which is chaired by the Joint Secretary and comprise of nine members. At cluster level, the grievance committee consists of five members and is led by the Regional Director of respective Provincial Level Livestock Service Directorate. Down at district level, GRC is led by the Chief of Veterinary Hospital and Livestock Service in respective districts comprising of following members.

Chief of Veterinary Hospital and Livestock Service Expert Center-	Chairman
Officer Representative of concerned District Coordination Committee Office-	Member
Representative of District Chamber of Commerce and Industries (One peson) -	Member
One Representative Assigned by District Cooperative Union-	Member
Representative of Concerned Financial Institution (One Person) -	Member
Commercial Farmer Representative (One Person) -	Member
Nodal Officer of Concerned Office-	Member Secretary

The complainants may file their grievances at any channels of their convenience in writing, verbally or through other electronic media. In order to incorporate grievance, comments and suggestions received from public community or stakeholders in timely manner; an information board will be installed in subproject site including information on GRM and its focal person with contact details.

Also, radio jingles and television scroll news will be broadcasted at local levels with full contact details. Meanwhile, GRC will be responsible to review the grievances received, take decisions and provide feedback on the decisions taken to the complainants within fifteen days. All GRC have designated Nodal Officers who are liable to play key role in facilitating registration and redressing procedures. In case of unresolved grievances, they will be forwarded to higher level GRC within the fifteen days.

4.4 Awareness Training

Awareness training will be provided to contractor crew, work force and stakeholders. The contractor work force may woo the girls/women of nearby area for sexual relation and girls trafficking so the local stakeholders will be aware about the activities. The contractor's crew/workforce will be aware in-situ about OSH, their activities, role responsibilities, sanitation, do's and don'ts. Social mobilizers are deputed to every Palikas (Municipality/Rural Municipality) to create awareness and monitoring the activities. The social mobilizers will also be trained and oriented about the requirement of safeguard (environment and social) activities.

CHAPTER V: MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.1 Monitoring

NLSIP/PMU is responsible for regular monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the project. The experts from PMU along with DLSU will visit project site at periodic interval for the monitoring of the project and prepare the monitoring report. The detail of monitoring parameters, schedule, method and agencies to be consulted during construction and operation phases for physical, biological and social environment is given below.

5.1.1 Implementation Arrangement

The lead role in implementing the ESMP rests with the NLSIP/PMU. The PMU will be supported by Livestock Service Center, Bethanchowk and Bethanchowk Rural Municipality. Contractor/NLSIP-PMU and Livestock Service Center, Bethanchowk will be responsible for overall management of the project including implementation of safeguard requirements.

5.1.2 Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan

An effective monitoring of project works will be necessarily useful to track the project activities and their impacts. It also enables to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures taken to manage adverse environmental and social impacts.

In case of a construction activity, monitoring is more important to complete the work on time, also ensuring the work quality. In case of NLSIP works, the project will undertake monitoring at different stages as follows.

a) Pre-construction Monitoring

Since there is no land dispute in this sub-project and the construction work will start immediately, preconstruction monitoring is not required for the proposed project.

b) 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 the followings:

- Compliance of the tender clauses;
- Compliance of the mitigation measures;
- Timely and adequately implementation of Environmental Management Plan; and
- Overall environmental and social performance of the project.

Effective monitoring at this stage is essential to avoid or minimize the potential adverse impacts and take corrective measures on time.

c) Impact Monitoring

Impact monitoring will be carried out to assess the post construction impacts of the livestock service center and will include mainly the followings.

- Monitoring the impacts on physical, biological and social environment of the people including changes in market operations, employment, income and livelihood of people;
- Monitoring the degree of impacts i.e. high, medium and low;
- Monitoring of remedial measures undertaken; and
- Monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures implemented on the ground.

Table 5-1 and Table 5-2 present the environment and social monitoring plan for different phases of subproject cycle.

Table 5-1- : Environment and Social Compliance monitoring plan of the project cycle

Phase	Type	Parameters	Verifiable Indicators	Verification Methods	Frequency	Cost	Monitoring Agency	Supporting Agency	Remarks
Pre-Construction	Compliance	Public consultation and information disclosure	Number, location and documentation of meetings with local stakeholders	Checking records and consultation with people	One time	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)	Rural Municipality	
Pre-Construction	Compliance	Land availability, land & property acquisition and compensation	Cadastral records	Public consultation; Checking cadastral records	One time	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)	Rural Municipality	
Construction	Compliance	Incorporation of ESMP recommendations in project documents	Incorporation of ESMP recommendations into design document	Review detailed design. Project specification and tender documents	Following completion of tender documents	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)		
Construction	Compliance	Site selection and preparation of construction logistics	Project's arrangement for materials storage, and construction activities	Site observation and photographic documentation	Beginning of construction period	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)		
Construction	Compliance	Adequate technical and environmental supervision	Adequate number of technicians regularly at site	Check number and type of technicians available at site; Skill of work carried out; discussion.	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)		The social mobilizers in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.
Construction	Compliance	Use of local labors,	Specifications which obligate the	Records that facilitates and	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)		The social mobilizers

		particularly vulnerable groups and women	contractors to observe certain quotas for employing local labor, especially vulnerable groups and women	coordinates the process for local people's employment, interviews					in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.
Construction	Compliance	Compliance to Solid Waste Management	Separate waste collection bins; reuse of construction waste in land fillings	Spot check at work sites and photographs	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)		The social mobilizers in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.
Construction	Compliance	Compliance to occupational health and safety measures	Health and safety regulations, first aid and medical arrangements, contingency plan, number and type of safety equipment such as mask, helmet, glove, safety belts	Spot checks at work sites, photos, accident records, interviews	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)		The social mobilizers in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.
Construction	Compliance	Precaution on COVID-19 pandemic	Number and type of PPE, work with the social distancing , Daily temperature check-up of the workers, Isolation and quarantine in case of corona suspected and PCR test	Check the availability and functioning of thermal gun, Check the PPE provided and their use, Check the labor camp, Check the sanitation	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)	Rural Municipality	The social mobilizers in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.

				condition of the working area and labor camp , Check the orientation record provided to the workers on safe working environment and coping with COVID 19 pandemic					
Construction	Compliance	Compliance to Health Hazards	Availability of toilets for male, female and differently-abled with provision of septic tank, soak pit and water facility; separate waste collection bins; Designated sites for waste disposal.	Spot check at work sites and photos.	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)		The social mobilizers in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.
Construction	Compliance	Compliance to prevent Caste/Ethnicity/Gender Discrimination in Work and Wages, and Work Places	Number of workers based on Caste/Ethnicity/Gender; Wages of workers for different types of works	Check ledger, attendance sheet, interview with workers, cases of complaint recorded at GRM regarding the issues of discrimination based on Caste/	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)		The social mobilizers in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.

				Ethnicity/Gender					
Construction	Compliance	Compliance on checking of Child labor, Forced labor, Under aged workers and Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Workers involved in the construction activities	Spot check at work sites, Check the data base of workers with age proofing document (like copy of citizenship, birth registration or birth certification by ward office or school record), Check the notice and hoarding board installed about the GBV and under age workers provision.	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)		The social mobilizers in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.
Construction	Compliance	Compliance to reduce social conflict	Number of local workers; cases of unsocial activities and conflicts	Check attendance sheet, interview with workers, cases of complaint recorded at GRM regarding the issues of unsocial activities and	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)		The social mobilizers in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.

				conflicts					
Operation	Compliance	Compliance to Solid Waste Management	Separate bins for different types of waste; Provision for sterilize medical wastes and sharp wastes such as blade and needles; Provision of bio-pit for died livestock; Provision of medical waste management with local government.	Spot check at the LSC	Monthly	No Cost	Rural Municipality		
Operation	Compliance	Compliance to Effluent Management	Provision of Septic Tank and Soak Pit	Design Document and Field Verification	Monthly	No Cost	Rural Municipality		
Operation	Compliance	Compliance to Water Management	Provision of Underground Water Tank	Design Document and Field Verification	Monthly	No Cost	Rural Municipality		
Operation	Compliance	Compliance to water logging and surface runoff management	Provision of peripheral drainage system and connection with soak pit and natural drainage system	Design Document and Field Verification	Cleaning of drainage system before onset of monsoon, monitor during rainy season frequently during	No Cost	Rural Municipality		

					three months				
Operation	Compliance	Compliance to Occupational Health and Safety	PPEs to Staffs working at laboratory	Spot observation and photographs	Monthly	No cost	Rural Municipality		
Operation	Compliance	Compliance to Health Hazards	Provision of male, female and differently-abled toilets with water facility; Separate waste collection bins; Separate waste disposal system; Prohibitory system for locals to enter in laboratory; Construction of Boundary walls	Design Report and Spot observation and photographs	Monthly	No cost	Rural Municipality		

Table 5-2: Environmental and Social Impact Monitoring Plan of the Project Cycle

Phase	Type	Parameters	Verifiable Indicators	Verification Methods	Frequency	Cost	Monitoring Agency	Remarks
Construction	Impact	Air Quality	Dust condition in/around project sites	Site Observation and Photo	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)	The social mobilizers in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.
Construction	Impact	Solid Waste Generation	Type and amount of waste generated	Spot observation and photographs	Daily	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)	The social mobilizers in charge of that palika will be asked to monitor.
Construction	Impact	Occupational safety and health	Type and number of accident occurred during construction; Adequacy of occupational safety measures provided; Compensation provided in case of fatal accidents or invalidity	Observations, Photos, spot checks, contractors' and health center records interview with laborers	Once in a month during construction	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)	
Construction	Impact	Caste/Ethnicity/Gender Discrimination in Work and Wages, and Work Places	Number of cases of discrimination on work/wages and work places based on Caste/Ethnicity/Gender	Spot checks, cases of complaint recorded at GRM regarding the issues of discrimination based on Caste/	Once in a month during construction	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)	

				Ethnicity/Gender, interview with workers.				
Construction	Impact	Social Conflict	Number of cases of conflict in working area	Complaint recorded at GRM	Once in a month during construction	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)	
Construction	Impact	Health Hazards	Number of cases of illness of workers due to communicable diseases	Checking of attendance ledger looking reason of absence of workers and interview with workers.	Once in a month during construction	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)	
Construction	Impact	Injuries to local communities	Cases of accidents/injuries to local community due to proposed sub-project activities	Interview with locals and case registered in GRM, ward office and police station.	Once in a month during construction	No cost	NLSIP (PMU)	
Operation	Impact	Addition of Service Facility (Test of dung, urine, milk, blood and diagnosis of livestock diseases)	Completion of the sub-project and operation	Completion document and Field validation	Once after the completion of Sub-Project	No cost	Rural Municipality	
Operation	Impact	Solid waste generation	Type and amount of waste	Spot check, measurement and Photographs	Monthly	No cost	Rural Municipality	
Operation	Impact	Effluent Generation	Effluent generation from laboratory work	Spot check and photograph	Monthly	No cost	Rural Municipality	
Operation	Impact	Occupational Health and Safety	Health related injuries to workers at	No. of accidents of injuries	Monthly	No cost	Rural Municipality	

			Laboratory	registered and interview with workers				
Operation	Impact	Health Hazards	Workers and locals suffered from communicable and zoonotic diseases	Interview with workers and locals	Every six month	No cost	Rural Municipality	
Operation	Impact	Caste/Ethnicity/Gender Discrimination at service place	Complaint registered against such activities in the center	Interview with locals and case registered in GRM, ward office and police station.	Every six month	No cost	Rural Municipality	
Operation	Impact	Caste/Ethnicity/Gender Discrimination at work place	Complaint registered against such activities in the center	Interview with locals and case registered in GRM, ward office and police station.	Every six month	No cost	Rural Municipality	

5.2 Reporting

The Consulting Services for Design, Estimate, and Supervision of Civil Works—Apex-Inclusive J/V prepares monthly report based on the information provided by the field level staffs and shares it to the PMU. The PMU prepares a trimester reports with photographs depicting the incident based on the monthly reports and shares with the Bank. The project should also prepare a brief sub-project completion report after completing all the activities and shares with the bank.

5.3 Budget

Cost estimates for the proposed mitigation measures and for ensuring compliance, to be included in the budget of the project market.

Table 5-3: Environmental and Social Management Cost

SN	Activities	Cost
	Mitigation Cost (Included in BoQ)	
a.	PCR Test	17699.11
b.	PPE	35,000
c.	Temporary fencing	1,12000
d.	Boundary fencing	1,496,523.62
e.	Project information board	10,000
f.	Labor camp, Toilet, Store, Solid waste management etc.	1,10,000
g.	Septic tank	2,34,292.61
h.	Soak pit	1,92,552.85
i.	Apron drain/drainage	207,027.40
j.	Biological pit	216,214.02
k.	Insurance	62023.06
l.	Fire Extinguisher	16,387.50
m.	Tree plantation	2,909.48
Subtotal (NRs.)		2,712,629.65
VAT@13%		352,641.8545
Grand Total		3,065,271.5

NLSIP will bear the monitoring cost during construction while local government during operation phase so monitoring cost has not been included.

The implementation cost of Environmental and Social Management Plan is 3,065,271.5(In words: Three Million Sixty Five Thousand Two Hundred Seventy One Rupees and Five Paisa only) which is 14.2% of total sub-project cost.

5.4 Institutional Arrangement

Different institutions involved in ESMP and their roles are given (Table 5-4). The environmental management organizational structure is shown (Figure 4).

Table 5-4: Institutions and their Roles

Institutions	Roles and Responsibility
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Concerned Ministry and Signatory Partner with World Bank

World Bank	Signatory Partner (Fund Provider) and Monitoring and Supervision
NLSIP	Executive Agency for Project Implementation; Bidding; Monitoring and Supervision
NLSIP- PMU (Consulting Services For Design, Estimate, and Supervision of Civil Works— Apex-Inclusive J/V)	Design, Estimate, and Supervision of Civil Works and Monitoring
LSC, Bethanchowk	Proponent, Responsible for regular monitoring and supervision of civil work at field level.
Contractors	Construction Works

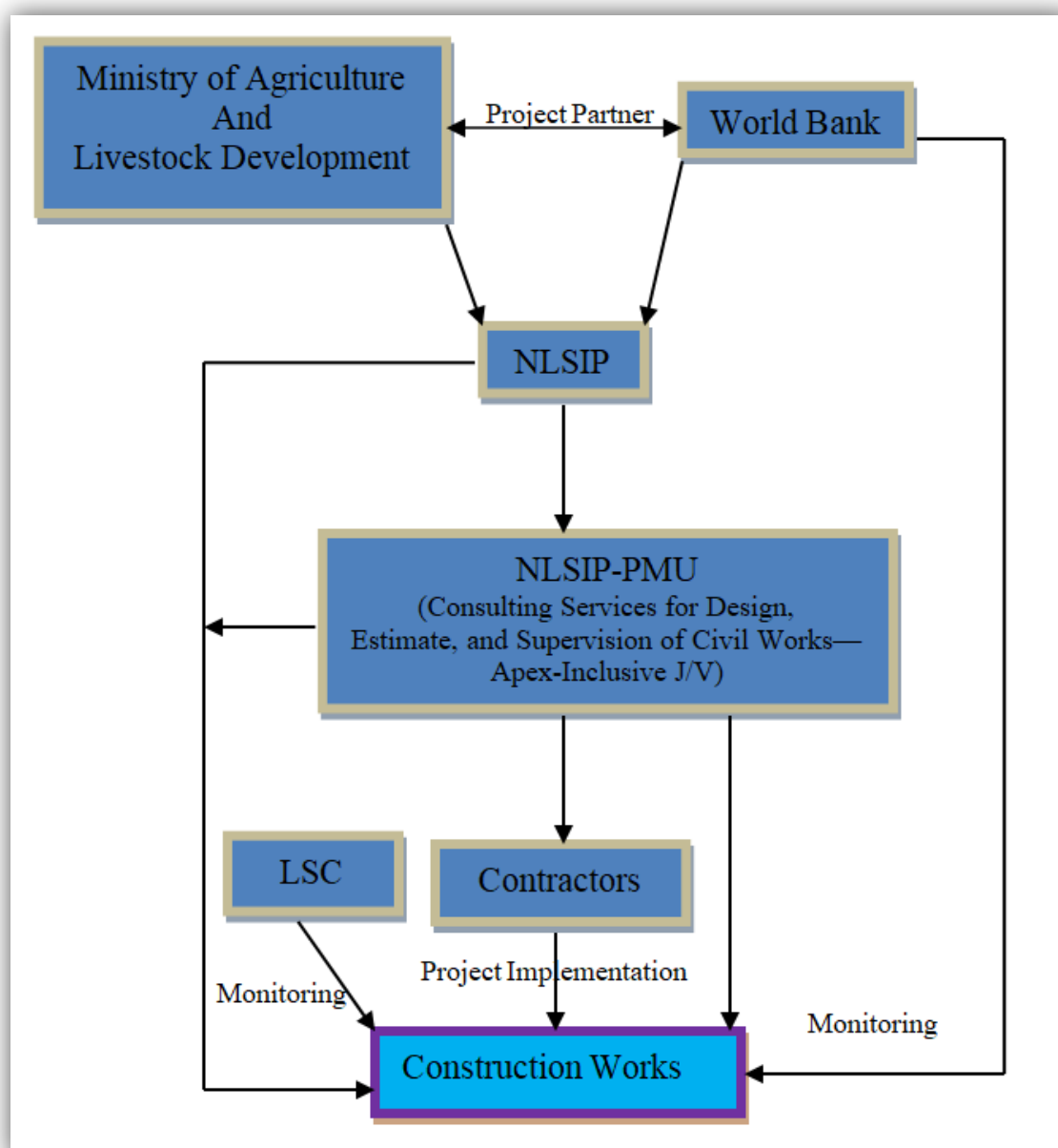



Figure 4: ESMP Organizational Structure


CHAPTER VI: CONCLUSION

The proposed Livestock Service Centre at Bethanchowk Rural Municipality-2, Kavre provides benefits in the local ground. The communities who will be benefitted from the proposed livestock service center are Parthali, Thalagaon, Banepali tole and Chyamrangbensi. The sub-project has a number of beneficial impacts for the community like easy access of livestock related services, employment generation and increase in the number of livestock farming but also has few adverse impacts as well. The adverse impacts are nominal. During the construction phase, the project will provide employment opportunities for the locals, enhances skill and economic condition. The augmentation measures for beneficial impact and mitigation measures for adverse impact have been outlined. The implementation of the sub-project does not incur irreversible environment as well as social aspects. It will bring more benefits to the community.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Recommendation Letter

**बेशानचोक गाउँपालिका**
गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
दुखर्क, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक
बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल
११३०१

visit Nepal
2020

पत्र संख्या:- ०६६/०६८
चलानी नं:- ९६३

मिति:- २०७७/०६/०७

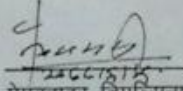
श्री नेपाल लाइभस्टक सेक्टर इनोभेसन आयोजना
हरिहरभवन ललितपुर ।

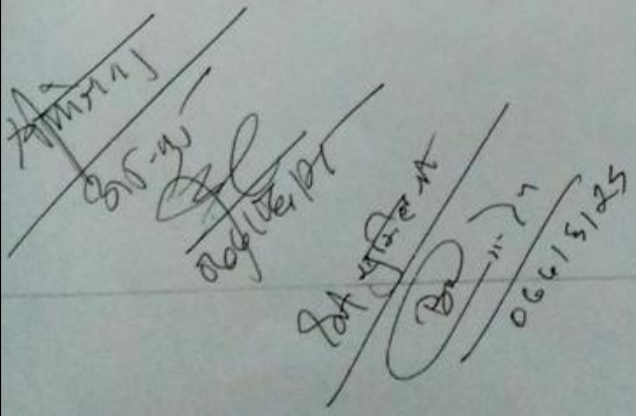
विषय : सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा ।

नेपाल लाइभस्टक सेक्टर इनोभेसन आयोजना
हरिहरभवन, ललितपुर





दर्ता नं. ६०४८
मिति ०६६६/०६/०६

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालयको मिति २०७५/१२/१८, चनं. ८२१ को पत्रबाट बेशानचोक गाउँपालिकाको वडा नं. ३ मा तहाँ आयोजनाको लगानीमा निर्माण हुने पशु सेवा केन्द्रका लागि सिफारिस पठाइएकोमा सो केन्द्रको आवश्यकता तथा जग्गाको उपयुक्तताको आधारमा बेशानचोक गाउँपालिका वडा नं. २ स्थित दुखर्क स्वास्थ्य चौकीको नाममा रहेको सरकारी जग्गामा निर्माण हुने गरी सिफारिस गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ । जग्गाको सम्बन्धमा दुखर्क स्वास्थ्य चौकी व्यवस्थापन समितिको निर्णयको प्रति समेत यसै पत्र साथ संलग्न रहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।


प्रेमबाहादुर तिमिल्सिना
अध्यक्ष



Annex II: Demand Letter

	बेथानचोक गाउँपालिका गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय दुखर्क, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल	
पत्र संख्या:- ०६६/६८		मिति:- २०७७/०६/०७
चलानी नं.:- २६९		
श्री नेपाल लाइभस्टक सेक्टर इनोभेसन आयोजना हरिहरभवन ललितपुर ।		
विषय : पशु सेवा केन्द्रका लागि माग पत्र प्रस्तुत गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।		
प्रस्तुत विषयमा तह्रौँ आयोजनाको लगानीमा निर्माण हुने पशु सेवा केन्द्र बेथानचोक गाउँपालिकाको वडा नम्बर २ मा हुनुपर्ने माग गर्दै देहाय बमोजिमका आधारहरू प्रस्तुत गर्दछु ।		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• बेथानचोक गाउँपालिकाको केन्द्रको रूपमा वडा नं. २ रहेको छ ।• यातायातको हिसाबले सबै वडाबाट समान रूपमा पहुँच हुने स्थान वडा नं. २ रहेको छ ।• वडा नं. २ मा पशुपालक कृषकको संख्या प्रशस्त रहेको छ ।• सेवा केन्द्र निर्माणका लागि सहज तवरले प्राप्त गर्न सकिने उपयुक्त तथा सरकारी स्वामित्वमा रहेको जग्गा वडा नं. २ मा रहेको छ ।		
		 प्रेमबहादुर तिमल्सिना अध्यक्ष

Annex III: Land Ownership

१०. १४/१५

पुरानो खिची नयां]

मि.नं १३९ र २०७०/०६/१४ को सदर टिप्पणी र आदेश बमोजिम उपस्वास्थ्य चौकी दुर्बर्क लाई शंसोधन गरि दुर्बर्क स्वास्थ्य चौकी प्रथम गरि पुरानो खिची नया दिईएको छ ।

भूमिसुधार तथा व्यवस्थापन विभाग
मालपोत कार्यालय
धौलाखेल काभ्रेपलान्चोक

जग्गाधनी दर्ता प्रमाण पत्र

जग्गाधनी संकेत नम्बर :- ३१५६३
ज.ध.प्र.पुर्जा नं :- ३१५६३

जग्गाधनीको नाम :- दुर्बर्क स्वास्थ्य चौकी
ठेगाना :- जिल्ला:- काभ्रेपलान्चोक गा.वि.स./न.पा.:- दुर्बर्क वडा नं.:- ८ (अ/ह)
नागरिकता / दर्ता नं. :- १
कार्यालय :- नेपाल सरकार, काभ्रेपलान्चोक

मिति २०७०/०६/१४

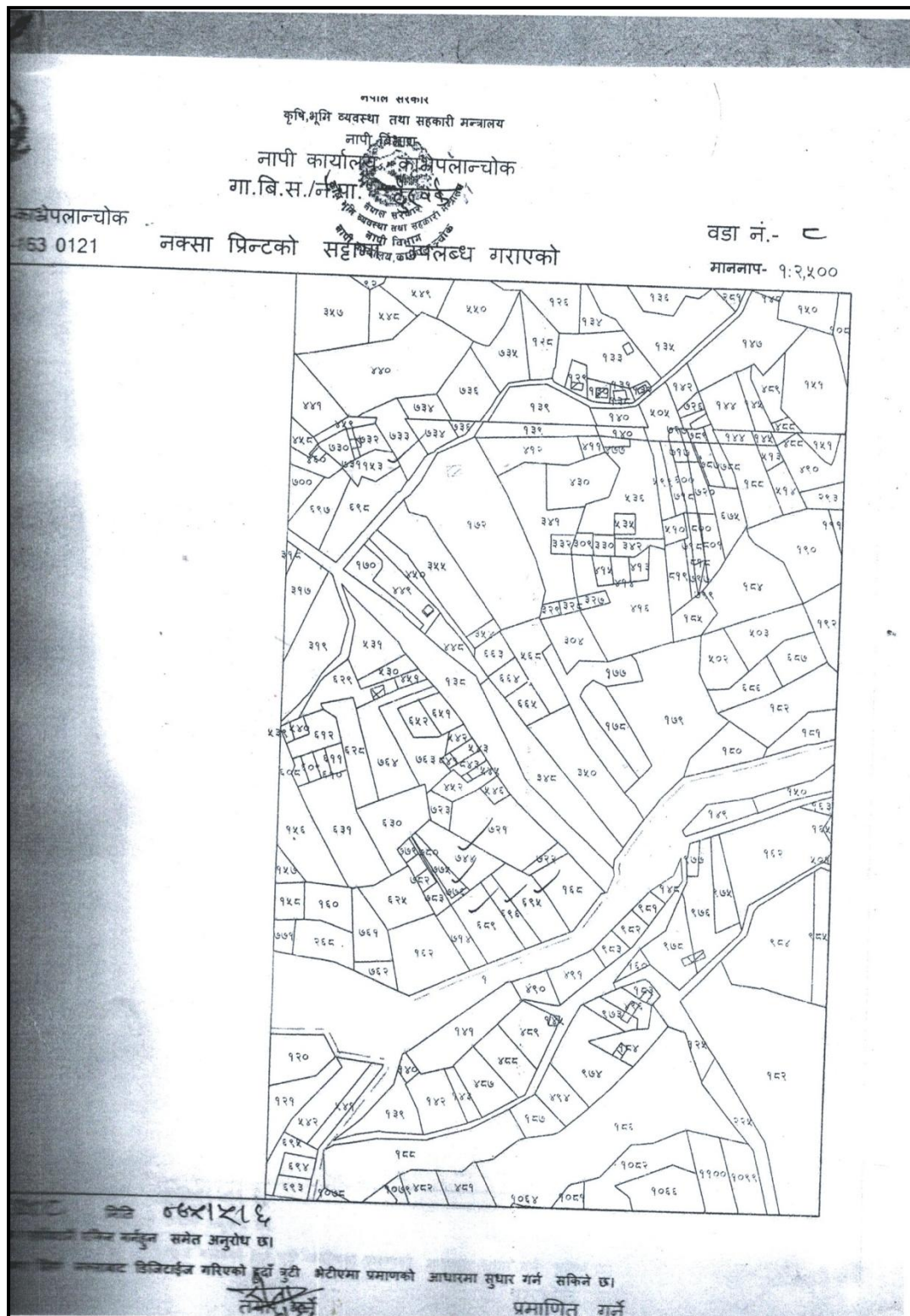
फोटो प्रदर्शन गर्नेको दस्तखत

जग्गाधनीको दस्तखत

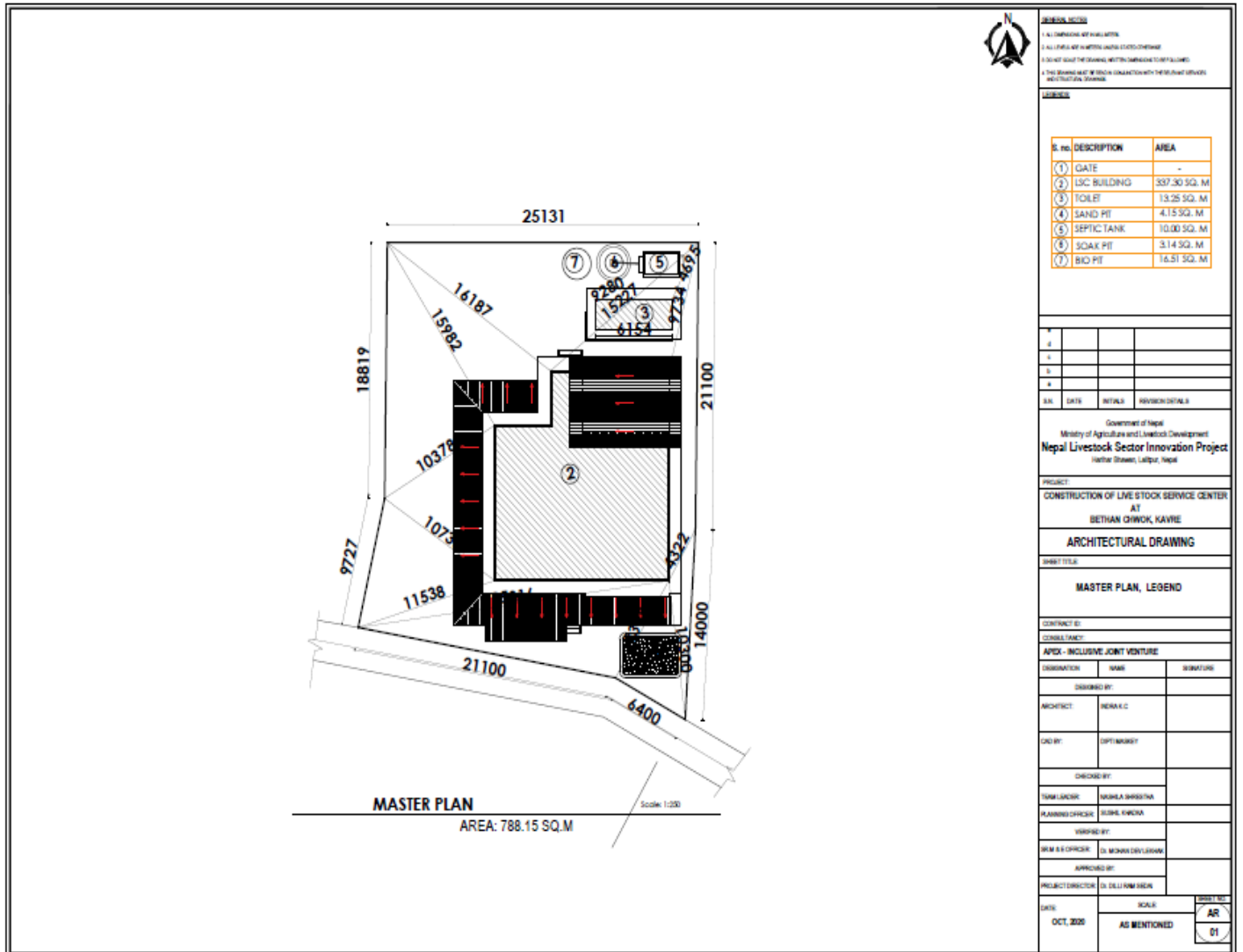
प्रमाण संकेत		गा.वि.स./न.पा.	वडा नं./नक्सा सिट	किता नं.	विवरण (घर, आवादी, इत्यादि)	ज.ध.को हकहिससा	मोहीको नाम थर	क्षेत्रफल	मोटा/पाना नं.	कैफियत विवरण	प्रदर्शन गर्नेको दस्तखत
सा.कि.नं.	कारोबार व्यहोरा										
१५३	१२२९४ २०७०/०६/१४	दुर्बर्क	८	१५३	आवादी	पुरा	जोताहा खाली	वारी	०-११-०-३	२४	
	राजिनामा										
	१८३१४ २०६९/०३/१०	दुर्बर्क	८	७४४	रैकर निजि	पुरा	जोताहा खाली	वारी	३५३.७२	४५	
	राजिनामा										
६९५	१२२२४ २०७०/०६/१४	दुर्बर्क	८	६९५	वगर	पू. कोठा	जोताहा खाली	वारी	१-८-०-०	२४	
	राजिनामा										
७४५	१२२१४ २०७०/०६/१४	दुर्बर्क	८	७४५	अन्य	पुरा	जोताहा खाली	वारी	७६३.११	४५	
	राजिनामा										
					रैकर निजि	पू. कोठा	जोताहा खाली	वारी	१-९-०-०	२४	
					वगर			चाहार	७९४.९९	४५	
					रैकर निजि			चाहार	०-८-०-०	२४	
								चाहार	२५४.३७	४५	

जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.) १,१९८.११


Annex IV: Trace Map



Annex V: Site Plan




Annex VI: Consent Letter from Health Post


पत्र संख्या : ०७७/७८
चलानी नं. २३

बेथानचोक गाउँपालिका
गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय
हुंखर्क स्वास्थ्य चौकी
बेथानचोक-२, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक
बागमती प्रदेश, नेपाल

२०७७/०८/१४



विषय : प्रस्तावित पशु सेवा केन्द्र भवन निर्माणको लागि जग्गा उपलब्ध गराउने प्रतिबद्धता बारे।

श्री नेपाल लाइभस्टक सेक्टर इनोभेसन आयोजना
हरिहरभवन पुल्चोक, ललितपुर

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालयको नाम मा रहेको कि.नं. ९६५ को जग्गा मध्येबाट यस बेथानचोक गाउँपालिका ले प्रस्ताव गरेको र नेपाल लाइभस्टक सेक्टर इनोभेसन आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण गरिने पशु सेवा केन्द्र भवन को लागि आवश्यक पर्ने ७९४.९१ वर्ग मिटर (१ रोपनी ०९ आना) जग्गा उपलब्ध गराउन यस कार्यालय को सहमति छ। यस सहमति विरुद्ध यस कार्यालय बाट भविष्यमा कुनै किसिमको बाधा विरोध गरिने छैन भनि प्रतिबद्धता ज्ञाहेर गरिएको व्यहोरा अवगत गर्नु हुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।

बोधार्थ

श्री बेथानचोक गाउँपालिका
हुंखर्क, काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक

नेपाल लाइभस्टक सेक्टर इनोभेसन आयोजना
हरिहरभवन, ललितपुर
वर्ग नं. ४६६
१०७७/०८/१८

दुर्गा प्रसाद पोखरेल
सि.अ.हे.व. अधिकृत छैटो
स्वास्थ्य संस्था प्रमुख

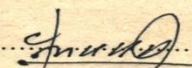
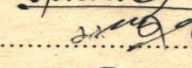
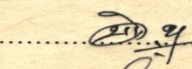
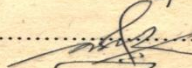

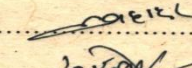
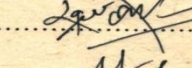
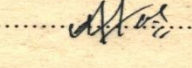
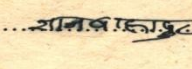
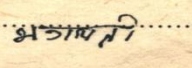


(Handwritten signatures and stamps)

Annex VII: Commitment Minute of the Executive Body of Bethanchowk Rural Municipality

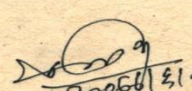
आ.व. २०७३/७८ सालको
कार्यपालिका बैठक नं. ०२
समय : बिहान ८:०० बजे ।


आज मिति २०७३ आश्विन २९ गते बेथानचोक गाउँपालिकाका अध्यक्ष श्री प्रेम बहादुर तिमल्सिनाको अध्यक्षतामा देहाय बमोजिमको सदस्यहरूको उपस्थितिमा गाउँकार्यपालिकाको बैठक बसी देहाय बमोजिमको निर्णयहरू गरियो ।

उपस्थिति:

१.	प्रेमबहादुर तिमल्सिना	गा.पा. अध्यक्ष	
२.	सरिता लामिछाने	गा.पा. उपाध्यक्ष	
३.	सोमनाथ घिमिरे	वडा अध्यक्ष	
४.	भगवान घिमिरे	वडा अध्यक्ष	
५.	दिलबहादुर श्रेष्ठ	वडा अध्यक्ष	
६.	लालबहादुर श्रेष्ठ	वडा अध्यक्ष	
७.	खजेन्चीबहादुर लामा	वडा अध्यक्ष	
८.	विष्णु तामाङ	वडा अध्यक्ष	
९.	चन्द्रमाया वि.क.	का.पा. सदस्य
१०.	सञ्चमाया तामाङ	का.पा. सदस्य
११.	ज्ञानबहादुर वि.क.	का.पा. सदस्य	
१२.	भगवती देवी तिमल्सिना	का.पा. सदस्य	
१३.	दिलकुमारी तामाङ	का.पा. सदस्य
१४.	धुव नगर्ची	का.पा. सदस्य	
१५.	कृष्णप्रसाद सापकोटा, प्र.प्र.अ., सचिव		

प्रस्तावहरू: विविध

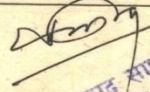

२०७३/११/२९
कृष्ण प्रसाद सापकोटा
गाउँपालिका अध्यक्ष

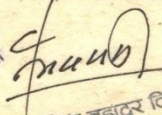

प्रेम बहादुर तिमल्सिना
अध्यक्ष

निर्णय
राम

निर्णयको लागि

३.	नेपाल लाइभस्टक सेक्टर सपोर्ट आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुने पशु सेवा केन्द्र भवनका लागि जग्गा व्यवस्थापनको सम्बन्धमा ढुङ्खर्क स्वास्थ्यचौकीको नाममा रहेको साविक ढुङ्खर्क गा.वि.स. नं. ८, कि.नं. ६९५, क्षेत्रफल १ रोपनी ९ आना जग्गा उक्त भवन निर्माणका लागि स्वीकृति दिने निर्णय गरियो । प्रचलित कानूनले सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक जग्गाको रेखदेख, संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन गर्ने जिम्मेवारी स्थानीय तहको भएको तथा स्थानीय सरकार सञ्चालन ऐनको दफा ११, ४ ले तोकेको जिम्मेवारी पुरा गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले भवन निर्माण पश्चात सोको स्वामित्व पशु सेवा केन्द्रमा रहने समेत सर्वसम्मत निर्णय गरियो ।
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कर्ण प्रसाद सापकोटा
प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत


प्रेम बहादुर थकुर
अध्यक्ष

Annex VIII: Consultation Minute

आज मिति २०७७ साल असोज महिनाको १ गते मंगला वरुवा दिने कागती प्रदेश काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक जिल्ला वेधातपोख गाँउ पालिका वडा नं १ गाउँमा नेपाल लाइभस्टक सेक्टर सपोर्ट आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माणा हुन लागेको पशु सेवा केन्द्र निर्माण उप आयोजना सम्बन्धमा प्रमुख आतिथी श्री प्रेम बहादुर तिमालले निम्न अहमतामा निम्न संरोकारवालाहरु व्यक्तित्व र आयोजनाका पदाधिकारीहरु बीच मिटिंग बसी निम्न अनुसारको निर्णय भयो।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं	उपस्थित व्यक्तिको नामथर	पद	देवालय	हस्ताक्षर
१.	श्री प्रेम बहादुर तिमालले	अध्यक्ष	वेधातपोख	<i>[Signature]</i>
२.	श्री अमरनाथ चिमि	व्यवस्थापक	वेधातपोख	<i>[Signature]</i>
३.	श्री अमरनाथ चिमि तिमालले	सहायक	वेधातपोख	<i>[Signature]</i>
४.	श्री वसन्त दे. श्री	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
५.	श्री रेनुका पालिगा	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
६.	श्री वसुदेव बस्नेत	Social & Management Expert	MLSP	<i>[Signature]</i>
७.	द्विरेन्द्र डेलमा बान्त	Secretary	MLSP	<i>[Signature]</i>
८.	श्री बनेन्द्र आचार्य	Engineer	MLSP	<i>[Signature]</i>
९.	श्री किरण दिल्लिवाल	Engineer	MLSP	<i>[Signature]</i>
१०.	श्री गणेश अधिकारी	Social Mobilizer	MLSP	<i>[Signature]</i>
११.	श्रीत प्रसाद तिमालले	निर्देशक	वेधातपोख	<i>[Signature]</i>
१२.	श्रीत बहादुर तिमालले	-	वेधातपोख २	<i>[Signature]</i>
१३.	लोक प्रसाद तिमालले	-	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
१४.	लमुना अधिकारी	पदाधारी	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
१५.	सुखबती	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
१६.	सुस्मिता तिमालले	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
१७.	मिठु तिमालले	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
१८.	लेखी तिमालले	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
१९.	निमरा तिमालले	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
२०.	राम बहादुर तिमालले	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>

निर्णय

१) एजेन्डा नं. १ माथी इलडलमा मस पुस्तकित पशु सेवा केन्द्र निर्माण को लागि आवेदनपत्र भएका अगुवाको लालझोला (मुग्गा धारी प्रमाण रजि.) हाल हलको स्वस्थ देखीको नाममा रहेको मस वेष्टन बेल गारम, बडा नं. २ (ब्याबिट हलको गोरु वि. व. ब. नं. २) को डिलार ६६४ शेगुल १ र १ पनी ३ आना मेधापान ७६४.९१. वरि मिला का निर्माण गर्ने सो अगुवा केन्द्रको निर्माण गर्न नपाएकाले उक्त अगुवा नाममा रहेको पशु सेवा केन्द्रको नाममा नामासरी गरि उपलब्ध गर्ने निर्णय गरियो। साथै मस अगुवा पशु सेवा केन्द्र बसाउन उपपुर्त रहेको हाल सो अगुवा बसाली बागेश्वरपुर्त रहेको नाममा रहेको उपलब्ध गराउँदा हुने असा तपन सहजो भएको निर्णय गरियो।

२) एजेन्डा नं. २ माथी इलडलमा मस पशु सेवा केन्द्र निर्माण गर्दा मस को असासदपत्रा अर्निन भुसपुर्त परिप्रेषण भएकोले कुनै तदालाउ असा तपन निर्णय गरियो र मस को कुनै कुनैलाई बाध्या अडन्त गराएको तथा स्वकी सपेन, गोरो तगास तपन रहेकोले मस अगुवा अर्निन परिप्रेषणको लागि उपपुर्त भएको निर्णय गरियो साथै कुनै असासदपत्रा अर्निन विरुद्ध गर्ने प्रतिवद्धता व्यक्त गरियो।

३) एजेन्डा नं. ३ माथी इलडलमा मस अगुवा को कुनै पनि भोक्नेमा पोखे सप्रदाय अर्निवासी अगुवाको, विद्विष्टो सप्रदाय, एवल माहिलाकोलाई कुनै असा तपन र गोरी कुनैलाई कुनै बाध्या तपन निर्णय गरियो र प्रतिवद्धता गरियो।

४) एजेन्डा नं. ४ माथी इलडलमा मस अगुवा को कुनै गवत, विद्विष्टो कुनै अगुवाको, तदालाउ अगुवा असासदपत्रा अर्निन कुनै असा तपन निर्णय गरियो।

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६) राजेडा ॥ ६ मा भस वैरुड तथा इलकुलमा
भस ४५-आपोजेता को निगेण ४५ वाट निगेण
हुंदा २ हुंको प्रताक को शोपनी हुंदा कुनै
पनि गुनाहो प्रताको निगेण गर्नुपे।

[illegible]

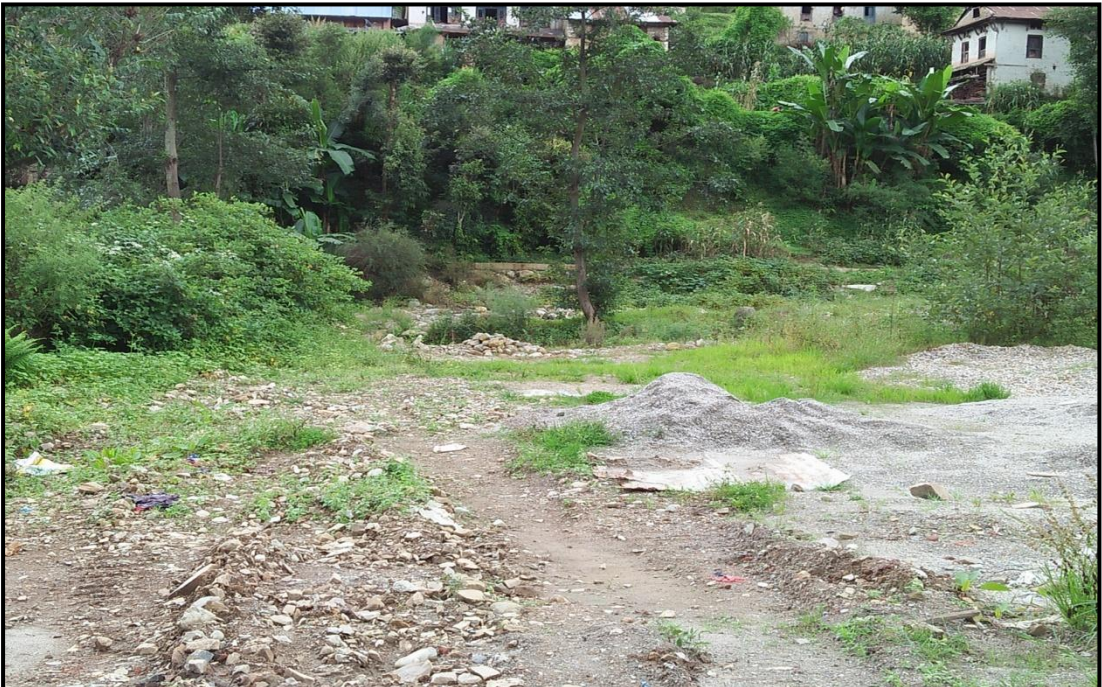
Annex IX: SOP on COVID-19

Checklist covering OHS (Occupational Safety and Health), CHS (Core Humanitarian Standard), Hygiene & Sanitation, Diseases Safety to safeguard against COVID 19 during executing small Civil Works for NLSIP

S.N	List of Activities	Yes	No	N/A	Remarks
Effeciencient and comfort Working Environment					
1	Appointment or designation of a contact person at the workplace to solve any concerns and set up ways of communication with workers to connect with them daily (ex. morning meetings, group SMS, etc.). Provide information to workers about the support available to them (ex. through group SMS, meetings, or morning meetings, etc.).				
2	Increase access to closed bins in your workplace.				
Planning Ahead					
3	Avoiding entry of new workmen from known hotspots of COVID 19.				
Symptoms Monitoring					
4	Put up signs about the symptoms of COVID-19 in the workplace.				
5	Instruct workers to stay home if they are sick, and if they are displaying symptoms of COVID-19. Treat personal information about the individual worker's health carefully and confidentially.				
Physical Distancing at Workplace and Office					
6	Put up posters around the workplace on keeping at least 1.5 meters distance between everyone at the workplace. Erect signs at the entrances to meeting rooms to ensure the maximum safe capacity is not exceeded.				
7	Move work stations, desks, and tables in staffrooms further apart to comply with social distancing.				
8	If possible, bring in shift arrangements so less staff are in the workplace at once.				
Hand Washing and Hygiene					
9	Ensure hand sanitizer stations at entry and exit points and around the workplace.				
10	Ensure bathrooms are well stocked with hand wash, cleaned frequently, and well ventilated with toilet paper (as applicable).				
11	Put up posters with instructions on how to hand wash/hand rub.				
12	Instruct workers on other ways to limit the spread of germs, including by not touching their face, sneezing into their elbow, and staying home if feeling sick and instruct workers to limit contact with others– no				

S.N	List of Activities	Yes	No	N/A	Remarks
	shaking hands or touching objects unless necessary.				
13	Put up signs to request workers only touch tools & equipment they require and use during execution of works.				
Cleaning					
14	Ensure any areas frequented by workers or others (e.g. visitors to the premises) are cleaned at least daily with detergent or disinfectant.				
15	Instruct workers to wear gloves when cleaning; wash their hands thoroughly with soap or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer before and after wearing gloves.				
16	Clean frequently touched areas and surfaces with a detergent or disinfectant solution or wipe. This includes equipment, switches, levers, handrails, tables, countertops, doorknobs, sinks, and keyboards.				
17	Instruct workers to clean personal property that comes to work, such as sunglasses, mobile phones, laptops with disinfectants.				
Workmen Camp					
18	Daily thermal screening and symptom checking of cooks.				
19	Cleaning and disinfection daily once the cooking is over.				
20	Staggered Timings for dining to be adopted to limit the number of workmen using the hall or dining table to maintain social distance or Increase the Space of dining facility where possible.				
Restriction of a worker from Camp					
21	Worker exit access shall be restricted to avoid infection from outside the community.				
22	Any worker going out of the habitat shall get a gate pass from the camp supervisor or authority.				
Consultation and Grievance Mechanisms					
23	Ensure community representatives provided with easy means to voice their opinions and lodge complaints.				

Annex X: Photographs (Proposed Site)



Annex XI: Photographs (Consultation)

